

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 190, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 190, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 190, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CBE80
RGB	140, 190, 128
RGB Percent	55%, 75%, 50%
CMY	0.4510, 0.2549, 0.4980
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.33, 0.25
HSL	108°, 32%, 62%
HSV	108°, 33%, 75%
XYZ	33.1250, 43.9609, 27.1615
YIQ	167.9820, -9.8980, -29.8820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

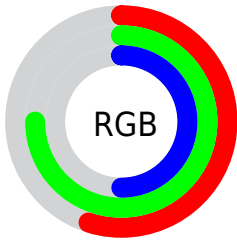
Format	Color
RYB	128, 190, 178
Decimal	9223808
CIELab	72.20, -28.32, 26.17
CIELCh	72, 38.560, 137.255
Yxy	43.9609, 0.3178, 0.4217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287413888 (0xFF8CBE80)
YUV	167.9820, -19.7111, -24.5402
Hunter-Lab	66.3030, -26.8517, 22.1235

Details

The RGB color **140, 190, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **178, 128, 190**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 247, 181**, and **88, 136, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 190, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 190, 147**.

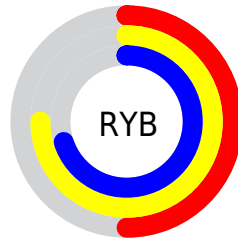
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (75%)

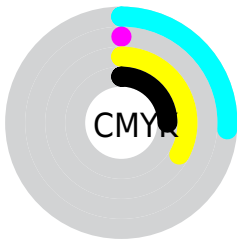
Blue (50%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (70%)

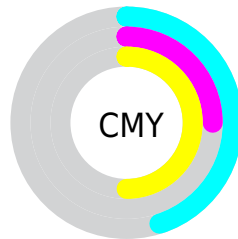


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 190, 128 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, 190, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 140, 190, 128


255, 255, 255

 195, 247, 181

 223, 255, 209

 252, 255, 237


 140, 190, 128

 114, 163, 103

 88, 136, 78

 63, 111, 55

 38, 86, 32


 11, 62, 9

 0, 40, 0

 0, 14, 0

 0, 0, 0


 140, 190, 128

 140, 190, 128

 125, 190, 109

 155, 190, 147


 109, 190, 90

 171, 190, 166

 94, 190, 71

 186, 190, 185


 79, 190, 52

 201, 190, 204

 63, 190, 33

 217, 190, 223

 48, 190, 14

 232, 190, 242

 37, 190, 0

 247, 190, 255

 255, 190, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 181, 109



140, 190, 128



95, 195, 160

Triad

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



140, 190, 128



100, 185, 245



246, 150, 158

Complementary

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



140, 190, 128



178, 128, 190

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.



236, 151, 194



140, 190, 128



159, 173, 244

Square

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



140, 190, 128



38, 193, 228



206, 161, 225



237, 158, 127

Rectangle

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



140, 190, 128



61, 196, 185



206, 161, 225



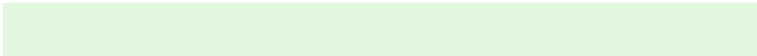
245, 150, 170

Sweetspot

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



140, 190, 128



227, 247, 223



190, 178, 128



113, 125, 110



252, 252, 252



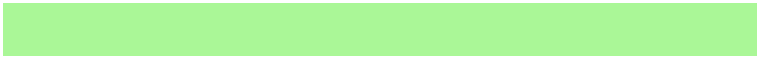
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



140, 190, 128



170, 247, 151



128, 190, 147



87, 94, 85



31, 158, 0



6, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



178, 128, 190



229, 151, 247



190, 128, 171



93, 85, 94



128, 0, 158



25, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 190, 128 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, 190, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

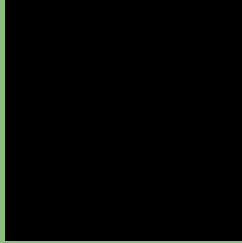
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 190, 128.

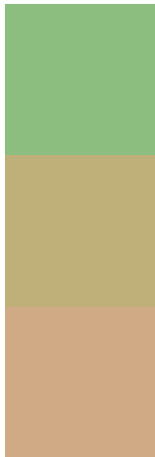


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 190, 128.

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](#).

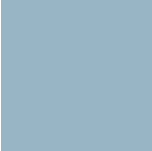
Dichromacy



Original Color
140, 190, 128

Protanopia
191, 176, 122

Deuteranopia
208, 169, 133



Tritanopia
151, 181, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 190, 128

Protanomaly

172, 181, 124

Deuteranomaly

183, 177, 131

Tritanomaly

147, 184, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 190, 128

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

158, 176, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 190, 128 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, 190, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 190, 128)  
}
```

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, 190, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 190, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 190, 128 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, 190, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 190, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 190, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 190, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 190, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 190,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 190, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 190, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
190, 128) }
```

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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