

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 90, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 90, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 90, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A55AD8
RGB	165, 90, 216
RGB Percent	65%, 35%, 85%
CMY	0.3529, 0.6471, 0.1529
CMYK	0.24, 0.58, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	276°, 62%, 60%
HSV	276°, 58%, 85%
XYZ	31.5679, 20.2695, 67.2143
YIQ	126.7890, 4.2540, 55.0860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

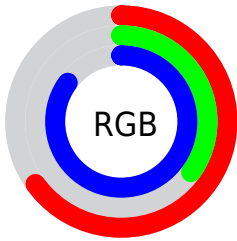
Format	Color
RYB	165, 90, 216
Decimal	10836696
CIELab	52.14, 52.55, -52.81
CIELCh	52, 74.503, 314.861
Yxy	20.2695, 0.2652, 0.1703
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289026776 (0xFFA55AD8)
YUV	126.7890, 43.9810, 33.5110
Hunter-Lab	45.0217, 46.3710, -57.0008

Details

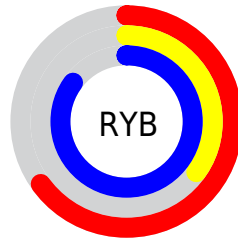
The RGB color **165, 90, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be **141, 216, 90**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 143, 255**, and **109, 37, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 68, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 112, 216**.

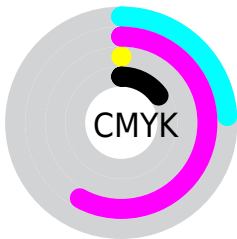
Distribution



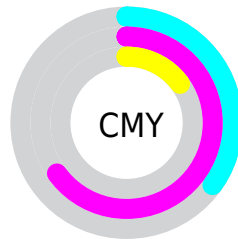
- Red (65%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 90, 216 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, 90, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 90, 216


 165, 90, 216

255, 255, 255

 137, 64, 188

 223, 143, 255

 109, 37, 160

 252, 171, 255

 82, 3, 134

 255, 199, 255

 54, 0, 108

 255, 227, 255

 27, 0, 83

 0, 0, 59

 0, 2, 36


 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0


 165, 90, 216

 165, 90, 216


 156, 68, 216

 174, 112, 216


 148, 47, 216

 182, 133, 216

 139, 25, 216

 191, 155, 216

 130, 4, 216

 200, 176, 216

 129, 0, 216

 209, 198, 216

 217, 220, 216

 226, 241, 216

 235, 255, 216

 244, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 122, 249



165, 90, 216



220, 52, 159

Triad

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



165, 90, 216



177, 110, 0



0, 152, 155

Complementary

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



165, 90, 216



141, 216, 90

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, 150, 89



165, 90, 216



121, 131, 0

Square

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



165, 90, 216



217, 78, 34



34, 144, 11



0, 150, 214

Rectangle

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



165, 90, 216



234, 40, 117



34, 144, 11



0, 152, 133

Sweetspot

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



165, 90, 216



236, 209, 255



90, 143, 216



116, 99, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



165, 90, 216



183, 77, 255



216, 90, 206



103, 96, 107



102, 0, 171



26, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 90, 141



255, 77, 149



90, 216, 100



107, 96, 101



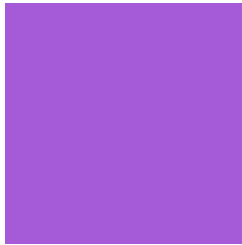
171, 0, 69



43, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 90, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

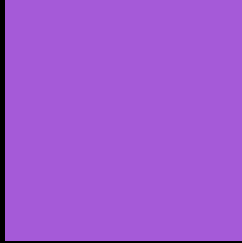
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 90, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

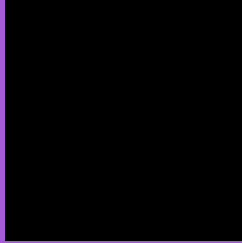
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 165, 90, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 90, 216.

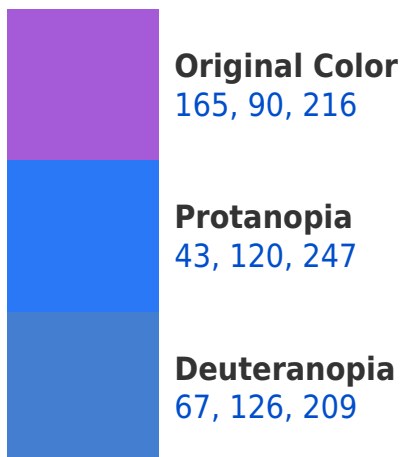



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 90, 216.

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
150, 115, 124

Trichromacy



Original Color

165, 90, 216



Protanomaly

87, 109, 236



Deuteranomaly

103, 113, 212



Tritanomaly

155, 106, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

165, 90, 216



Achromatopsia

127, 127, 127



Achromatomaly

141, 114, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 90, 216 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, 90, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 90, 216)  
}
```

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, 90, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 90, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 90, 216 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, 90, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 90, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(165, 90, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 90, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 90, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 90,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 90, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 90, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165, 90,  
216) }
```

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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