

# Converting Colors

Hex(F16BFB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F16BFB) contains.

<b>Hex(F16BFB)</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(F16BFB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F16BFB
RGB	241, 107, 251
RGB Percent	95%, 42%, 98%
CMY	0.0549, 0.5804, 0.0157
CMYK	0.04, 0.57, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	296°, 95%, 70%
HSV	296°, 57%, 98%
XYZ	58.9459, 36.1812, 95.1437
YIQ	163.4820, 33.6400, 73.1920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

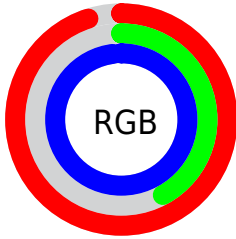
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	241, 107, 251
Decimal	15821819
CIE Lab	66.66, 70.11, -48.69
CIE LCh	67, 85.357, 325.218
Yxy	36.1812, 0.3098, 0.1902
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294011899 (0xFFFF16BFB)
YUV	163.4820, 43.1464, 67.9833
Hunter-Lab	60.1508, 69.6605, -51.6765

# Details

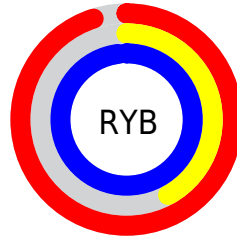
The Hex color **F16BFB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF66FF**. A complement of this color would be **75FB6B**, and the grayscale version is **A3A3A3**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFA4FF**, and **B62EC2** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **EF52FB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F384FB**.

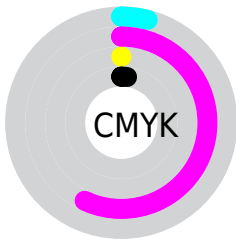
# Distribution



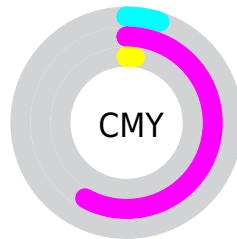
- Red (95%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F16BFB 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 F16BFB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F16BFB

 F16BFB

FFFFFF

 D34EDE

 FFA4FF

 B62EC2

 FFC1FF

 9900A6

 FFDFFF

 7C008B

 FFFCFF

 600071

 450058

 2B0040

 000029

 000112

 F16BFB

 F16BFB

 EF52FB

 F384FB

 EE39FB

 F49DFB

 EC20FB

 F6B6FB

 EA07FB

 F8CFFB

 EA00FB

 FAE8FB

 FBFFFF

 FDFFFF

 FFFFFB

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



8093FF



F16BFB



FF48B2

# Triad

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



F16BFB



CD9B00



00C4E2

# Complementary

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



F16BFB



75FB6B

# 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.



00C393



F16BFB



84B100

# Square

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



F16BFB



FF7918



00BD42



00BFFF

# Rectangle

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



F16BFB



FF497F



00BD42



00C4C8



# Sweetspot

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



F16BFB



FCD4FF



6B77FB



7E6680



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F16BFB



F34FFF



FB6BBF



7C707D



B000BD



39003D



# Inverse Universe

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



FB6B75



FF4F5B



6BFBA7



7D7071



BD000D



3D0004



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F16BFB looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

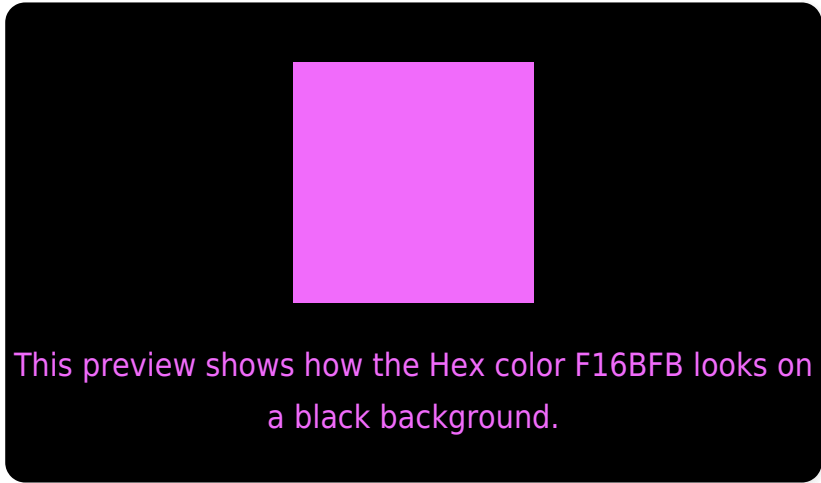
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

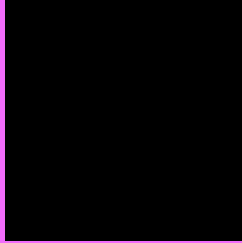
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex F16BFB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F16BFB.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F16BFB.

# 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](#).

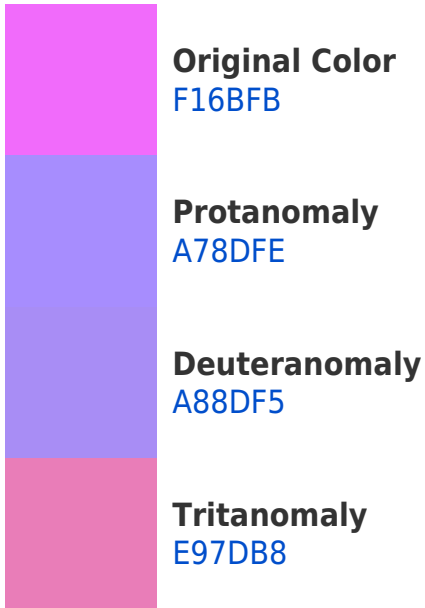
## Dichromacy



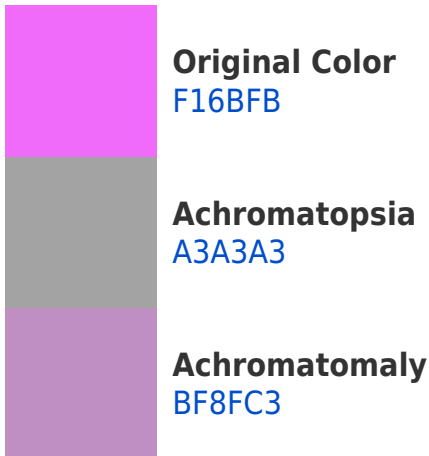


**Tritanopia**  
E48791

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F16BFB 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 #F16BFB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F16BFB  
}
```

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 #F16BFB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F16BFB
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F16BFB 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
#F16BFB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F16BFB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F16BFB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F16BFB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F16BFB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F16BFB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F16BFB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F16BFB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F16BFB }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor