

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 138, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 138, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 138, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A58A94
RGB	165, 138, 148
RGB Percent	65%, 54%, 58%
CMY	0.3529, 0.4588, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.10, 0.35
HSL	338°, 13%, 59%
HSV	338°, 16%, 65%
XYZ	29.9508, 28.3144, 31.9036
YIQ	147.2130, 12.8820, 8.8340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

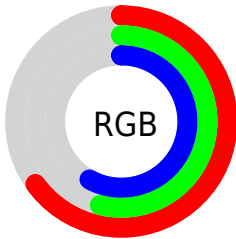
Format	Color
RYB	165, 138, 148
Decimal	10848916
CIELab	60.17, 11.92, -1.51
CIELCh	60, 12.015, 352.791
Yxy	28.3144, 0.3322, 0.3140
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289038996 (0xFFA58A94)
YUV	147.2130, 0.3880, 15.5992
Hunter-Lab	53.2113, 7.3518, 1.6997

Details

The RGB color **165, 138, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 165, 155**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 191, 202**, and **113, 88, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 121, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 154, 158**.

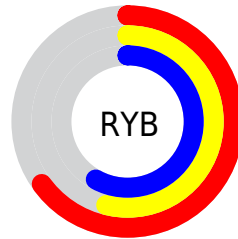
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (54%)

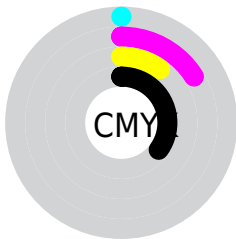
Blue (58%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (58%)

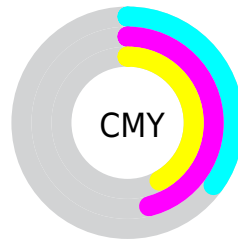


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 138, 148 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, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 138, 148

255, 255, 255

 220, 191, 202

 249, 219, 230

 255, 248, 255

 165, 138, 148

 139, 113, 122

 113, 88, 97

 88, 65, 74

 65, 42, 51

 42, 22, 30

 24, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

 165, 138, 148

 165, 121, 138

 165, 138, 148


 165, 154, 158

 165, 105, 127

 165, 171, 169

 165, 88, 117

 165, 187, 179

 165, 72, 106

 165, 204, 190

 165, 55, 96

 165, 220, 200

 165, 39, 86

 165, 237, 210

 165, 22, 75

 165, 253, 221

 165, 6, 65

 165, 255, 231

 165, 0, 61

 165, 255, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 140, 158



165, 138, 148



168, 138, 137

Triad

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



165, 138, 148



145, 147, 125



121, 150, 161

Complementary

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



165, 138, 148



138, 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.



118, 151, 153



165, 138, 148



133, 150, 132

Square

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



165, 138, 148



156, 143, 124



123, 151, 142



131, 147, 166

Rectangle

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



165, 138, 148



166, 139, 131



123, 151, 142



119, 150, 159

Sweetspot

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



165, 138, 148



214, 203, 207



155, 138, 165



107, 101, 103



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



165, 138, 148



214, 171, 187



165, 141, 138



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 54



18, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



165, 138, 148



214, 171, 187



138, 162, 165



82, 73, 76



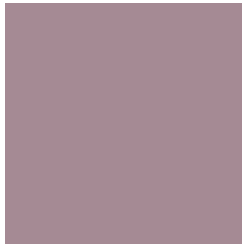
145, 0, 54



18, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 138, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

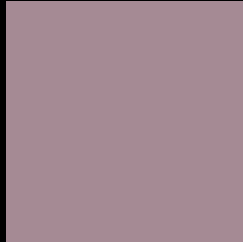
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

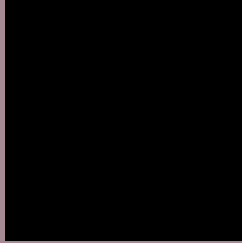
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 138, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 138, 148.

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, 148

Protanopia

146, 144, 152

Deuteranopia

158, 141, 147



Tritanopia
165, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

165, 138, 148

Protanomaly

153, 142, 151

Deuteranomaly

161, 140, 147

Tritanomaly

165, 138, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

165, 138, 148

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

154, 144, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 138, 148 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, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 138, 148)  
}
```

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, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 138, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 138, 148 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, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 138, 148) }
```

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, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 138, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 138, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 138,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 138, 148 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, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
138, 148) }
```

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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