

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 165, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 165, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 165, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5A5A4
RGB	165, 165, 164
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 64%
CMY	0.3529, 0.3529, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.35
HSL	60°, 1%, 65%
HSV	60°, 1%, 65%
XYZ	35.6730, 37.5899, 40.4974
YIQ	164.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

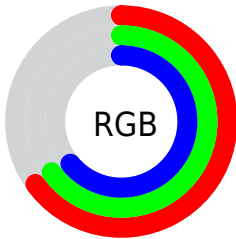
Format	Color
RYB	164, 165, 164
Decimal	10855844
CIELab	67.72, -0.19, 0.51
CIELCh	68, 0.542, 110.019
Yxy	37.5899, 0.3136, 0.3304
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289045924 (0xFFA5A5A4)
YUV	164.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000
Hunter-Lab	61.3106, -3.4350, 3.7548

Details

The RGB color **165, 165, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 164, 165**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 220, 219**, and **113, 113, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 165, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 165, 180**.

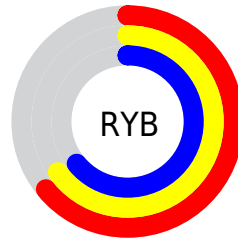
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (65%)

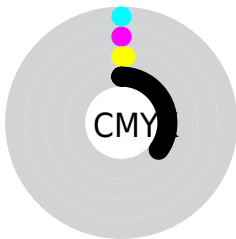
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (64%)

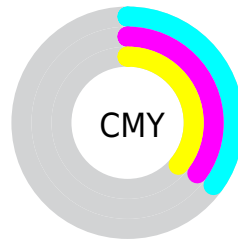


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 165, 164 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, 165, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 165, 164


255, 255, 255

 220, 220, 219

 248, 248, 247

 165, 165, 164

 139, 139, 138

 113, 113, 112

 89, 89, 88

 65, 65, 65


 43, 43, 43

 23, 23, 22

 0, 0, 0

 165, 165, 164


 165, 165, 147

 165, 165, 164

 165, 165, 180

 165, 165, 131

 165, 165, 197

 165, 165, 114

 165, 165, 213

 165, 165, 98

 165, 165, 230

 165, 165, 82

 165, 165, 246

 165, 165, 65

 165, 165, 255

 165, 165, 49

 165, 165, 32

 165, 165, 15

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 165, 164



165, 165, 164



164, 165, 164

Triad

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



165, 165, 164



164, 165, 166



166, 165, 165

Complementary

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



165, 165, 164



164, 164, 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.



165, 165, 166



165, 165, 164



164, 165, 166

Square

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



165, 165, 164



164, 165, 165



165, 165, 166



166, 165, 165

Rectangle

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



165, 165, 164



164, 165, 165



165, 165, 166



166, 165, 165

Sweetspot

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



165, 165, 164



214, 214, 214



165, 164, 164



107, 107, 107



235, 235, 235

Same Dimension

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



165, 165, 164



214, 214, 212



164, 165, 164



82, 82, 81



145, 145, 0



18, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



164, 164, 165



212, 212, 214



164, 164, 165



81, 81, 82



0, 0, 145



0, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 165, 164 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, 165, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

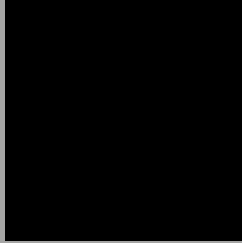
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

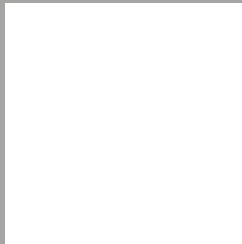
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 165, 165, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 165, 164.

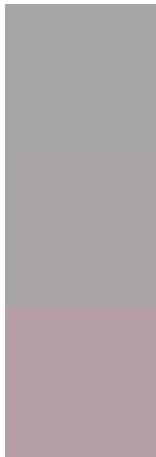


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 165, 164.

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, 165, 164

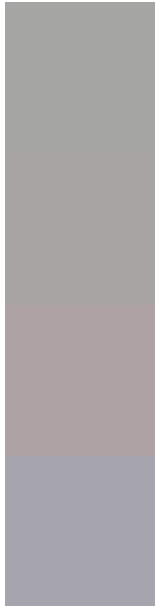
Protanopia
168, 164, 163

Deuteranopia
181, 160, 165



Tritanopia
167, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

165, 165, 164

Protanomaly

167, 164, 163

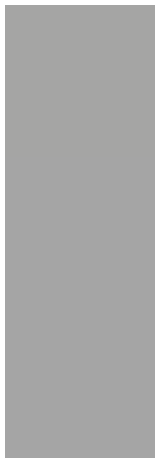
Deuteranomaly

175, 162, 165

Tritanomaly

166, 164, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

165, 165, 164

Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly

165, 165, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 165, 164 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, 165, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 165, 164)  
}
```

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, 165, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 165, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 165, 164 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, 165, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 165, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 165, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 165, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 165, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 165,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 165, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 165, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
165, 164) }
```

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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