

# Converting Colors

Hex(80DDC1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(80DDC1) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(80DDC1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80DDC1
RGB	128, 221, 193
RGB Percent	50%, 87%, 76%
CMY	0.4980, 0.1333, 0.2431
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.13, 0.13
HSL	162°, 58%, 68%
HSV	162°, 42%, 87%
XYZ	44.3842, 60.1524, 59.7234
YIQ	190.0010, -46.4400, -28.4240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

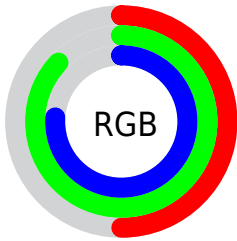
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	128, 183, 221
Decimal	8445377
CIELab	81.92, -34.16, 5.11
CIELCh	82, 34.541, 171.487
Yxy	60.1524, 0.2702, 0.3662
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286635457 (0xFF80DDC1)
YUV	190.0010, 1.4785, -54.3749
Hunter-Lab	77.5579, -33.5760, 8.6344

# Details

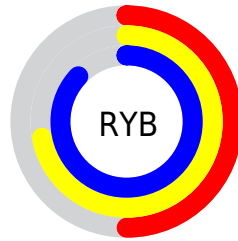
The Hex color **80DDC1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **DD809C**, and the grayscale version is **BEBEBE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **B9FFF9**, and **48A58C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **6ADDBA**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96DDC8**.

# Distribution



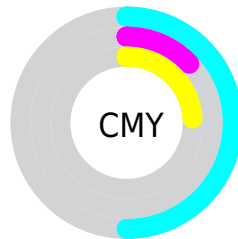
- Red (50%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 80DDC1 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 80DDC1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 80DDC1

 80DDC1

FFFFFF

 64C1A6

 B9FFF9

 48A58C

 D6FFFF

 298B72

 F3FFFF

 00715A

 005842

 00402C

 002918

 000D00

 000000

 80DDC1

 80DDC1

 6ADDDBA

 96DDC8

 54DDB4

 ACDDCE

 3EDDAD

 C2DDD5

 28DDA6

 D8DDDC

 11DDA0

 EFDDE2

 00DD9A

 FFDDE9

 FFDDF0

 FFDDF6

 FFDDFD

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A5D9A2



80DDC1



65DDE2

# Triad

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



80DDC1



C4C7FF



FFBC9A

# Complementary

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



80DDC1



DD809C

# 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.



FFB5B6



80DDC1



ECBCF4

# Square

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



80DDC1



94D2FF



FFB4D6



EBC68C

# Rectangle

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



80DDC1



65DBF5



FFB4D6



FFB9A2

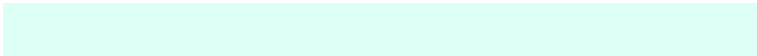


# Sweetspot

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



80DDC1



DEFFF5



9DDD80



6B8079



000000



808080

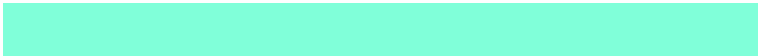


# Same Dimension

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



80DDC1



80FFD9



80CCDD



636E6A



00AD79



002E20



# Inverse Universe

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



DD809C



FF80A6



DD9180



6E6366



AD0034

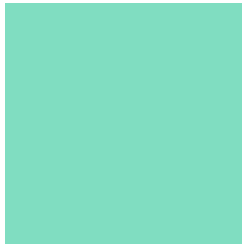


2E000E



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 80DDC1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

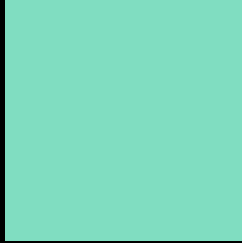
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 80DDC1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

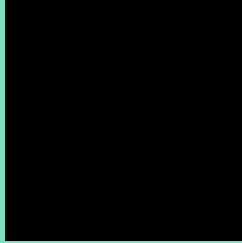
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

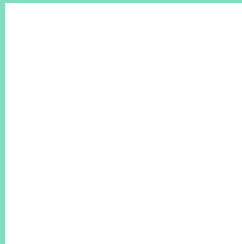
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex 80DDC1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 80DDC1.

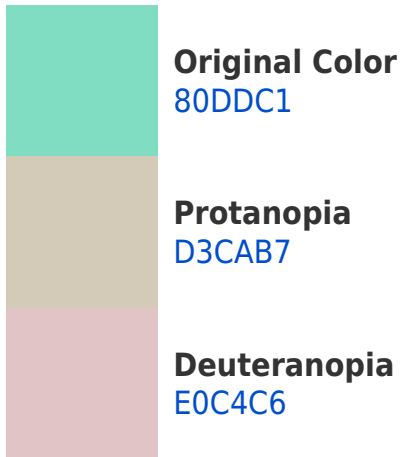


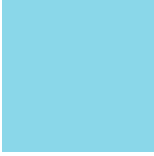
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 80DDC1.

# 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](#).

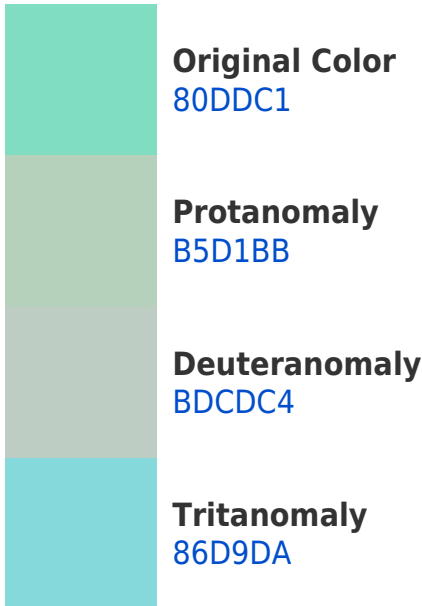
## Dichromacy



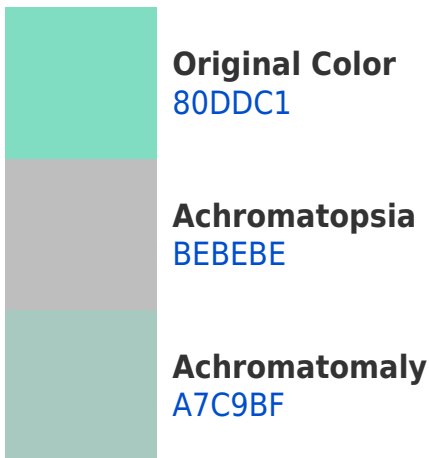


**Tritanopia**  
8AD7E9

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 80DDC1 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 #80DDC1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#80DDC1  
}
```

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 #80DDC1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #80DDC1  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 80DDC1 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  
#80DDC1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#80DDC1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #80DDC1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #80DDC1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #80DDC1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #80DDC1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 80DDC1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#80DDC1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#80DDC1 }
```

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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