

Converting Colors

RGB(202, 224, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(202, 224, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(202, 224, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAE098
RGB	202, 224, 152
RGB Percent	79%, 88%, 60%
CMY	0.2078, 0.1216, 0.4039
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.32, 0.12
HSL	78°, 54%, 74%
HSV	78°, 32%, 88%
XYZ	56.6803, 68.1349, 39.8697
YIQ	209.2140, 10.0000, -27.0560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

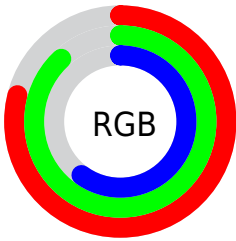
Format	Color
RYB	152, 224, 174
Decimal	13295768
CIELab	86.07, -19.12, 32.91
CIELCh	86, 38.055, 120.155
Yxy	68.1349, 0.3442, 0.4137
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291485848 (0xFFCAE098)
YUV	209.2140, -28.2065, -6.3267
Hunter-Lab	82.5438, -21.8814, 29.1429

Details

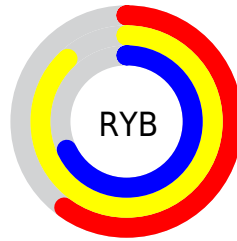
The RGB color **202, 224, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **174, 152, 224**, and the grayscale version is **209, 209, 209**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 207**, and **147, 169, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **195, 224, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **209, 224, 174**.

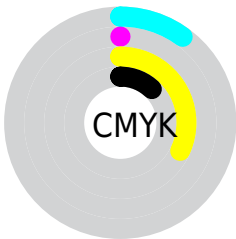
Distribution



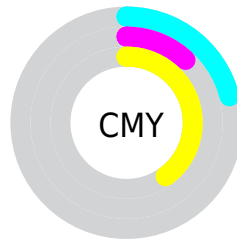
- Red (79%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 202, 224, 152 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, 224, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 202, 224, 152

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 207

 255, 255, 235

 202, 224, 152

 174, 196, 126

 147, 169, 100

 121, 142, 75

 95, 117, 52

 70, 92, 28

 46, 68, 3

 24, 46, 0

 0, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0

 202, 224, 152


 202, 224, 152

 195, 224, 130


 209, 224, 174

 188, 224, 107


 216, 224, 197

 181, 224, 85


 223, 224, 219

 175, 224, 62

 229, 224, 242

 168, 224, 40

 236, 224, 255

 161, 224, 18

 243, 224, 255

 156, 224, 0

 250, 224, 255

 255, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



240, 213, 143



202, 224, 152



160, 232, 178

Triad

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



202, 224, 152



115, 229, 255



255, 188, 216

Complementary

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



202, 224, 152



174, 152, 224

Split Complementary

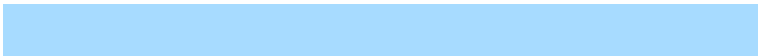
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 194, 252



202, 224, 152



167, 219, 255

Square

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



202, 224, 152



94, 234, 250



220, 206, 255



255, 191, 181

Rectangle

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



202, 224, 152



131, 234, 202



220, 206, 255



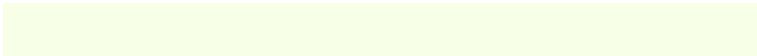
255, 189, 229

Sweetspot

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



202, 224, 152



247, 255, 230



224, 174, 152



123, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



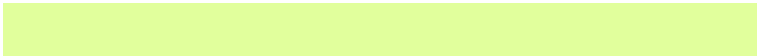
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



202, 224, 152



225, 255, 156



166, 224, 152



109, 112, 101



122, 176, 0



34, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



174, 152, 224



186, 156, 255



210, 152, 224



104, 101, 112



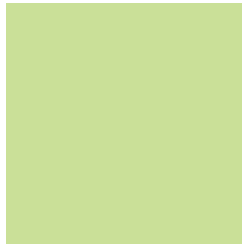
54, 0, 176



15, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 202, 224, 152 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, 224, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

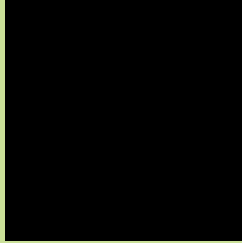
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 224, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 224, 152.

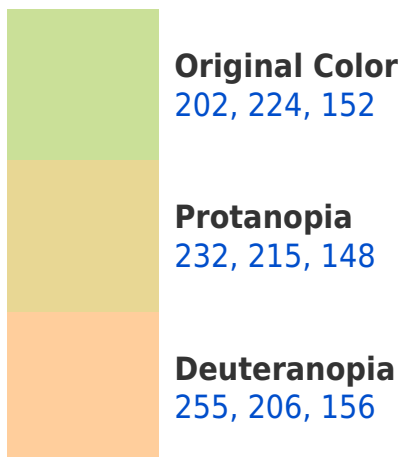


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 224, 152.

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](#).

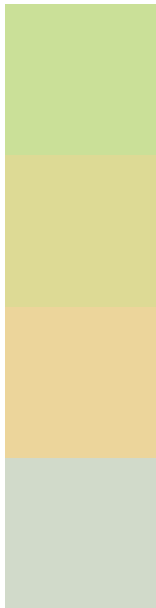
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
213, 214, 231

Trichromacy



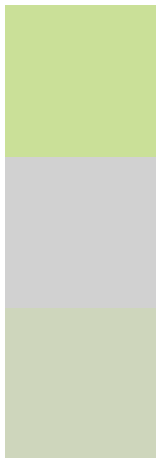
Original Color
202, 224, 152

Protanomaly
221, 218, 149

Deuteranomaly
236, 213, 155

Tritanomaly
209, 218, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
202, 224, 152

Achromatopsia
209, 209, 209

Achromatomaly
206, 214, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 202, 224, 152 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, 224, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 224, 152)  
}
```

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, 224, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 224, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 202, 224, 152 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, 224, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 224, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 224, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 224, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 224, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 224,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 224, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 224, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
224, 152) }
```

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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