

# Converting Colors

`RYB(202, 241, 241)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(202, 241, 241) contains.

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# **Color**

**$\text{RYB}(202, 241, 241)$**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAF1CA
RGB	202, 241, 202
RGB Percent	79%, 95%, 79%
CMY	0.2078, 0.0549, 0.2078
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.16, 0.05
HSL	120°, 58%, 87%
HSV	120°, 16%, 95%
XYZ	66.4731, 79.7314, 67.7633
YIQ	224.8930, -10.7250, -20.3970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

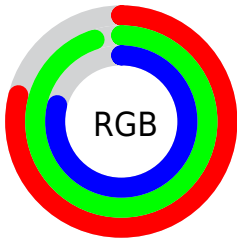
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	202, 241, 241
Decimal	13300170
CIELab	91.56, -19.82, 14.70
CIELCh	92, 24.676, 143.437
Yxy	79.7314, 0.3107, 0.3726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291490250 (0xFFCAF1CA)
YUV	224.8930, -11.2862, -20.0772
Hunter-Lab	89.2925, -23.3788, 17.5100

# Details

The RYB color **202, 241, 241** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **241, 202, 241**, and the grayscale version is **225, 225, 225**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **148, 185, 185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 241, 241**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **226, 241, 241**.

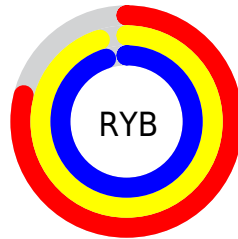
# Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (95%)

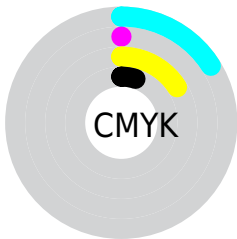
Blue (79%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (95%)

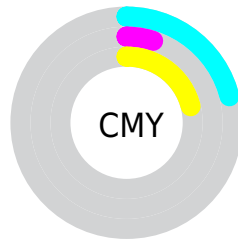


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 202, 241, 241 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 202, 241, 241 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 202, 241, 241

255, 255, 255

■ 202, 241, 241

■ 174, 212, 213

■ 148, 185, 185

■ 121, 157, 158

■ 96, 131, 132

■ 72, 105, 106

■ 48, 80, 82

■ 25, 55, 59

■ 4, 36, 37

■ 0, 11, 11

 202, 241, 241

 202, 241, 241

 178, 241, 241

 226, 241, 241

 154, 241, 241

 250, 241, 250

 130, 241, 241

 255, 241, 255

 106, 241, 241

 82, 241, 241

 57, 241, 241

 33, 241, 241

 9, 241, 241

 0, 241, 241

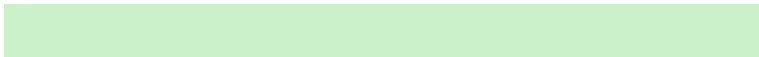
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



187, 235, 193



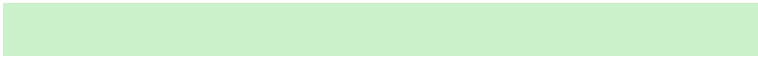
202, 241, 241



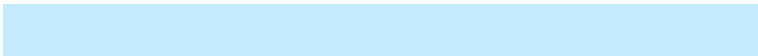
178, 217, 244

# Triad

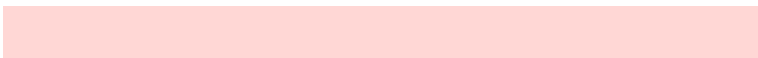
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



