

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 123, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 123, 183) contains.

RGB(165, 123, 183)	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, 123, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A57BB7
RGB	165, 123, 183
RGB Percent	65%, 48%, 72%
CMY	0.3529, 0.5176, 0.2824
CMYK	0.10, 0.33, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	282°, 29%, 60%
HSV	282°, 33%, 72%
XYZ	31.1473, 25.5841, 48.0963
YIQ	142.3980, 5.7720, 27.5640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

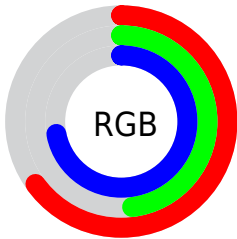
Format	Color
RYB	165, 123, 183
Decimal	10845111
CIELab	57.64, 27.30, -25.35
CIElCh	58, 37.258, 317.124
Yxy	25.5841, 0.2971, 0.2441
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289035191 (0xFFA57BB7)
YUV	142.3980, 20.0168, 19.8220
Hunter-Lab	50.5808, 21.4026, -20.9712

Details

The RGB color **165, 123, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **141, 183, 123**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 176, 239**, and **112, 73, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 105, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 141, 183**.

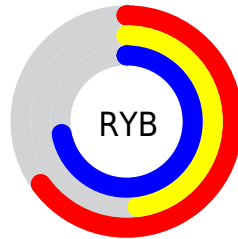
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (48%)

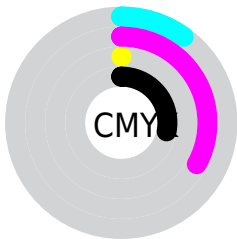
Blue (72%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (72%)

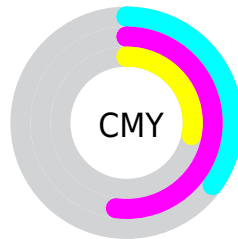


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (28%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 123, 183 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, 123, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 123, 183

255, 255, 255

 221, 176, 239

 250, 204, 255


 255, 232, 255

 165, 123, 183

 138, 98, 156

 112, 73, 130

 87, 50, 104

 63, 28, 80


 39, 5, 57

 17, 0, 35


 0, 0, 10


 0, 0, 0

 165, 123, 183


 165, 123, 183


 160, 105, 183


 170, 141, 183

 154, 86, 183


 176, 160, 183

 149, 68, 183

 181, 178, 183

 143, 50, 183

 187, 196, 183

 138, 32, 183

 192, 215, 183

 132, 13, 183

 198, 233, 183

 128, 0, 183

 203, 251, 183

 209, 255, 183

 214, 255, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 135, 201



165, 123, 183



192, 114, 154

Triad

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



165, 123, 183



171, 132, 75



0, 155, 157

Complementary

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



165, 123, 183



141, 183, 123

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.



57, 155, 123



165, 123, 183



140, 142, 75

Square

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



165, 123, 183



193, 120, 92



104, 150, 93



0, 153, 185

Rectangle

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



165, 123, 183



200, 112, 132



104, 150, 93



0, 156, 145

Sweetspot

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



165, 123, 183



230, 213, 237



123, 141, 183



116, 105, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



165, 123, 183



209, 145, 237



183, 123, 171



89, 83, 92



109, 0, 156



20, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 123, 141



237, 145, 172



123, 183, 135



92, 83, 85



156, 0, 47



28, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 123, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

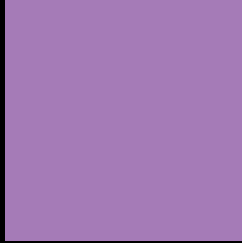
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 123, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

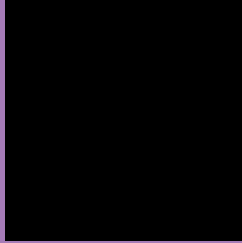
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 123, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 123, 183.

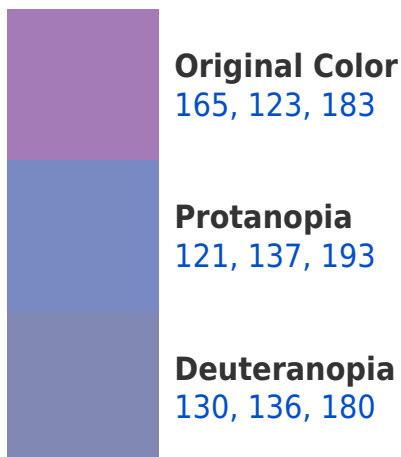



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 123, 183.

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
159, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color
165, 123, 183

Protanomaly
137, 132, 189

Deuteranomaly
143, 131, 181

Tritanomaly
161, 128, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color
165, 123, 183

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
150, 135, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 123, 183 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, 123, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 123, 183)  
}
```

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, 123, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 123, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 123, 183 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, 123, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 123, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 123, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 123, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 123, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 123,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 123, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 123, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
123, 183) }
```

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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