

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 183, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 183, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 183, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CB7A1
RGB	140, 183, 161
RGB Percent	55%, 72%, 63%
CMY	0.4510, 0.2824, 0.3686
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.12, 0.28
HSL	149°, 23%, 63%
HSV	149°, 23%, 72%
XYZ	34.1817, 42.0156, 40.0265
YIQ	167.6350, -18.5660, -15.9580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

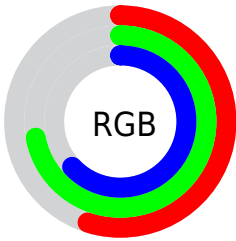
Format	Color
R_{YB}	140, 169, 183
Decimal	9222049
CIE _{Lab}	70.88, -18.92, 6.52
CIE _{LCh}	71, 20.016, 160.975
Yxy	42.0156, 0.2941, 0.3615
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287412129 (0xFF8CB7A1)
YUV	167.6350, -3.2711, -24.2359
Hunter-Lab	64.8195, -19.3043, 8.7616

Details

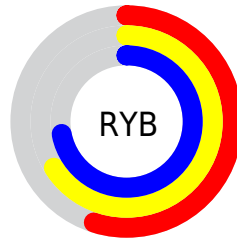
The RGB color **140, 183, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **183, 140, 162**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 239, 216**, and **89, 130, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 183, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 183, 170**.

Distribution



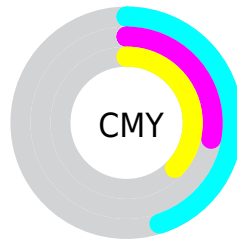
- Red (55%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (28%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 183, 161 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 140, 183, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 140, 183, 161


255, 255, 255


 194, 239, 216

 222, 255, 244


 251, 255, 255

 140, 183, 161

 114, 156, 135

 89, 130, 109

 65, 105, 85


 41, 80, 62


 17, 57, 40

 0, 35, 20

 0, 6, 0


 0, 0, 0


 140, 183, 161


 140, 183, 161

 122, 183, 152


 158, 183, 170

 103, 183, 142


 177, 183, 180

 85, 183, 133

 195, 183, 189


 67, 183, 124

 213, 183, 198

 49, 183, 114


 232, 183, 208

 30, 183, 105

 250, 183, 217

 12, 183, 95

 255, 183, 227

 0, 183, 89

 255, 183, 236

 255, 183, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



160, 180, 146



140, 183, 161



126, 184, 180

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



140, 183, 161



161, 173, 209



209, 163, 150

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



140, 183, 161



183, 140, 162

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



211, 161, 167



140, 183, 161



185, 167, 201

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



140, 183, 161



138, 179, 207



203, 162, 186



198, 168, 139

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



140, 183, 161



124, 183, 191



203, 162, 186



211, 162, 156

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



140, 183, 161



221, 237, 229



162, 183, 140



110, 120, 115



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



140, 183, 161



171, 237, 203



140, 183, 182



83, 92, 87



0, 156, 76



0, 28, 14

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



183, 140, 162



237, 171, 205



183, 140, 141



92, 83, 87



156, 0, 80



28, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 183, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

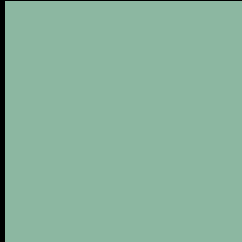
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 183, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

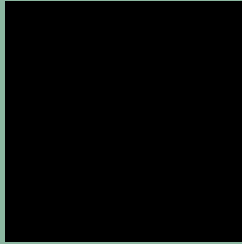
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 140, 183, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 183, 161.



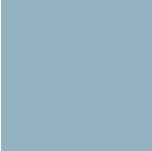
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 183, 161.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

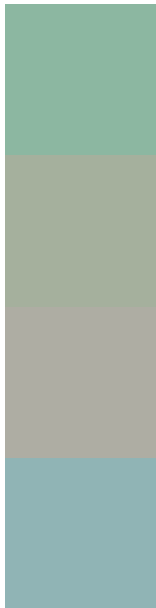
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
146, 178, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
140, 183, 161

Protanomaly
165, 176, 157

Deuteranomaly
174, 173, 163

Tritanomaly
144, 180, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
140, 183, 161

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
158, 173, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 183, 161 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(140, 183, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 183, 161)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(140, 183, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 183, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 183, 161 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(140, 183, 161) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 183, 161) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 183, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 183, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 183, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 183,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 183, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 183, 161) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
183, 161) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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