

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 170, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 170, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 170, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5AA8C
RGB	165, 170, 140
RGB Percent	65%, 67%, 55%
CMY	0.3529, 0.3333, 0.4510
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.18, 0.33
HSL	70°, 15%, 61%
HSV	70°, 18%, 67%
XYZ	34.6254, 38.6422, 30.4447
YIQ	165.0850, 6.6500, -10.3900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

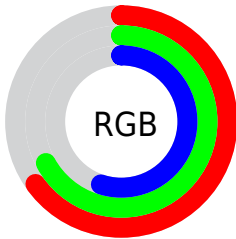
Format	Color
RYB	140, 170, 145
Decimal	10857100
CIELab	68.49, -7.09, 14.89
CIELCh	68, 16.493, 115.450
Yxy	38.6422, 0.3339, 0.3726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289047180 (0xFFA5AA8C)
YUV	165.0850, -12.3669, -0.0745
Hunter-Lab	62.1629, -9.3586, 14.4763

Details

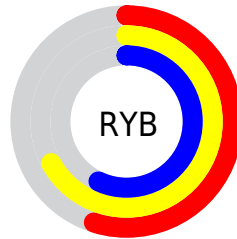
The RGB color **165, 170, 140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **145, 140, 170**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 225, 194**, and **113, 118, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 170, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 170, 157**.

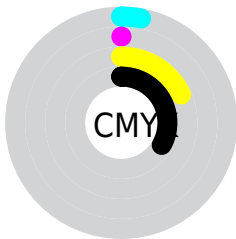
Distribution



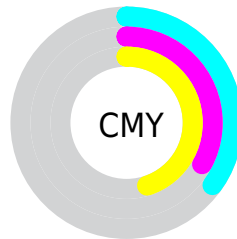
- Red (65%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 170, 140 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, 170, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 170, 140

255, 255, 255


 220, 225, 194

 249, 254, 222


 255, 255, 250

 165, 170, 140


 139, 144, 114

 113, 118, 90

 88, 93, 66

 65, 70, 44

 42, 47, 23

 24, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0


 165, 170, 140

 162, 170, 123


 165, 170, 140


 168, 170, 157

 159, 170, 106


 171, 170, 174

 157, 170, 89


 173, 170, 191


 154, 170, 72


 176, 170, 208

 151, 170, 55

 179, 170, 225

 148, 170, 38

 182, 170, 242


 145, 170, 21

 185, 170, 255

 142, 170, 4

 188, 170, 255

 142, 170, 0

 190, 170, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 165, 138



165, 170, 140



148, 174, 150

Triad

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



165, 170, 140



133, 173, 191



196, 157, 170

Complementary

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



165, 170, 140



145, 140, 170

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.



184, 159, 184



165, 170, 140



148, 169, 196

Square

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



165, 170, 140



128, 175, 179



167, 164, 194



198, 157, 155

Rectangle

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



165, 170, 140



138, 175, 159



167, 164, 194



193, 157, 175

Sweetspot

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



165, 170, 140



220, 222, 211



170, 145, 140



111, 112, 105



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



165, 170, 140



214, 222, 175



150, 170, 140



83, 84, 76



123, 148, 0



17, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



145, 140, 170



183, 175, 222



160, 140, 170



77, 76, 84



25, 0, 148



3, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 170, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

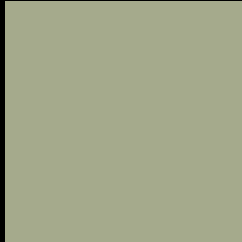
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 170, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

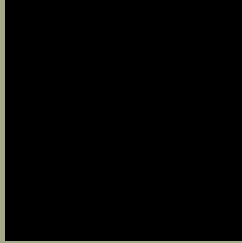
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

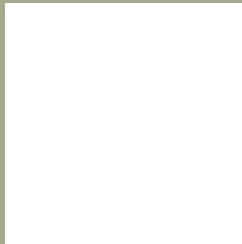
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 165, 170, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 170, 140.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 170, 140.

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





Tritanopia
170, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

165, 170, 140

Protanomaly

172, 168, 139

Deuteranomaly

182, 164, 141

Tritanomaly

168, 167, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

165, 170, 140

Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly

165, 167, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 170, 140 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, 170, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 170, 140)  
}
```

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, 170, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 170, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 170, 140 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, 170, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 170, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 170, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 170, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 170, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 170,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 170, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 170, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
170, 140) }
```

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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