

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 157, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 157, 182) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 157, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A59DB6
RGB	165, 157, 182
RGB Percent	65%, 62%, 71%
CMY	0.3529, 0.3843, 0.2863
CMYK	0.09, 0.14, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	259°, 15%, 66%
HSV	259°, 14%, 71%
XYZ	36.0175, 35.4907, 49.2080
YIQ	162.2420, -3.2570, 9.4710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

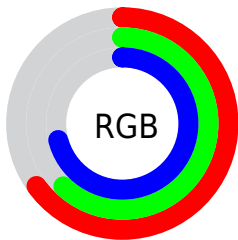
Format	Color
RYB	165, 157, 182
Decimal	10853814
CIELab	66.13, 7.82, -11.88
CIELCh	66, 14.221, 303.350
Yxy	35.4907, 0.2984, 0.2940
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289043894 (0xFFA59DB6)
YUV	162.2420, 9.7407, 2.4188
Hunter-Lab	59.5740, 3.6637, -7.2716

Details

The RGB color **165, 157, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **174, 182, 157**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 212, 238**, and **113, 106, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 139, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 175, 182**.

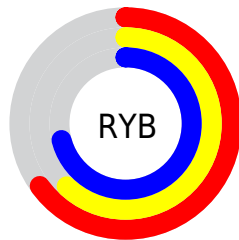
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (62%)

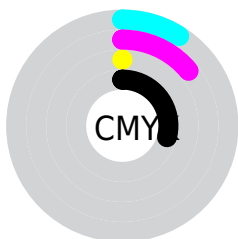
Blue (71%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (71%)

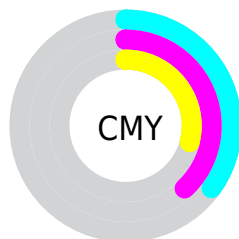


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 157, 182 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, 157, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 157, 182


255, 255, 255

 220, 212, 238


 249, 240, 255

 165, 157, 182

 139, 131, 155

 113, 106, 129

 88, 82, 104

 65, 59, 80

 43, 37, 57

 22, 16, 35

 0, 0, 12


 0, 0, 0


 165, 157, 182

 165, 157, 182

 153, 139, 182


 177, 175, 182

 140, 121, 182


 190, 193, 182

 128, 102, 182

 202, 212, 182

 115, 84, 182

 215, 230, 182

 103, 66, 182

 227, 248, 182

 91, 48, 182


 239, 255, 182

 78, 30, 182

 252, 255, 182

 66, 11, 182

 255, 255, 182

 58, 0, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 161, 186



165, 157, 182



179, 153, 172

Triad

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



165, 157, 182



181, 156, 138



131, 168, 162

Complementary

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



165, 157, 182



174, 182, 157

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.



141, 167, 149



165, 157, 182



170, 160, 135

Square

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



165, 157, 182



187, 153, 147



155, 164, 139



128, 168, 174

Rectangle

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



165, 157, 182



185, 152, 164



155, 164, 139



133, 168, 157

Sweetspot

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



165, 157, 182



231, 228, 237



157, 174, 182



116, 114, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



165, 157, 182



211, 199, 237



177, 157, 182



86, 83, 92



50, 0, 156



9, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



182, 157, 174



237, 199, 225



162, 182, 157



92, 83, 89



156, 0, 106



28, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 157, 182 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, 157, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

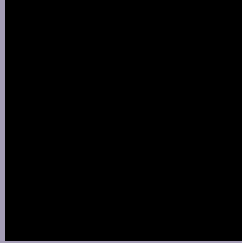
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 157, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 157, 182.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 157, 182.

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, 157, 182

Protanopia

157, 159, 184

Deuteranopia

166, 157, 182



Tritanopia
163, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
165, 157, 182

Protanomaly
160, 158, 183

Deuteranomaly
166, 157, 182

Tritanomaly
164, 158, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
165, 157, 182

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
163, 160, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 157, 182 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, 157, 182) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 157, 182)  
}
```

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, 157, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 157, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 157, 182 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, 157, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 157, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 157, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 157, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 157, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 157,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 157, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 157, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
157, 182) }
```

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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