

Converting Colors

RGB(202, 212, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(202, 212, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(202, 212, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAD495
RGB	202, 212, 149
RGB Percent	79%, 83%, 58%
CMY	0.2078, 0.1686, 0.4157
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.30, 0.17
HSL	70°, 42%, 71%
HSV	70°, 30%, 83%
XYZ	53.3254, 61.8134, 37.5544
YIQ	201.8280, 14.2630, -21.7130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

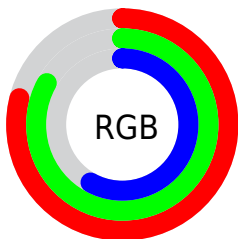
Format	Color
RYB	149, 212, 159
Decimal	13292693
CIELab	82.81, -13.54, 30.11
CIElCh	83, 33.014, 114.211
Yxy	61.8134, 0.3492, 0.4048
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291482773 (0xFFCAD495)
YUV	201.8280, -26.0442, 0.1508
Hunter-Lab	78.6215, -16.5192, 26.7146

Details

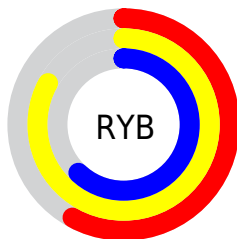
The RGB color **202, 212, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 149, 212**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 204**, and **147, 157, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **199, 212, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **205, 212, 170**.

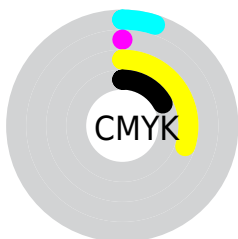
Distribution



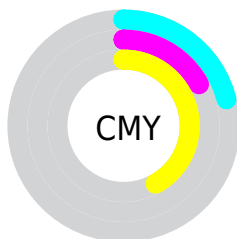
- Red (79%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 202, 212, 149 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 RGB color 202, 212, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 202, 212, 149

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 204

 255, 255, 232


 202, 212, 149

 174, 184, 123

 147, 157, 98

 121, 131, 73

 95, 106, 50

 71, 82, 27

 47, 59, 2

 25, 37, 0

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 202, 212, 149

 202, 212, 149

 199, 212, 128

 205, 212, 170

 195, 212, 107

 209, 212, 191

 192, 212, 85

 212, 212, 213

 189, 212, 64

 215, 212, 234

 185, 212, 43

 219, 212, 255

 182, 212, 22

 222, 212, 255

 178, 212, 1

 226, 212, 255

 178, 212, 0

 229, 212, 255

 232, 212, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



234, 202, 145



202, 212, 149



166, 219, 169

Triad

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



202, 212, 149



120, 219, 255



255, 184, 213

Complementary

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



202, 212, 149



159, 149, 212

Split Complementary

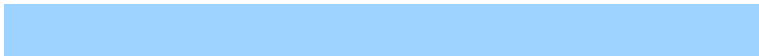
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



240, 190, 243



202, 212, 149



158, 211, 255

Square

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



202, 212, 149



110, 223, 230



203, 200, 255



255, 185, 182

Rectangle

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



202, 212, 149



143, 222, 188



203, 200, 255



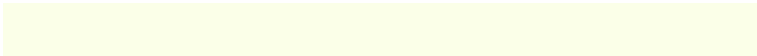
255, 185, 224

Sweetspot

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



202, 212, 149



251, 255, 232



212, 158, 149



125, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



202, 212, 149



240, 255, 163



171, 212, 149



105, 107, 96



144, 171, 0



36, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



159, 149, 212



178, 163, 255



190, 149, 212



98, 96, 107



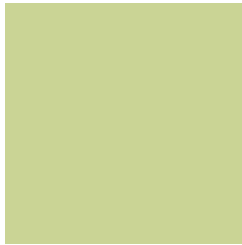
27, 0, 171



7, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 202, 212, 149 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 RGB color 202, 212, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

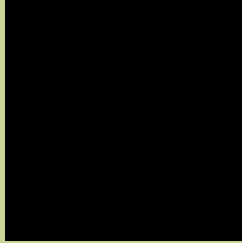
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 202, 212, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 212, 149.

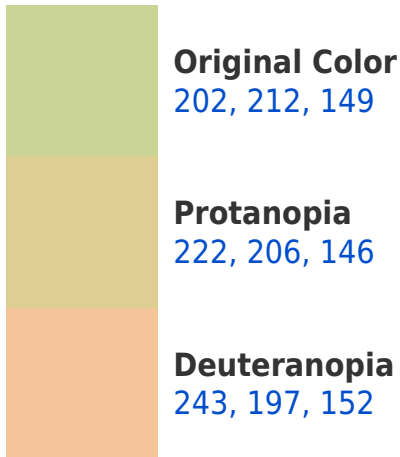


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 212, 149.

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](#).

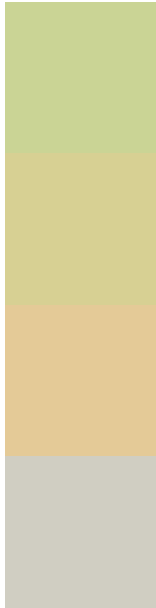
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
211, 203, 219

Trichromacy



Original Color

202, 212, 149

Protanomaly

215, 208, 147

Deuteranomaly

228, 202, 151

Tritanomaly

208, 206, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color

202, 212, 149

Achromatopsia

202, 202, 202

Achromatomaly

202, 206, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 202, 212, 149 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(202, 212, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 212, 149)  
}
```

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(202, 212, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 212, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 202, 212, 149 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(202, 212, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 212, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 212, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 212, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 212, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 212,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 212, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 212, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
212, 149) }
```

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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