

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 208, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 208, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 208, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CD0A5
RGB	140, 208, 165
RGB Percent	55%, 82%, 65%
CMY	0.4510, 0.1843, 0.3529
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.21, 0.18
HSL	142°, 42%, 68%
HSV	142°, 33%, 82%
XYZ	40.1626, 53.4038, 43.7885
YIQ	182.7660, -26.7250, -27.7890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

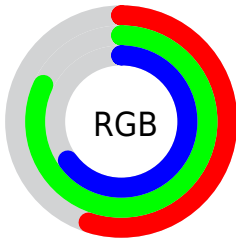
Format	Color
RYB	140, 190, 208
Decimal	9228453
CIELab	78.11, -30.46, 14.64
CIElCh	78, 33.792, 154.332
Yxy	53.4038, 0.2924, 0.3888
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287418533 (0xFF8CD0A5)
YUV	182.7660, -8.7586, -37.5058
Hunter-Lab	73.0779, -29.7852, 15.6278

Details

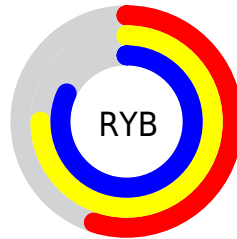
The RGB color **140, 208, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **208, 140, 183**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 255, 220**, and **87, 153, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 208, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 208, 178**.

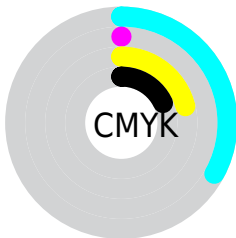
Distribution



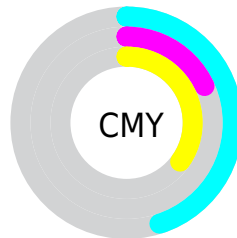
- Red (55%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 208, 165 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, 208, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 208, 165

255, 255, 255


 195, 255, 220


 224, 255, 249

253, 255, 255

 140, 208, 165

 113, 180, 139

 87, 153, 113

 61, 127, 89

 35, 102, 65

 0, 77, 43

 0, 54, 22

 0, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0

 140, 208, 165

 140, 208, 165

 119, 208, 152

 161, 208, 178

 98, 208, 139

 182, 208, 191

 78, 208, 126

 202, 208, 204

 57, 208, 112

 223, 208, 218

 36, 208, 99

 244, 208, 231

 15, 208, 86

 255, 208, 244

 0, 208, 76

 255, 208, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 202, 141



140, 208, 165



106, 210, 197

Triad

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



140, 208, 165



159, 195, 255



254, 173, 159

Complementary

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



140, 208, 165



208, 140, 183

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.



254, 170, 190



140, 208, 165



203, 183, 245

Square

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



140, 208, 165



113, 204, 249



237, 174, 221



238, 182, 137

Rectangle

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



140, 208, 165



92, 210, 218



237, 174, 221



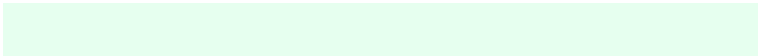
255, 171, 169

Sweetspot

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



140, 208, 165



230, 255, 239



183, 208, 140



112, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



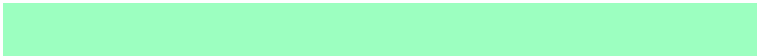
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



140, 208, 165



156, 255, 192



140, 208, 199



94, 105, 98



0, 168, 62



0, 41, 15

Inverse Universe

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



208, 140, 183



255, 156, 218



208, 140, 149



105, 94, 101



168, 0, 106



41, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 208, 165 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, 208, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

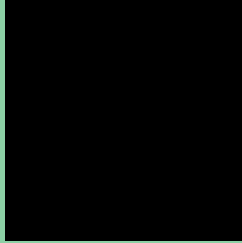
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 208, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 208, 165.

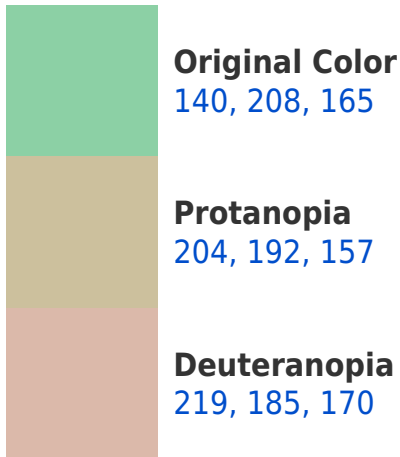


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 208, 165.

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
151, 201, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 208, 165



Protanomaly

181, 198, 160



Deuteranomaly

190, 193, 168



Tritanomaly

147, 204, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 208, 165



Achromatopsia

183, 183, 183



Achromatomaly

167, 192, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 208, 165 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, 208, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 208, 165)  
}
```

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, 208, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 208, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 208, 165 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, 208, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 208, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 208, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 208, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 208, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 208,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 208, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 208, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
208, 165) }
```

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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