

Converting Colors

RGB(80, 152, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(80, 152, 153) contains.

RGB(80, 152, 153)	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, 152, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	509899
RGB	80, 152, 153
RGB Percent	31%, 60%, 60%
CMY	0.6863, 0.4039, 0.4000
CMYK	0.48, 0.01, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	181°, 31%, 46%
HSV	181°, 48%, 60%
XYZ	20.2863, 26.4619, 34.1754
YIQ	130.5860, -43.2330, -14.9530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

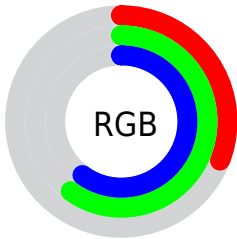
Format	Color
RYB	80, 116, 153
Decimal	5281945
CIELab	58.47, -22.20, -7.52
CIELCh	58, 23.435, 198.711
Yxy	26.4619, 0.2507, 0.3270
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283472025 (0xFF509899)
YUV	130.5860, 11.0501, -44.3639
Hunter-Lab	51.4411, -19.6288, -3.3812

Details

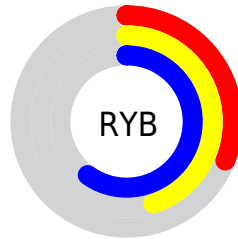
The RGB color **80, 152, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **153, 81, 80**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134, 207, 207**, and **20, 101, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65, 152, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95, 152, 153**.

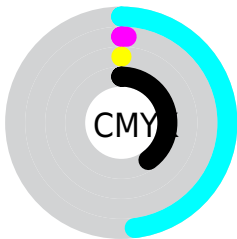
Distribution



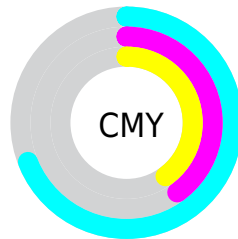
- Red (31%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 80, 152, 153 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, 152, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 80, 152, 153

255, 255, 255


 134, 207, 207


 162, 235, 235


 190, 255, 255

 219, 255, 255

 248, 255, 255

 80, 152, 153

 52, 126, 127

 20, 101, 102


 0, 76, 78


 0, 53, 55


 0, 33, 34


 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 80, 152, 153

 65, 152, 153

 80, 152, 153

 95, 152, 153

■ 49, 152, 153

■ 111, 152, 153

■ 34, 151, 153

■ 126, 153, 153

■ 19, 151, 153

■ 141, 153, 153

■ 4, 151, 153

■ 157, 153, 153

■ 0, 151, 153

■ 172, 153, 153

■ 187, 153, 153

■ 202, 154, 153

■ 218, 154, 153

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 152, 132



80, 152, 153



82, 150, 171

Triad

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



80, 152, 153



159, 131, 168



163, 137, 101

Complementary

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



80, 152, 153



153, 81, 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.



177, 130, 111



80, 152, 153



176, 126, 149

Square

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



80, 152, 153



133, 138, 179



182, 126, 128



142, 143, 101

Rectangle

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



80, 152, 153



95, 147, 178



182, 126, 128



168, 134, 103

Sweetspot

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



80, 152, 153



171, 199, 199



80, 153, 80



83, 99, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



80, 152, 153



86, 197, 199



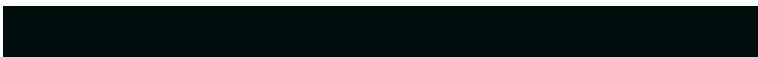
80, 117, 153



69, 76, 77



0, 138, 140



0, 13, 13

Inverse Universe

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



153, 80, 152



199, 86, 197



153, 117, 80



77, 69, 76



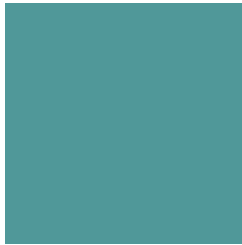
140, 0, 138



13, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 80, 152, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

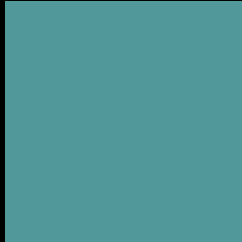
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

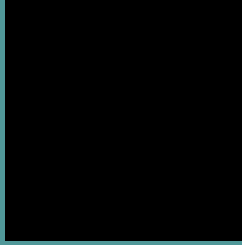
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 152, 153.

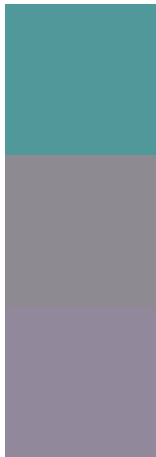


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 152, 153.

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, 152, 153

Protanopia
141, 139, 145

Deuteranopia
146, 136, 156



Tritanopia
83, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
80, 152, 153

Protanomaly
119, 144, 148

Deuteranomaly
122, 142, 155

Tritanomaly
82, 151, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
80, 152, 153

Achromatopsia
131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly
112, 139, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 80, 152, 153 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, 152, 153) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 152, 153)  
}
```

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, 152, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 152, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 80, 152, 153 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, 152, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 152, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(80, 152, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 152, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 152, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 152,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 80, 152, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 152, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 152,  
153) }
```

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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