

Converting Colors

RGB(80, 162, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(80, 162, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(80, 162, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50A2B8
RGB	80, 162, 184
RGB Percent	31%, 64%, 72%
CMY	0.6863, 0.3647, 0.2784
CMYK	0.57, 0.12, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	193°, 42%, 52%
HSV	193°, 57%, 72%
XYZ	24.8803, 31.0068, 50.0210
YIQ	139.9900, -55.9340, -10.5420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

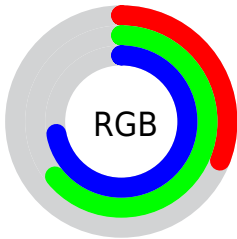
Format	Color
RYB	80, 126, 184
Decimal	5284536
CIELab	62.51, -18.57, -18.95
CIElCh	63, 26.537, 225.582
Yxy	31.0068, 0.2349, 0.2928
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283474616 (0xFF50A2B8)
YUV	139.9900, 21.6969, -52.6112
Hunter-Lab	55.6838, -17.6902, -14.2818

Details

The RGB color **80, 162, 184** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **184, 102, 80**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137, 217, 240**, and **1, 110, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62, 158, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98, 166, 184**.

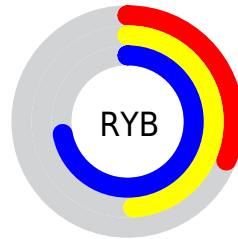
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (64%)

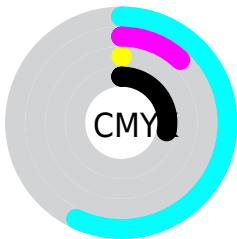
Blue (72%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (72%)

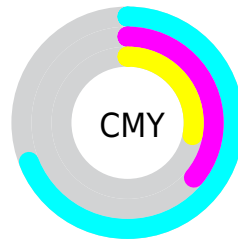


Cyan (57%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (69%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 80, 162, 184 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, 162, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 80, 162, 184

255, 255, 255


 137, 217, 240


 166, 246, 255


 195, 255, 255


 224, 255, 255

254, 255, 255

 80, 162, 184

 80, 162, 184


 49, 136, 157

 1, 110, 131

 0, 86, 106


 0, 62, 82

 0, 40, 58

 0, 18, 37

 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

 80, 162, 184

■ 62, 158, 184

■ 98, 166, 184

■ 43, 154, 184

■ 117, 170, 184

■ 25, 150, 184

■ 135, 174, 184

■ 6, 146, 184

■ 154, 178, 184

■ 0, 145, 184

■ 172, 181, 184

■ 190, 185, 184

■ 209, 189, 184

■ 227, 193, 184

■ 246, 197, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81, 164, 163



80, 162, 184



105, 157, 196

Triad

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



80, 162, 184



191, 135, 164



155, 154, 105

Complementary

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



80, 162, 184



184, 102, 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.



178, 146, 106



80, 162, 184



199, 134, 140

Square

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



80, 162, 184



170, 141, 184



194, 138, 119



129, 160, 118

Rectangle

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



80, 162, 184



127, 152, 198



194, 138, 119



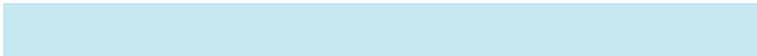
164, 151, 104

Sweetspot

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



80, 162, 184



199, 231, 240



80, 184, 101



96, 115, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



80, 162, 184



77, 205, 240



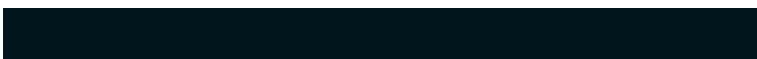
80, 111, 184



83, 90, 92



0, 123, 156



0, 22, 28

Inverse Universe

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



184, 80, 162



240, 77, 205



184, 153, 80



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 123



28, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 80, 162, 184 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 RGB color 80, 162, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

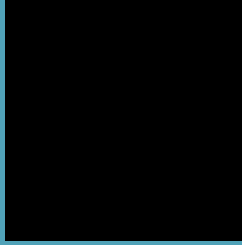
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 80, 162, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 162, 184.

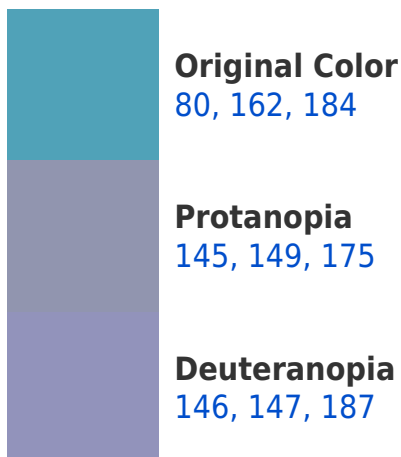


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 162, 184.

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
77, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
80, 162, 184

Protanomaly
121, 154, 178

Deuteranomaly
122, 152, 186

Tritanomaly
78, 163, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
80, 162, 184

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
118, 148, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 80, 162, 184 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, 162, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 162, 184)  
}
```

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, 162, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 162, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 80, 162, 184 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, 162, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 162, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 162, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 162, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 162, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 162,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 80, 162, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 162, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 162,  
184) }
```

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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