

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 136, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 136, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 136, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A588CE
RGB	165, 136, 206
RGB Percent	65%, 53%, 81%
CMY	0.3529, 0.4667, 0.1922
CMYK	0.20, 0.34, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	265°, 42%, 67%
HSV	265°, 34%, 81%
XYZ	35.4618, 30.0639, 62.3264
YIQ	152.6510, -5.1860, 27.9180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

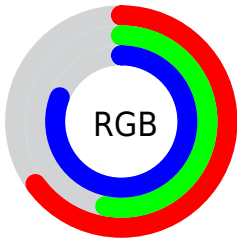
Format	Color
RYB	165, 136, 206
Decimal	10848462
CIELab	61.71, 25.00, -32.08
CIELCh	62, 40.669, 307.927
Yxy	30.0639, 0.2774, 0.2351
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289038542 (0xFFA588CE)
YUV	152.6510, 26.3011, 10.8301
Hunter-Lab	54.8305, 19.4919, -29.0141

Details

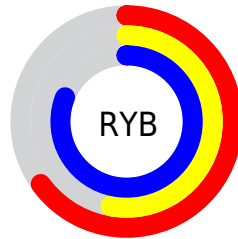
The RGB color **165, 136, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **177, 206, 136**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 190, 255**, and **112, 86, 151** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 115, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 157, 206**.

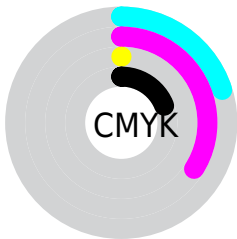
Distribution



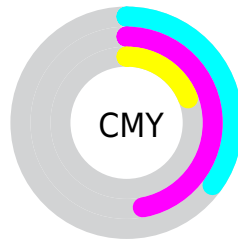
- Red (65%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (19%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 136, 206 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, 136, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 136, 206

255, 255, 255

 221, 190, 255

 250, 217, 255

 255, 246, 255

 165, 136, 206


 138, 110, 178

 112, 86, 151

 86, 62, 125

 62, 40, 100

 37, 18, 76

 18, 0, 53


 0, 2, 31

 0, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 165, 136, 206


 165, 136, 206


 153, 115, 206

 177, 157, 206

 141, 95, 206


 189, 177, 206

 129, 74, 206

 201, 198, 206

 117, 54, 206

 213, 218, 206

 105, 33, 206

 225, 239, 206

 93, 12, 206

 237, 255, 206

 85, 0, 206

 249, 255, 206

 255, 255, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 150, 220



165, 136, 206



201, 124, 177

Triad

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



165, 136, 206



193, 138, 82



0, 168, 158

Complementary

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



165, 136, 206



177, 206, 136

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.



76, 166, 121



165, 136, 206



162, 150, 76

Square

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



165, 136, 206



213, 126, 107



124, 160, 91



0, 166, 192

Rectangle

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



165, 136, 206



214, 120, 153



124, 160, 91



22, 168, 145

Sweetspot

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



165, 136, 206



240, 230, 255



136, 178, 206



119, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



165, 136, 206



194, 150, 255



199, 136, 206



96, 92, 102



69, 0, 166



16, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 136, 177



255, 150, 212



143, 206, 136



102, 92, 98



166, 0, 97



38, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 136, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

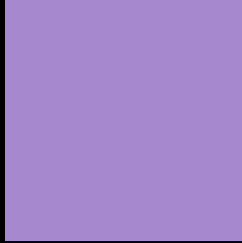
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 136, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

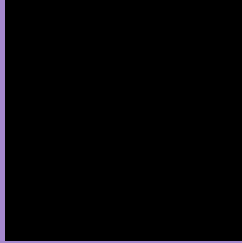
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 165, 136, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 136, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 136, 206.

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, 136, 206

Protanopia
127, 147, 215

Deuteranopia
133, 147, 204



Tritanopia
157, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color
165, 136, 206

Protanomaly
141, 143, 212

Deuteranomaly
145, 143, 205

Tritanomaly
160, 142, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
165, 136, 206

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
157, 147, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 136, 206 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, 136, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 136, 206)  
}
```

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, 136, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 136, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 136, 206 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, 136, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 136, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 136, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 136, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 136, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 136,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 136, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 136, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
136, 206) }
```

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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