

Converting Colors

RGB(80, 100, 123)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(80, 100, 123) contains.

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Color

RGB(80, 100, 123)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50647B
RGB	80, 100, 123
RGB Percent	31%, 39%, 48%
CMY	0.6863, 0.6078, 0.5176
CMYK	0.35, 0.19, 0.00, 0.52
HSL	212°, 21%, 40%
HSV	212°, 35%, 48%
XYZ	11.4406, 12.2499, 20.5004
YIQ	96.6420, -19.3030, 2.9130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

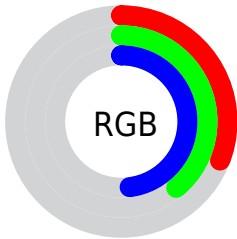
Format	Color
RYB	80, 94, 123
Decimal	5268603
CIELab	41.61, -1.45, -15.30
CIElCh	42, 15.370, 264.592
Yxy	12.2499, 0.2589, 0.2772
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283458683 (0xFF50647B)
YUV	96.6420, 12.9945, -14.5950
Hunter-Lab	34.9998, -2.9024, -10.2279

Details

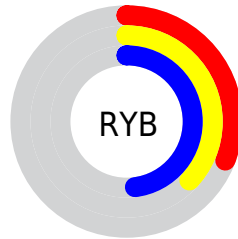
The RGB color **80, 100, 123** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **123, 103, 80**, and the grayscale version is **97, 97, 97**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131, 151, 176**, and **33, 54, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68, 93, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92, 107, 123**.

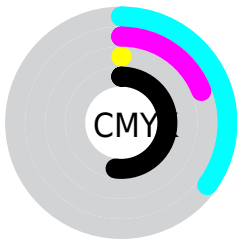
Distribution



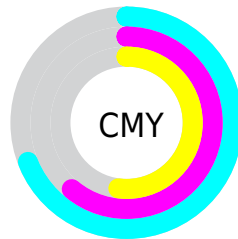
- Red (31%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (52%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 80, 100, 123 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 80, 100, 123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80, 100, 123



80, 100, 123

255, 255, 255



56, 76, 98



131, 151, 176



33, 54, 74



157, 177, 203



8, 32, 52



184, 205, 231



0, 9, 31



212, 233, 255



0, 0, 2



241, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



80, 100, 123



80, 100, 123



68, 93, 123



92, 107, 123



55, 87, 123



105, 113, 123

■ 43, 80, 123

■ 117, 120, 123

■ 31, 74, 123

■ 129, 126, 123

■ 18, 67, 123

■ 142, 133, 123

■ 6, 61, 123

■ 154, 139, 123

■ 0, 57, 123

■ 166, 146, 123

■ 178, 153, 123

■ 191, 159, 123

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66, 103, 118



80, 100, 123



97, 96, 121

Triad

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



80, 100, 123



124, 90, 88



82, 104, 83

Complementary

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



80, 100, 123



123, 103, 80

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.



97, 101, 75



80, 100, 123



120, 92, 78

Square

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



80, 100, 123



122, 89, 101



110, 97, 73



69, 105, 95

Rectangle

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



80, 100, 123



108, 93, 116



110, 97, 73



87, 103, 80

Sweetspot

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



80, 100, 123



145, 152, 161



80, 123, 103



72, 76, 82



209, 209, 209



82, 82, 82

Same Dimension

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



80, 100, 123



93, 125, 161



81, 80, 123



55, 58, 61



0, 58, 125



0, 117, 252

Inverse Universe

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



123, 80, 100



161, 93, 125



122, 123, 80



61, 55, 58



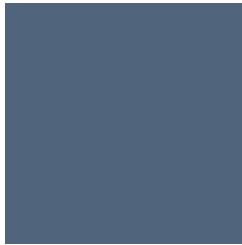
125, 0, 58



252, 0, 117

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 80, 100, 123 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 80, 100, 123 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

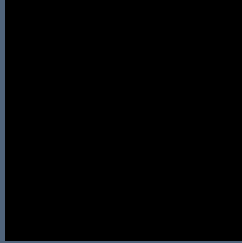
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

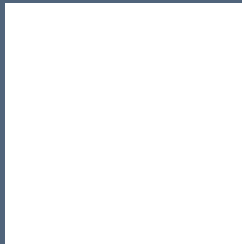
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 80, 100, 123 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 100, 123.

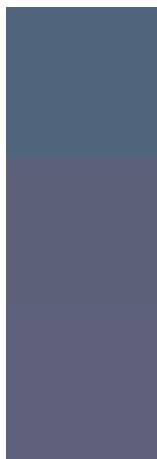


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 100, 123.

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

80, 100, 123

Protanopia

92, 97, 121

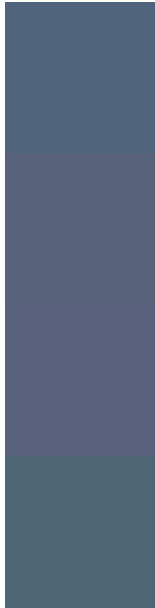
Deuteranopia

94, 96, 124



Tritanopia
77, 102, 110

Trichromacy



Original Color
80, 100, 123

Protanomaly
88, 98, 122

Deuteranomaly
89, 97, 124

Tritanomaly
78, 101, 115

Monochromacy



Original Color
80, 100, 123

Achromatopsia
97, 97, 97

Achromatomaly
91, 98, 106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 80, 100, 123 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(80, 100, 123) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 100, 123)  
}
```

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(80, 100, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 100, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 80, 100, 123 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(80, 100, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 100, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 100, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 100, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 100, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 100,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 80, 100, 123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 100, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 100,  
123) }
```

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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