

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 116, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 116, 131) contains.

RGB(165, 116, 131)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(165, 116, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A57483
RGB	165, 116, 131
RGB Percent	65%, 45%, 51%
CMY	0.3529, 0.5451, 0.4863
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.21, 0.35
HSL	342°, 21%, 55%
HSV	342°, 30%, 65%
XYZ	25.8592, 22.1288, 24.3811
YIQ	132.3610, 24.3890, 15.0530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

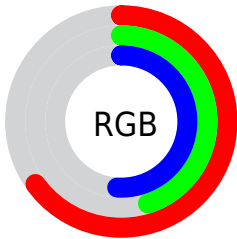
Format	Color
R_{YB}	165, 116, 131
Decimal	10843267
CIE _{Lab}	54.16, 21.56, -0.48
CIE _{LCh}	54, 21.565, 358.731
Yxy	22.1288, 0.3573, 0.3058
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289033347 (0xFFA57483)
YUV	132.3610, -0.6710, 28.6244
Hunter-Lab	47.0413, 15.8015, 2.1994

Details

The RGB color **165, 116, 131** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **116, 165, 150**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 168, 184**, and **112, 67, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 99, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 132, 142**.

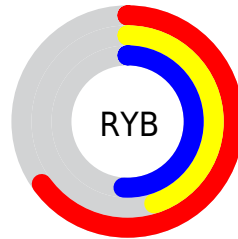
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (45%)

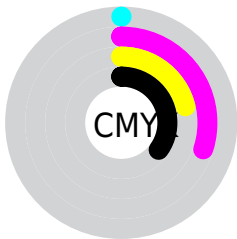
Blue (51%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (51%)

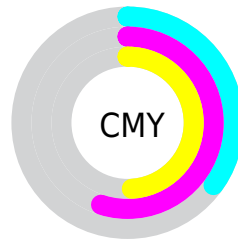


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (49%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 116, 131 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, 116, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 116, 131

255, 255, 255

 221, 168, 184

 250, 196, 212

 255, 224, 240


 255, 253, 255


 165, 116, 131

 138, 91, 106

 112, 67, 82

 87, 44, 59

 63, 22, 37

 41, 0, 16


 0, 0, 0


 165, 116, 131

 165, 99, 120

 165, 83, 108

 165, 116, 131

 165, 132, 142

 165, 149, 154

 165, 66, 97

 165, 165, 165

 165, 50, 85

 165, 182, 177

 165, 33, 74

 165, 199, 188

 165, 17, 62

 165, 215, 200

 165, 0, 51

 165, 231, 211

 165, 0, 51

 165, 248, 223

 165, 255, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 119, 149



165, 116, 131



167, 117, 112

Triad

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



165, 116, 131



124, 134, 97



82, 137, 161

Complementary

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



165, 116, 131



116, 165, 150

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.



74, 139, 147



165, 116, 131



103, 138, 110

Square

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



165, 116, 131



144, 128, 92



83, 140, 128



105, 131, 166

Rectangle

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



165, 116, 131



163, 120, 102



83, 140, 128



77, 138, 157

Sweetspot

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



165, 116, 131



214, 195, 201



149, 116, 165



107, 95, 99



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



165, 116, 131



214, 137, 161



165, 125, 116



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 44



18, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



165, 116, 131



214, 137, 161



116, 156, 165



82, 73, 76



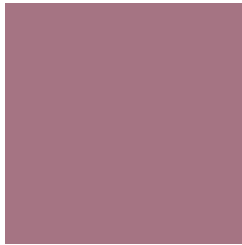
145, 0, 44



18, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 116, 131 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

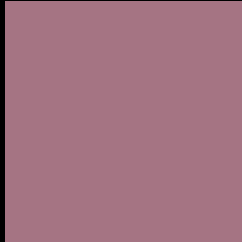
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

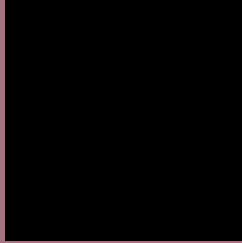
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 116, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 116, 131.

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, 116, 131

Protanopia
130, 129, 139

Deuteranopia
142, 126, 129



Tritanopia
164, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color
165, 116, 131

Protanomaly
143, 124, 136

Deuteranomaly
150, 122, 130

Tritanomaly
164, 117, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color
165, 116, 131

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
144, 126, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 116, 131 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, 116, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 116, 131)  
}
```

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, 116, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 116, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 116, 131 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, 116, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 116, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 116, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 116, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 116, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 116,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 116, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 116, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
116, 131) }
```

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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