

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 189, 130)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 189, 130) contains.

RGB(140, 189, 130)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(140, 189, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CBD82
RGB	140, 189, 130
RGB Percent	55%, 74%, 51%
CMY	0.4510, 0.2588, 0.4902
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.31, 0.26
HSL	110°, 31%, 63%
HSV	110°, 31%, 74%
XYZ	33.0421, 43.5823, 27.7898
YIQ	167.6230, -10.2650, -28.7370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

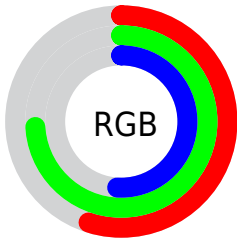
Format	Color
RYB	130, 189, 179
Decimal	9223554
CIELab	71.95, -27.52, 24.77
CIELCh	72, 37.024, 138.006
Yxy	43.5823, 0.3165, 0.4174
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287413634 (0xFF8CBD82)
YUV	167.6230, -18.5481, -24.2254
Hunter-Lab	66.0169, -26.1887, 21.2537

Details

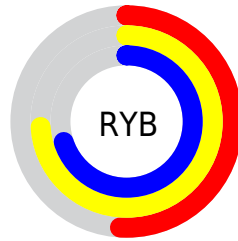
The RGB color **140, 189, 130** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **179, 130, 189**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 245, 183**, and **88, 135, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 189, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 189, 149**.

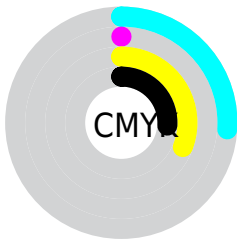
Distribution



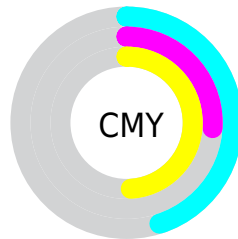
- Red (55%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (26%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 189, 130 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, 189, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 140, 189, 130


255, 255, 255

 195, 245, 183

 223, 255, 211

 252, 255, 240

 140, 189, 130

 114, 162, 105

 88, 135, 80

 63, 110, 57

 39, 85, 34


 12, 62, 12

 0, 39, 0

 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0


 140, 189, 130

 140, 189, 130

 124, 189, 111


 156, 189, 149

 109, 189, 92


 171, 189, 168

 93, 189, 73

 187, 189, 187

 77, 189, 54

 203, 189, 206


 62, 189, 35

 218, 189, 225

 46, 189, 17

 234, 189, 243

 32, 189, 0

 250, 189, 255

 255, 189, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 181, 111



140, 189, 130



98, 194, 161

Triad

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



140, 189, 130



105, 184, 242



243, 151, 157

Complementary

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



140, 189, 130



179, 130, 189

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.



234, 152, 191



140, 189, 130



161, 173, 240

Square

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



140, 189, 130



53, 191, 226



206, 160, 222



234, 158, 128

Rectangle

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



140, 189, 130



68, 195, 185



206, 160, 222



242, 150, 168

Sweetspot

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



140, 189, 130



227, 245, 223



189, 178, 130



111, 122, 109



250, 250, 250



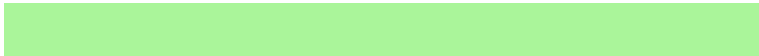
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



140, 189, 130



170, 245, 154



130, 189, 149



87, 94, 85



27, 158, 0



5, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



179, 130, 189



229, 154, 245



189, 130, 170



93, 85, 94



131, 0, 158



25, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 189, 130 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, 189, 130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

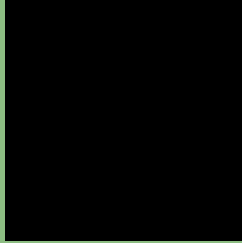
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 189, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 189, 130.

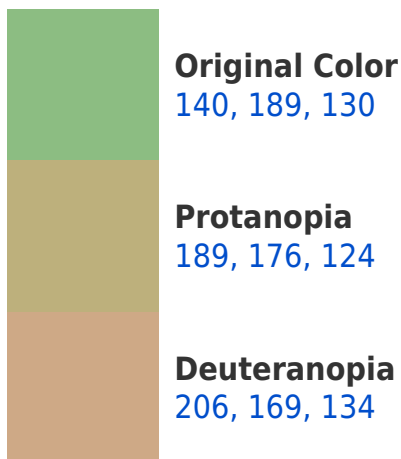


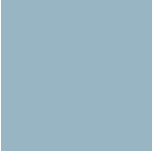
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 189, 130.

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
151, 181, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color
140, 189, 130

Protanomaly
171, 181, 126

Deuteranomaly
182, 176, 133

Tritanomaly
147, 184, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
140, 189, 130

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
158, 176, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 189, 130 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, 189, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 189, 130)  
}
```

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, 189, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 189, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 189, 130 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, 189, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 189, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 189, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 189, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 189, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 189,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 189, 130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 189, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
189, 130) }
```

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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