

Converting Colors

RGB(140, 225, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(140, 225, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(140, 225, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CE1B1
RGB	140, 225, 177
RGB Percent	55%, 88%, 69%
CMY	0.4510, 0.1176, 0.3059
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.21, 0.12
HSL	146°, 59%, 72%
HSV	146°, 38%, 88%
XYZ	45.6762, 62.6002, 51.2706
YIQ	194.1130, -35.2520, -32.9480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

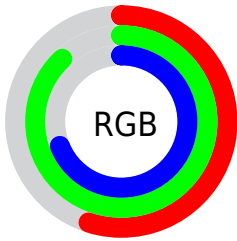
Format	Color
RYB	140, 199, 225
Decimal	9232817
CIELab	83.23, -36.08, 15.49
CIELCh	83, 39.267, 156.763
Yxy	62.6002, 0.2863, 0.3924
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287422897 (0xFF8CE1B1)
YUV	194.1130, -8.4367, -47.4571
Hunter-Lab	79.1203, -35.4122, 16.9638

Details

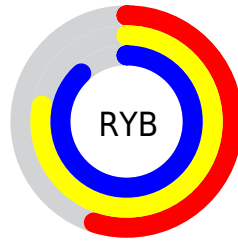
The RGB color **140, 225, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **225, 140, 188**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **196, 255, 233**, and **85, 169, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 225, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 225, 190**.

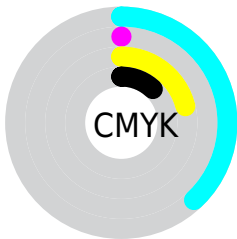
Distribution



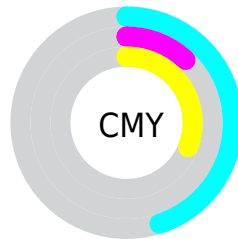
- Red (55%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 140, 225, 177 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, 225, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 225, 177


255, 255, 255


 196, 255, 233


 225, 255, 255


254, 255, 255

 140, 225, 177

 113, 197, 150

 85, 169, 124

 58, 142, 99

 27, 116, 75

 0, 91, 52

 0, 67, 31

 0, 44, 8

 0, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0

 140, 225, 177

 140, 225, 177

 118, 225, 164

 163, 225, 190

 95, 225, 152

 185, 225, 202

 73, 225, 139

 208, 225, 215

 50, 225, 126

 230, 225, 228

 28, 225, 113

 253, 225, 241

 5, 225, 101

 255, 225, 253

 0, 225, 98

 255, 225, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 218, 147



140, 225, 177



96, 228, 215

Triad

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



140, 225, 177



170, 208, 255



255, 184, 165

Complementary

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



140, 225, 177



225, 140, 188

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, 200



140, 225, 177



223, 195, 255

Square

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



140, 225, 177



111, 219, 255



255, 183, 237



255, 195, 140

Rectangle

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



140, 225, 177



76, 227, 239



255, 183, 237



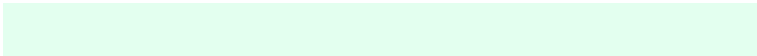
255, 181, 176

Sweetspot

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



140, 225, 177



227, 255, 239



188, 225, 140



111, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



140, 225, 177



140, 255, 190



140, 225, 219



101, 112, 106



0, 176, 77



0, 48, 21

Inverse Universe

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



225, 140, 188



255, 140, 205



225, 140, 146



112, 101, 107



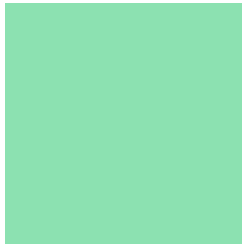
176, 0, 99



48, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 140, 225, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

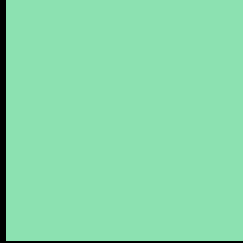
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 225, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

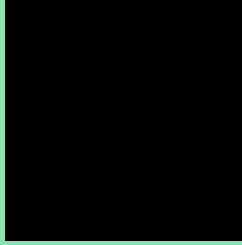
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 225, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 225, 177.

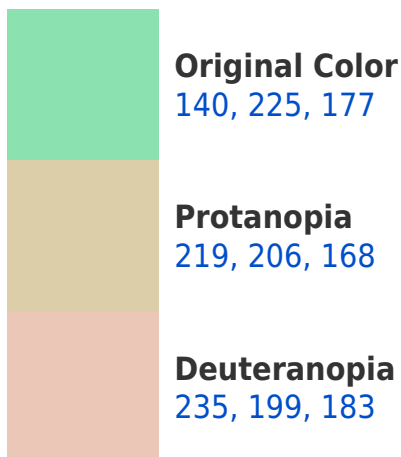


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 140, 225, 177.

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
153, 217, 235

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 225, 177



Protanomaly

190, 213, 171



Deuteranomaly

200, 208, 181



Tritanomaly

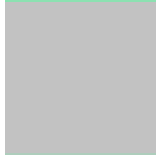
148, 220, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 225, 177



Achromatopsia

194, 194, 194



Achromatomaly

174, 205, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 140, 225, 177 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, 225, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 225, 177)  
}
```

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, 225, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 225, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 140, 225, 177 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, 225, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 225, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(140, 225, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 225, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 225, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 225,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 225, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 225, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
225, 177) }
```

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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