

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 133, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 133, 143) contains.

RGB(165, 133, 143)	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, 133, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5858F
RGB	165, 133, 143
RGB Percent	65%, 52%, 56%
CMY	0.3529, 0.4784, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.13, 0.35
HSL	341°, 15%, 58%
HSV	341°, 19%, 65%
XYZ	28.8625, 26.7576, 29.6301
YIQ	143.7080, 15.8620, 9.8940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

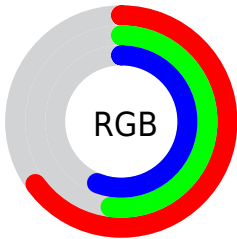
Format	Color
R_{YB}	165, 133, 143
Decimal	10847631
CIE _{Lab}	58.75, 13.88, -0.73
CIE _{LCh}	59, 13.898, 357.002
Yxy	26.7576, 0.3386, 0.3139
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289037711 (0xFFA5858F)
YUV	143.7080, -0.3490, 18.6731
Hunter-Lab	51.7277, 9.0741, 2.2475

Details

The RGB color **165, 133, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 165, 155**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 186, 197**, and **113, 83, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 116, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 149, 154**.

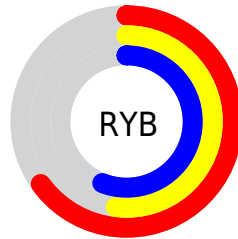
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (52%)

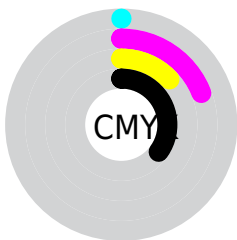
Blue (56%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (56%)

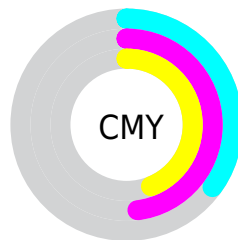


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 133, 143 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, 133, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 133, 143

255, 255, 255

 220, 186, 197

 249, 214, 225

 255, 242, 253

 165, 133, 143

 138, 108, 117

 113, 83, 93

 88, 60, 69

 64, 38, 47


 42, 17, 26

 19, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 165, 133, 143

 165, 116, 132

 165, 133, 143

 165, 149, 154

 165, 100, 120

 165, 166, 166

 165, 84, 109

 165, 182, 177

 165, 67, 98

 165, 199, 188

 165, 51, 86

 165, 216, 200

 165, 34, 75

 165, 232, 211

 165, 18, 64

 165, 248, 222

 165, 1, 52

 165, 255, 234

 165, 0, 52

 165, 255, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 135, 155



165, 133, 143



167, 133, 131

Triad

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



165, 133, 143



139, 144, 120



114, 146, 161

Complementary

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



165, 133, 143



133, 165, 155

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.



109, 148, 152



165, 133, 143



125, 147, 128

Square

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



165, 133, 143



152, 140, 117



114, 148, 140



126, 143, 165

Rectangle

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



165, 133, 143



165, 135, 124



114, 148, 140



111, 147, 159

Sweetspot

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



165, 133, 143



214, 201, 205



155, 133, 165



107, 100, 102



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



165, 133, 143



214, 165, 180



165, 139, 133



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 45



18, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



165, 133, 143



214, 165, 180



133, 159, 165



82, 73, 76



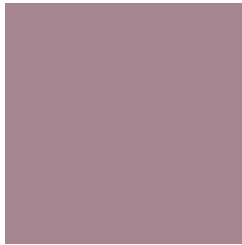
145, 0, 45



18, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 133, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

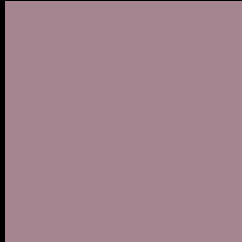
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

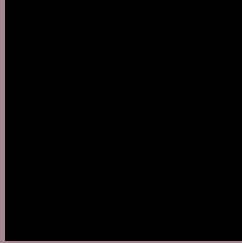
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 133, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 133, 143.

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, 133, 143

Protanopia
142, 141, 148

Deuteranopia
155, 137, 142



Tritanopia
165, 133, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color

165, 133, 143

Protanomaly

150, 138, 146

Deuteranomaly

159, 136, 142

Tritanomaly

165, 133, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

165, 133, 143

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

152, 140, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 133, 143 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, 133, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 133, 143)  
}
```

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, 133, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 133, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 133, 143 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, 133, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 133, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 133, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 133, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 133, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 133,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 133, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 133, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
133, 143) }
```

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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