

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 226, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 226, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 226, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5E2DF
RGB	165, 226, 223
RGB Percent	65%, 89%, 87%
CMY	0.3529, 0.1137, 0.1255
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.01, 0.11
HSL	177°, 51%, 77%
HSV	177°, 27%, 89%
XYZ	56.0327, 67.7198, 79.9300
YIQ	207.4190, -35.3930, -13.8650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

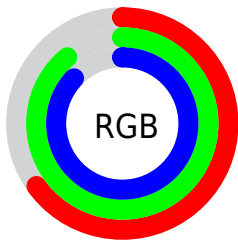
Format	Color
R_{YB}	165, 196, 226
Decimal	10871519
CIE _{Lab}	85.87, -19.83, -4.79
CIE _{LCh}	86, 20.400, 193.571
Yxy	67.7198, 0.2751, 0.3325
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289061599 (0xFFA5E2DF)
YUV	207.4190, 7.6814, -37.2015
Hunter-Lab	82.2920, -22.4703, 0.0162

Details

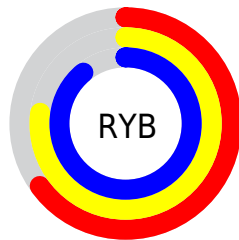
The RGB color **165, 226, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **226, 165, 168**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 255**, and **111, 171, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 226, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 226, 224**.

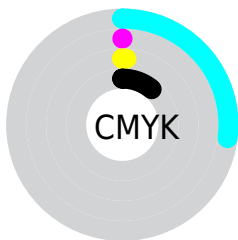
Distribution



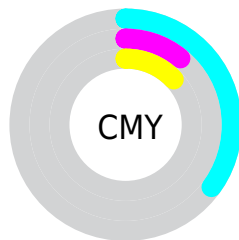
- Red (65%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 226, 223 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, 226, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 165, 226, 223


255, 255, 255


 221, 255, 255


 251, 255, 255

 165, 226, 223


 138, 198, 195

 111, 171, 168

 85, 144, 142

 59, 118, 116

 32, 93, 91

 0, 69, 68

 0, 47, 46

 0, 28, 25

 0, 0, 0

 165, 226, 223

 165, 226, 223

 142, 226, 222

 188, 226, 224

 120, 226, 221

 210, 226, 225

 97, 226, 220

 233, 226, 226

 75, 226, 219

 255, 226, 227

 52, 226, 217

 255, 226, 229

 29, 226, 216

 255, 226, 230

 7, 226, 215

 255, 226, 231

 0, 226, 215

 255, 226, 232

 255, 226, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 225, 203



165, 226, 223



165, 224, 241

Triad

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



165, 226, 223



229, 207, 243



240, 210, 178

Complementary

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



165, 226, 223



226, 165, 168

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.



252, 204, 189



165, 226, 223



247, 202, 226

Square

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



165, 226, 223



204, 213, 252



255, 201, 206



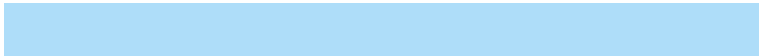
221, 216, 177

Rectangle

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



165, 226, 223



174, 221, 249



255, 201, 206



245, 208, 181

Sweetspot

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



165, 226, 223



235, 255, 254



168, 226, 165



115, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



165, 226, 223



173, 255, 251



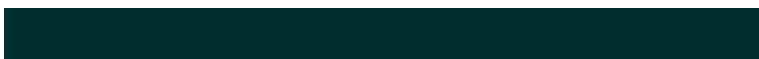
165, 199, 226



101, 112, 112



0, 176, 167



0, 48, 46

Inverse Universe

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



226, 165, 168



255, 173, 177



226, 192, 165



112, 101, 102



176, 0, 9



48, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 226, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

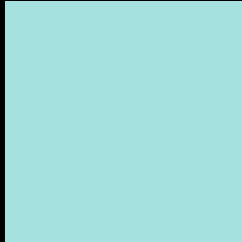
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

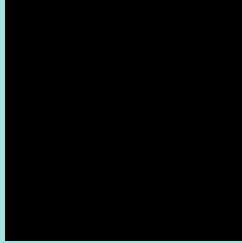
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

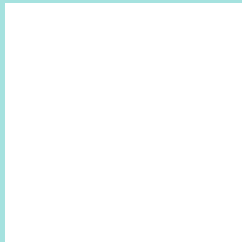
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 165, 226, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 226, 223.

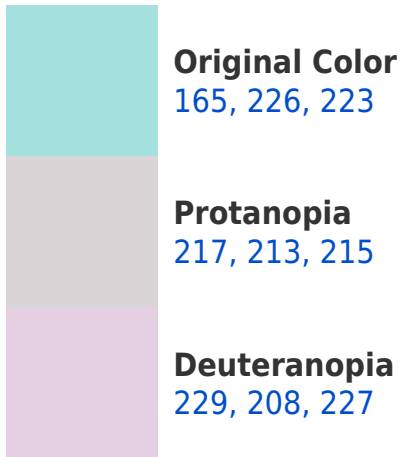


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 226, 223.

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





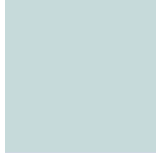
Tritanopia
169, 223, 241

Trichromacy



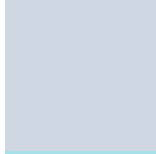
Original Color

165, 226, 223



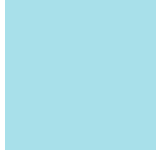
Protanomaly

198, 218, 218



Deuteranomaly

206, 215, 226



Tritanomaly

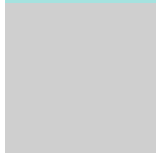
168, 224, 234

Monochromacy



Original Color

165, 226, 223



Achromatopsia

207, 207, 207



Achromatomaly

192, 214, 213

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 226, 223 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, 226, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 226, 223)  
}
```

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, 226, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 226, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 226, 223 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, 226, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 226, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 226, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 226, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 226, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 226,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 226, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 226, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
226, 223) }
```

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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