

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 166, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 166, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 166, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5A6AE
RGB	165, 166, 174
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 68%
CMY	0.3529, 0.3490, 0.3176
CMYK	0.05, 0.05, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	233°, 5%, 66%
HSV	233°, 5%, 68%
XYZ	36.7932, 38.3278, 45.5032
YIQ	166.6130, -3.1640, 2.2760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

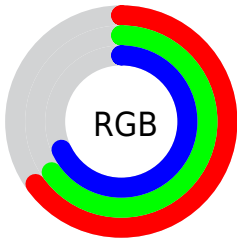
Format	Color
RYB	165, 166, 174
Decimal	10856110
CIELab	68.26, 1.21, -4.25
CIELCh	68, 4.418, 285.832
Yxy	38.3278, 0.3050, 0.3177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289046190 (0xFFA5A6AE)
YUV	166.6130, 3.6418, -1.4146
Hunter-Lab	61.9094, -2.2575, -0.2413

Details

The RGB color **165, 166, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **174, 173, 165**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 221, 229**, and **113, 114, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 151, 174**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 181, 174**.

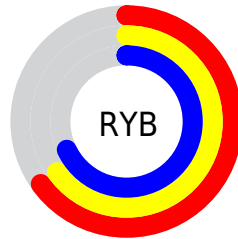
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (65%)

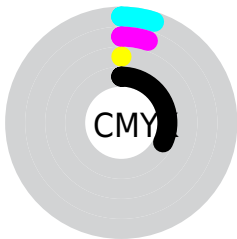
Blue (68%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (68%)

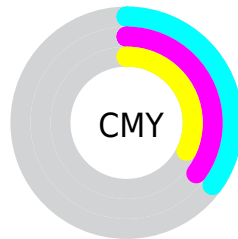


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 166, 174 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, 166, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 166, 174

255, 255, 255

 220, 221, 229

 249, 250, 255


 165, 166, 174


 139, 140, 147

 113, 114, 122

 89, 90, 97

 65, 66, 73

 43, 44, 51

 23, 24, 30

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 165, 166, 174

 165, 166, 174

■ 148, 151, 174

■ 182, 181, 174

■ 130, 135, 174

■ 200, 197, 174

■ 113, 120, 174

■ 217, 212, 174

■ 95, 104, 174

■ 235, 228, 174

■ 78, 89, 174

■ 252, 243, 174

■ 61, 73, 174

■ 255, 255, 174

■ 43, 58, 174

■ 26, 42, 174

■ 8, 27, 174

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 167, 174



165, 166, 174



170, 165, 172

Triad

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



165, 166, 174



175, 164, 161



159, 169, 164

Complementary

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



165, 166, 174



174, 173, 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.



163, 168, 161



165, 166, 174



172, 165, 159

Square

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



165, 166, 174



175, 164, 164



168, 167, 159



157, 169, 168

Rectangle

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



165, 166, 174



172, 164, 170



168, 167, 159



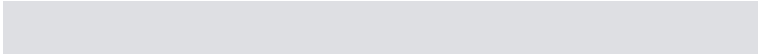
160, 169, 163

Sweetspot

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



165, 166, 174



222, 223, 227



165, 174, 173



112, 113, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



165, 166, 174



213, 215, 227



168, 165, 174



81, 81, 87



0, 17, 150



0, 3, 23

Inverse Universe

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



174, 165, 166



227, 213, 215



171, 174, 165



87, 81, 81



150, 0, 17



23, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 166, 174 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, 166, 174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

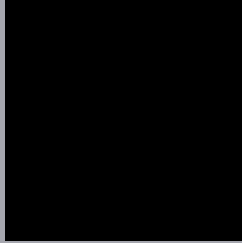
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

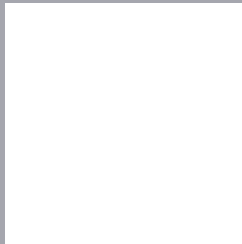
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 165, 166, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 166, 174.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 166, 174.

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, 166, 174

Protanopia

167, 165, 174

Deuteranopia

179, 161, 175



Tritanopia
166, 165, 178

Trichromacy



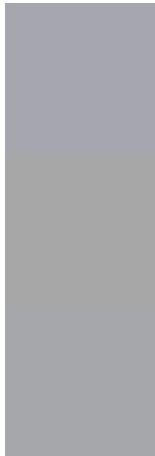
Original Color
165, 166, 174

Protanomaly
166, 165, 174

Deuteranomaly
174, 163, 175

Tritanomaly
166, 165, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
165, 166, 174

Achromatopsia
167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly
166, 167, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 166, 174 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, 166, 174) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 166, 174)  
}
```

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, 166, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 166, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 166, 174 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, 166, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 166, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 166, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 166, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 166, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 166,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 166, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 166, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
166, 174) }
```

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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