

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 216, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 216, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 216, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CD8A9
RGB	140, 216, 169
RGB Percent	55%, 85%, 66%
CMY	0.4510, 0.1529, 0.3373
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.22, 0.15
HSL	143°, 49%, 70%
HSV	143°, 35%, 85%
XYZ	42.5325, 57.5518, 46.4030
YIQ	187.9180, -30.2090, -30.7290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

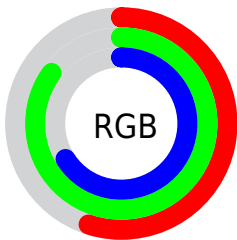
Format	Color
RYB	140, 195, 216
Decimal	9230505
CIELab	80.49, -33.46, 15.85
CIELCh	80, 37.025, 154.649
Yxy	57.5518, 0.2903, 0.3929
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287420585 (0xFF8CD8A9)
YUV	187.9180, -9.3266, -42.0241
Hunter-Lab	75.8629, -32.6840, 16.8381

Details

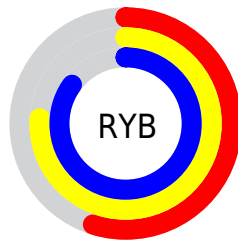
The RGB color **140, 216, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **216, 140, 187**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 255, 224**, and **86, 161, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 216, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 216, 182**.

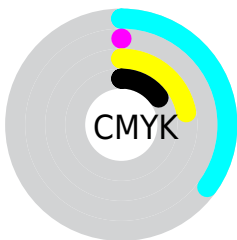
Distribution



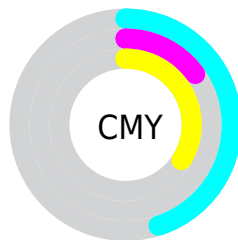
- Red (55%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 216, 169 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, 216, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 216, 169


255, 255, 255


 196, 255, 224


 224, 255, 253


254, 255, 255


 140, 216, 169

 113, 188, 142

 86, 161, 117

 60, 134, 92

 31, 108, 68

 0, 84, 46

 0, 60, 25

 0, 38, 0

 0, 3, 0


 0, 0, 0

 140, 216, 169

 140, 216, 169

 118, 216, 156

 162, 216, 182

 97, 216, 142

 183, 216, 196

 75, 216, 129

 205, 216, 209

 54, 216, 116

 226, 216, 222

 32, 216, 102

 248, 216, 236

 10, 216, 89

 255, 216, 249

 0, 216, 82

 255, 216, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 209, 142



140, 216, 169



100, 219, 204

Triad

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



140, 216, 169



161, 201, 255



255, 177, 162

Complementary

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



140, 216, 169



216, 140, 187

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, 173, 196



140, 216, 169



211, 189, 255

Square

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



140, 216, 169



109, 211, 255



248, 178, 230



248, 187, 138

Rectangle

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



140, 216, 169



82, 218, 227



248, 178, 230



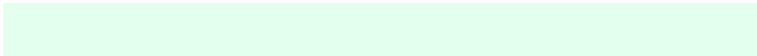
255, 175, 173

Sweetspot

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



140, 216, 169



227, 255, 238



188, 216, 140



111, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



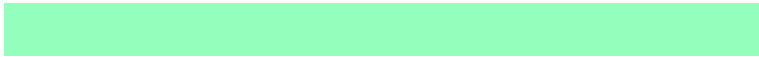
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



140, 216, 169



148, 255, 189



140, 216, 206



96, 107, 100



0, 171, 65



0, 43, 17

Inverse Universe

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



216, 140, 187



255, 148, 214



216, 140, 150



107, 96, 103



171, 0, 106



43, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 216, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

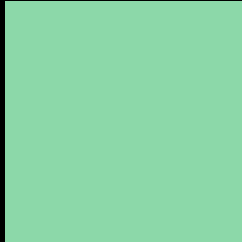
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

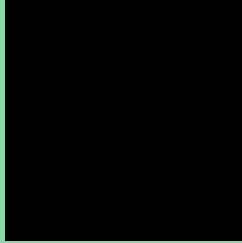
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 216, 169.

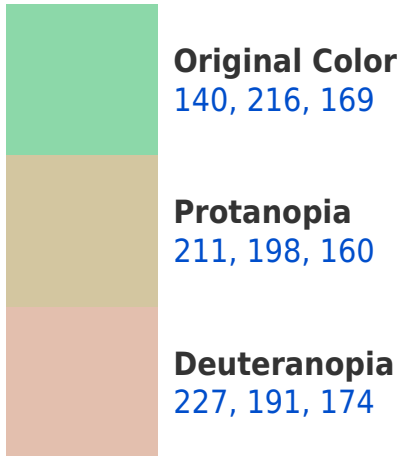


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 216, 169.

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](#).

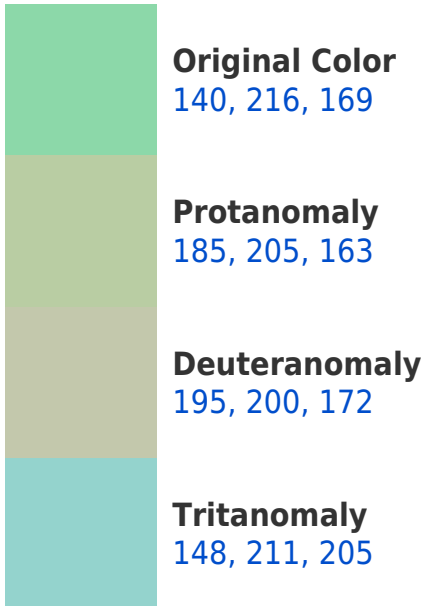
Dichromacy



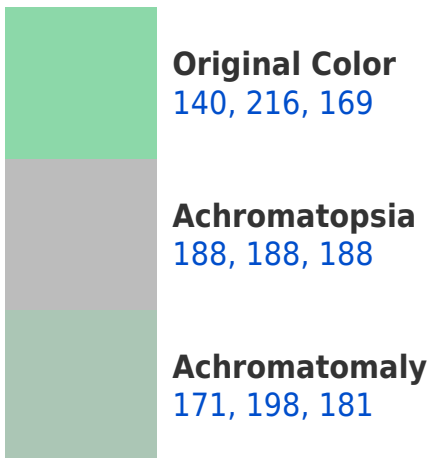


Tritanopia
152, 208, 225

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 216, 169 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, 216, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 216, 169)  
}
```

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, 216, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 216, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 216, 169 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, 216, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 216, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 216, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 216, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 216, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 216,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 216, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 216, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
216, 169) }
```

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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