

# Converting Colors

RGB(165, 239, 244)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(165, 239, 244) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(165, 239, 244)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5EFF4
RGB	165, 239, 244
RGB Percent	65%, 94%, 96%
CMY	0.3529, 0.0627, 0.0431
CMYK	0.32, 0.02, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	184°, 78%, 80%
HSV	184°, 32%, 96%
XYZ	62.7127, 76.2640, 97.0031
YIQ	217.4440, -45.7090, -14.1330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

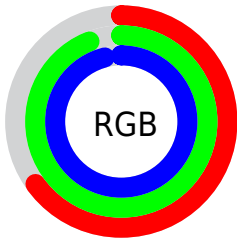
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	165, 203, 244
Decimal	10874868
CIE Lab	89.98, -21.53, -9.72
CIE LCh	90, 23.622, 204.290
Yxy	76.2640, 0.2658, 0.3232
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289064948 (0xFFA5EFF4)
YUV	217.4440, 13.0921, -45.9934
Hunter-Lab	87.3293, -24.6422, -4.7273

# Details

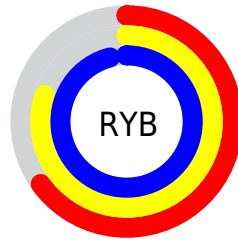
The RGB color **165, 239, 244** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **244, 170, 165**, and the grayscale version is **217, 217, 217**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 255**, and **110, 183, 188** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 237, 244**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 241, 244**.

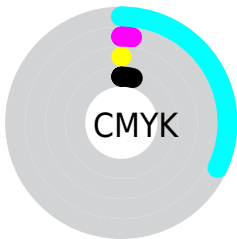
# Distribution



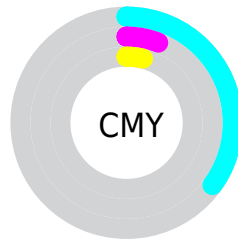
- Red (65%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 239, 244 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, 239, 244 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 165, 239, 244

 165, 239, 244


255, 255, 255


 137, 211, 216


 222, 255, 255


 110, 183, 188

 252, 255, 255


 82, 156, 161

 54, 130, 135

 21, 104, 109

 0, 80, 85

 0, 57, 62

 0, 35, 40

 0, 1, 20

 165, 239, 244

 165, 239, 244

 141, 237, 244

 189, 241, 244

 116, 236, 244

 214, 242, 244

 92, 234, 244

 238, 244, 244

 67, 233, 244

 255, 245, 244

 43, 231, 244

 255, 247, 244

 19, 230, 244

 255, 248, 244

 0, 229, 244

 255, 250, 244

 255, 251, 244

 255, 253, 244

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



176, 239, 221



165, 239, 244



172, 236, 255

# Triad

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



165, 239, 244



252, 215, 253



248, 223, 182

# Complementary

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



165, 239, 244



244, 170, 165

# 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, 216, 190



165, 239, 244



255, 211, 232

# Square

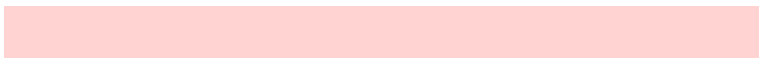
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



165, 239, 244



225, 222, 255



255, 211, 209



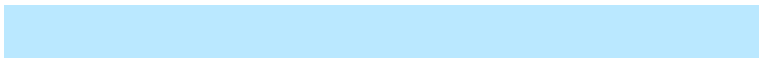
224, 231, 185

# Rectangle

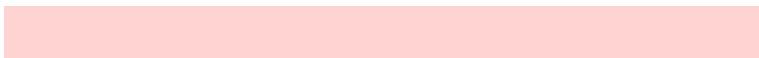
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



165, 239, 244



186, 232, 255



255, 211, 209



255, 221, 183



# Sweetspot

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



165, 239, 244



230, 253, 255



165, 244, 169



112, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



165, 239, 244



156, 249, 255



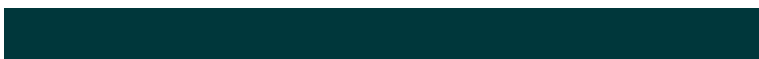
165, 201, 244



110, 122, 122



0, 174, 186



0, 55, 59



# Inverse Universe

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



244, 165, 239



255, 156, 249



244, 208, 165



122, 110, 122



186, 0, 174

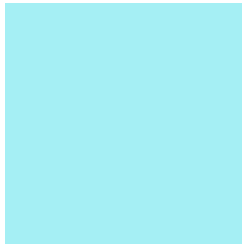


59, 0, 55



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 239, 244 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

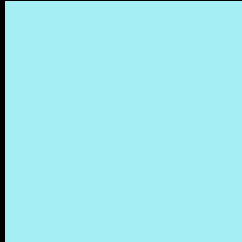
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 239, 244 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, 239, 244 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 239, 244.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 239, 244.

# 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





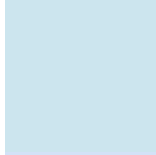
**Tritanopia**  
171, 237, 255

# Trichromacy



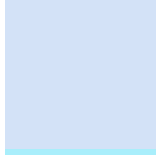
**Original Color**

165, 239, 244



**Protanomaly**

204, 229, 238



**Deuteranomaly**

211, 226, 247



**Tritanomaly**

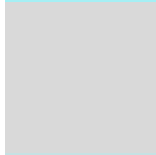
169, 238, 251

# Monochromacy



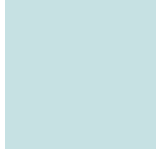
**Original Color**

165, 239, 244



**Achromatopsia**

217, 217, 217



**Achromatomaly**

198, 225, 227

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 239, 244 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, 239, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 239, 244)  
}
```

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, 239, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 239, 244) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 239, 244 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

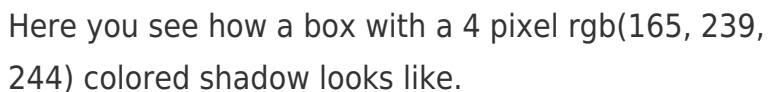
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(165, 239, 244) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 239, 244) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 239, 244)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 239, 244); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 239, 244); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 239, 244) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 239, 244 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 239, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
239, 244) }
```

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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