

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 100, 108)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 100, 108) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 100, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5646C
RGB	165, 100, 108
RGB Percent	65%, 39%, 42%
CMY	0.3529, 0.6078, 0.5765
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.35, 0.35
HSL	353°, 27%, 52%
HSV	353°, 39%, 65%
XYZ	22.7810, 18.1964, 16.4989
YIQ	120.3470, 36.1720, 16.2680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

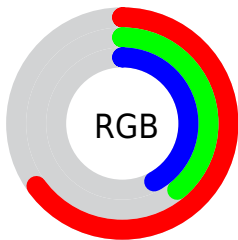
Format	Color
R_{YB}	165, 100, 108
Decimal	10839148
CIE Lab	49.73, 27.25, 6.71
CIE LCh	50, 28.065, 13.828
Yxy	18.1964, 0.3964, 0.3166
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289029228 (0xFFA5646C)
YUV	120.3470, -6.0871, 39.1607
Hunter-Lab	42.6572, 20.6774, 6.9279

Details

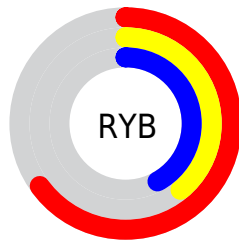
The RGB color **165, 100, 108** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 165, 157**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 152, 159**, and **111, 52, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 84, 94**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 116, 122**.

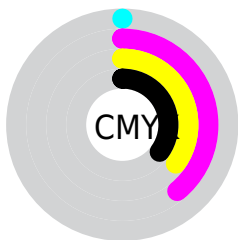
Distribution



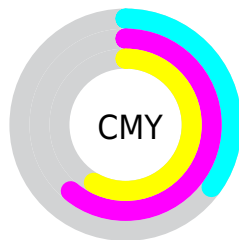
- Red (65%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 100, 108 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 165, 100, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 100, 108

255, 255, 255

 222, 152, 159


 251, 179, 186

 255, 207, 214

 255, 235, 242

 165, 100, 108

 138, 75, 84

 111, 52, 61

 85, 28, 39

 60, 4, 19

 39, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0


 165, 100, 108

 165, 84, 94

 165, 67, 79

 165, 100, 108

 165, 116, 122

 165, 133, 137

■ 165, 50, 65

■ 165, 149, 151

■ 165, 34, 50

■ 165, 166, 166

■ 165, 17, 36

■ 165, 182, 180

■ 165, 1, 21

■ 165, 199, 195

■ 165, 0, 20

■ 165, 216, 209

■ 165, 232, 224

■ 165, 248, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 101, 132



165, 100, 108



160, 105, 86

Triad

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



165, 100, 108



97, 127, 83



62, 124, 164

Complementary

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



165, 100, 108



100, 165, 157

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.



26, 129, 151



165, 100, 108



67, 130, 104

Square

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



165, 100, 108



123, 120, 71



35, 131, 129



102, 117, 164

Rectangle

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



165, 100, 108



151, 110, 76



35, 131, 129



48, 126, 160

Sweetspot

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



165, 100, 108



214, 188, 192



156, 100, 165



107, 92, 94



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



165, 100, 108



214, 114, 126



165, 124, 100



82, 73, 74



145, 0, 18



18, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



165, 100, 108



214, 114, 126



100, 141, 165



82, 73, 74



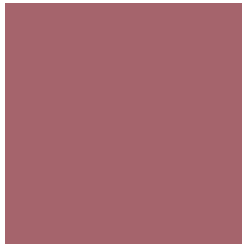
145, 0, 18



18, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 100, 108 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

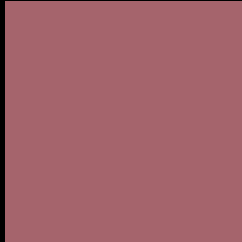
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 100, 108 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 × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 165, 100, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 100, 108.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 100, 108.

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



Original Color
165, 100, 108

Protanopia
121, 118, 118

Deuteranopia
135, 114, 105



Tritanopia
165, 100, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color

165, 100, 108

Protanomaly

137, 111, 114

Deuteranomaly

146, 109, 106

Tritanomaly

165, 100, 108

Monochromacy



Original Color

165, 100, 108

Achromatopsia

120, 120, 120

Achromatomaly

136, 113, 116

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 100, 108 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(165, 100, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 100, 108)  
}
```

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(165, 100, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 100, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 100, 108 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

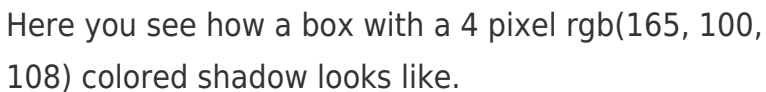
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(165, 100, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 100, 108) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 100, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 100, 108); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 100, 108); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 100, 108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 100, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 100, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
100, 108) }
```

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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