

Converting Colors

RGB(80, 145, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(80, 145, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(80, 145, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	509180
RGB	80, 145, 128
RGB Percent	31%, 57%, 50%
CMY	0.6863, 0.4314, 0.4980
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.12, 0.43
HSL	164°, 29%, 44%
HSV	164°, 45%, 57%
XYZ	17.3299, 23.5148, 24.0475
YIQ	123.6270, -33.2830, -19.0670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

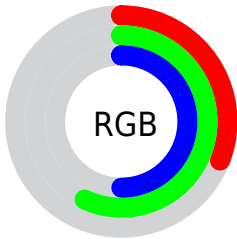
Format	Color
R _Y B	80, 117, 145
Decimal	5280128
CIE Lab	55.60, -25.09, 2.55
CIE LCh	56, 25.221, 174.189
Yxy	23.5148, 0.2671, 0.3624
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283470208 (0xFF509180)
YUV	123.6270, 2.1559, -38.2609
Hunter-Lab	48.4920, -21.0693, 4.5422

Details

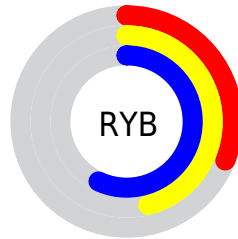
The RGB color **80, 145, 128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 80, 97**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133, 199, 181**, and **26, 94, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66, 145, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94, 145, 132**.

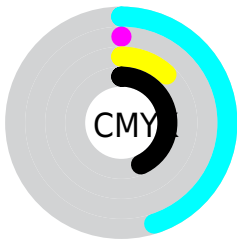
Distribution



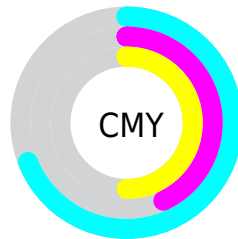
- Red (31%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 80, 145, 128 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, 145, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80, 145, 128



80, 145, 128

255, 255, 255



54, 119, 103



133, 199, 181



26, 94, 79



160, 227, 208



0, 70, 56



188, 255, 237



0, 47, 35



216, 255, 255



0, 28, 13



245, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



80, 145, 128



80, 145, 128



66, 145, 124



94, 145, 132



51, 145, 120



109, 145, 136

■ 36, 145, 117

■ 123, 145, 139

■ 22, 145, 113

■ 138, 145, 143

■ 7, 145, 109

■ 153, 145, 147

■ 0, 145, 107

■ 167, 145, 151

■ 181, 145, 155

■ 196, 145, 158

■ 211, 145, 162

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 142, 107



80, 145, 128



63, 145, 150

Triad

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



80, 145, 128



130, 129, 173



169, 123, 99

Complementary

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



80, 145, 128



145, 80, 97

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.



177, 118, 116



80, 145, 128



157, 122, 159

Square

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



80, 145, 128



98, 137, 176



173, 117, 138



153, 130, 90

Rectangle

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



80, 145, 128



65, 143, 163



173, 117, 138



173, 121, 104

Sweetspot

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



80, 145, 128



164, 189, 182



97, 145, 80



79, 94, 90



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



80, 145, 128



87, 189, 162



80, 130, 145



64, 71, 70



0, 135, 100



0, 8, 6

Inverse Universe

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



145, 80, 97



189, 87, 113



145, 95, 80



71, 64, 66



135, 0, 35



8, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 80, 145, 128 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 80, 145, 128 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 80, 145, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 145, 128.

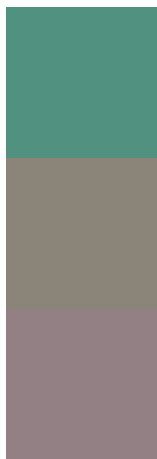


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 145, 128.

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, 145, 128

Protanopia

138, 132, 121

Deuteranopia

146, 128, 132



Tritanopia
87, 141, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

80, 145, 128

Protanomaly

117, 137, 124

Deuteranomaly

122, 134, 131

Tritanomaly

84, 142, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color

80, 145, 128

Achromatopsia

124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly

108, 132, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 80, 145, 128 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, 145, 128) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 145, 128)  
}
```

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, 145, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 145, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 80, 145, 128 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

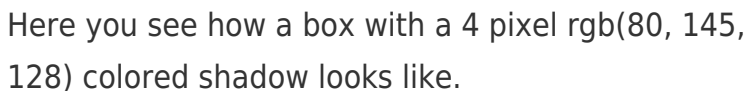
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(80, 145, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 145, 128) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 145, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 145, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 145, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 145, 128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 80, 145, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 145, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 145,  
128) }
```

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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