

Converting Colors

RGB(80, 193, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(80, 193, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(80, 193, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50C1AD
RGB	80, 193, 173
RGB Percent	31%, 76%, 68%
CMY	0.6863, 0.2431, 0.3216
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.10, 0.24
HSL	169°, 48%, 54%
HSV	169°, 59%, 76%
XYZ	29.9211, 42.8625, 46.2315
YIQ	156.9330, -60.9280, -30.1760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

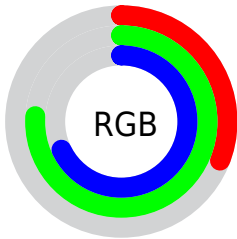
Format	Color
RYB	80, 142, 193
Decimal	5292461
CIELab	71.46, -36.86, 0.47
CIELCh	71, 36.859, 179.263
Yxy	42.8625, 0.2514, 0.3601
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283482541 (0xFF50C1AD)
YUV	156.9330, 7.9210, -67.4702
Hunter-Lab	65.4695, -32.9930, 3.9608

Details

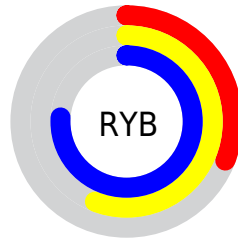
The RGB color **80, 193, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **193, 80, 100**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139, 250, 228**, and **0, 139, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61, 193, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99, 193, 176**.

Distribution



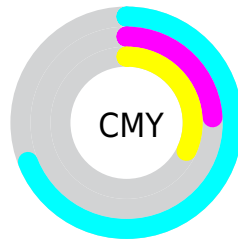
- Red (31%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 80, 193, 173 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, 193, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 80, 193, 173


255, 255, 255


 139, 250, 228

 168, 255, 255


 198, 255, 255


 227, 255, 255

 80, 193, 173

 47, 166, 146

 0, 139, 121

 0, 113, 96


 0, 88, 72


 0, 63, 50

 0, 41, 29

 0, 10, 4

 0, 0, 0

 80, 193, 173

 80, 193, 173

■ 61, 193, 170

■ 99, 193, 176

■ 41, 193, 166

■ 119, 193, 180

■ 22, 193, 163

■ 138, 193, 183

■ 3, 193, 159

■ 157, 193, 187

■ 0, 193, 159

■ 177, 193, 190

■ 196, 193, 193

■ 215, 193, 197

■ 234, 193, 200

■ 254, 193, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 190, 140



80, 193, 173



44, 192, 207

Triad

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



80, 193, 173



178, 167, 234



225, 161, 118

Complementary

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



80, 193, 173



193, 80, 100

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.



240, 152, 144



80, 193, 173



217, 155, 210

Square

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



80, 193, 173



126, 179, 242



238, 149, 177



198, 173, 107

Rectangle

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



80, 193, 173



54, 190, 225



238, 149, 177



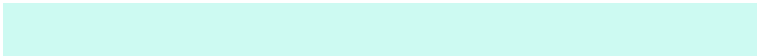
232, 157, 125

Sweetspot

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



80, 193, 173



205, 250, 242



101, 193, 80



97, 125, 120



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



80, 193, 173



75, 250, 219



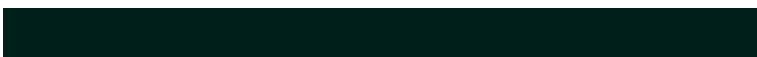
80, 157, 193



87, 97, 95



0, 161, 132



0, 33, 27

Inverse Universe

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



193, 80, 100



250, 75, 106



193, 116, 80



97, 87, 89



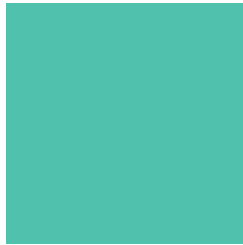
161, 0, 28



33, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 80, 193, 173 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, 193, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

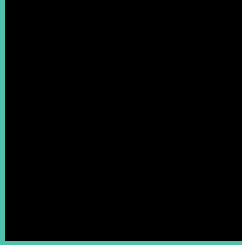
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

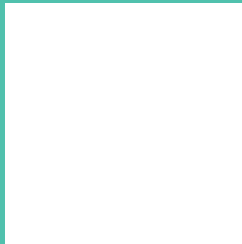
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 80, 193, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 193, 173.

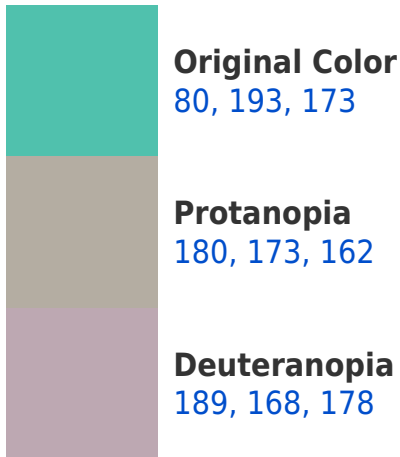


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 193, 173.

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
92, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color
80, 193, 173



Protanomaly
144, 180, 166



Deuteranomaly
149, 177, 176



Tritanomaly
88, 190, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
80, 193, 173



Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157



Achromatomaly
129, 170, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 80, 193, 173 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, 193, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 193, 173)  
}
```

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, 193, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 193, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 80, 193, 173 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, 193, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 193, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(80, 193, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 193, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 193, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 193,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 80, 193, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 193, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 193,  
173) }
```

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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