

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 137, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 137, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 137, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5898F
RGB	165, 137, 143
RGB Percent	65%, 54%, 56%
CMY	0.3529, 0.4627, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.13, 0.35
HSL	347°, 13%, 59%
HSV	347°, 17%, 65%
XYZ	29.4206, 27.8738, 29.8162
YIQ	146.0560, 14.7620, 7.8020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

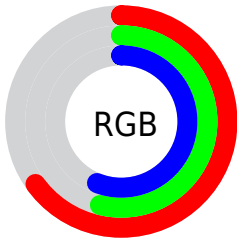
Format	Color
R _Y B	165, 137, 143
Decimal	10848655
CIE Lab	59.77, 11.61, 0.77
CIE LCh	60, 11.638, 3.795
Yxy	27.8738, 0.3377, 0.3200
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289038735 (0xFFA5898F)
YUV	146.0560, -1.5066, 16.6139
Hunter-Lab	52.7957, 7.0776, 3.4732

Details

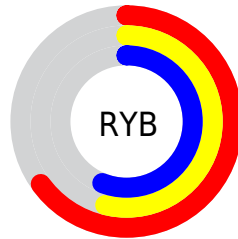
The RGB color **165, 137, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 165, 159**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 190, 197**, and **113, 87, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 120, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 153, 156**.

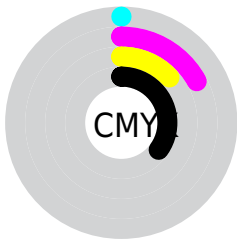
Distribution



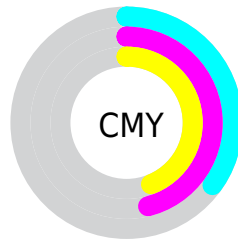
- Red (65%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (44%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 137, 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, 137, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 137, 143

255, 255, 255

 220, 190, 197

 249, 218, 225

 255, 247, 253


 165, 137, 143

 139, 112, 117

 113, 87, 93

 88, 64, 69

 64, 42, 47

 42, 21, 26

 23, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 165, 137, 143


 165, 120, 130

 165, 137, 143

 165, 153, 156

 165, 104, 117

 165, 170, 169

 165, 87, 104

 165, 187, 182

 165, 71, 91

 165, 203, 195

 165, 55, 78

 165, 219, 208

 165, 38, 65

 165, 236, 221

 165, 22, 52

 165, 252, 234

 165, 5, 39

 165, 255, 247

 165, 0, 35

 165, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 138, 153



165, 137, 143



165, 138, 133

Triad

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



165, 137, 143



139, 147, 127



123, 148, 162

Complementary

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



165, 137, 143



137, 165, 159

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.



118, 150, 155



165, 137, 143



128, 149, 135

Square

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



165, 137, 143



151, 144, 124



120, 150, 145



135, 144, 164

Rectangle

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



165, 137, 143



163, 139, 128



120, 150, 145



121, 148, 160

Sweetspot

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



165, 137, 143



214, 203, 206



159, 137, 165



107, 101, 102



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



165, 137, 143



214, 171, 181



165, 145, 137



82, 73, 75



145, 0, 31



18, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



165, 137, 143



214, 171, 181



137, 157, 165



82, 73, 75



145, 0, 31



18, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 137, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

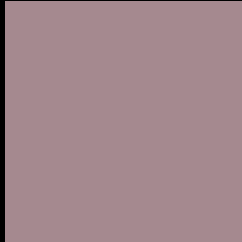
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 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, 137, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 137, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 137, 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, 137, 143

Protanopia
146, 143, 147

Deuteranopia
159, 139, 143



Tritanopia
166, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color
165, 137, 143

Protanomaly
153, 141, 146

Deuteranomaly
161, 138, 143

Tritanomaly
166, 136, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
165, 137, 143

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
153, 143, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 137, 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, 137, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 137, 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, 137, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 137, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 137, 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, 137, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 137, 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, 137, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 137, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 137, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 137,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 137, 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, 137, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
137, 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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