

Converting Colors

`RYB(80, 103, 144)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(80, 103, 144) contains.

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Color

R_YB(80, 103, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	507490
RGB	80, 116, 144
RGB Percent	31%, 45%, 56%
CMY	0.6863, 0.5455, 0.4353
CMYK	0.44, 0.20, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	206°, 29%, 44%
HSV	206°, 44%, 56%
XYZ	14.5765, 16.1874, 28.7418
YIQ	108.4280, -30.4440, 1.0760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

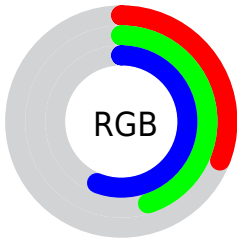
Format	Color
R_{YB}	80, 103, 144
Decimal	5272720
CIE Lab	47.22, -4.86, -19.30
CIE LCh	47, 19.901, 255.855
Yxy	16.1874, 0.2450, 0.2720
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283462800 (0xFF507490)
YUV	108.4280, 17.5370, -24.9314
Hunter-Lab	40.2336, -5.7389, -14.1917

Details

The RYB color **80, 103, 144** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **144, 130, 80**, and the grayscale version is **108, 108, 108**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132, 155, 198**, and **28, 53, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66, 94, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94, 112, 144**.

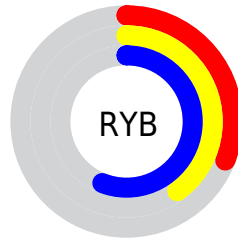
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (45%)

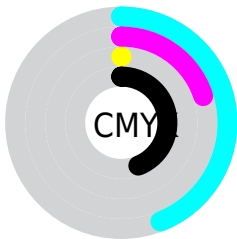
Blue (56%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (56%)

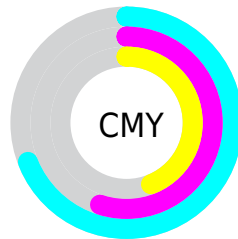


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 80, 103, 144 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 RYB color 80, 103, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80, 103, 144



80, 103, 144

255, 255, 255



54, 77, 118



132, 155, 198



28, 53, 94



159, 182, 226



0, 28, 70



187, 211, 255



0, 16, 47



215, 234, 255



0, 1, 27



244, 250, 255



0, 0, 0



80, 103, 144



80, 103, 144



66, 94, 144



94, 112, 144



51, 84, 144



109, 122, 144

■ 37, 75, 144

■ 123, 131, 144

■ 22, 66, 144

■ 138, 140, 144

■ 8, 57, 144

■ 152, 152, 144

■ 0, 52, 144

■ 166, 162, 144

■ 181, 172, 144

■ 195, 183, 144

■ 210, 196, 144

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63, 95, 135



80, 103, 144



104, 109, 144

Triad

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



80, 103, 144



146, 100, 104



88, 118, 110

Complementary

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



80, 103, 144



144, 130, 80

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.



81, 115, 80



80, 103, 144



142, 108, 89

Square

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



80, 103, 144



140, 101, 121



122, 131, 80



77, 105, 121

Rectangle

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



80, 103, 144



119, 107, 139



122, 131, 80



84, 117, 99

Sweetspot

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



80, 103, 144



162, 171, 186



80, 125, 144



79, 85, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



80, 103, 144



87, 123, 186



80, 84, 144



64, 67, 71



0, 49, 135



0, 3, 8

Inverse Universe

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



144, 80, 116



186, 87, 143



84, 144, 80



71, 64, 68



135, 0, 76



8, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 80, 103, 144 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 80, 103, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

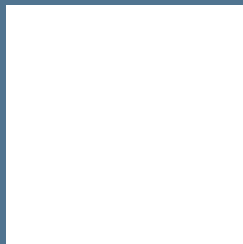
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 80, 103, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 80, 103, 144.

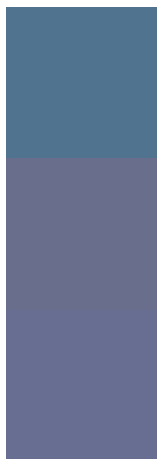


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 80, 103, 144.

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, 103, 144

Protanopia

104, 109, 140

Deuteranopia

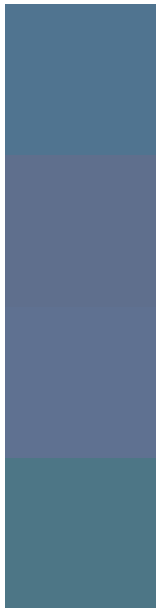
104, 109, 145



Tritanopia

75, 99, 128

Trichromacy



Original Color
80, 103, 144

Protanomaly
95, 107, 141

Deuteranomaly
95, 108, 145

Tritanomaly
77, 101, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color
80, 103, 144

Achromatopsia
108, 108, 108

Achromatomaly
98, 106, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 80, 103, 144 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, 116, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 116, 144)  
}
```

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, 116, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 116, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 80, 103, 144 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, 116, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 116, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 116, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 116, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 116, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 116,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 80, 103, 144 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 116, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 116,  
144) }
```

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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