

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 198, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 198, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 198, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CC689
RGB	140, 198, 137
RGB Percent	55%, 78%, 54%
CMY	0.4510, 0.2235, 0.4627
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.31, 0.22
HSL	117°, 35%, 66%
HSV	117°, 31%, 78%
XYZ	35.5247, 47.7698, 31.0150
YIQ	173.7040, -14.9870, -31.2670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

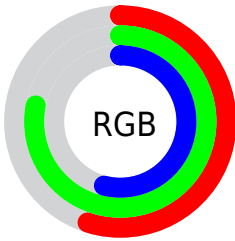
Format	Color
RYB	137, 198, 195
Decimal	9225865
CIELab	74.68, -30.70, 24.75
CIELCh	75, 39.431, 141.120
Yxy	47.7698, 0.3108, 0.4179
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287415945 (0xFF8CC689)
YUV	173.7040, -18.0951, -29.5584
Hunter-Lab	69.1157, -29.2055, 21.7751

Details

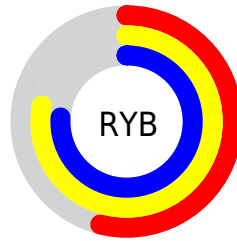
The RGB color **140, 198, 137** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **195, 137, 198**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 255, 191**, and **88, 144, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 198, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 198, 157**.

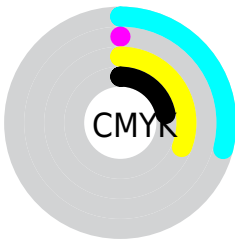
Distribution



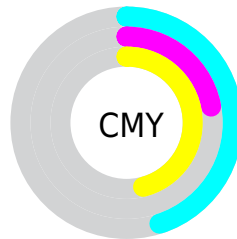
- Red (55%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 198, 137 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, 198, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 198, 137


255, 255, 255

 195, 255, 191

 223, 255, 219

 252, 255, 247

 140, 198, 137

 114, 171, 111

 88, 144, 87

 62, 118, 63


 37, 93, 40

 6, 69, 18


 0, 46, 0

 0, 25, 0


 0, 0, 0

 140, 198, 137

 140, 198, 137


 121, 198, 117

 159, 198, 157

 102, 198, 97


 178, 198, 177

 84, 198, 78

 196, 198, 196

 65, 198, 58


 215, 198, 216

 46, 198, 38

 234, 198, 236

 27, 198, 18

 253, 198, 255

 10, 198, 0

 255, 198, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 190, 115



140, 198, 137



93, 203, 171

Triad

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



140, 198, 137



113, 191, 255



255, 157, 159

Complementary

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



140, 198, 137



195, 137, 198

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.



247, 157, 196



140, 198, 137



172, 178, 251

Square

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



140, 198, 137



49, 199, 239



219, 165, 230



243, 165, 129

Rectangle

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



140, 198, 137



58, 203, 196



219, 165, 230



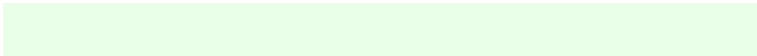
254, 156, 171

Sweetspot

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



140, 198, 137



233, 255, 232



198, 195, 137



114, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



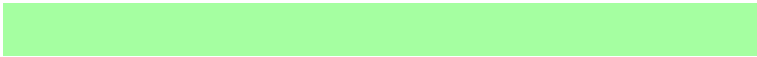
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



140, 198, 137



165, 255, 161



137, 198, 164



90, 99, 90



8, 163, 0



2, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



195, 137, 198



250, 161, 255



198, 137, 171



99, 90, 99



155, 0, 163



34, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 198, 137 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, 198, 137 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, 198, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 198, 137.

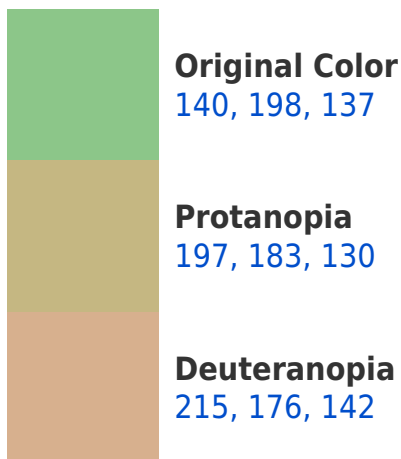


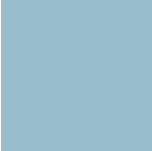
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 198, 137.

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
152, 189, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color
140, 198, 137

Protanomaly
176, 188, 133

Deuteranomaly
188, 184, 140

Tritanomaly
148, 192, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
140, 198, 137

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
162, 183, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 198, 137 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, 198, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 198, 137)  
}
```

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, 198, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 198, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 198, 137 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, 198, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 198, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 198, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 198, 137); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 198, 137); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 198, 137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 198, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 198, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
198, 137) }
```

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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