202, 241, 241



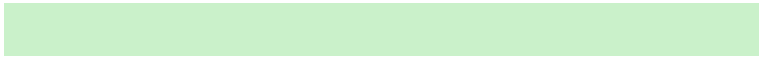
197, 220, 255



255, 215, 213

# Complementary

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



202, 241, 241



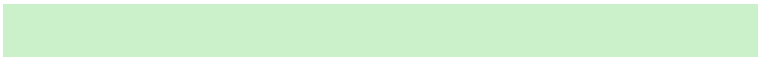
241, 202, 241

# 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, 215, 237



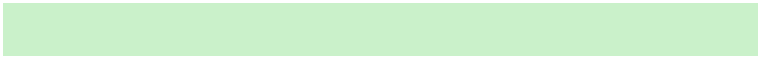
202, 241, 241



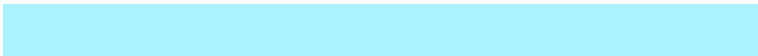
228, 227, 255

# Square

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



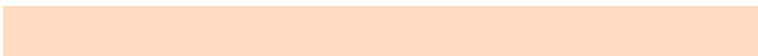
202, 241, 241



173, 210, 255



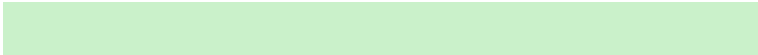
255, 219, 255



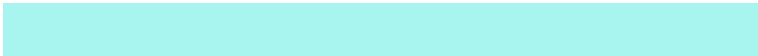
255, 239, 194

# Rectangle

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



202, 241, 241



168, 208, 245



255, 219, 255

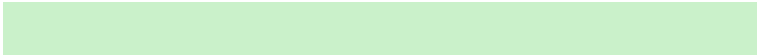


255, 214, 221

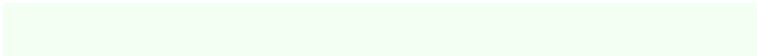


# Sweetspot

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



202, 241, 241



242, 255, 255



202, 241, 202



120, 128, 128



0, 0, 0

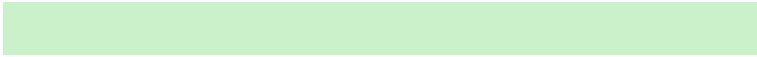


128, 128, 128

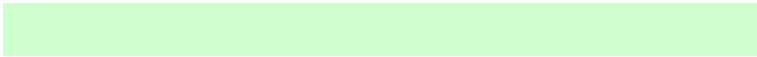


# Same Dimension

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



202, 241, 241



207, 255, 255



202, 228, 241



108, 120, 120



0, 184, 184



0, 56, 56



# Inverse Universe

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



241, 202, 241



255, 207, 255



241, 202, 221



120, 108, 120



184, 0, 184



56, 0, 56



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 202, 241, 241 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 202, 241, 241 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

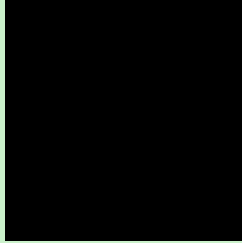
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

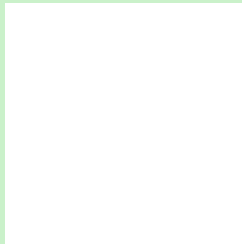
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 202, 241, 241 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 202, 241, 241.

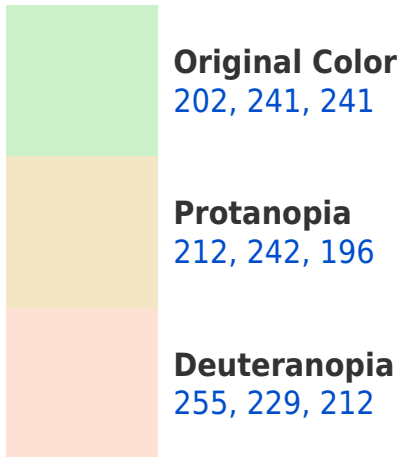


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 202, 241, 241.

# 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





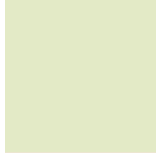
**Tritanopia**  
210, 225, 253

# Trichromacy



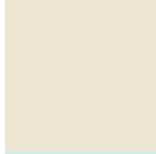
**Original Color**

202, 241, 241



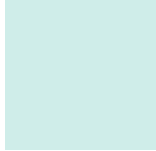
**Protanomaly**

198, 234, 205



**Deuteranomaly**

216, 236, 208



**Tritanomaly**

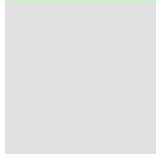
207, 223, 237

# Monochromacy



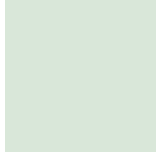
**Original Color**

202, 241, 241



**Achromatopsia**

225, 225, 225



**Achromatomaly**

217, 231, 231

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 202, 241, 241 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, 241, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 241, 202)  
}
```

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, 241, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 241, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 202, 241, 241 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, 241, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 241, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(202, 241, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 241, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 241, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 241,  
202) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 241, 241 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 241, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
241, 202) }
```

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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