

Converting Colors

RGB(242, 116, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(242, 116, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(242, 116, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	F274DC
RGB	242, 116, 220
RGB Percent	95%, 45%, 86%
CMY	0.0510, 0.5451, 0.1373
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.09, 0.05
HSL	310°, 83%, 70%
HSV	310°, 52%, 95%
XYZ	55.7816, 36.5353, 71.8222
YIQ	165.5300, 41.7120, 59.0560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

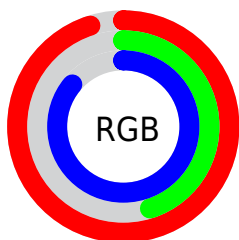
Format	Color
RYB	242, 116, 220
Decimal	15889628
CIELab	66.93, 61.18, -31.12
CIELCh	67, 68.638, 333.037
Yxy	36.5353, 0.3398, 0.2226
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294079708 (0xFFFF274DC)
YUV	165.5300, 26.8537, 67.0642
Hunter-Lab	60.4445, 58.9522, -28.1393

Details

The RGB color **242, 116, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66CC**. A complement of this color would be **116, 242, 138**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 172, 255**, and **183, 59, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **242, 92, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **242, 140, 224**.

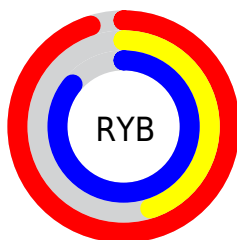
Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (45%)

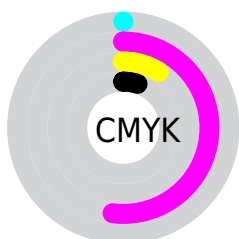
Blue (86%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (86%)

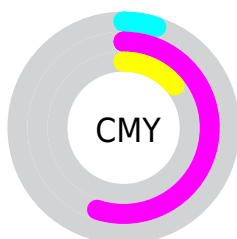


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (55%)


Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation

Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 242, 116, 220 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 242, 116, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 242, 116, 220

255, 255, 255


 255, 172, 255


 255, 201, 255

 255, 230, 255

 242, 116, 220

 212, 88, 192

 183, 59, 165

 155, 26, 138

 127, 0, 112

 99, 0, 88


 72, 0, 64

 48, 0, 41

 3, 0, 19

 0, 0, 0

 242, 116, 220

 242, 116, 220


 242, 92, 216


 242, 140, 224

 242, 68, 212

 242, 164, 228

 242, 43, 207

 242, 189, 233

 242, 19, 203

 242, 213, 237

 242, 0, 200

 242, 237, 241

 242, 255, 245

 242, 255, 250

 242, 255, 254

 242, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 144, 255



242, 116, 220



255, 101, 159

Triad

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



242, 116, 220



188, 162, 12



0, 191, 229

Complementary

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



242, 116, 220



116, 242, 138

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, 192, 168



242, 116, 220



125, 178, 48

Square

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



242, 116, 220



237, 139, 48



0, 188, 104



0, 184, 255

Rectangle

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



242, 116, 220



255, 107, 118



0, 188, 104



0, 192, 209

Sweetspot

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



242, 116, 220



255, 214, 248



137, 116, 242



128, 103, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



242, 116, 220



255, 97, 227



242, 116, 158



120, 108, 118



184, 0, 152



56, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



242, 116, 220



255, 97, 227



116, 242, 200



120, 108, 118



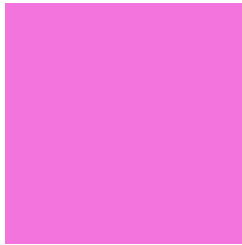
184, 0, 152



56, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 242, 116, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

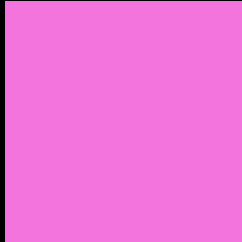
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 242, 116, 220 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 242, 116, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 242, 116, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 242, 116, 220.

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

242, 116, 220

Protanopia

128, 160, 255

Deuteranopia


153, 160, 212



Tritanopia

233, 134, 144

Trichromacy

	Original Color 242, 116, 220
	Protanomaly 169, 144, 242
	Deuteranomaly 185, 144, 215
	Tritanomaly 236, 127, 172

Monochromacy

	Original Color 242, 116, 220
	Achromatopsia 166, 166, 166
	Achromatomaly 194, 148, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 242, 116, 220 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(242, 116, 220) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 116, 220)  
}
```

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(242, 116, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 116, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 242, 116, 220 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(242, 116, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 116, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(242, 116, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 116, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 116, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 116,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 242, 116, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 116, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
116, 220) }
```

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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