

Converting Colors

RGB(80, 165, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(80, 165, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(80, 165, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50A59C
RGB	80, 165, 156
RGB Percent	31%, 65%, 61%
CMY	0.6863, 0.3529, 0.3882
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.05, 0.35
HSL	174°, 35%, 48%
HSV	174°, 52%, 65%
XYZ	22.7641, 31.0160, 36.2394
YIQ	138.5590, -47.7710, -20.8190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

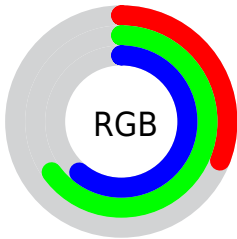
Format	Color
R_{YB}	80, 125, 165
Decimal	5285276
CIE _{Lab}	62.52, -27.94, -3.22
CIE _{LCh}	63, 28.129, 186.575
Yxy	31.0160, 0.2529, 0.3445
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283475356 (0xFF50A59C)
YUV	138.5590, 8.5984, -51.3562
Hunter-Lab	55.6920, -24.4991, 0.4038

Details

The RGB color **80, 165, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **165, 80, 89**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136, 220, 210**, and **13, 113, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 165, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96, 165, 158**.

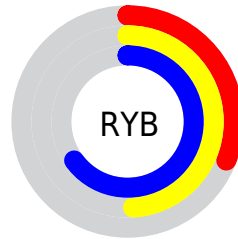
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (65%)

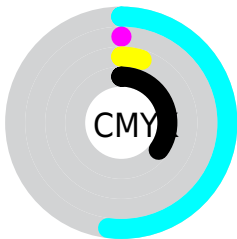
Blue (61%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (65%)

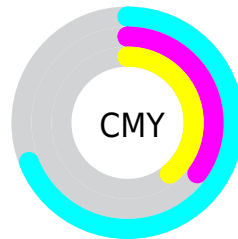


Cyan (52%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 80, 165, 156 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, 165, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80, 165, 156



80, 165, 156

255, 255, 255



51, 138, 130



136, 220, 210



13, 113, 105



164, 249, 239



0, 88, 81



192, 255, 255



0, 64, 58



221, 255, 255



0, 41, 36



251, 255, 255



0, 17, 16



0, 0, 0



80, 165, 156



80, 165, 156



64, 165, 154



96, 165, 158

■ 47, 165, 153

■ 113, 165, 159

■ 30, 165, 151

■ 130, 165, 161

■ 14, 165, 149

■ 146, 165, 163

■ 0, 165, 148

■ 163, 165, 165

■ 179, 165, 166

■ 195, 165, 168

■ 212, 165, 170

■ 228, 165, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107, 163, 131



80, 165, 156



70, 164, 180

Triad

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



80, 165, 156



162, 143, 191



185, 143, 106

Complementary

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



80, 165, 156



165, 80, 89

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.



199, 136, 123



80, 165, 156



188, 135, 172

Square

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



80, 165, 156



126, 152, 200



200, 132, 147



163, 151, 101

Rectangle

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



80, 165, 156



80, 161, 192



200, 132, 147



191, 140, 110

Sweetspot

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



80, 165, 156



182, 214, 211



90, 165, 80



88, 107, 105



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



80, 165, 156



81, 214, 200



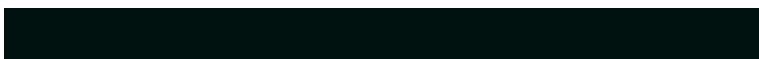
80, 132, 165



73, 82, 81



0, 145, 130



0, 18, 16

Inverse Universe

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



165, 80, 89



214, 81, 95



165, 113, 80



82, 73, 74



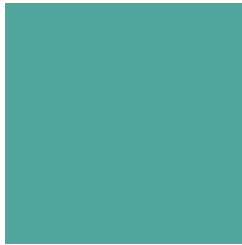
145, 0, 15



18, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 80, 165, 156 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, 165, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

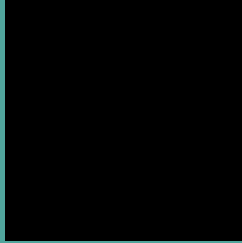
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 165, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 165, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 165, 156.

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
86, 162, 175

Trichromacy



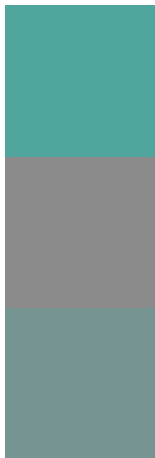
Original Color
80, 165, 156

Protanomaly
127, 155, 150

Deuteranomaly
131, 153, 159

Tritanomaly
84, 163, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
80, 165, 156

Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly
118, 148, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 80, 165, 156 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, 165, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 165, 156)  
}
```

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, 165, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 165, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 80, 165, 156 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, 165, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 165, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 165, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 165, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 165, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 165,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 80, 165, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 165, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 165,  
156) }
```

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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