# Converting Colors

RGB(80, 163, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(80, 163, 163) contains.

# Color

**RGB(80, 163, 163)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---|---|
| Hex | 50A3A3 |
| RGB | 80, 163, 163 |
| RGB Percent | 31%, 64%, 64% |
| CMY | 0.6863, 0.3608, 0.3608 |
| CMYK | 0.51, 0.00, 0.00, 0.36 |
| HSL | 180°, 34%, 48% |
| HSV | 180°, 51%, 64% |
| XYZ | 23.0163, 30.5442, 39.3329 |
| YIQ | 138.1830, -49.4680, -17.5960 |

# Conversions

Conversions Part 2

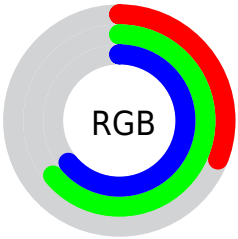
| Format | Color |
|---|---|
| RYB | 80, 122, 163 |
| Decimal | 5284771 |
| CIELab | 62.12, -25.08, -7.75 |
| CIELCh | 62, 26.246, 197.169 |
| Yxy | 30.5442, 0.2478, 0.3288 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4283474851 (0xFF50A3A3) |
| YUV | 138.1830, 12.2348, -51.0265 |
| Hunter-Lab | 55.2668, -22.3791, -3.5094 |

# Details

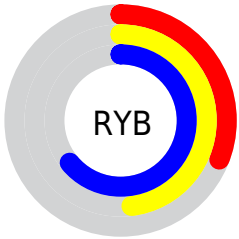
The RGB color 80, 163, 163 is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 339999. A complement of this color would be 163, 80, 80, and the grayscale version is 138, 138, 138.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 136, 218, 218, and 12, 111, 111 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 64, 163, 163, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 96, 163, 163.

# Distribution

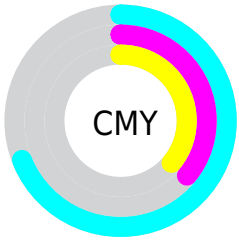



- Red (31%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (64%)




- Red (31%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (64%)


- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 80, 163, 163 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, 163, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80, 163, 163

255, 255, 255

136, 218, 218

164, 247, 246

193, 255, 255

222, 255, 255

251, 255, 255

80, 163, 163

51, 137, 137

12, 111, 111

0, 86, 87

0, 62, 64

0, 40, 42

0, 15, 22

0, 0, 0

80, 163, 163

64, 163, 163

80, 163, 163

96, 163, 163

47, 163, 163

31, 163, 163

15, 163, 163

0, 163, 163

113, 163, 163

129, 163, 163

145, 163, 163

162, 163, 163

178, 163, 163

194, 163, 163

210, 163, 163

227, 163, 163

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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

100, 162, 139

80, 163, 163

81, 161, 183

# Triad

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

80, 163, 163

170, 140, 182

176, 145, 105

# Complementary

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

80, 163, 163

163, 80, 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.

192, 138, 117

80, 163, 163

190, 134, 161

# Square

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

80, 163, 163

140, 148, 194

197, 133, 137

153, 153, 105

# Rectangle

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

80, 163, 163

96, 157, 192

197, 133, 137

182, 143, 108

# Sweetspot

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

80, 163, 163



180, 212, 212

80, 163, 80

88, 107, 107



235, 235, 235

107, 107, 107

# Same Dimension

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

80, 163, 163

83, 212, 212

80, 122, 163

73, 82, 82

0, 145, 145

0, 18, 18

# Inverse Universe

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

163, 80, 163

212, 83, 212

163, 122, 80

82, 73, 82

145, 0, 145

18, 0, 18

# Previews

## White Background

This preview shows how the RGB color 80, 163, 163 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

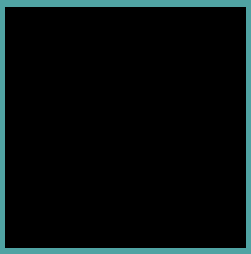
This preview shows how the RGB color 80, 163, 163 looks on a black background.

### Color Contrast Check

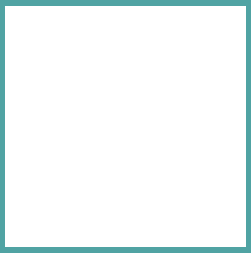
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

# RGB 80, 163, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 163, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 163, 163.

# 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

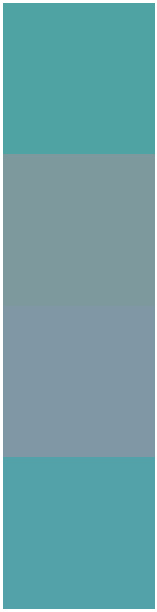
**Original Color**
80, 163, 163

**Protanopia**
150, 148, 154

**Deuteranopia**
156, 145, 167

**Tritanopia**
84, 161, 174

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**
80, 163, 163

**Protanomaly**
125, 153, 157

**Deuteranomaly**
128, 152, 166

**Tritanomaly**
83, 162, 170

# Monochromacy

**Original Color**
80, 163, 163

**Achromatopsia**
138, 138, 138

**Achromatomaly**
117, 147, 147

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 80, 163, 163 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, 163, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(80, 163, 163)
}
```

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, 163, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 163, 163) }
```

# Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 80, 163, 163 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, 163, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 163, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(80, 163, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 163, 163); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 163, 163); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 163, 163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 80, 163, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(80, 163, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(80, 163,
163) }
```

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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