

# Converting Colors

Hex(8F18F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(8F18F1) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(8F18F1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8F18F1
RGB	143, 24, 241
RGB Percent	56%, 9%, 95%
CMY	0.4392, 0.9059, 0.0549
CMYK	0.41, 0.90, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	273°, 89%, 52%
HSV	273°, 90%, 95%
XYZ	27.5315, 12.8438, 84.2471
YIQ	84.3190, 1.2670, 92.7150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

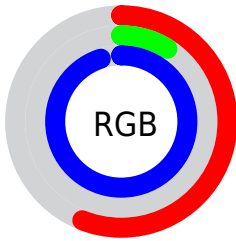
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	143, 24, 241
Decimal	9378033
CIE Lab	42.53, 78.56, -82.70
CIE LCh	43, 114.063, 313.527
Yxy	12.8438, 0.2209, 0.1031
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287568113 (0xFF8F18F1)
YUV	84.3190, 77.2437, 51.4632
Hunter-Lab	35.8382, 74.4097, -114.2899

# Details

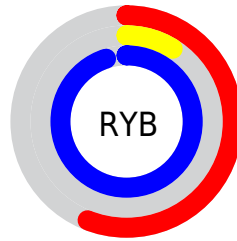
The Hex color **8F18F1** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933FF**. The color can be described as middle washed purple. A complement of this color would be **7AF118**, and the grayscale version is **545454**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **CC5CFF**, and **5000B7** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **8400F1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **9A30F1**.

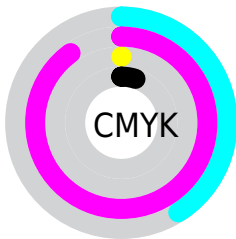
# Distribution



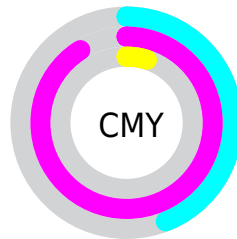
- Red (56%)
- Green (9%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (91%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 8F18F1 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 Hex color 8F18F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 8F18F1

 8F18F1

FFFFFF

 7000D4

 CC5CFF

 5000B7

 EB79FF

 2A009C

 FF95FF

 000081

 FFB2FF

 000066

 FFCFFF

 00074D

 FFEDFF

 000535

 00021F

 000002

■ 8F18F1

■ 8F18F1

■ 8400F1

■ 9A30F1

■ A548F1

■ B060F1

■ BB78F1

■ C590F1

■ D0A9F1

■ DBC1F1

■ E6D9F1

■ F1F1F1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



0067FF



8F18F1



E8009C

# Triad

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



8F18F1



A44B00



00848F

# Complementary

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



8F18F1



7AF118

# 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.



008128



8F18F1



536E00

# Square

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



8F18F1



DE0000



007C00



0086E8

# Rectangle

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



8F18F1



FA005F



007C00



00836E



# Sweetspot

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



8F18F1



E0BAFF



187DF1



6D5780



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



8F18F1



8C00FF



F118EA



726C78



6500B8



1F0038



# Inverse Universe

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



F1187A



FF0073



18F11F



786C71



B80053

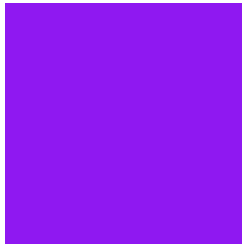


380019



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 8F18F1 looks on a white 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

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

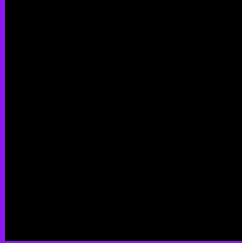
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## Hex 8F18F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 8F18F1.

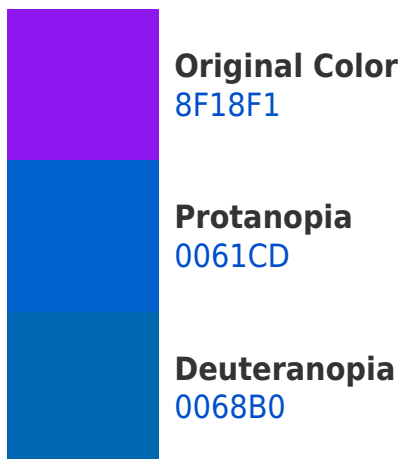


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 8F18F1.

# 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](#).

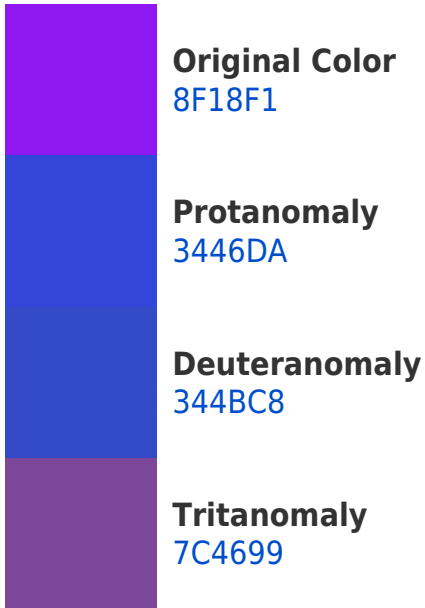
## Dichromacy



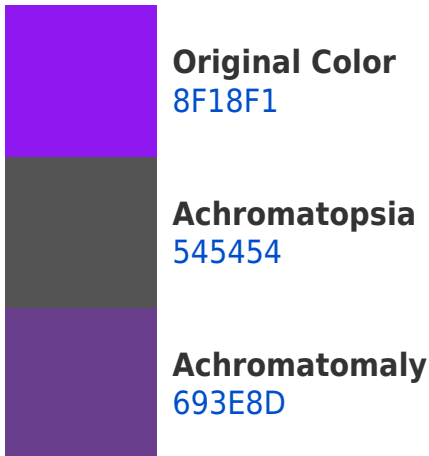


**Tritanopia**  
716067

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 8F18F1 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 #8F18F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#8F18F1  
}
```

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 #8F18F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #8F18F1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 8F18F1 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
#8F18F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#8F18F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #8F18F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #8F18F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #8F18F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #8F18F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 8F18F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#8F18F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#8F18F1 }
```

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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