

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 206, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 206, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 206, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5CEA0
RGB	165, 206, 160
RGB Percent	65%, 81%, 63%
CMY	0.3529, 0.1922, 0.3725
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.22, 0.19
HSL	113°, 32%, 72%
HSV	113°, 22%, 81%
XYZ	43.9335, 54.6800, 41.4965
YIQ	188.4970, -9.6700, -22.9980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

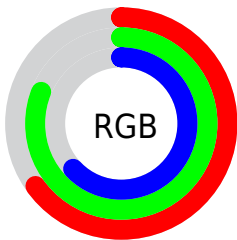
Format	Color
RYB	160, 206, 201
Decimal	10866336
CIELab	78.86, -22.27, 18.54
CIELCh	79, 28.978, 140.220
Yxy	54.6800, 0.3136, 0.3903
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289056416 (0xFFFA5CEA0)
YUV	188.4970, -14.0490, -20.6069
Hunter-Lab	73.9459, -23.3531, 18.4902

Details

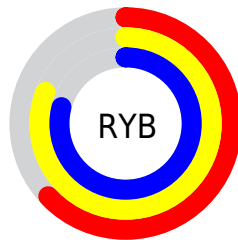
The RGB color **165, 206, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **201, 160, 206**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 215**, and **112, 152, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 206, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 206, 181**.

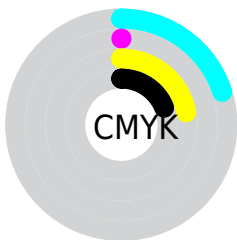
Distribution



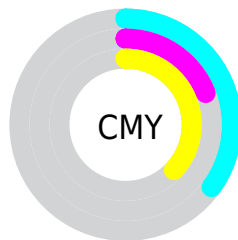
- Red (65%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 206, 160 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, 206, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 165, 206, 160

 165, 206, 160

255, 255, 255

 138, 178, 134

 221, 255, 215

 112, 152, 108

 249, 255, 243

 87, 126, 84

 63, 100, 60

 39, 76, 38

 16, 53, 17

 0, 32, 0

 0, 0, 0

 165, 206, 160


 165, 206, 160

 147, 206, 139

 183, 206, 181

 128, 206, 119

 202, 206, 201

 110, 206, 98

 220, 206, 222

 92, 206, 78

 238, 206, 242

 73, 206, 57

 255, 206, 255

 55, 206, 36

 36, 206, 16

 22, 206, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 199, 144



165, 206, 160



135, 210, 185

Triad

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



165, 206, 160



149, 200, 248



250, 176, 178

Complementary

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



165, 206, 160



201, 160, 206

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.



243, 176, 205



165, 206, 160



187, 191, 246

Square

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



165, 206, 160



120, 207, 236



221, 182, 230



242, 182, 155

Rectangle

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



165, 206, 160



120, 210, 204



221, 182, 230



249, 176, 187

Sweetspot

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



165, 206, 160



239, 255, 237



206, 201, 160



118, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



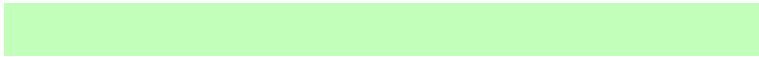
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



165, 206, 160



194, 255, 186



160, 206, 178



93, 102, 92



18, 166, 0



4, 38, 0

Inverse Universe

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



201, 160, 206



248, 186, 255



206, 160, 188



101, 92, 102



148, 0, 166



34, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 206, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

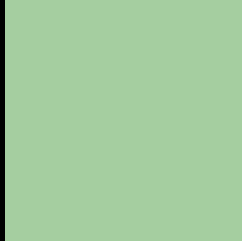
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

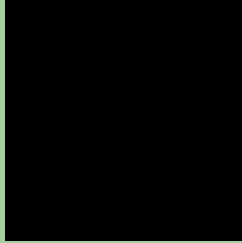
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 206, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 206, 160.

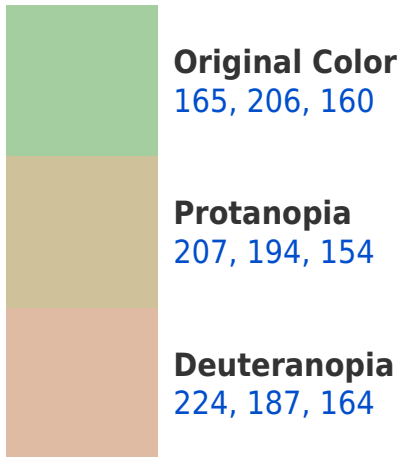


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 206, 160.

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](#).

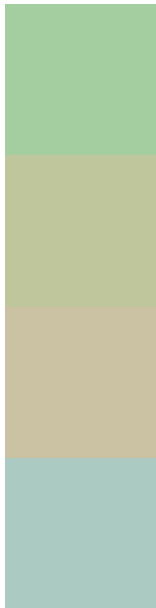
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
174, 199, 214

Trichromacy



Original Color
165, 206, 160

Protanomaly
192, 198, 156

Deuteranomaly
203, 194, 163

Tritanomaly
171, 202, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color
165, 206, 160

Achromatopsia
188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly
180, 195, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 206, 160 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, 206, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 206, 160)  
}
```

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, 206, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 206, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 206, 160 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, 206, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 206, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 206, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 206, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 206, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 206,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 206, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 206, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
206, 160) }
```

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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