

Converting Colors

RGB(240, 106, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(240, 106, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(240, 106, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F06A88
RGB	240, 106, 136
RGB Percent	94%, 42%, 53%
CMY	0.0588, 0.5843, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.56, 0.43, 0.06
HSL	347°, 82%, 68%
HSV	347°, 56%, 94%
XYZ	45.5331, 30.6109, 26.8012
YIQ	149.4860, 70.2340, 37.7380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

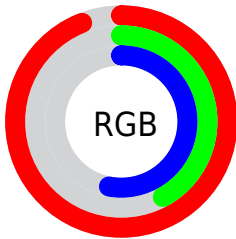
Format	Color
R _Y B	240, 106, 136
Decimal	15755912
CIE Lab	62.18, 54.26, 9.45
CIE LCh	62, 55.074, 9.878
Yxy	30.6109, 0.4423, 0.2974
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293945992 (0xFFFF06A88)
YUV	149.4860, -6.6486, 79.3808
Hunter-Lab	55.3271, 50.0796, 10.0081

Details

The RGB color **240, 106, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6699**. A complement of this color would be **106, 240, 210**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 161, 189**, and **180, 50, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **240, 82, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **240, 130, 155**.

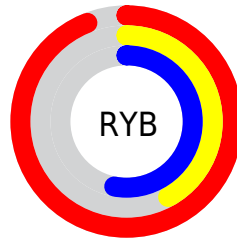
Distribution



Red (94%)

Green (42%)

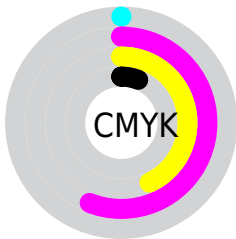
Blue (53%)



Red (94%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (53%)

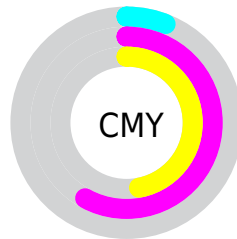


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (6%)


Magenta (58%)


Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 240, 106, 136 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 240, 106, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 240, 106, 136

 240, 106, 136

255, 255, 255

 210, 78, 111

 255, 161, 189

 180, 50, 87

 255, 190, 217

 150, 14, 63

 255, 219, 245

 121, 0, 42

 255, 248, 255


 92, 0, 22

 66, 0, 2

 34, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 240, 106, 136

 240, 106, 136

■ 240, 82, 117

■ 240, 130, 155

■ 240, 58, 99

■ 240, 154, 173

■ 240, 34, 80

■ 240, 178, 192

■ 240, 10, 61

■ 240, 202, 211

■ 240, 0, 54

■ 240, 226, 229

■ 240, 250, 248

■ 240, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



222, 112, 185



240, 106, 136



232, 117, 90

Triad

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



240, 106, 136



109, 165, 71



0, 165, 242

Complementary

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



240, 106, 136



106, 240, 210

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.



0, 172, 212



240, 106, 136



0, 172, 115

Square

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



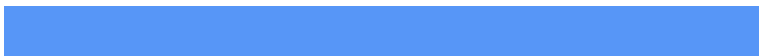
240, 106, 136



162, 153, 46



0, 174, 166



87, 150, 247

Rectangle

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



240, 106, 136



215, 129, 65



0, 174, 166



0, 168, 234

Sweetspot

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



240, 106, 136



255, 212, 221



209, 106, 240



128, 102, 108



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



240, 106, 136



255, 84, 122



240, 142, 106



120, 108, 111



184, 0, 41



56, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



240, 106, 136



255, 84, 122



106, 204, 240



120, 108, 111



184, 0, 41



56, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 240, 106, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

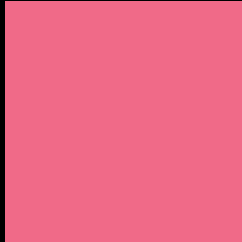
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 240, 106, 136 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 240, 106, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 240, 106, 136.

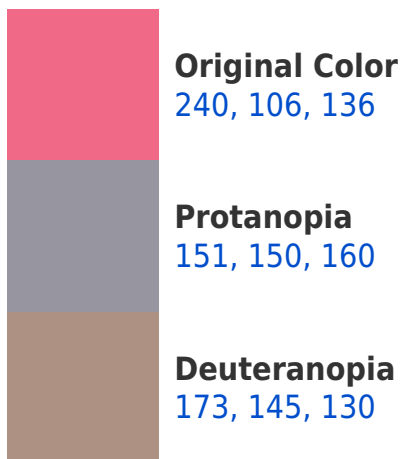



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 240, 106, 136.

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](#).

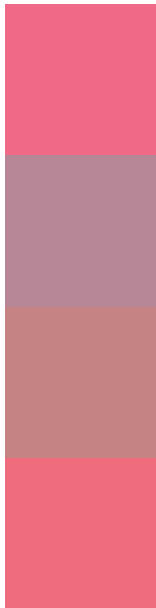
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
239, 109, 117

Trichromacy



Original Color

240, 106, 136

Protanomaly

183, 134, 151

Deuteranomaly

197, 131, 132

Tritanomaly

239, 108, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color

240, 106, 136

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

182, 133, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 240, 106, 136 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(240, 106, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 106, 136)  
}
```

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(240, 106, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 106, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 240, 106, 136 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(240, 106, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 106, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 106, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 106, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 106, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 106,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 240, 106, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 106, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
106, 136) }
```

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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