

Converting Colors

RGB(80, 184, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(80, 184, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(80, 184, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50B88E
RGB	80, 184, 142
RGB Percent	31%, 72%, 56%
CMY	0.6863, 0.2784, 0.4431
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.23, 0.28
HSL	156°, 42%, 52%
HSV	156°, 57%, 72%
XYZ	25.3312, 37.9394, 31.5791
YIQ	148.1160, -48.5020, -35.1100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

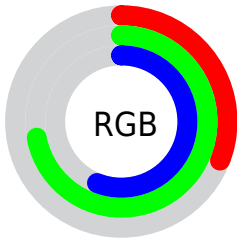
Format	Color
RYB	80, 145, 184
Decimal	5290126
CIELab	67.98, -40.20, 12.40
CIELCh	68, 42.067, 162.857
Yxy	37.9394, 0.2671, 0.4000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283480206 (0xFF50B88E)
YUV	148.1160, -3.0152, -59.7377
Hunter-Lab	61.5950, -34.3823, 12.7191

Details

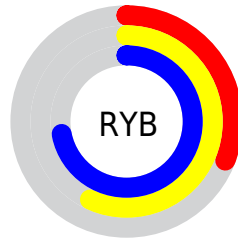
The RGB color **80, 184, 142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **184, 80, 122**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137, 241, 196**, and **2, 130, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62, 184, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98, 184, 149**.

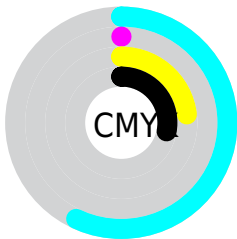
Distribution



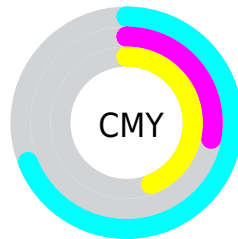
- Red (31%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 80, 184, 142 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, 184, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80, 184, 142



80, 184, 142

255, 255, 255



49, 157, 116



137, 241, 196



2, 130, 92



166, 255, 224



0, 104, 68



195, 255, 252



0, 79, 46



224, 255, 255



0, 55, 25

254, 255, 255



0, 35, 0



0, 0, 0



80, 184, 142



80, 184, 142



62, 184, 135



98, 184, 149

■ 43, 184, 127

■ 117, 184, 157

■ 25, 184, 120

■ 135, 184, 164

■ 6, 184, 112

■ 154, 184, 172

■ 0, 184, 110

■ 172, 184, 179

■ 190, 184, 187

■ 209, 184, 194

■ 227, 184, 201

■ 246, 184, 209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 178, 108



80, 184, 142



0, 186, 181

Triad

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



80, 184, 142



135, 164, 239



232, 143, 116

Complementary

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



80, 184, 142



184, 80, 122

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.



239, 135, 151



80, 184, 142



190, 150, 222

Square

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



80, 184, 142



56, 176, 238



225, 138, 189



208, 156, 93

Rectangle

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



80, 184, 142



0, 184, 206



225, 138, 189



236, 139, 126

Sweetspot

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



80, 184, 142



199, 240, 223



123, 184, 80



96, 120, 110



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



80, 184, 142



77, 240, 174



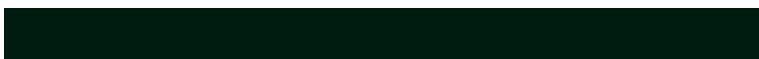
80, 175, 184



83, 92, 88



0, 156, 93



0, 28, 17

Inverse Universe

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



184, 80, 122



240, 77, 143



184, 89, 80



92, 83, 86



156, 0, 63



28, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 80, 184, 142 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, 184, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

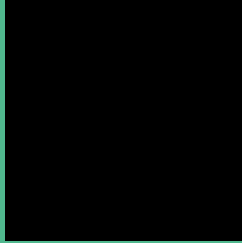
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 184, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 184, 142.

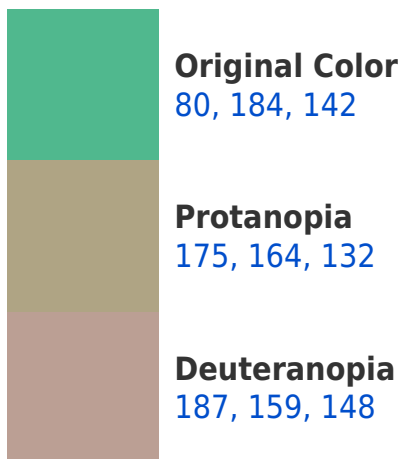


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 184, 142.

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
96, 177, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color

80, 184, 142



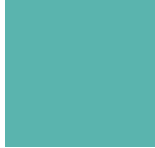
Protanomaly

140, 171, 136



Deuteranomaly

148, 168, 146



Tritanomaly

90, 180, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

80, 184, 142



Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148



Achromatomaly

123, 161, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 80, 184, 142 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, 184, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 184, 142)  
}
```

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, 184, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 184, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 80, 184, 142 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, 184, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 184, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(80, 184, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 184, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 184, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 184,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 80, 184, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 184, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 184,  
142) }
```

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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