

Converting Colors

`RYB(80, 175, 196)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(80, 175, 196) contains.

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Color

R_YB(80, 175, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50C46A
RGB	80, 196, 106
RGB Percent	31%, 77%, 42%
CMY	0.6863, 0.2314, 0.5857
CMYK	0.59, 0.00, 0.46, 0.23
HSL	133°, 50%, 54%
HSV	133°, 59%, 77%
XYZ	25.6311, 42.2185, 20.3364
YIQ	151.0560, -40.2460, -52.5820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

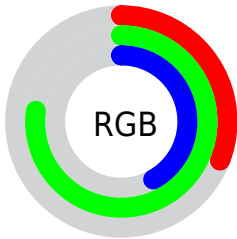
Format	Color
RYB	80, 175, 196
Decimal	5293162
CIELab	71.02, -52.06, 35.71
CIELCh	71, 63.132, 145.549
Yxy	42.2185, 0.2906, 0.4787
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283483242 (0xFF50C46A)
YUV	151.0560, -22.2126, -62.3161
Hunter-Lab	64.9758, -43.2943, 26.9262

Details

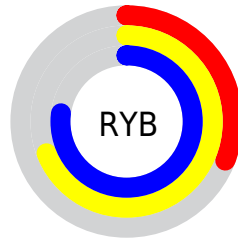
The RYB color **80, 175, 196** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. The color can be described as dark muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **196, 80, 170**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139, 237, 254**, and **0, 101, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60, 171, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 179, 196**.

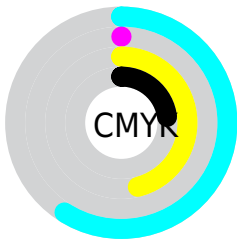
Distribution



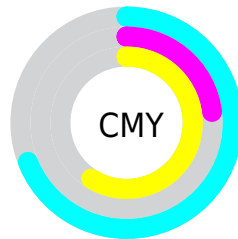
- Red (31%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (23%)




- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 80, 175, 196 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, 175, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 80, 175, 196


255, 255, 255


 139, 238, 254

 168, 240, 255

 197, 242, 255

 227, 245, 255

 80, 175, 196

 47, 142, 168

 0, 101, 141

 0, 90, 115


 0, 85, 89


 0, 64, 64

 0, 43, 43

 0, 7, 7

 0, 0, 0

 80, 175, 196

 80, 175, 196

■ 60, 171, 196

■ 100, 179, 196

■ 41, 168, 196

■ 119, 182, 196

■ 21, 164, 196

■ 139, 186, 196

■ 2, 161, 196

■ 158, 189, 196

■ 0, 161, 196

■ 178, 193, 196

■ 198, 196, 197

■ 217, 196, 213

■ 237, 196, 228

■ 255, 196, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

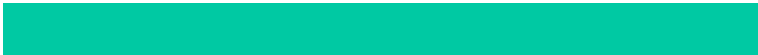
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



62, 185, 91



80, 175, 196



0, 111, 201

Triad

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



80, 175, 196



0, 107, 255



255, 126, 128

Complementary

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



80, 175, 196



196, 80, 170

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.



255, 122, 185



80, 175, 196



160, 162, 255

Square

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



80, 175, 196



0, 111, 255



236, 138, 240



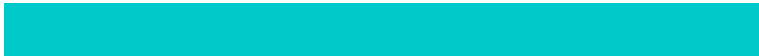
254, 188, 79

Rectangle

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



80, 175, 196



0, 101, 203



236, 138, 240



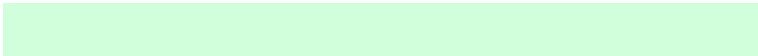
255, 122, 146

Sweetspot

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



80, 175, 196



209, 247, 255



80, 196, 105



99, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



80, 175, 196



74, 222, 255



80, 148, 196



87, 95, 97



0, 132, 161



0, 27, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 80, 170



255, 74, 215



196, 80, 113



97, 87, 95



161, 0, 125



33, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 80, 175, 196 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 RYB color 80, 175, 196 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](#).

RYB 80, 175, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 80, 175, 196.

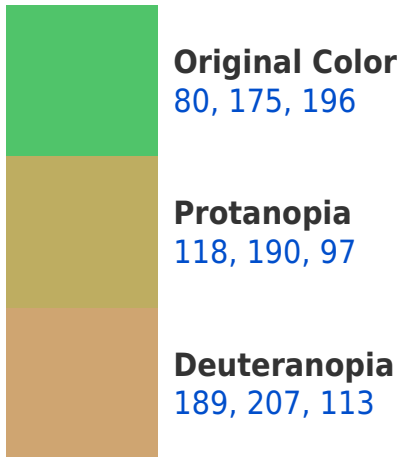


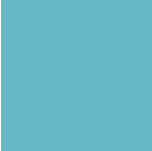
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 80, 175, 196.

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
105, 148, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color

80, 175, 196



Protanomaly

100, 181, 131



Deuteranomaly

110, 176, 125



Tritanomaly

96, 149, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color

80, 175, 196



Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151



Achromatomaly

125, 159, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 80, 175, 196 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, 196, 106) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 196, 106)  
}
```

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, 196, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 196, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 80, 175, 196 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, 196, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 196, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(80, 196, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 196, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 196, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 196,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 80, 196, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 196, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 196,  
106) }
```

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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