

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 111, 111)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 111, 111) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 111, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A56F6F
RGB	165, 111, 111
RGB Percent	65%, 44%, 44%
CMY	0.3529, 0.5647, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.33, 0.35
HSL	0°, 23%, 54%
HSV	0°, 33%, 65%
XYZ	24.0707, 20.5159, 17.7302
YIQ	127.1460, 32.1840, 11.4480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

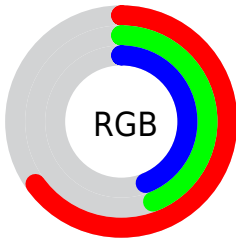
Format	Color
R_{YB}	165, 111, 111
Decimal	10841967
CIE _{Lab}	52.42, 21.44, 8.74
CIE _{LCh}	52, 23.159, 22.181
Yxy	20.5159, 0.3863, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289032047 (0xFFA56F6F)
YUV	127.1460, -7.9600, 33.1980
Hunter-Lab	45.2945, 15.5944, 8.4975

Details

The RGB color **165, 111, 111** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **111, 165, 165**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 163, 163**, and **111, 63, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 94, 94**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 127, 127**.

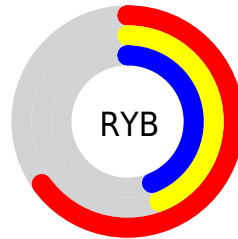
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (44%)

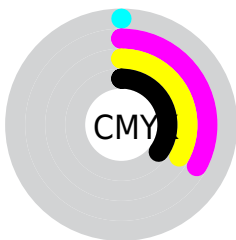
Blue (44%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (44%)

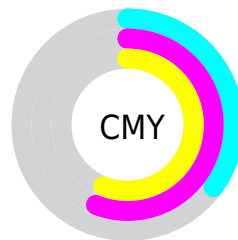


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)


Magenta (56%)

Yellow (56%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 111, 111 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, 111, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 111, 111

255, 255, 255

 221, 163, 163

 250, 190, 190

 255, 218, 217

 255, 247, 246


 165, 111, 111

 165, 94, 94


 165, 78, 78

 165, 111, 111

 138, 86, 87

 111, 63, 63

 86, 40, 42

 61, 18, 21

 40, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 165, 111, 111

 165, 127, 127

 165, 144, 144

 165, 61, 61

 165, 161, 161

 165, 45, 45

 165, 177, 177

 165, 29, 29

 165, 194, 194

 165, 12, 12

 165, 210, 210

 165, 0, 0

 165, 227, 227

 165, 243, 243

 165, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 111, 131



165, 111, 111



159, 115, 94

Triad

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



165, 111, 111



101, 133, 100



92, 129, 164

Complementary

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



165, 111, 111



111, 165, 165

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.



68, 133, 156



165, 111, 111



79, 136, 119

Square

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



165, 111, 111



124, 128, 88



63, 136, 139



121, 122, 162

Rectangle

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



165, 111, 111



150, 120, 88



63, 136, 139



83, 130, 162

Sweetspot

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



165, 111, 111



214, 193, 193



165, 111, 165



107, 94, 94



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



165, 111, 111



214, 131, 131



165, 138, 111



82, 73, 73



145, 0, 0



18, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



111, 165, 165



131, 214, 214



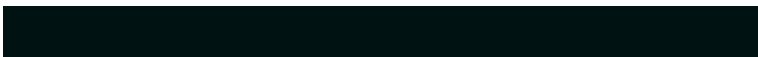
111, 138, 165



73, 82, 82



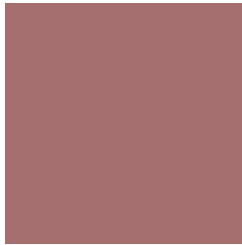
0, 145, 145



0, 18, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 111, 111 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

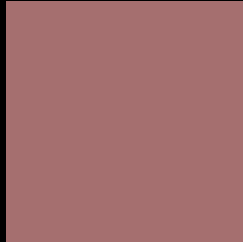
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 165, 111, 111 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, 111, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 111, 111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 111, 111.

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, 111, 111

Protanopia
129, 125, 118

Deuteranopia
143, 121, 109



Tritanopia
166, 110, 118

Trichromacy



Original Color

165, 111, 111

Protanomaly

142, 120, 115

Deuteranomaly

151, 117, 110

Tritanomaly

166, 110, 115

Monochromacy



Original Color

165, 111, 111

Achromatopsia

127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly

141, 121, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 111, 111 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, 111, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 111, 111)  
}
```

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, 111, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 111, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 111, 111 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, 111, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 111, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 111, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 111, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 111, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 111,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 111, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 111, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
111, 111) }
```

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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