

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 207, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 207, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 207, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CCF8C
RGB	140, 207, 140
RGB Percent	55%, 81%, 55%
CMY	0.4510, 0.1882, 0.4510
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.32, 0.19
HSL	120°, 41%, 68%
HSV	120°, 32%, 81%
XYZ	37.8617, 52.0945, 32.8707
YIQ	179.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

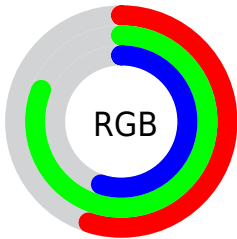
Format	Color
RYB	140, 207, 207
Decimal	9228172
CIELab	77.34, -34.42, 26.76
CIELCh	77, 43.599, 142.138
Yxy	52.0945, 0.3083, 0.4241
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287418252 (0xFF8CCF8C)
YUV	179.3290, -19.3892, -34.4915
Hunter-Lab	72.1766, -32.6732, 23.5217

Details

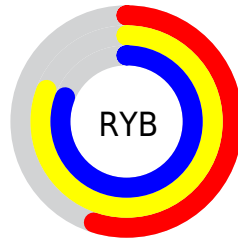
The RGB color **140, 207, 140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **207, 140, 207**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 255, 194**, and **87, 152, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 207, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 207, 161**.

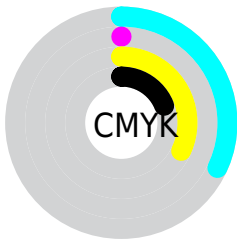
Distribution



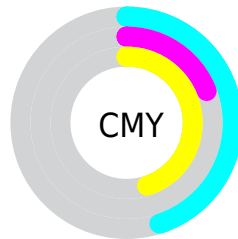
- Red (55%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 207, 140 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, 207, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 207, 140

255, 255, 255

 195, 255, 194


 224, 255, 222

 253, 255, 251

 140, 207, 140

 113, 179, 114

 87, 152, 89

 61, 126, 65

 34, 101, 42

 0, 76, 19

 0, 53, 0


 0, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0


 140, 207, 140

 140, 207, 140

 119, 207, 119

 161, 207, 161

 99, 207, 99

 181, 207, 181

 78, 207, 78

 202, 207, 202

 57, 207, 57

 223, 207, 223

 37, 207, 37

 244, 207, 244

 16, 207, 16

 255, 207, 255

 0, 207, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 198, 115



140, 207, 140



84, 212, 179

Triad

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



140, 207, 140



110, 198, 255



255, 161, 163

Complementary

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



140, 207, 140



207, 140, 207

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.



255, 160, 203



140, 207, 140



180, 185, 255

Square

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



140, 207, 140



0, 208, 254



232, 170, 241



255, 171, 129

Rectangle

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



140, 207, 140



28, 213, 207



232, 170, 241



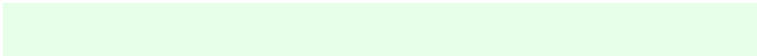
255, 159, 176

Sweetspot

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



140, 207, 140



230, 255, 230



207, 207, 140



112, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



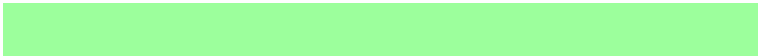
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



140, 207, 140



156, 255, 156



140, 207, 174



94, 105, 94



0, 168, 0



0, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



207, 140, 207



255, 156, 255



207, 140, 174



105, 94, 105



168, 0, 168



41, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 207, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

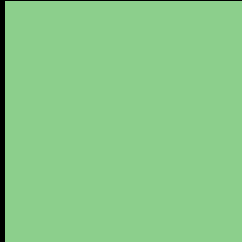
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 207, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

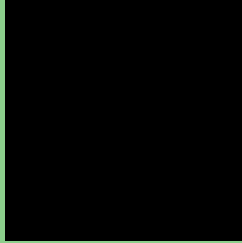
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 207, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 207, 140.

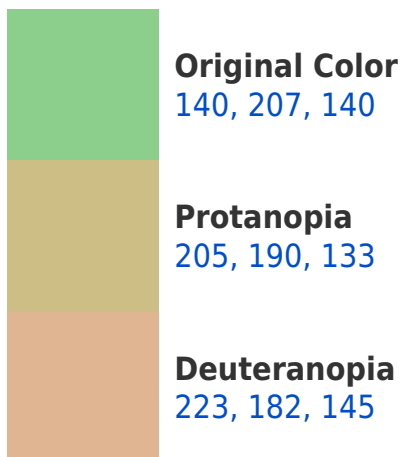


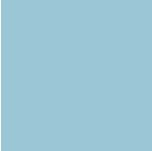
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 207, 140.

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
154, 198, 214

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 207, 140



Protanomaly

181, 196, 136



Deuteranomaly

193, 191, 143



Tritanomaly

149, 201, 187

Monochromacy



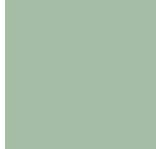
Original Color

140, 207, 140



Achromatopsia

179, 179, 179



Achromatomaly

165, 189, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 207, 140 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, 207, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 207, 140)  
}
```

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, 207, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 207, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 207, 140 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, 207, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 207, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(140, 207, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 207, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 207, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 207,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 207, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 207, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
207, 140) }
```

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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