

# Converting Colors

RGB(165, 59, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(165, 59, 169) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(165, 59, 169)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A53BA9
RGB	165, 59, 169
RGB Percent	65%, 23%, 66%
CMY	0.3529, 0.7686, 0.3373
CMYK	0.02, 0.65, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	298°, 48%, 45%
HSV	298°, 65%, 66%
XYZ	24.2424, 13.9918, 38.9591
YIQ	103.2340, 27.8660, 56.6820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

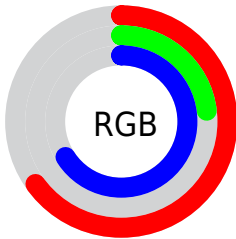
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	165, 59, 169
Decimal	10828713
CIE Lab	44.22, 57.52, -38.16
CIE LCh	44, 69.022, 326.439
Yxy	13.9918, 0.3140, 0.1813
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289018793 (0xFFA53BA9)
YUV	103.2340, 32.4226, 54.1688
Hunter-Lab	37.4057, 50.2252, -35.5683

# Details

The RGB color **165, 59, 169** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **63, 169, 59**, and the grayscale version is **103, 103, 103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 114, 225**, and **110, 0, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 42, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 76, 169**.

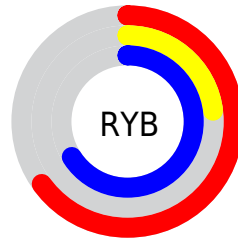
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (23%)

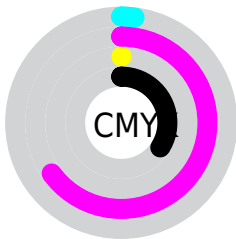
Blue (66%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (66%)

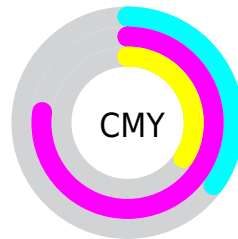


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (77%)


Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 59, 169 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, 59, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 165, 59, 169

255, 255, 255


 223, 114, 225

 252, 141, 254

 255, 169, 255

 255, 198, 255

 255, 227, 255


 165, 59, 169

 137, 28, 142

 110, 0, 116


 83, 0, 91

 57, 0, 67


 31, 0, 44

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

 165, 59, 169

 164, 42, 169

 165, 59, 169

 166, 76, 169

 164, 25, 169

 166, 93, 169

 163, 8, 169

 167, 110, 169


 163, 0, 169


 167, 127, 169

 168, 143, 169

 169, 160, 169

 169, 177, 169

 170, 194, 169

 171, 211, 169

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80, 92, 209



165, 59, 169



199, 23, 114

# Triad

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



165, 59, 169



133, 100, 0



0, 129, 154

# Complementary

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



165, 59, 169



63, 169, 59

# 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.



0, 128, 96



165, 59, 169



77, 116, 0

# Square

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



165, 59, 169



175, 74, 0



0, 124, 34



0, 125, 200

# Rectangle

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



165, 59, 169



203, 27, 76



0, 124, 34



0, 129, 136



# Sweetspot

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



165, 59, 169



218, 175, 219



59, 64, 169



109, 83, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



165, 59, 169



213, 48, 219



169, 59, 119



84, 76, 84



143, 0, 148



20, 0, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



169, 59, 63



219, 48, 54



59, 169, 108



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 5



20, 0, 1



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 59, 169 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

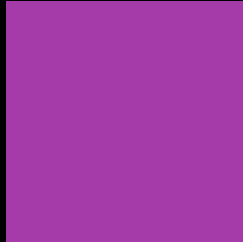
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 59, 169 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

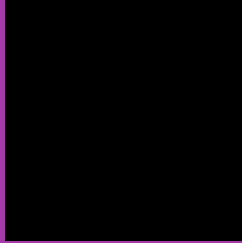
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 165, 59, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 59, 169.

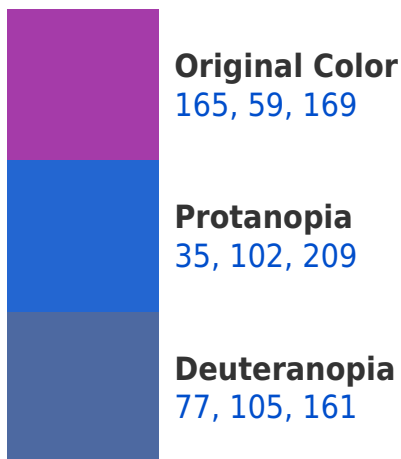


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 59, 169.

# 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**  
155, 83, 89

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

165, 59, 169



**Protanomaly**

82, 86, 194



**Deuteranomaly**

109, 88, 164



**Tritanomaly**

159, 74, 118

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

165, 59, 169



**Achromatopsia**

103, 103, 103



**Achromatomaly**

126, 87, 127

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 59, 169 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, 59, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 59, 169)  
}
```

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, 59, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 59, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 59, 169 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, 59, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 59, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 59, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 59, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 59, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 59, 169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 59, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 59, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165, 59,  
169) }
```

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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