

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 220, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 220, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 220, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CDCB4
RGB	140, 220, 180
RGB Percent	55%, 86%, 71%
CMY	0.4510, 0.1373, 0.2941
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.18, 0.14
HSL	150°, 53%, 71%
HSV	150°, 36%, 86%
XYZ	44.6466, 60.0571, 52.4191
YIQ	191.5200, -34.8400, -29.4000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

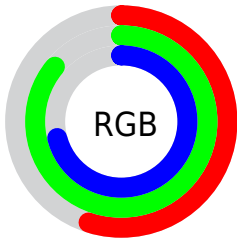
Format	Color
RYB	140, 193, 220
Decimal	9231540
CIELab	81.87, -33.17, 11.99
CIELCh	82, 35.275, 160.129
Yxy	60.0571, 0.2842, 0.3822
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287421620 (0xFF8CDCB4)
YUV	191.5200, -5.6794, -45.1830
Hunter-Lab	77.4965, -32.7831, 14.1435

Details

The RGB color **140, 220, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **220, 140, 180**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 255, 236**, and **86, 165, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 220, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 220, 191**.

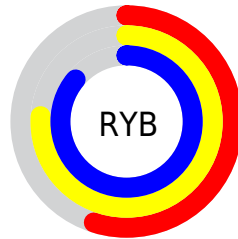
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (86%)

Blue (71%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (86%)

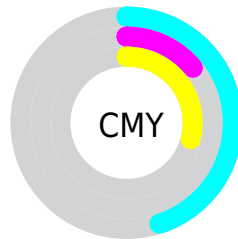


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 220, 180 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, 220, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 220, 180

255, 255, 255


 196, 255, 236


 225, 255, 255

254, 255, 255


 140, 220, 180

 113, 192, 153

 86, 165, 127

 59, 138, 102

 29, 112, 78

 0, 87, 55

 0, 63, 34

 0, 41, 12

 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 140, 220, 180


 140, 220, 180

 118, 220, 169

 162, 220, 191

 96, 220, 158

 184, 220, 202

 74, 220, 147

 206, 220, 213

 52, 220, 136

 228, 220, 224

 30, 220, 125

 250, 220, 235

 8, 220, 114

 255, 220, 246

 0, 220, 110

 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 214, 152



140, 220, 180



106, 222, 214

Triad

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



140, 220, 180



177, 203, 255



255, 184, 162

Complementary

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



140, 220, 180



220, 140, 180

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, 179, 193



140, 220, 180



222, 191, 254

Square

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



140, 220, 180



128, 213, 255



255, 182, 227



246, 194, 142

Rectangle

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



140, 220, 180



95, 221, 236



255, 182, 227



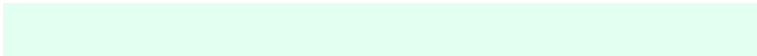
255, 181, 172

Sweetspot

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



140, 220, 180



227, 255, 241



180, 220, 140



111, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



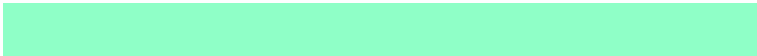
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



140, 220, 180



143, 255, 199



140, 220, 220



99, 110, 104



0, 173, 87



0, 46, 23

Inverse Universe

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



220, 140, 180



255, 143, 199



220, 140, 140



110, 99, 104



173, 0, 87



46, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 220, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

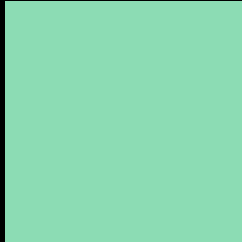
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

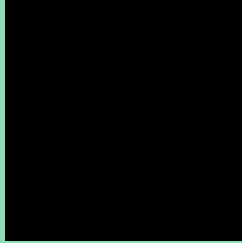
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 220, 180.

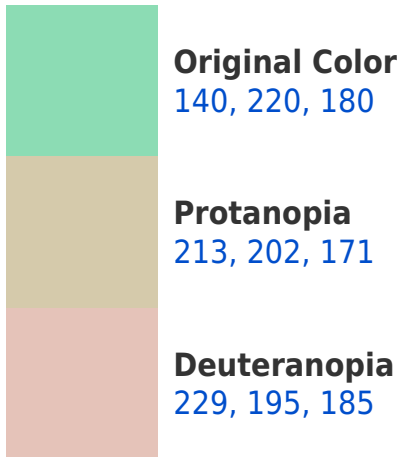


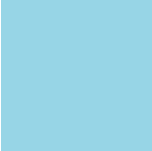
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 220, 180.

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, 213, 230

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 220, 180



Protanomaly

186, 209, 174



Deuteranomaly

197, 204, 183



Tritanomaly

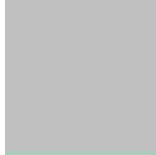
147, 216, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 220, 180



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

173, 202, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 220, 180 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, 220, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 220, 180)  
}
```

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, 220, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 220, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 220, 180 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, 220, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 220, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(140, 220, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 220, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 220, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 220,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 220, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 220, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
220, 180) }
```

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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