

# Converting Colors

Hex(80CF49)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(80CF49) contains.

<b>Hex(80CF49)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(80CF49)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80CF49
RGB	128, 207, 73
RGB Percent	50%, 81%, 29%
CMY	0.4980, 0.1882, 0.7137
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.65, 0.19
HSL	95°, 58%, 55%
HSV	95°, 65%, 81%
XYZ	32.4175, 49.6959, 14.1870
YIQ	168.1030, -4.0700, -58.4220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

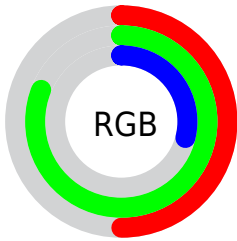
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	73, 207, 152
Decimal	8441673
CIELab	75.88, -46.70, 57.02
CIELCh	76, 73.708, 129.317
Yxy	49.6959, 0.3366, 0.5161
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286631753 (0xFF80CF49)
YUV	168.1030, -46.8858, -35.1703
Hunter-Lab	70.4953, -41.2829, 37.4147

# Details

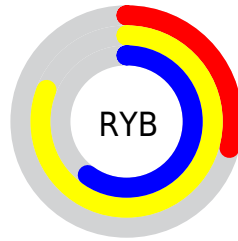
The Hex color **80CF49** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC33**. The color can be described as middle muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **9849CF**, and the grayscale version is **A9A9A9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **B9FF7F**, and **479807** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74CF34**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **8CCF5E**.

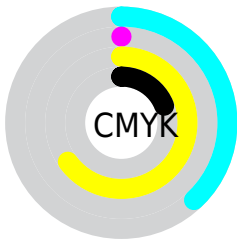
# Distribution



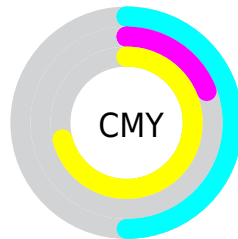
- Red (50%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (29%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (71%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 80CF49 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 Hex color 80CF49 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 80CF49

 80CF49

FFFFFF

 64B32D

 B9FF7F

 479807

 D6FF9B

 287E00

 F4FFB7

 006400

 FFFFD3

 004B00

 FFFFF0

 003400

 001D00

 000000

 80CF49

 80CF49

 74CF34

 8CCF5E

 68CF20

 98CF72

 5BCF0B

 A5CF87

 55CF00

 B1CF9C

 BDCFB1

 C9CFC5

 D5CFDA

 E2CFEF

 EECFFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



CABF1E



80CF49



00D888

# Triad

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



80CF49



00CFFF



FF79A9

# Complementary

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



80CF49



9849CF

# 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.



FF83ED



80CF49



4BBCFF

# Square

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



80CF49



00D9FF



D9A0FF



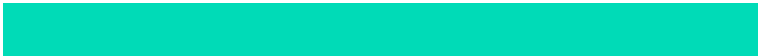
FF8A68

# Rectangle

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



80CF49



00DBB7



D9A0FF



FF79BF

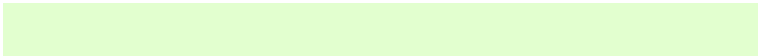


# Sweetspot

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



80CF49



E2FFCF



CF9749



6E8062



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



80CF49



8AFF38



49CF54



62695E



45A800



112900



# Inverse Universe

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



9849CF



AD38FF



CF49C4



645E69



6300A8



180029



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 80CF49 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

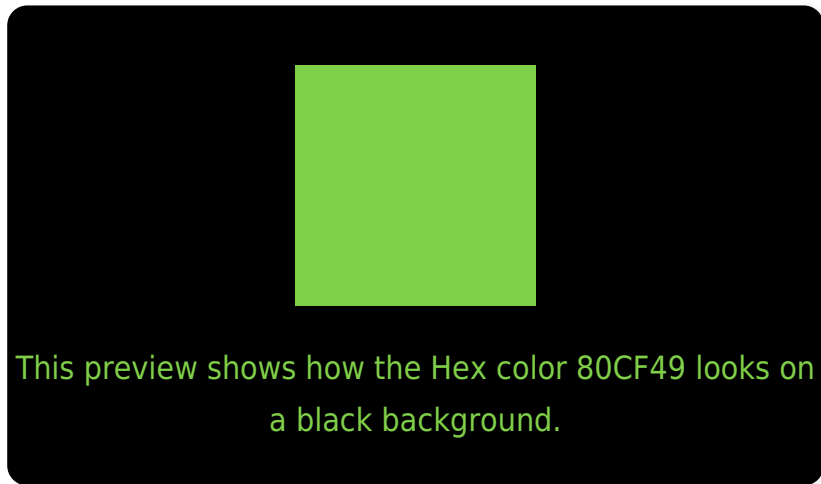
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## 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](#).



## Hex 80CF49 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 80CF49.

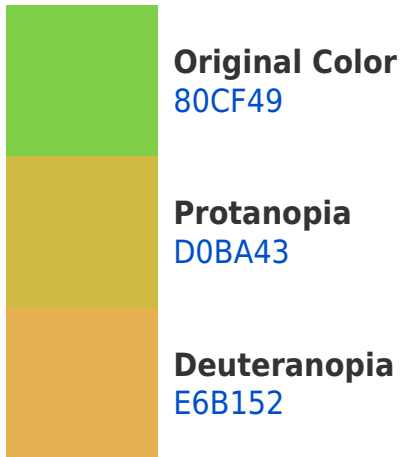


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 80CF49.

# 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](#).

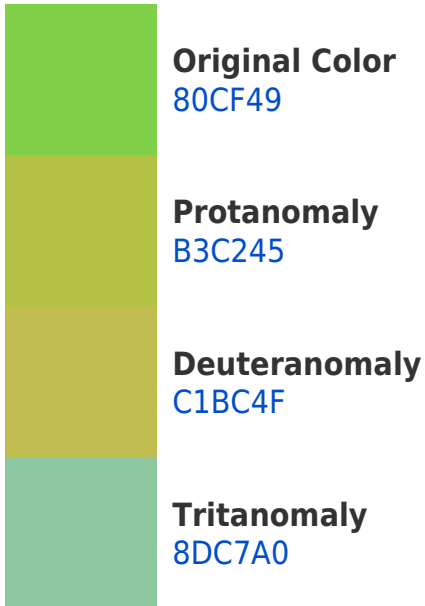
## Dichromacy



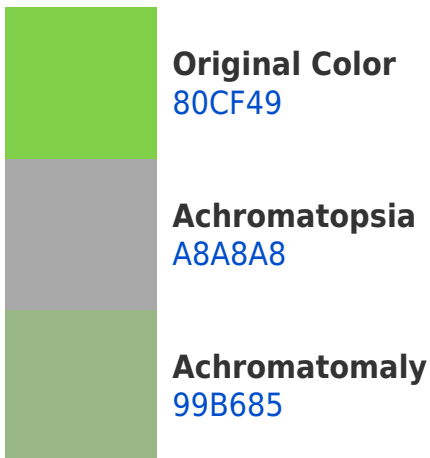


**Tritanopia**  
95C2D1

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 80CF49 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 #80CF49 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#80CF49  
}
```

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 #80CF49 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #80CF49
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 80CF49 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
#80CF49 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#80CF49 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #80CF49 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #80CF49; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #80CF49; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #80CF49 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 80CF49 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#80CF49 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#80CF49 }
```

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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