

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 86, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 86, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 86, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5569C
RGB	165, 86, 156
RGB Percent	65%, 34%, 61%
CMY	0.3529, 0.6627, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.05, 0.35
HSL	307°, 31%, 49%
HSV	307°, 48%, 65%
XYZ	24.8456, 17.0552, 33.4350
YIQ	117.6010, 24.6140, 38.5180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

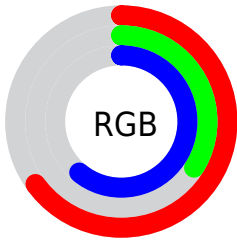
Format	Color
R_{YB}	165, 86, 156
Decimal	10835612
CIE _{Lab}	48.33, 42.42, -24.02
CIE _{LCh}	48, 48.744, 330.480
Yxy	17.0552, 0.3298, 0.2264
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289025692 (0xFFA5569C)
YUV	117.6010, 18.9307, 41.5689
Hunter-Lab	41.2980, 35.1174, -19.0928

Details

The RGB color **165, 86, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **86, 165, 95**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 138, 211**, and **111, 35, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 70, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 103, 158**.

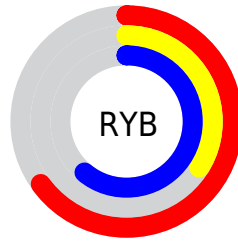
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (34%)

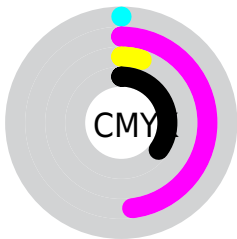
Blue (61%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (61%)

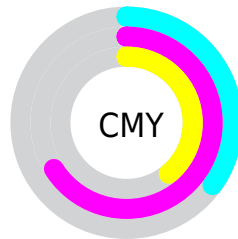


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)


Magenta (66%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 86, 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, 86, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 165, 86, 156


 165, 86, 156

255, 255, 255

 138, 61, 130

 222, 138, 211

 111, 35, 104

 251, 165, 239

 85, 3, 80

 255, 193, 255

 60, 0, 57

 255, 222, 255

 39, 0, 35


 255, 251, 255

 0, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

 165, 86, 156


 165, 86, 156

 165, 70, 154


 165, 103, 158

 165, 53, 152

 165, 119, 160

 165, 36, 150

 165, 136, 162

 165, 20, 148

 165, 152, 164

 165, 4, 147

 165, 169, 165

 165, 0, 146

 165, 185, 167

 165, 201, 169

 165, 218, 171

 165, 235, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116, 104, 186



165, 86, 156



188, 76, 116

Triad

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



165, 86, 156



136, 113, 23



0, 134, 155

Complementary

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



165, 86, 156



86, 165, 95

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, 134, 114



165, 86, 156



94, 124, 38

Square

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



165, 86, 156



168, 97, 42



29, 131, 72



0, 129, 186

Rectangle

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



165, 86, 156



189, 78, 88



29, 131, 72



0, 134, 142

Sweetspot

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



165, 86, 156



214, 184, 211



94, 86, 165



107, 89, 105



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



165, 86, 156



214, 92, 200



165, 86, 118



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 129



18, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



165, 86, 156



214, 92, 200



86, 165, 133



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 129



18, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 86, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

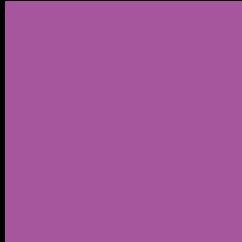
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 86, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

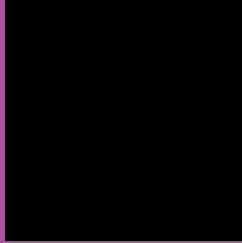
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 86, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 86, 156.

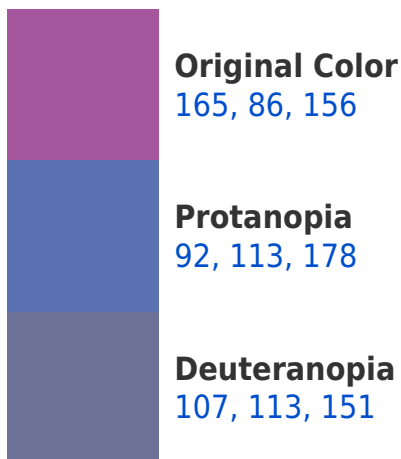


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 86, 156.

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
159, 98, 105

Trichromacy



Original Color
165, 86, 156

Protanomaly
119, 103, 170

Deuteranomaly
128, 103, 153

Tritanomaly
161, 94, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color
165, 86, 156

Achromatopsia
118, 118, 118

Achromatomaly
135, 106, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 86, 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, 86, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 86, 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, 86, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 86, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 86, 156 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

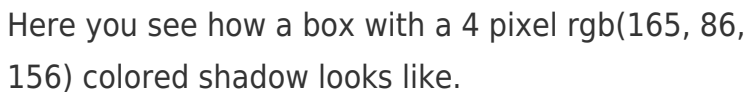
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(165, 86, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 86, 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, 86, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 86, 156); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 86, 156); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 86, 156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 86, 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, 86, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165, 86,  
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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