

Converting Colors

`RYB(80, 117, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(80, 117, 156) contains.

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Color

R_YB(80, 117, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50989C
RGB	80, 152, 156
RGB Percent	31%, 60%, 61%
CMY	0.6863, 0.4035, 0.3882
CMYK	0.49, 0.02, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	183°, 32%, 46%
HSV	183°, 49%, 61%
XYZ	20.5539, 26.5956, 35.5026
YIQ	130.9280, -44.1960, -14.0200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

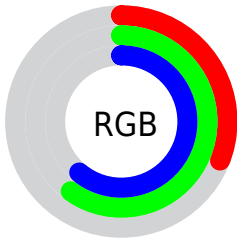
Format	Color
RYB	80, 117, 156
Decimal	5281948
CIELab	58.60, -21.43, -9.04
CIELCh	59, 23.256, 202.872
Yxy	26.5956, 0.2487, 0.3218
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283472028 (0xFF50989C)
YUV	130.9280, 12.3605, -44.6639
Hunter-Lab	51.5709, -19.1067, -4.7171

Details

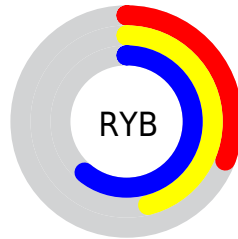
The RYB color **80, 117, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 84, 80**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135, 172, 210**, and **19, 61, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 109, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96, 125, 156**.

Distribution



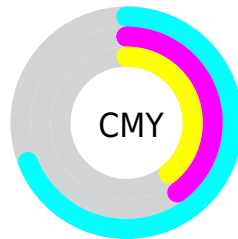
- Red (31%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 80, 117, 156 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, 117, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 80, 117, 156

255, 255, 255


 135, 172, 210

 162, 199, 239

 191, 223, 255


 219, 237, 255

 249, 252, 255


 80, 117, 156

 52, 90, 130

 19, 61, 105


 0, 39, 81


 0, 28, 58


 0, 17, 36


 0, 1, 15

 0, 0, 0

 80, 117, 156

 64, 109, 156

 80, 117, 156

 96, 125, 156

■ 49, 101, 156

■ 111, 133, 156

■ 33, 93, 156

■ 127, 141, 156

■ 18, 85, 156

■ 142, 149, 156

■ 2, 77, 156

■ 158, 156, 156

■ 0, 76, 156

■ 174, 157, 156

■ 189, 158, 156

■ 205, 159, 156

■ 220, 159, 156

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94, 128, 152



80, 117, 156



85, 122, 173

Triad

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



80, 117, 156



162, 131, 166



136, 160, 101

Complementary

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



80, 117, 156



156, 84, 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.



176, 142, 109



80, 117, 156



178, 126, 147

Square

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



80, 117, 156



137, 137, 178



182, 127, 126



103, 144, 108

Rectangle

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



80, 117, 156



100, 129, 179



182, 127, 126



158, 166, 102

Sweetspot

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



80, 117, 156



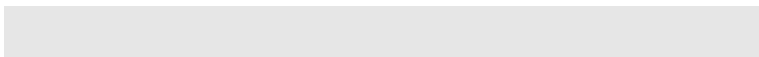
173, 188, 204



80, 152, 156



84, 93, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



80, 117, 156



86, 143, 204



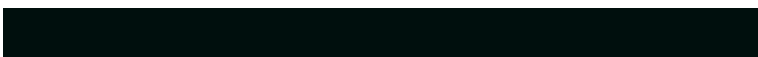
80, 103, 156



71, 75, 79



0, 69, 143



0, 8, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 80, 152



204, 86, 198



142, 156, 80



79, 71, 79



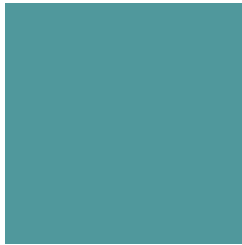
143, 0, 135



15, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 80, 117, 156 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 80, 117, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

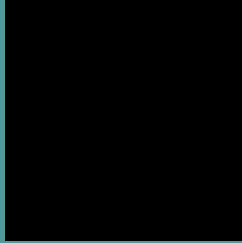
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 80, 117, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 80, 117, 156.

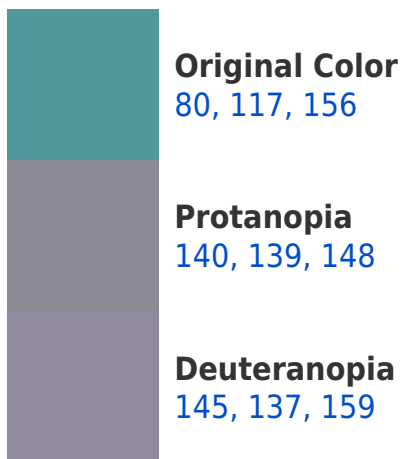


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 80, 117, 156.

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
82, 119, 163

Trichromacy



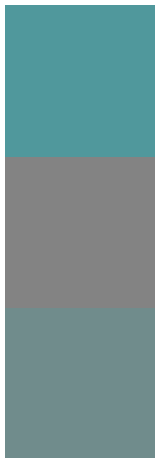
Original Color
80, 117, 156

Protanomaly
118, 133, 151

Deuteranomaly
121, 134, 158

Tritanomaly
81, 118, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
80, 117, 156

Achromatopsia
131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly
112, 126, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 80, 117, 156 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, 152, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 152, 156)  
}
```

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, 152, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 152, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 80, 117, 156 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, 152, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 152, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 152, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 152, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 152, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 152,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 80, 152, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 152, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 152,  
156) }
```

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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