

Converting Colors

RGB(181, 165, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(181, 165, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(181, 165, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5A5A5
RGB	181, 165, 165
RGB Percent	71%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.2902, 0.3529, 0.3529
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.09, 0.29
HSL	0°, 10%, 68%
HSV	0°, 9%, 71%
XYZ	39.3027, 39.4506, 41.1406
YIQ	169.7840, 9.5360, 3.3920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

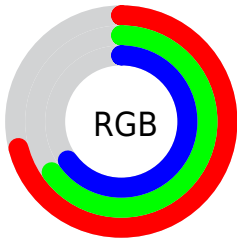
Format	Color
RYB	181, 165, 165
Decimal	11904421
CIELab	69.08, 5.80, 2.10
CIElCh	69, 6.163, 19.875
Yxy	39.4506, 0.3278, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290094501 (0xFFB5A5A5)
YUV	169.7840, -2.3585, 9.8364
Hunter-Lab	62.8097, 1.7780, 5.1317

Details

The RGB color **181, 165, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **165, 181, 181**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237, 220, 220**, and **128, 113, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181, 147, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 183, 183**.

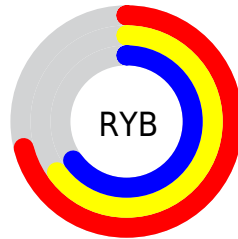
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (65%)

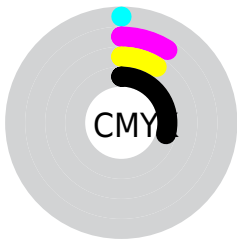
Blue (65%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (65%)

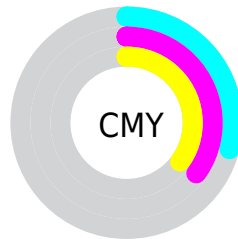


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 181, 165, 165 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 181, 165, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 181, 165, 165

 181, 165, 165

255, 255, 255

 154, 139, 139

 237, 220, 220

 128, 113, 113

 255, 249, 248

 103, 89, 89

 79, 65, 65

 56, 43, 43


 34, 23, 23


 5, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 181, 165, 165


 181, 165, 165


 181, 147, 147

 181, 183, 183


 181, 129, 129

 181, 201, 201


 181, 111, 111

 181, 219, 219

 181, 93, 93

 181, 237, 237

 181, 75, 75

 181, 255, 255

 181, 56, 56

 181, 38, 38

 181, 20, 20

 181, 2, 2

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 165, 171



181, 165, 165



180, 166, 160

Triad

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



181, 165, 165



163, 171, 161



161, 170, 179

Complementary

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



181, 165, 165



165, 181, 181

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.



156, 171, 177



181, 165, 165



158, 172, 166

Square

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



181, 165, 165



169, 169, 158



155, 172, 172



168, 168, 179

Rectangle

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



181, 165, 165



177, 167, 158



155, 172, 172



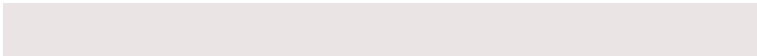
159, 170, 179

Sweetspot

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



181, 165, 165



235, 228, 228



181, 165, 181



117, 113, 113



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



181, 165, 165



235, 209, 209



181, 173, 165



89, 80, 80



153, 0, 0



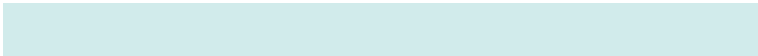
26, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



165, 181, 181



209, 235, 235



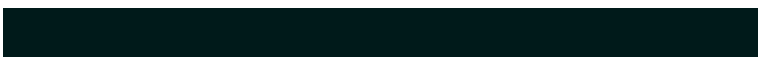
165, 173, 181



80, 89, 89



0, 153, 153



0, 26, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 181, 165, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

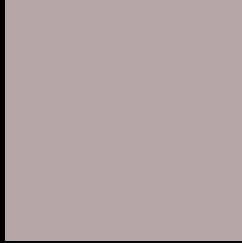
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 181, 165, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

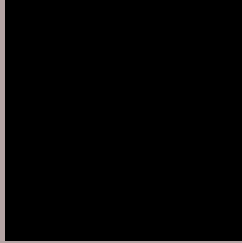
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

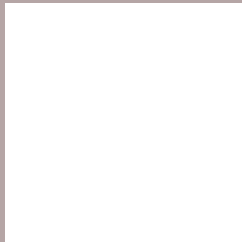
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 181, 165, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 181, 165, 165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 181, 165, 165.

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



Original Color
181, 165, 165

Protanopia
172, 168, 167

Deuteranopia
186, 163, 165



Tritanopia
183, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

181, 165, 165

Protanomaly

175, 167, 166

Deuteranomaly

184, 164, 165

Tritanomaly

182, 164, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

181, 165, 165

Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly

174, 168, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 181, 165, 165 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(181, 165, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 165, 165)  
}
```

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(181, 165, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 165, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 181, 165, 165 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(181, 165, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 165, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 165, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 165, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 165, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 165,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 181, 165, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 165, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
165, 165) }
```

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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