

Converting Colors

RGB(80, 80, 80)

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

RGB(80, 80, 80)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	15
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	18
<i>CSS Examples</i>	21

Color

RGB(80, 80, 80)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	505050
RGB	80, 80, 80
RGB Percent	31%, 31%, 31%
CMY	0.6863, 0.6863, 0.6863
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	0°, 0%, 31%
HSV	0°, 0%, 31%
XYZ	7.6249, 8.0220, 8.7359
YIQ	80.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	80, 80, 80
Decimal	5263440
CIELab	34.03, 0.00, -0.00
CIELCh	34, 0.005, 296.813
Yxy	8.0220, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283453520 (0xFF505050)
YUV	80.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	28.3231, -1.5113, 1.5388

Details

The RGB color **80, 80, 80** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **80, 80, 80**, and the grayscale version is **80, 80, 80**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **129, 129, 129**, and **36, 36, 36** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80, 72, 72**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80, 88, 88**.

Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (31%)

Blue (31%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (31%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



80, 80, 80



80, 80, 80

255, 255, 255



57, 57, 57



129, 129, 129



36, 36, 36



155, 155, 155



14, 14, 14



182, 182, 182



0, 0, 0



210, 210, 210



238, 238, 238



80, 80, 80



80, 80, 80



80, 72, 72



80, 88, 88



80, 64, 64



80, 96, 96

■ 80, 56, 56

■ 80, 104, 104

■ 80, 48, 48

■ 80, 112, 112

■ 80, 40, 40

■ 80, 120, 120

■ 80, 32, 32

■ 80, 128, 128

■ 80, 24, 24

■ 80, 136, 136

■ 80, 16, 16

■ 80, 144, 144

■ 80, 8, 8

■ 80, 152, 152

Harmonies

Sweetspot

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



80, 80, 80



105, 105, 105



54, 54, 54



181, 181, 181

Same Dimension

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



80, 80, 80



105, 105, 105



41, 41, 41



105, 0, 0



232, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



80, 80, 80



105, 105, 105



41, 41, 41



0, 105, 105



0, 232, 232

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

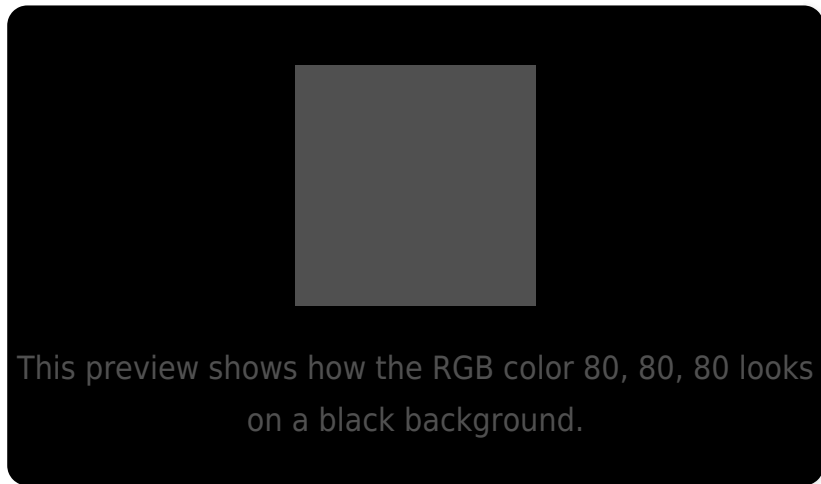
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

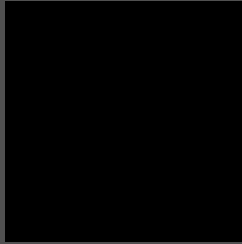
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

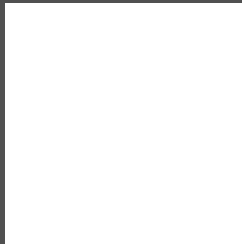
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 80, 80, 80 Background



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

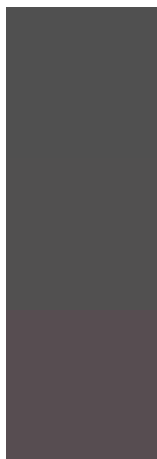


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 80, 80, 80.

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, 80, 80

Protanopia

81, 80, 80

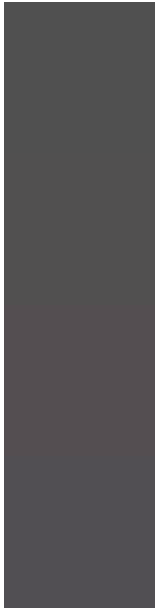
Deuteranopia

87, 77, 81



Tritanopia
81, 79, 85

Trichromacy



Original Color

80, 80, 80

Protanomaly

81, 80, 80

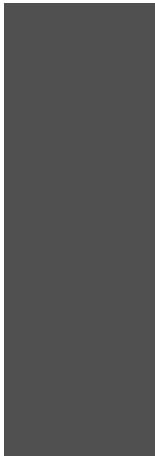
Deuteranomaly

84, 78, 81

Tritanomaly

81, 79, 83

Monochromacy



Original Color

80, 80, 80

Achromatopsia

80, 80, 80

Achromatomaly

80, 80, 80

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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, 80, 80) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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