

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 201, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 201, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 201, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CC990
RGB	140, 201, 144
RGB Percent	55%, 79%, 56%
CMY	0.4510, 0.2118, 0.4353
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.28, 0.21
HSL	124°, 36%, 67%
HSV	124°, 30%, 79%
XYZ	36.7359, 49.3624, 33.9773
YIQ	176.2630, -18.0590, -30.6590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

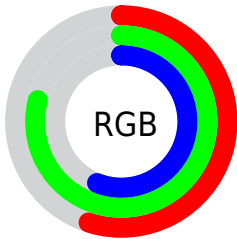
Format	Color
RYB	140, 197, 201
Decimal	9226640
CIELab	75.68, -30.94, 22.41
CIELCh	76, 38.204, 144.092
Yxy	49.3624, 0.3059, 0.4111
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287416720 (0xFF8CC990)
YUV	176.2630, -15.9057, -31.8027
Hunter-Lab	70.2583, -29.6200, 20.5079

Details

The RGB color **140, 201, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **201, 140, 197**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 255, 198**, and **88, 147, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 201, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 201, 163**.

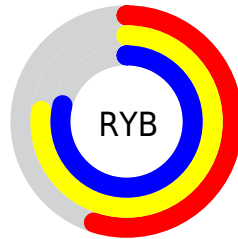
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (79%)

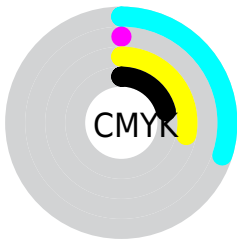
Blue (56%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (79%)

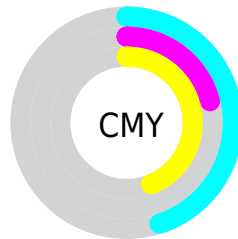


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 201, 144 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, 201, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 201, 144

255, 255, 255


 195, 255, 198


 223, 255, 226

253, 255, 255

 140, 201, 144

 113, 173, 118

 88, 147, 93

 62, 121, 69

 36, 95, 46

 5, 71, 24

 0, 48, 0

 0, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 140, 201, 144

 140, 201, 144

 120, 201, 125

 160, 201, 163

 100, 201, 106

 180, 201, 182


 80, 201, 88

 200, 201, 200

 60, 201, 69

 220, 201, 219

 40, 201, 50

 241, 201, 238

 19, 201, 31

 255, 201, 255

 0, 201, 13

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 193, 121



140, 201, 144



95, 205, 178

Triad

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



140, 201, 144



125, 192, 255



255, 161, 159

Complementary

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



140, 201, 144



201, 140, 197

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.



250, 160, 195



140, 201, 144



181, 180, 251

Square

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



140, 201, 144



69, 201, 243



224, 168, 228



243, 170, 131

Rectangle

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



140, 201, 144



66, 206, 202



224, 168, 228



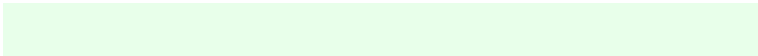
255, 160, 171

Sweetspot

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



140, 201, 144



232, 255, 234



198, 201, 140



113, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



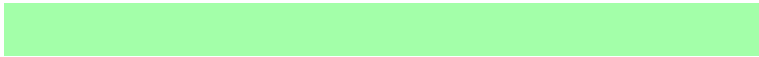
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



140, 201, 144



163, 255, 169



140, 201, 174



90, 99, 90



0, 163, 11



0, 36, 2

Inverse Universe

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



201, 140, 197



255, 163, 249



201, 140, 167



99, 90, 99



163, 0, 152



36, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 201, 144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

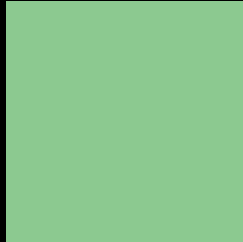
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 201, 144 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, 201, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 201, 144.

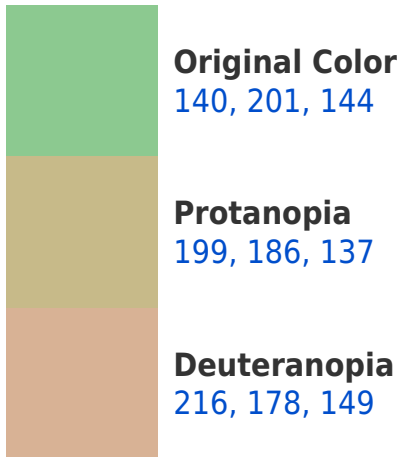


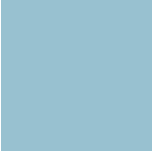
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 201, 144.

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, 193, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color
140, 201, 144

Protanomaly
178, 191, 140

Deuteranomaly
188, 186, 147

Tritanomaly
148, 196, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
140, 201, 144

Achromatopsia
176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly
163, 185, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 201, 144 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, 201, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 201, 144)  
}
```

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, 201, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 201, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 201, 144 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, 201, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 201, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 201, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 201, 144); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 201, 144); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 201, 144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 201, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 201, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
201, 144) }
```

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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