

Converting Colors

RGB(80, 149, 185)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(80, 149, 185) contains.

RGB(80, 149, 185)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(80, 149, 185)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5095B9
RGB	80, 149, 185
RGB Percent	31%, 58%, 73%
CMY	0.6863, 0.4157, 0.2745
CMYK	0.57, 0.19, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	201°, 43%, 52%
HSV	201°, 57%, 73%
XYZ	22.8127, 26.7031, 49.8508
YIQ	132.4730, -52.6800, -3.4320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

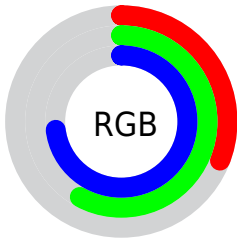
Format	Color
R _Y B	80, 122, 185
Decimal	5281209
CIE Lab	58.70, -11.25, -25.36
CIE LCh	59, 27.738, 246.080
Yxy	26.7031, 0.2296, 0.2687
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283471289 (0xFF5095B9)
YUV	132.4730, 25.8958, -46.0188
Hunter-Lab	51.6751, -11.6302, -21.0243

Details

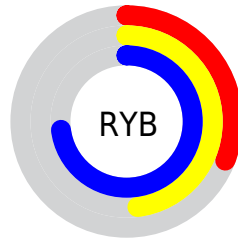
The RGB color **80, 149, 185** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **185, 116, 80**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137, 203, 241**, and **5, 98, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61, 143, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99, 155, 185**.

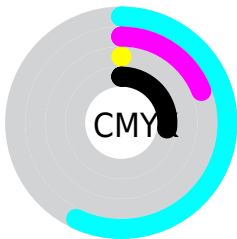
Distribution



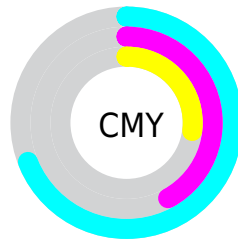
- Red (31%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 80, 149, 185 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, 149, 185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80, 149, 185

■ 80, 149, 185

255, 255, 255

■ 50, 123, 158

■ 137, 203, 241

■ 5, 98, 132

■ 165, 231, 255

■ 0, 74, 106

■ 194, 255, 255

■ 0, 52, 82

■ 223, 255, 255

■ 0, 31, 59

■ 253, 255, 255

■ 0, 2, 37

■ 0, 1, 14

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 80, 149, 185

■ 80, 149, 185

■ 61, 143, 185

■ 99, 155, 185

■ 43, 136, 185

■ 117, 162, 185

■ 24, 130, 185

■ 136, 168, 185

■ 6, 124, 185

■ 154, 174, 185

■ 0, 122, 185

■ 173, 181, 185

■ 191, 187, 185

■ 210, 193, 185

■ 228, 200, 185

■ 246, 206, 185

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60, 153, 169



80, 149, 185



116, 142, 189

Triad

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



80, 149, 185



189, 123, 137



127, 148, 101

Complementary

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



80, 149, 185



185, 116, 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.



153, 141, 93



80, 149, 185



187, 126, 114

Square

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



80, 149, 185



176, 126, 161



175, 133, 97



98, 153, 121

Rectangle

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



80, 149, 185



140, 136, 185



175, 133, 97



136, 146, 97

Sweetspot

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



80, 149, 185



199, 226, 240



80, 185, 115



96, 112, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



80, 149, 185



77, 184, 240



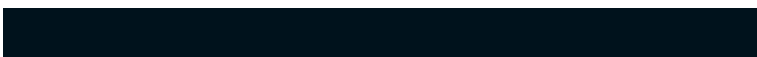
80, 98, 185



83, 89, 92



0, 102, 156



0, 18, 28

Inverse Universe

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



185, 80, 149



240, 77, 184



185, 168, 80



92, 83, 89



156, 0, 102



28, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 80, 149, 185 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, 149, 185 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

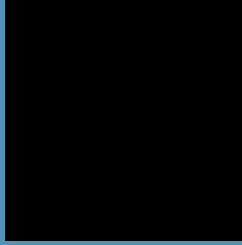
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 149, 185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 149, 185.

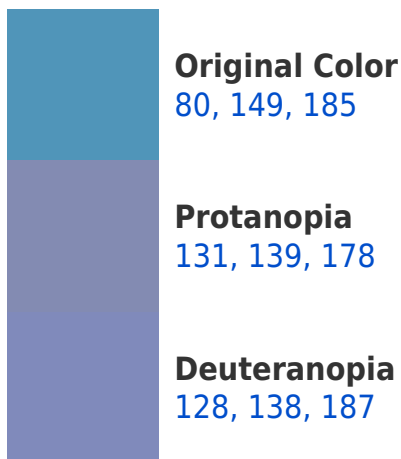


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 149, 185.

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](#).

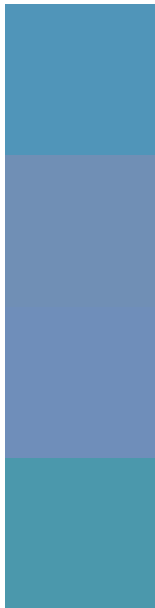
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
72, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
80, 149, 185

Protanomaly
112, 143, 181

Deuteranomaly
111, 142, 186

Tritanomaly
75, 152, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
80, 149, 185

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
113, 138, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 80, 149, 185 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, 149, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 149, 185)  
}
```

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, 149, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 149, 185) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 80, 149, 185 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, 149, 185) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 149, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 149, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 149, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 149, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 149,  
185) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 80, 149, 185 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 149, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 149,  
185) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor