

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 138, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 138, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 138, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A58ABD
RGB	165, 138, 189
RGB Percent	65%, 54%, 74%
CMY	0.3529, 0.4588, 0.2588
CMYK	0.13, 0.27, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	272°, 28%, 64%
HSV	272°, 27%, 74%
XYZ	33.7908, 29.8504, 52.1248
YIQ	151.8870, -0.2790, 21.5850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

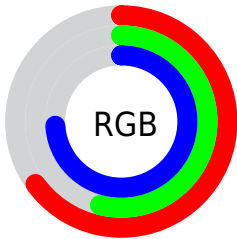
Format	Color
RYB	165, 138, 189
Decimal	10848957
CIELab	61.52, 20.05, -22.79
CIELCh	62, 30.354, 311.334
Yxy	29.8504, 0.2919, 0.2579
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289039037 (0xFFA58ABD)
YUV	151.8870, 18.2967, 11.5001
Hunter-Lab	54.6355, 14.7860, -18.3206

Details

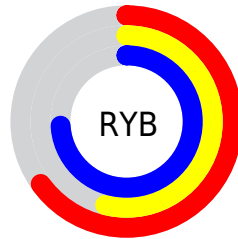
The RGB color **165, 138, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **162, 189, 138**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 192, 245**, and **113, 88, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 119, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 157, 189**.

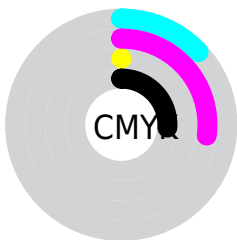
Distribution



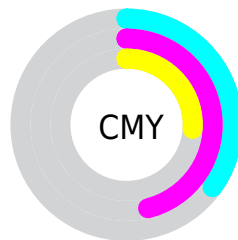
- Red (65%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (26%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 138, 189 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, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 138, 189

255, 255, 255

 220, 192, 245

 249, 220, 255

 255, 248, 255

 165, 138, 189

 138, 112, 162

 113, 88, 136

 88, 64, 110

 64, 42, 86

 40, 21, 62

 23, 0, 40

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

 165, 138, 189

 165, 138, 189

156, 119, 189

174, 157, 189

147, 100, 189

183, 176, 189

138, 81, 189

192, 195, 189

129, 62, 189

201, 214, 189

121, 43, 189

209, 233, 189

112, 25, 189

218, 251, 189

103, 6, 189

227, 255, 189

100, 0, 189

236, 255, 189

245, 255, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 148, 201



165, 138, 189



191, 130, 166

Triad

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



165, 138, 189



181, 141, 98



64, 163, 158

Complementary

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



165, 138, 189



162, 189, 138

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.



95, 162, 131



165, 138, 189



157, 150, 95

Square

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



165, 138, 189



198, 133, 114



127, 157, 107



55, 161, 183

Rectangle

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



165, 138, 189



200, 128, 148



127, 157, 107



73, 163, 149

Sweetspot

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



165, 138, 189



236, 225, 245



138, 163, 189



117, 110, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



165, 138, 189



208, 166, 245



189, 138, 188



90, 85, 94



84, 0, 158



16, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 138, 162



245, 166, 203



138, 189, 139



94, 85, 89



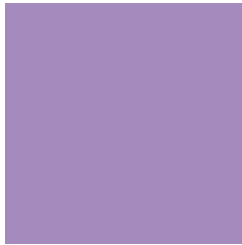
158, 0, 74



31, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 138, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

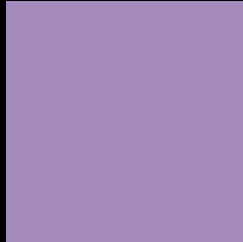
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

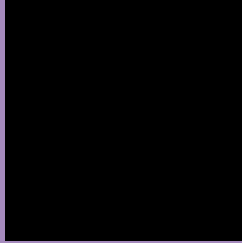
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 138, 189.

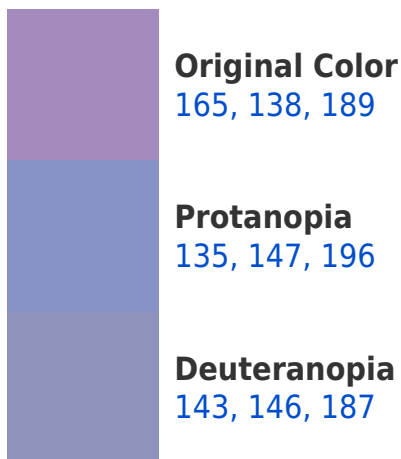


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 138, 189.

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





Tritanopia
160, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
165, 138, 189

Protanomaly
146, 144, 193

Deuteranomaly
151, 143, 188

Tritanomaly
162, 142, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
165, 138, 189

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
157, 147, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 138, 189 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, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 138, 189)  
}
```

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, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 138, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 138, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 138, 189) }
```

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, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 138, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 138, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 138,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 138, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
138, 189) }
```

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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