

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 190, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 190, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 190, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CBEA6
RGB	140, 190, 166
RGB Percent	55%, 75%, 65%
CMY	0.4510, 0.2549, 0.3490
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.13, 0.25
HSL	151°, 28%, 65%
HSV	151°, 26%, 75%
XYZ	36.1116, 45.1555, 42.8890
YIQ	172.3140, -22.0960, -18.0640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

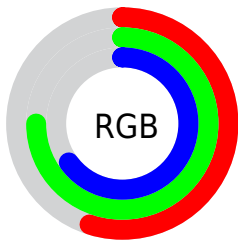
Format	Color
RYB	140, 173, 190
Decimal	9223846
CIELab	72.99, -21.46, 6.83
CIElCh	73, 22.519, 162.345
Yxy	45.1555, 0.2909, 0.3637
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287413926 (0xFF8CBEA6)
YUV	172.3140, -3.1128, -28.3394
Hunter-Lab	67.1979, -21.6718, 9.1967

Details

The RGB color **140, 190, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 140, 164**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 246, 221**, and **88, 136, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 190, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 190, 175**.

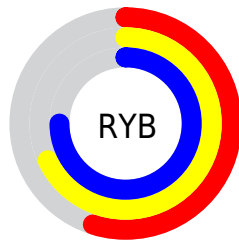
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (75%)

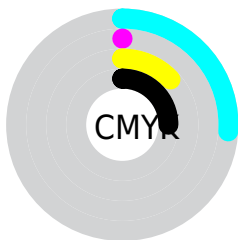
Blue (65%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (75%)

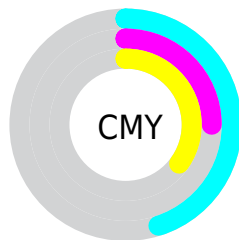


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (45%)


Magenta (25%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 190, 166 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, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 140, 190, 166


255, 255, 255


 194, 246, 221

 223, 255, 250

 252, 255, 255

 140, 190, 166

 114, 163, 140

 88, 136, 114

 64, 111, 90

 39, 86, 66


 14, 63, 44


 0, 40, 24

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 140, 190, 166


 140, 190, 166

 121, 190, 157


 159, 190, 175

 102, 190, 148


 178, 190, 184

 83, 190, 139


 197, 190, 193

 64, 190, 130

 216, 190, 202

 45, 190, 120


 235, 190, 212

 26, 190, 111

 254, 190, 221

 7, 190, 102

 255, 190, 230

 0, 190, 99

 255, 190, 239

 255, 190, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 186, 148



140, 190, 166



124, 191, 187

Triad

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



140, 190, 166



166, 178, 219



219, 168, 152

Complementary

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



140, 190, 166



190, 140, 164

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.



222, 165, 171



140, 190, 166



193, 171, 210

Square

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



140, 190, 166



140, 185, 218



213, 166, 192



206, 174, 140

Rectangle

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



140, 190, 166



121, 190, 200



213, 166, 192



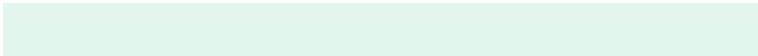
221, 166, 158

Sweetspot

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



140, 190, 166



228, 247, 238



164, 190, 140



112, 125, 119



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



140, 190, 166



168, 247, 209



140, 189, 190



85, 94, 90



0, 158, 82



0, 31, 16

Inverse Universe

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



190, 140, 164



247, 168, 206



190, 141, 140



94, 85, 89



158, 0, 76



31, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 190, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

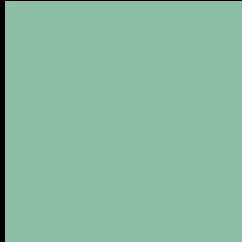
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

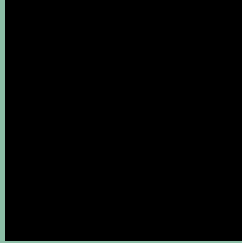
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 190, 166.

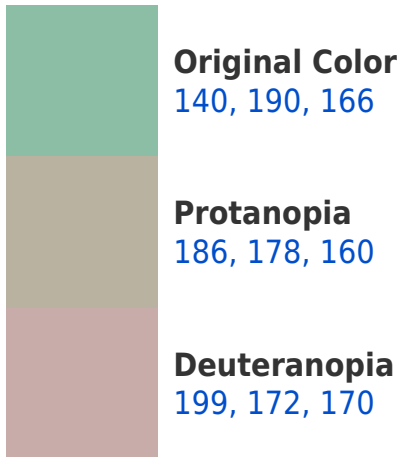


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 190, 166.

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](#).

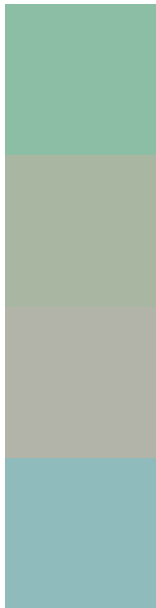
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
147, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 190, 166

Protanomaly

169, 182, 162

Deuteranomaly

178, 179, 169

Tritanomaly

144, 187, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 190, 166

Achromatopsia

172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly

160, 179, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 190, 166 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, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 190, 166)  
}
```

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, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 190, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 190, 166 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, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 190, 166) }
```

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, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 190, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 190, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 190,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 190, 166 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, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
190, 166) }
```

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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