

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 229, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 229, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 229, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5E59C
RGB	165, 229, 156
RGB Percent	65%, 90%, 61%
CMY	0.3529, 0.1020, 0.3882
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.32, 0.10
HSL	113°, 58%, 75%
HSV	113°, 32%, 90%
XYZ	49.5371, 66.4383, 41.6655
YIQ	201.5420, -14.7110, -36.2710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

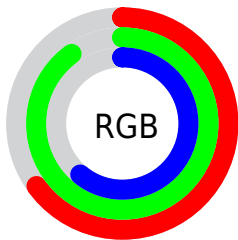
Format	Color
RYB	156, 229, 220
Decimal	10872220
CIELab	85.22, -33.91, 29.32
CIELCh	85, 44.827, 139.159
Yxy	66.4383, 0.3142, 0.4215
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289062300 (0xFFA5E59C)
YUV	201.5420, -22.4522, -32.0473
Hunter-Lab	81.5097, -34.1594, 26.7494

Details

The RGB color **165, 229, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **220, 156, 229**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 211**, and **111, 173, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 229, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 229, 179**.

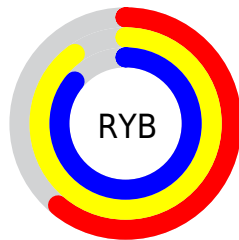
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (90%)

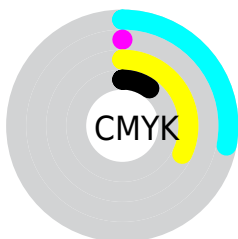
Blue (61%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (86%)

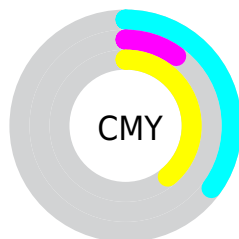


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 229, 156 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, 229, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 229, 156


255, 255, 255

 221, 255, 211

 250, 255, 239

 165, 229, 156

 138, 201, 130

 111, 173, 104

 85, 146, 79

 59, 120, 56

 32, 95, 32

 0, 71, 8

 0, 48, 0

 0, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0

 165, 229, 156


 165, 229, 156

 145, 229, 133

 185, 229, 179

 125, 229, 110

 205, 229, 202

 105, 229, 87

 225, 229, 225

 85, 229, 64

 245, 229, 248

 65, 229, 42

 255, 229, 255

 45, 229, 19

 28, 229, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213, 219, 131



165, 229, 156



110, 235, 196

Triad

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



165, 229, 156



124, 222, 255



255, 181, 187

Complementary

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



165, 229, 156



220, 156, 229

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.



255, 181, 230



165, 229, 156



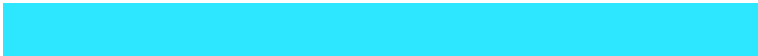
195, 208, 255

Square

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



165, 229, 156



44, 231, 255



251, 192, 255



255, 191, 150

Rectangle

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



165, 229, 156



67, 236, 225



251, 192, 255



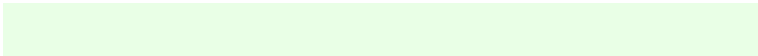
255, 180, 201

Sweetspot

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



165, 229, 156



233, 255, 230



229, 219, 156



114, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



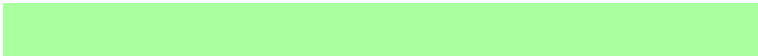
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



165, 229, 156



170, 255, 158



156, 229, 183



105, 115, 103



22, 179, 0



6, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



220, 156, 229



243, 158, 255



229, 156, 202



113, 103, 115



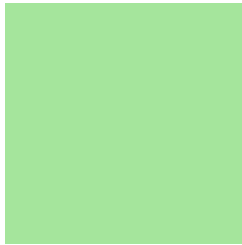
156, 0, 179



45, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 229, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

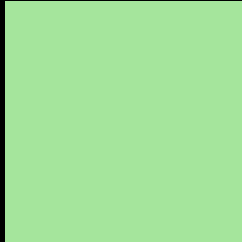
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 229, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

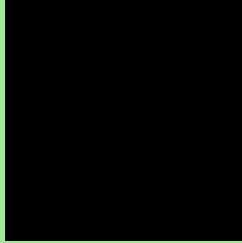
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 229, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 229, 156.

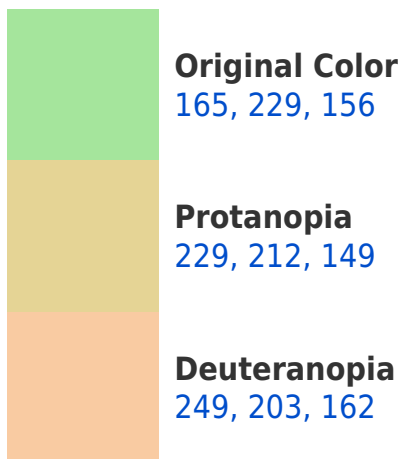


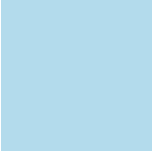
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 229, 156.

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
179, 219, 236

Trichromacy



Original Color

165, 229, 156



Protanomaly

206, 218, 152



Deuteranomaly

218, 212, 160



Tritanomaly

174, 223, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color

165, 229, 156



Achromatopsia

202, 202, 202



Achromatomaly

189, 212, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 229, 156 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, 229, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 229, 156)  
}
```

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, 229, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 229, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 229, 156 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, 229, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 229, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 229, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 229, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 229, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 229,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 229, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 229, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
229, 156) }
```

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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