

# Converting Colors

Hex(BF28C1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(BF28C1) contains.

<b>Hex(BF28C1)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Hex(BF28C1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BF28C1
RGB	191, 40, 193
RGB Percent	75%, 16%, 76%
CMY	0.2510, 0.8431, 0.2431
CMYK	0.01, 0.79, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	299°, 66%, 46%
HSV	299°, 79%, 76%
XYZ	31.8703, 16.4442, 51.9464
YIQ	102.5910, 40.8830, 79.5950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

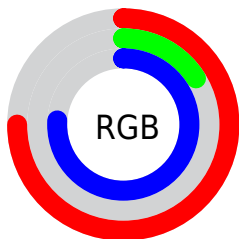
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	191, 40, 193
Decimal	12527809
CIE Lab	47.55, 73.43, -46.70
CIE LCh	48, 87.028, 327.543
Yxy	16.4442, 0.3179, 0.1640
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290717889 (0xFFBF28C1)
YUV	102.5910, 44.5716, 77.5347
Hunter-Lab	40.5515, 69.3221, -47.5644

# Details

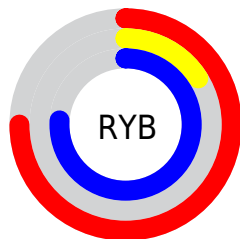
The Hex color **BF28C1** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC33CC**. The color can be described as middle muted purple. A complement of this color would be **2AC128**, and the grayscale version is **666666**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FB68FA**, and **85008B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **BF15C1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **BF3BC1**.

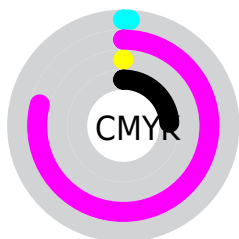
# Distribution



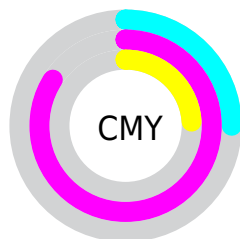
- Red (75%)
- Green (16%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (84%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color BF28C1 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 BF28C1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 BF28C1

 BF28C1

FFFFFF

 A200A5

 FB68FA

 85008B

 FF86FF

 690071

 FFA3FF

 4D0057

 FFC0FF

 33003F

 FFDDFF

 110028

 FFFBFF

 000112

 000000

 BF28C1

 BF28C1

 BF15C1

 BF3BC1

 BE01C1

 C04FC1

 BE00C1

 C062C1

 C075C1

 C089C1

 C19CC1

 C1AFC1

 C1C2C1

 C1D6C1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



4B60F5



BF28C1



E8007A

# Triad

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



BF28C1



8F6C00



008EB3

# Complementary

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



BF28C1



2AC128

# 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.



008D68



BF28C1



458000

# Square

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



BF28C1



C54900



008911



008BEE

# Rectangle

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



BF28C1



EB004A



008911



008E9B



# Sweetspot

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



BF28C1



F9BEFA



282BC1



7C597D



FCFCFC



7D7D7D



# Same Dimension

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



BF28C1



F70CFA



C12877



615761



9F00A1



210021



# Inverse Universe

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



C1282A



FA0C10



28C172



615757



A10002



210000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color BF28C1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

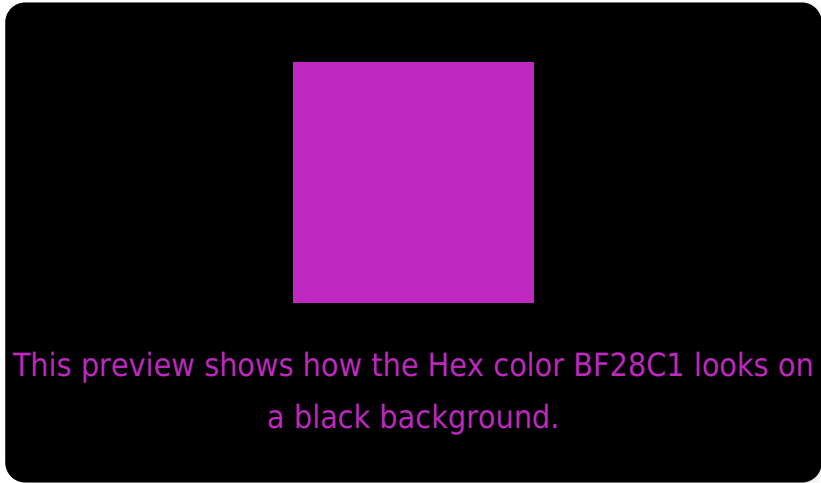
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

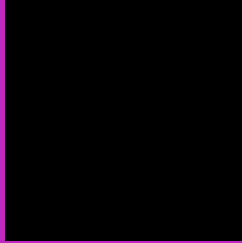
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## Hex BF28C1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color BF28C1.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color BF28C1.

# 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](#).

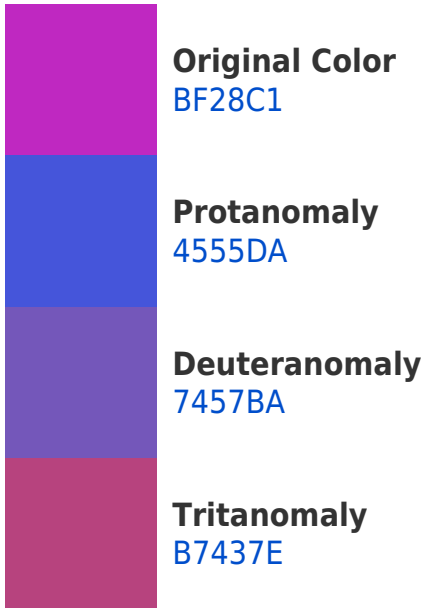
## Dichromacy



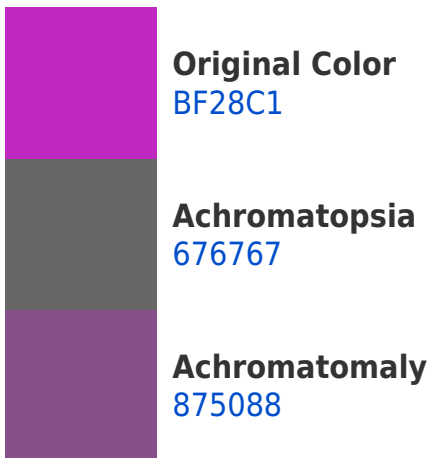


**Tritanopia**  
B35358

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex BF28C1 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 #BF28C1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#BF28C1  
}
```

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 #BF28C1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #BF28C1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex BF28C1 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

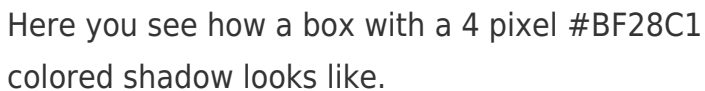
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#BF28C1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#BF28C1 }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `#BF28C1` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #BF28C1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #BF28C1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #BF28C1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex BF28C1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#BF28C1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#BF28C1 }
```

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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