

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 138, 123)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 138, 123) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 138, 123)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A58A7B
RGB	165, 138, 123
RGB Percent	65%, 54%, 48%
CMY	0.3529, 0.4588, 0.5176
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.25, 0.35
HSL	21°, 19%, 56%
HSV	21°, 25%, 65%
XYZ	28.1807, 27.6064, 22.5822
YIQ	144.3630, 20.9070, 1.0590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

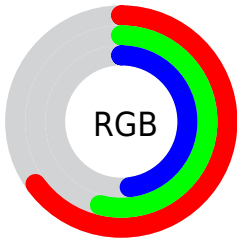
Format	Color
RYB	165, 146, 123
Decimal	10848891
CIELab	59.53, 7.84, 11.84
CIElCh	60, 14.201, 56.491
Yxy	27.6064, 0.3596, 0.3523
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289038971 (0xFFA58A7B)
YUV	144.3630, -10.5320, 18.0986
Hunter-Lab	52.5417, 3.7901, 11.2967

Details

The RGB color **165, 138, 123** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **123, 150, 165**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 191, 175**, and **112, 88, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 127, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 149, 139**.

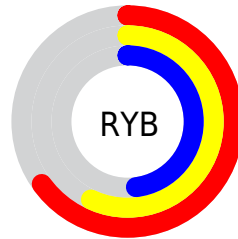
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (54%)

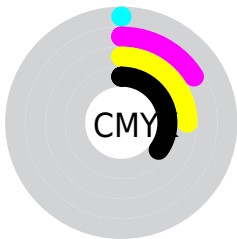
Blue (48%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (48%)

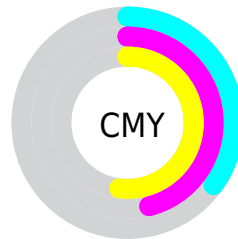


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 138, 123 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, 138, 123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 138, 123

255, 255, 255

 221, 191, 175

 249, 219, 203

 255, 248, 231

 165, 138, 123

 138, 113, 98

 112, 88, 74

 87, 65, 52

 63, 43, 30

 41, 22, 6

 15, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 165, 138, 123


 165, 127, 106

 165, 138, 123

 165, 149, 139

 165, 117, 90

 165, 159, 156

 165, 106, 74

 165, 170, 172

 165, 96, 57

 165, 180, 189

 165, 85, 41

 165, 191, 205

 165, 74, 24

 165, 202, 222

 165, 64, 7

 165, 212, 238

 165, 59, 0

 165, 223, 255

 165, 233, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 135, 133



165, 138, 123



155, 142, 119

Triad

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



165, 138, 123



115, 151, 141



144, 141, 166

Complementary

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



165, 138, 123



123, 150, 165

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.



128, 145, 168



165, 138, 123



110, 150, 154

Square

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



165, 138, 123



127, 149, 129



115, 148, 164



158, 137, 157

Rectangle

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



165, 138, 123



146, 145, 119



115, 148, 164



138, 142, 167

Sweetspot

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



165, 138, 123



214, 203, 197



165, 123, 150



107, 100, 96



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



165, 138, 123



214, 172, 148



165, 159, 123



82, 76, 73



145, 52, 0



18, 6, 0

Inverse Universe

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



123, 150, 165



148, 190, 214



123, 129, 165



73, 79, 82



0, 93, 145



0, 11, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 138, 123 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

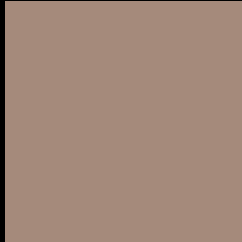
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 123 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

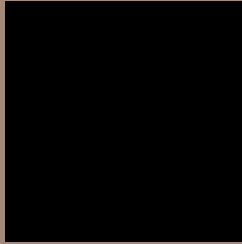
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 123 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 138, 123.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 138, 123.

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, 138, 123

Protanopia
150, 143, 126

Deuteranopia
165, 138, 123



Tritanopia
168, 135, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

165, 138, 123

Protanomaly

155, 141, 125

Deuteranomaly

165, 138, 123

Tritanomaly

167, 136, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

165, 138, 123

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

152, 142, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 138, 123 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, 138, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 138, 123)  
}
```

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, 138, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 138, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 138, 123 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, 138, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 138, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 138, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 138, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 138, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 138,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 138, 123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 138, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
138, 123) }
```

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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