

Converting Colors

RGB(202, 220, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(202, 220, 120) contains.

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Color

RGB(202, 220, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CADC78
RGB	202, 220, 120
RGB Percent	79%, 86%, 47%
CMY	0.2078, 0.1373, 0.5294
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.45, 0.14
HSL	71°, 59%, 67%
HSV	71°, 45%, 86%
XYZ	53.3405, 65.0990, 27.5233
YIQ	203.2180, 21.3720, -34.9160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

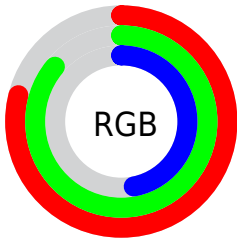
Format	Color
RYB	120, 220, 138
Decimal	13294712
CIELab	84.53, -20.92, 46.88
CIELCh	85, 51.333, 114.046
Yxy	65.0990, 0.3654, 0.4460
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291484792 (0xFFCAD78)
YUV	203.2180, -41.0265, -1.0682
Hunter-Lab	80.6840, -23.1899, 36.2535

Details

The RGB color **202, 220, 120** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **138, 120, 220**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 174**, and **146, 165, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 220, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 220, 142**.

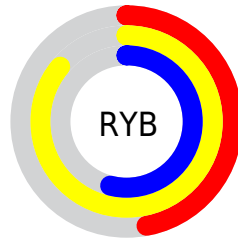
Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (86%)

Blue (47%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (54%)

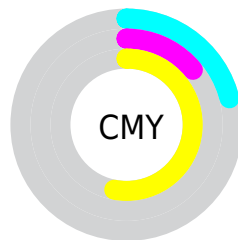


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 202, 220, 120 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, 220, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 202, 220, 120

 202, 220, 120

255, 255, 255

 174, 192, 94


 255, 255, 174

 146, 165, 68

 255, 255, 202

 119, 139, 43

 255, 255, 231

 93, 113, 13

 67, 89, 0

 43, 65, 0


 16, 43, 0

 0, 24, 0


 0, 0, 0

 202, 220, 120


 202, 220, 120

 198, 220, 98


 206, 220, 142

 194, 220, 76

 210, 220, 164

 190, 220, 54

 214, 220, 186

 186, 220, 32

 218, 220, 208

 182, 220, 10

 222, 220, 230

 180, 220, 0

 226, 220, 252

 230, 220, 255

 234, 220, 255

 238, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



250, 205, 113



202, 220, 120



145, 230, 152

Triad

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



202, 220, 120



0, 230, 255



255, 173, 223

Complementary

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



202, 220, 120



138, 120, 220

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, 184, 255



202, 220, 120



113, 219, 255

Square

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



202, 220, 120



0, 236, 249



201, 202, 255



255, 174, 174

Rectangle

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



202, 220, 120



97, 235, 183



201, 202, 255



255, 175, 239

Sweetspot

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



202, 220, 120



249, 255, 219



220, 137, 120



124, 128, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



202, 220, 120



230, 255, 115



153, 220, 120



108, 110, 99



142, 173, 0



38, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 120, 220



140, 115, 255



187, 120, 220



101, 99, 110



31, 0, 173



8, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 202, 220, 120 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, 220, 120 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, 220, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 220, 120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 220, 120.

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
202, 220, 120

Protanopia
232, 211, 117

Deuteranopia
255, 201, 127



Tritanopia

214, 208, 224

Trichromacy



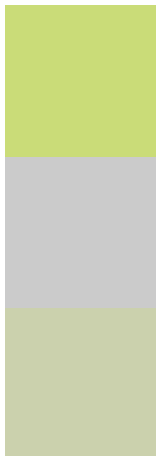
Original Color
202, 220, 120

Protanomaly
221, 214, 118

Deuteranomaly
236, 208, 124

Tritanomaly
210, 212, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color
202, 220, 120

Achromatopsia
203, 203, 203

Achromatomaly
203, 209, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 202, 220, 120 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, 220, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 220, 120)  
}
```

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, 220, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 220, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 202, 220, 120 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, 220, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 220, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(202, 220, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 220, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 220, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 220,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 220, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 220, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
220, 120) }
```

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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