

Converting Colors

RGB(240, 48, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(240, 48, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(240, 48, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F030A0
RGB	240, 48, 160
RGB Percent	94%, 19%, 63%
CMY	0.0588, 0.8118, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.33, 0.06
HSL	325°, 86%, 56%
HSV	325°, 80%, 94%
XYZ	43.3373, 23.1772, 35.4472
YIQ	118.1760, 78.4800, 75.5360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

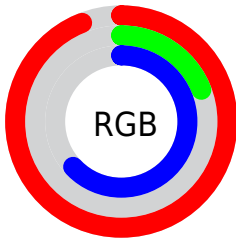
Format	Color
R _Y B	240, 48, 160
Decimal	15741088
CIE Lab	55.25, 77.71, -14.73
CIE LCh	55, 79.091, 349.265
Yxy	23.1772, 0.4250, 0.2273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293931168 (0xFFFF030A0)
YUV	118.1760, 20.6192, 106.8396
Hunter-Lab	48.1427, 76.4329, -9.9550

Details

The RGB color **240, 48, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3399**. The color can be described as light washed rose. A complement of this color would be **48, 240, 128**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 115, 215**, and **179, 0, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **240, 24, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **240, 72, 170**.

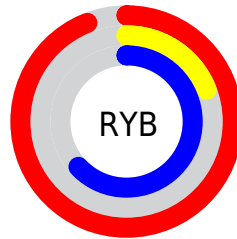
Distribution



Red (94%)

Green (19%)

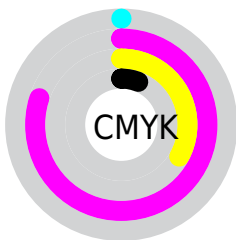
Blue (63%)



Red (94%)

Yellow (19%)

Blue (63%)

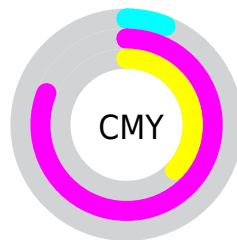


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (6%)

Magenta (81%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 240, 48, 160 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, 48, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



240, 48, 160



240, 48, 160

255, 255, 255



209, 0, 134



255, 115, 215



179, 0, 108



255, 145, 243



149, 0, 84



255, 175, 255



119, 0, 61



255, 205, 255



90, 0, 39



255, 235, 255



61, 0, 17



27, 0, 1



0, 0, 0




240, 48, 160





240, 48, 160


 240, 24, 150


 240, 72, 170


 240, 0, 140

 240, 96, 180

 240, 120, 190

 240, 144, 200

 240, 168, 210

 240, 192, 220

 240, 216, 230

 240, 240, 240

 240, 255, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 89, 223



240, 48, 160



250, 48, 92

Triad

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



240, 48, 160



119, 142, 0



0, 159, 236

Complementary

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



240, 48, 160



48, 240, 128

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, 162, 176



240, 48, 160



0, 155, 27

Square

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



240, 48, 160



180, 121, 0



0, 160, 104



0, 148, 255

Rectangle

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



240, 48, 160



237, 74, 48



0, 160, 104



0, 161, 218

Sweetspot

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



240, 48, 160



255, 194, 229



128, 48, 240



128, 91, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



240, 48, 160



255, 10, 153



240, 48, 64



120, 108, 115



184, 0, 107



56, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



240, 48, 160



255, 10, 153



48, 240, 224



120, 108, 115



184, 0, 107



56, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 240, 48, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

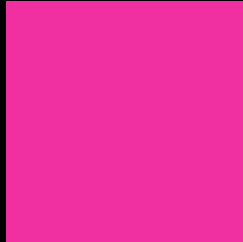
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 48, 160 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 × Fail

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

RGB 240, 48, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 240, 48, 160.

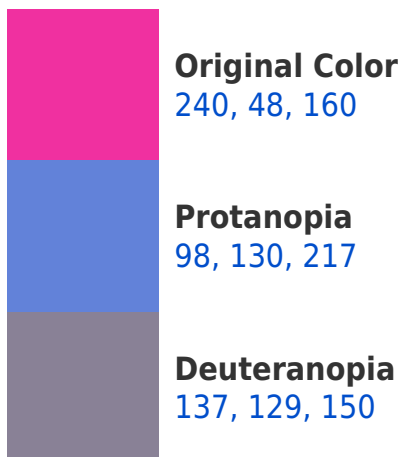


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 240, 48, 160.

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
234, 75, 79

Trichromacy



Original Color

240, 48, 160



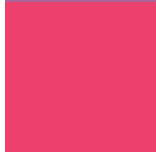
Protanomaly

150, 100, 196



Deuteranomaly

174, 100, 154



Tritanomaly

236, 65, 108

Monochromacy



Original Color

240, 48, 160



Achromatopsia

118, 118, 118



Achromatomaly

162, 93, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 240, 48, 160 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, 48, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 48, 160)  
}
```

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, 48, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 48, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 240, 48, 160 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, 48, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 48, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 48, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 48, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 48, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 48,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 240, 48, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 48, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240, 48,  
160) }
```

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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