

# Converting Colors

RGB(240, 177, 227)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(240, 177, 227) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(240, 177, 227)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	F0B1E3
RGB	240, 177, 227
RGB Percent	94%, 69%, 89%
CMY	0.0588, 0.3059, 0.1098
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.05, 0.06
HSL	312°, 68%, 82%
HSV	312°, 26%, 94%
XYZ	65.5224, 55.5156, 79.9352
YIQ	201.5370, 21.4980, 28.9060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

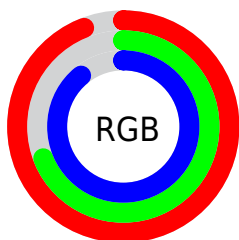
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">240, 177, 227</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15774179</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">79.34, 30.76, -16.05</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">79, 34.691, 332.446</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">55.5156, 0.3260, 0.2762</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4293964259</a> (0xFFFF0B1E3)
YUV	<a href="#">201.5370, 12.5533, 33.7321</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">74.5088, 26.5811, -11.4519</a>

# Details

The RGB color **240, 177, 227** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **177, 240, 190**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 233, 255**, and **183, 124, 172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **240, 153, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **240, 201, 232**.

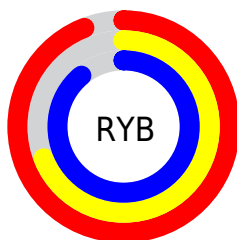
# Distribution



Red (94%)

Green (69%)

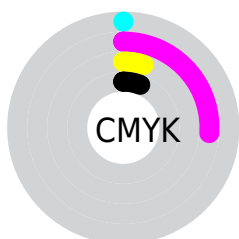
Blue (89%)



Red (94%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (89%)

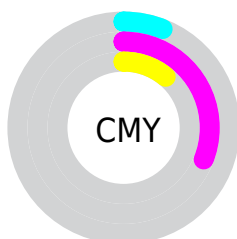


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (6%)

Magenta (31%)


Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 240, 177, 227 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, 177, 227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 240, 177, 227

255, 255, 255


 255, 233, 255

 240, 177, 227

 211, 150, 199

 183, 124, 172

 156, 98, 145

 129, 74, 119


 103, 50, 94


 78, 26, 71


 54, 2, 48

 35, 0, 28


 0, 0, 0

 240, 177, 227


 240, 177, 227

 240, 153, 222

 240, 201, 232

 240, 129, 217


 240, 225, 237

 240, 105, 212


 240, 249, 242

 240, 81, 207

 240, 255, 247

 240, 57, 202

 240, 255, 252

 240, 33, 197

 240, 255, 255

 240, 9, 192

 240, 0, 190

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



204, 187, 251



240, 177, 227



255, 172, 195

# Triad

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



240, 177, 227



216, 195, 132



89, 213, 230

# Complementary

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



240, 177, 227



177, 240, 190

# 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.



108, 214, 198



240, 177, 227



182, 205, 141

# Square

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



240, 177, 227



244, 184, 140



144, 212, 166



111, 208, 253

# Rectangle

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



240, 177, 227



255, 173, 173



144, 212, 166



92, 214, 220



# Sweetspot

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



240, 177, 227



255, 235, 251



190, 177, 240



128, 115, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



240, 177, 227



255, 173, 238



240, 177, 196



120, 108, 117



184, 0, 146



56, 0, 45



# Inverse Universe

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



240, 177, 227



255, 173, 238



177, 240, 221



120, 108, 117



184, 0, 146

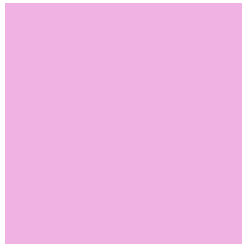


56, 0, 45



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 240, 177, 227 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

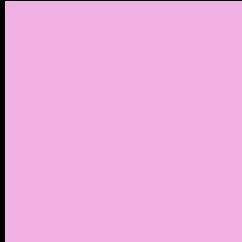
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 227 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

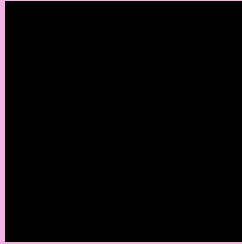
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 240, 177, 227 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 240, 177, 227.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 240, 177, 227.

# 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**


240, 177, 227

**Protanopia**

187, 195, 239

**Deuteranopia**




203, 192, 224



## Tritanopia

236, 182, 197

# Trichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 240, 177, 227
	<b>Protanomaly</b> 206, 188, 235
	<b>Deuteranomaly</b> 216, 187, 225
	<b>Tritanomaly</b> 237, 180, 208

# Monochromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 240, 177, 227
	<b>Achromatopsia</b> 202, 202, 202
	<b>Achromatomaly</b> 216, 193, 211

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 240, 177, 227 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, 177, 227) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 177, 227)  
}
```

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, 177, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 177, 227) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 240, 177, 227 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, 177, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 177, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(240, 177, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 177, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 177, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 177,  
227) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 240, 177, 227 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 177, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
177, 227) }
```

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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