

Converting Colors

`RYB(80, 134, 143)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(80, 134, 143) contains.

RYB(80, 134, 143)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(80, 134, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	508F5B
RGB	80, 143, 91
RGB Percent	31%, 56%, 36%
CMY	0.6863, 0.4392, 0.6451
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.37, 0.44
HSL	130°, 28%, 44%
HSV	130°, 44%, 56%
XYZ	14.9975, 22.0971, 13.2595
YIQ	118.2350, -20.8560, -29.5280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

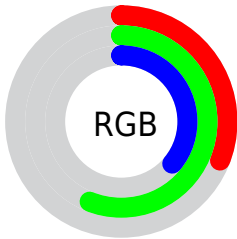
Format	Color
RYB	80, 134, 143
Decimal	5279579
CIELab	54.13, -32.10, 21.78
CIElCh	54, 38.789, 145.840
Yxy	22.0971, 0.2978, 0.4388
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283469659 (0xFF508F5B)
YUV	118.2350, -13.4269, -33.5321
Hunter-Lab	47.0076, -25.3137, 16.1812

Details

The RYB color **80, 134, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **143, 80, 133**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **132, 188, 197**, and **27, 79, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66, 132, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94, 136, 143**.

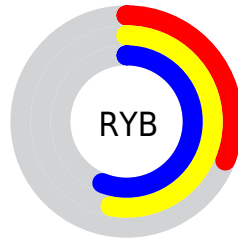
Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (56%)

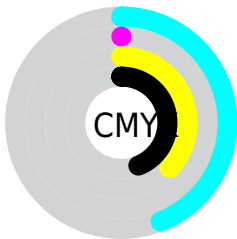
Blue (36%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (56%)

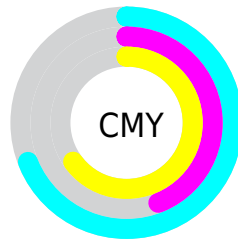


Cyan (44%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 80, 134, 143 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, 134, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80, 134, 143



80, 134, 143

255, 255, 255



54, 106, 117



132, 189, 197



27, 79, 92



160, 218, 225



0, 51, 68



187, 247, 254



0, 45, 45



216, 249, 255



0, 23, 23



245, 251, 255



0, 0, 0



80, 134, 143



80, 134, 143



66, 132, 143



94, 136, 143



51, 129, 143



109, 139, 143

■ 37, 128, 143

■ 123, 140, 143

■ 23, 126, 143

■ 137, 142, 143

■ 9, 124, 143

■ 152, 143, 150

■ 0, 122, 143

■ 166, 143, 162

■ 180, 143, 174

■ 194, 143, 186

■ 209, 143, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67, 136, 82



80, 134, 143



0, 79, 146

Triad

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



80, 134, 143



61, 108, 196



192, 104, 102

Complementary

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



80, 134, 143



143, 80, 133

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.



189, 102, 135



80, 134, 143



125, 122, 190

Square

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



80, 134, 143



0, 80, 184



167, 110, 167



179, 137, 75

Rectangle

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



80, 134, 143



0, 74, 147



167, 110, 167



193, 102, 113

Sweetspot

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



80, 134, 143



162, 183, 186



80, 143, 90



79, 92, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



80, 134, 143



87, 171, 186



80, 118, 143



64, 70, 71



0, 115, 135



0, 7, 8

Inverse Universe

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



143, 80, 132



186, 87, 170



143, 80, 101



71, 64, 70



135, 0, 113



8, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 80, 134, 143 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, 134, 143 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](#).

R_YB 80, 134, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R_YB color 80, 134, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R_YB color 80, 134, 143.

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, 134, 143

Protanopia
99, 140, 85

Deuteranopia
152, 150, 95



Tritanopia
92, 116, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color
80, 134, 143

Protanomaly
87, 134, 103

Deuteranomaly
93, 130, 97

Tritanomaly
88, 117, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color
80, 134, 143

Achromatopsia
118, 118, 118

Achromatomaly
104, 124, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 80, 134, 143 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, 143, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 143, 91)  
}
```

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, 143, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 143, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 80, 134, 143 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, 143, 91) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 143, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 143, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 143, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 143, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 143,  
91) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 80, 134, 143 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 143, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 143,  
91) }
```

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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