

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 173, 102)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 173, 102) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 173, 102)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5AD66
RGB	165, 173, 102
RGB Percent	65%, 68%, 40%
CMY	0.3529, 0.3216, 0.6000
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.41, 0.32
HSL	67°, 30%, 54%
HSV	67°, 41%, 68%
XYZ	32.8589, 38.8458, 18.3365
YIQ	162.5140, 18.0230, -23.7770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

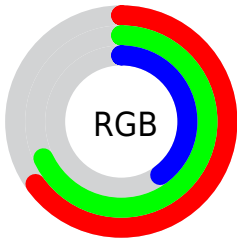
Format	Color
RYB	102, 173, 110
Decimal	10857830
CIELab	68.64, -13.90, 35.48
CIELCh	69, 38.111, 111.398
Yxy	38.8458, 0.3649, 0.4314
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289047910 (0xFFA5AD66)
YUV	162.5140, -29.8334, 2.1802
Hunter-Lab	62.3264, -14.9648, 26.1853

Details

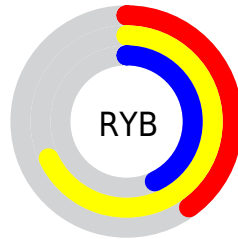
The RGB color **165, 173, 102** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **110, 102, 173**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 228, 154**, and **112, 121, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 173, 85**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 173, 119**.

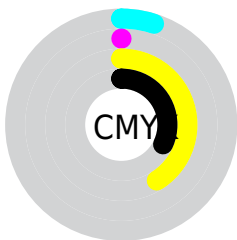
Distribution



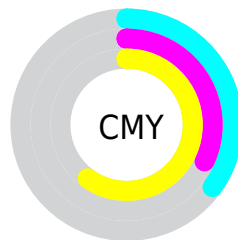
- Red (65%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 173, 102 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, 173, 102 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 173, 102

255, 255, 255

 221, 228, 154

 250, 255, 181

 255, 255, 209

 255, 255, 238

 165, 173, 102

 138, 146, 77

 112, 121, 53

 86, 96, 29


 62, 72, 3

 39, 50, 0


 12, 29, 0


 0, 0, 0

 165, 173, 102

 163, 173, 85


 165, 173, 102

 167, 173, 119

 161, 173, 67


 169, 173, 137

 159, 173, 50

 171, 173, 154

 157, 173, 33

 173, 173, 171


 155, 173, 16

 175, 173, 189

 154, 173, 0

 177, 173, 206

 179, 173, 223

 181, 173, 240

 183, 173, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 162, 99



165, 173, 102



125, 181, 123

Triad

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



165, 173, 102



29, 182, 220



228, 141, 179

Complementary

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



165, 173, 102



110, 102, 173

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.



201, 150, 211



165, 173, 102



99, 174, 235

Square

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



165, 173, 102



18, 186, 191



157, 162, 231



235, 142, 144

Rectangle

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



165, 173, 102



95, 184, 144



157, 162, 231



221, 143, 190

Sweetspot

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



165, 173, 102



221, 224, 197



173, 109, 102



110, 112, 96



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



165, 173, 102



212, 224, 114



130, 173, 102



86, 87, 78



133, 150, 0



20, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



110, 102, 173



127, 114, 224



145, 102, 173



79, 78, 87



17, 0, 150



3, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 173, 102 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, 173, 102 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

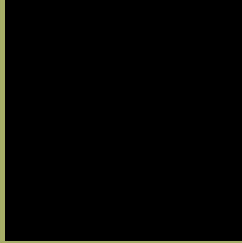
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 173, 102 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 173, 102.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 173, 102.

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, 173, 102

Protanopia
183, 167, 100

Deuteranopia
202, 160, 105



Tritanopia

174, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
165, 173, 102

Protanomaly
176, 169, 101

Deuteranomaly
189, 165, 104

Tritanomaly
171, 167, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
165, 173, 102

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
164, 167, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 173, 102 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, 173, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 173, 102)  
}
```

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, 173, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 173, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 173, 102 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, 173, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 173, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 173, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 173, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 173, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 173,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 173, 102 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 173, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
173, 102) }
```

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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