

# Converting Colors

`RYB(80, 179, 232)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(80, 179, 232) contains.

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# Color

**`RYB(80, 179, 232)`**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50E8A1
RGB	80, 232, 161
RGB Percent	31%, 91%, 63%
CMY	0.6863, 0.0902, 0.3672
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.30, 0.09
HSL	152°, 77%, 61%
HSV	152°, 66%, 91%
XYZ	38.6309, 62.0051, 43.8234
YIQ	178.4580, -67.8010, -54.3050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

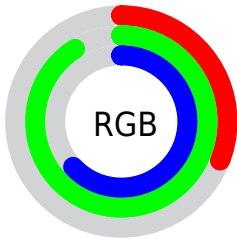
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	80, 179, 232
Decimal	5302433
CIELab	82.92, -55.99, 22.88
CIElCh	83, 60.487, 157.774
Yxy	62.0051, 0.2674, 0.4292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283492513 (0xFF50E8A1)
YUV	178.4580, -8.6068, -86.3477
Hunter-Lab	78.7433, -50.2300, 22.1234

# Details

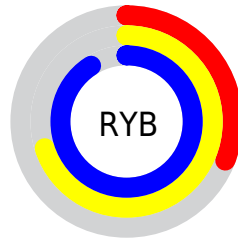
The RYB color **80, 179, 232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC99**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **232, 80, 151**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 211, 255**, and **0, 108, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57, 171, 232**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 187, 232**.

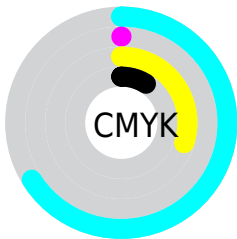
# Distribution



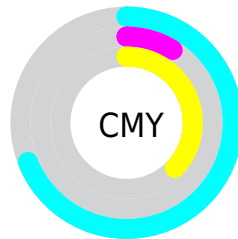
- Red (31%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (9%)
















- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (37%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 80, 179, 232 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, 179, 232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80, 179, 232	 80, 179, 232
 255, 255, 255	 40, 143, 203
 144, 211, 255	 0, 108, 175
 175, 218, 255	 0, 94, 148
 205, 230, 255	 0, 80, 121
 236, 246, 255	 0, 68, 95
	 0, 57, 70
	 0, 48, 48
	 0, 18, 18
	 0, 0, 0


 80, 179, 232


 80, 179, 232

 57, 171, 232


 103, 187, 232

 34, 163, 232

 126, 195, 232

 10, 155, 232

 150, 203, 232

 0, 151, 232

 173, 212, 232

 196, 220, 232

 219, 227, 232

 242, 232, 237

 255, 232, 248

 255, 232, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113, 223, 171



80, 179, 232



0, 121, 235

# Triad

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



80, 179, 232



134, 180, 255



255, 177, 140

# Complementary

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



80, 179, 232



232, 80, 151

# 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, 158, 194



80, 179, 232



230, 186, 255

# Square

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



80, 179, 232



0, 119, 255



255, 165, 251



218, 255, 100

# Rectangle

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



80, 179, 232



0, 122, 255



255, 165, 251



255, 163, 157

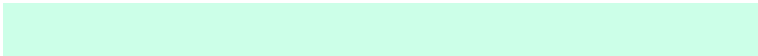


# Sweetspot

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



80, 179, 232



204, 237, 255



80, 232, 161



97, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



80, 179, 232



54, 185, 255



80, 155, 232



103, 111, 115



0, 117, 179



0, 33, 51



# Inverse Universe

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



232, 80, 151



255, 54, 147



232, 85, 80



115, 103, 109



179, 0, 83

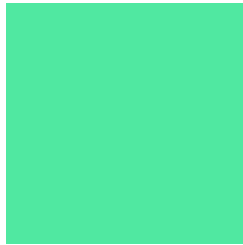


51, 0, 24



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 80, 179, 232 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

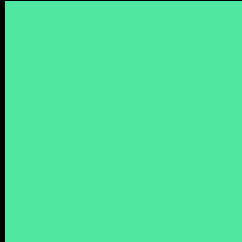
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 179, 232 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](#).



## R Y B 80, 179, 232 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 80, 179, 232.

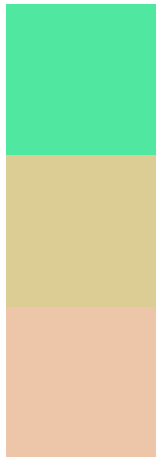


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 80, 179, 232.

# 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](#).

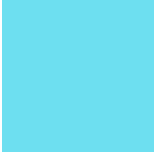
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
80, 179, 232

**Protanopia**  
168, 220, 149

**Deuteranopia**  
237, 217, 169



**Tritanopia**  
109, 170, 240

# Trichromacy



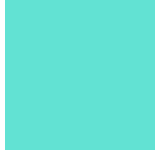
**Original Color**  
80, 179, 232



**Protanomaly**  
153, 215, 199



**Deuteranomaly**  
166, 210, 196

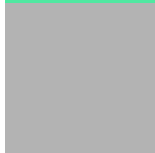


**Tritanomaly**  
98, 166, 226

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
80, 179, 232



**Achromatopsia**  
179, 179, 179



**Achromatomaly**  
143, 179, 198

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 80, 179, 232 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, 232, 161) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 232, 161)  
}
```

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, 232, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 232, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 80, 179, 232 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, 232, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 232, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 232, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 232, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 232, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 232,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 80, 179, 232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 232, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 232,  
161) }
```

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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