

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 146, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 146, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 146, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A59271
RGB	165, 146, 113
RGB Percent	65%, 57%, 44%
CMY	0.3529, 0.4275, 0.5569
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.32, 0.35
HSL	38°, 22%, 55%
HSV	38°, 32%, 65%
XYZ	28.7766, 29.7494, 19.8483
YIQ	147.9190, 21.9170, -6.2350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

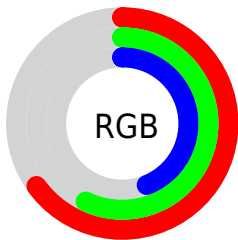
Format	Color
RYB	143, 165, 113
Decimal	10850929
CIELab	61.44, 1.96, 20.11
CIELCh	61, 20.207, 84.438
Yxy	29.7494, 0.3672, 0.3796
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289041009 (0xFFA59271)
YUV	147.9190, -17.2151, 14.9800
Hunter-Lab	54.5430, -1.2746, 16.6043

Details

The RGB color **165, 146, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **113, 132, 165**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 200, 165**, and **112, 96, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 140, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 152, 129**.

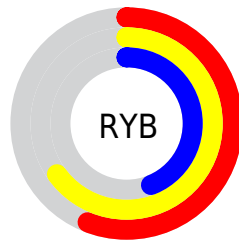
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (57%)

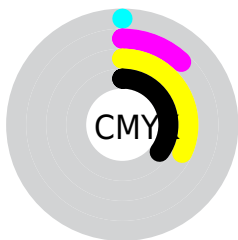
Blue (44%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (44%)

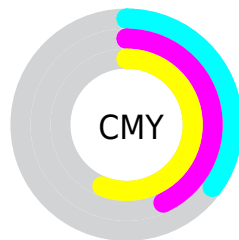


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 146, 113 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, 146, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 146, 113

255, 255, 255

 221, 200, 165

 249, 228, 192

 255, 255, 220


 255, 255, 249

 165, 146, 113

 138, 120, 88

 112, 96, 65

 87, 72, 42


 63, 50, 21

 41, 29, 0

 13, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 165, 146, 113


 165, 140, 96

 165, 146, 113


 165, 152, 129

 165, 134, 80

 165, 158, 146

 165, 128, 63


 165, 164, 162

 165, 122, 47

 165, 170, 179

 165, 116, 30

 165, 176, 195

 165, 110, 14

 165, 182, 212

 165, 105, 0

 165, 188, 228

 165, 194, 245

 165, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 140, 120



165, 146, 113



146, 152, 116

Triad

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



165, 146, 113



98, 158, 162



168, 139, 169

Complementary

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



165, 146, 113



113, 132, 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.



147, 145, 181



165, 146, 113



103, 156, 177

Square

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



165, 146, 113



108, 158, 144



123, 151, 183



182, 136, 152

Rectangle

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



165, 146, 113



133, 155, 122



123, 151, 183



162, 141, 174

Sweetspot

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



165, 146, 113



214, 207, 195



165, 113, 132



107, 103, 95



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



165, 146, 113



214, 184, 133



158, 165, 113



82, 79, 73



145, 92, 0



18, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



113, 132, 165



133, 163, 214



120, 113, 165



73, 76, 82



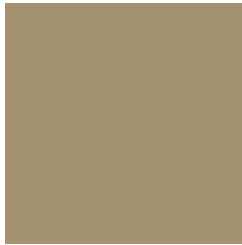
0, 53, 145



0, 7, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 146, 113 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, 146, 113 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

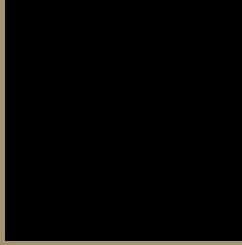
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 146, 113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 146, 113.

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, 146, 113

Protanopia
159, 148, 114

Deuteranopia
174, 142, 114



Tritanopia
169, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

165, 146, 113

Protanomaly

161, 147, 114

Deuteranomaly

171, 143, 114

Tritanomaly

168, 143, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color

165, 146, 113

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

154, 147, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 146, 113 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, 146, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 146, 113)  
}
```

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, 146, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 146, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 146, 113 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, 146, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 146, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 146, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 146, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 146, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 146,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 146, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 146, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
146, 113) }
```

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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