

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 147, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 147, 131) contains.

RGB(165, 147, 131)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(165, 147, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A59383
RGB	165, 147, 131
RGB Percent	65%, 58%, 51%
CMY	0.3529, 0.4235, 0.4863
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.21, 0.35
HSL	28°, 16%, 58%
HSV	28°, 21%, 65%
XYZ	30.0475, 30.5055, 25.7772
YIQ	150.5580, 15.8640, -1.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

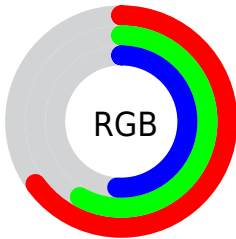
Format	Color
RYB	165, 161, 131
Decimal	10851203
CIELab	62.09, 4.03, 10.91
CIElCh	62, 11.629, 69.744
Yxy	30.5055, 0.3481, 0.3534
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289041283 (0xFFA59383)
YUV	150.5580, -9.6421, 12.6656
Hunter-Lab	55.2318, 0.4531, 10.9910

Details

The RGB color **165, 147, 131** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **131, 149, 165**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 201, 184**, and **113, 97, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 138, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 156, 147**.

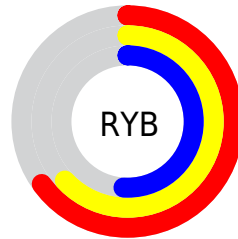
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (58%)

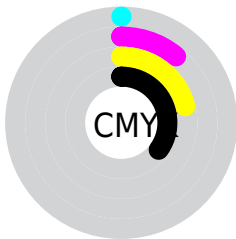
Blue (51%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (51%)

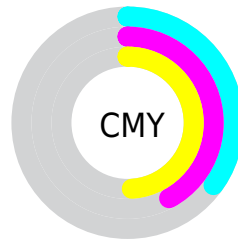


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 147, 131 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, 147, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 147, 131

255, 255, 255

 220, 201, 184

 249, 229, 212

 255, 255, 240

 165, 147, 131

 138, 121, 106

 113, 97, 82

 88, 73, 59

 64, 50, 37

 42, 29, 16

 20, 4, 0


 0, 0, 0

 165, 147, 131

 165, 138, 114

 165, 147, 131


 165, 156, 147

 165, 130, 98


 165, 164, 164

 165, 121, 81

 165, 173, 180

 165, 112, 65

 165, 182, 197

 165, 103, 48

 165, 191, 213

 165, 95, 32

 165, 199, 230

 165, 86, 15

 165, 208, 246

 165, 78, 0

 165, 217, 255

 165, 226, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 144, 137



165, 147, 131



155, 150, 130

Triad

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



165, 147, 131



125, 156, 153



156, 146, 166

Complementary

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



165, 147, 131



131, 149, 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.



143, 150, 170



165, 147, 131



124, 155, 163

Square

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



165, 147, 131



132, 156, 143



131, 153, 169



167, 144, 157

Rectangle

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



165, 147, 131



147, 153, 132



131, 153, 169



152, 147, 168

Sweetspot

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



165, 147, 131



214, 207, 201



165, 131, 149



107, 103, 100



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



165, 147, 131



214, 186, 161



165, 164, 131



82, 77, 73



145, 68, 0



18, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



131, 149, 165



161, 189, 214



131, 132, 165



73, 78, 82



0, 77, 145



0, 9, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 147, 131 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

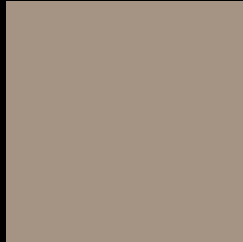
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 147, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

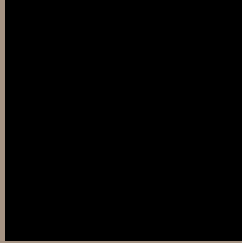
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 165, 147, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 147, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 147, 131.

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, 147, 131

Protanopia
157, 150, 132

Deuteranopia
171, 145, 131



Tritanopia
168, 144, 155

Trichromacy



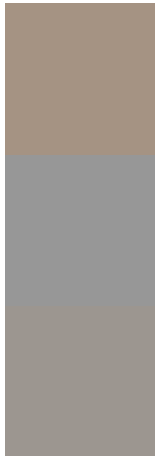
Original Color
165, 147, 131

Protanomaly
160, 149, 132

Deuteranomaly
169, 146, 131

Tritanomaly
167, 145, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
165, 147, 131

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
156, 150, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 147, 131 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, 147, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 147, 131)  
}
```

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, 147, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 147, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 147, 131 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, 147, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 147, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 147, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 147, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 147, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 147,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 147, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 147, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
147, 131) }
```

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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