

Converting Colors

RGB(80, 182, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(80, 182, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(80, 182, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50B6A3
RGB	80, 182, 163
RGB Percent	31%, 71%, 64%
CMY	0.6863, 0.2863, 0.3608
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.10, 0.29
HSL	169°, 41%, 51%
HSV	169°, 56%, 71%
XYZ	26.6471, 37.8057, 40.5431
YIQ	149.3360, -54.6930, -27.5330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

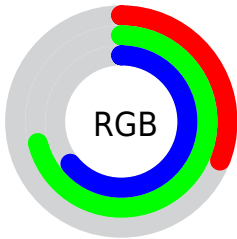
Format	Color
RYB	80, 136, 182
Decimal	5289635
CIELab	67.88, -34.29, 0.73
CIELCh	68, 34.302, 178.779
Yxy	37.8057, 0.2538, 0.3601
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283479715 (0xFF50B6A3)
YUV	149.3360, 6.7364, -60.8077
Hunter-Lab	61.4864, -30.2424, 3.9456

Details

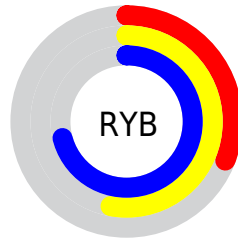
The RGB color **80, 182, 163** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **182, 80, 99**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138, 238, 218**, and **0, 128, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62, 182, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98, 182, 166**.

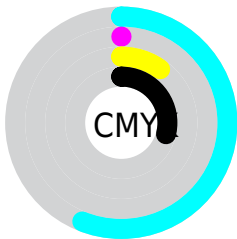
Distribution



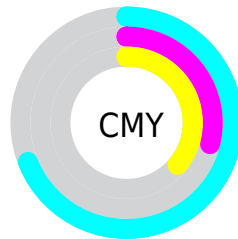
- Red (31%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 80, 182, 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, 182, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80, 182, 163



80, 182, 163

255, 255, 255



49, 155, 137



138, 238, 218



0, 128, 111



166, 255, 246



0, 103, 87



195, 255, 255



0, 78, 64



225, 255, 255



0, 54, 42

254, 255, 255



0, 35, 21



0, 0, 0



80, 182, 163



80, 182, 163



62, 182, 160



98, 182, 166

■ 44, 182, 156

■ 116, 182, 170

■ 25, 182, 153

■ 135, 182, 173

■ 7, 182, 149

■ 153, 182, 177

■ 0, 182, 148

■ 171, 182, 180

■ 189, 182, 183

■ 207, 182, 187

■ 226, 182, 190

■ 244, 182, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 179, 132



80, 182, 163



50, 181, 194

Triad

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



80, 182, 163



167, 158, 220



212, 152, 113

Complementary

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



80, 182, 163



182, 80, 99

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.



225, 144, 137



80, 182, 163



203, 147, 198

Square

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



80, 182, 163



120, 169, 227



223, 142, 168



187, 163, 103

Rectangle

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



80, 182, 163



58, 179, 211



223, 142, 168



218, 149, 120

Sweetspot

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



80, 182, 163



197, 237, 230



100, 182, 80



96, 120, 115



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



80, 182, 163



78, 237, 208



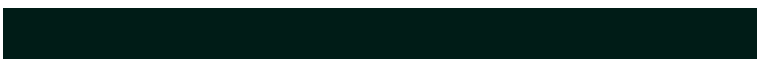
80, 151, 182



83, 92, 90



0, 156, 127



0, 28, 23

Inverse Universe

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



182, 80, 99



237, 78, 108



182, 111, 80



92, 83, 84



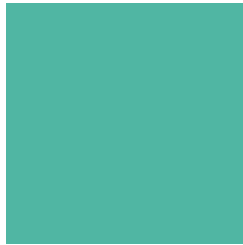
156, 0, 29



28, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 80, 182, 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, 182, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

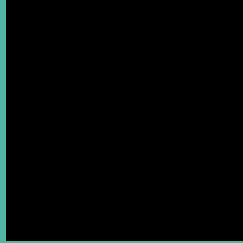
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 182, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 182, 163.

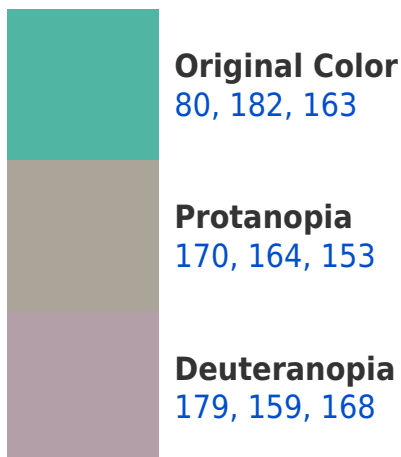


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 182, 163.

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





Tritanopia
90, 178, 192

Trichromacy



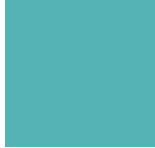
Original Color
80, 182, 163



Protanomaly
137, 171, 157



Deuteranomaly
143, 167, 166



Tritanomaly
86, 179, 181

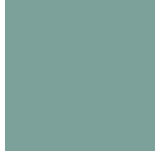
Monochromacy



Original Color
80, 182, 163



Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149



Achromatomaly
124, 161, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 80, 182, 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, 182, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 182, 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, 182, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 182, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 80, 182, 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, 182, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 182, 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, 182, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 182, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 182, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 182,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 80, 182, 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, 182, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 182,  
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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