

# Converting Colors

Hex(E0D3D1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(E0D3D1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(E0D3D1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E0D3D1
RGB	224, 211, 209
RGB Percent	88%, 83%, 82%
CMY	0.1216, 0.1725, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.07, 0.12
HSL	8°, 19%, 85%
HSV	8°, 7%, 88%
XYZ	65.5434, 67.0393, 69.8070
YIQ	214.6590, 8.3900, 2.1340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

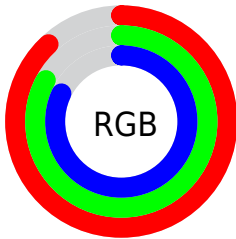
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">224, 211, 209</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14734289</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">85.52, 4.14, 2.59</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">86, 4.879, 32.004</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">67.0393, 0.3238, 0.3312</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292924369</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFE0D3D1</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">214.6590, -2.7899, 8.1921</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">81.8775, -0.3955, 6.7649</a>

# Details

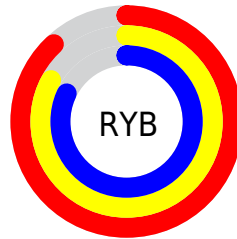
The Hex color **E0D3D1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **D1DEE0**, and the grayscale version is **D7D7D7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **A99D9B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **E0C0BB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E0E6E7**.

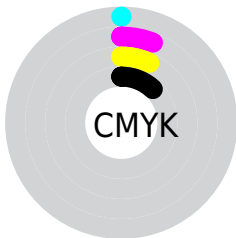
# Distribution



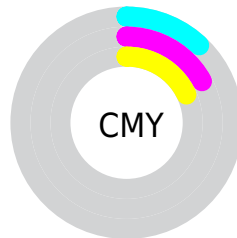
- Red (88%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color E0D3D1 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 E0D3D1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 E0D3D1

 E0D3D1

FFFFFF

 C4B7B5

 A99D9B

 8E8281

 756968

 5C5150

 443A39

 2E2523

 1A100E

 000000

 E0D3D1

 E0D3D1

 E0C0BB

 E0E6E7

 E0ACA4

 E0FAFE

 E0998E

 E0FFFF

 E08577

 E07261

 E05F4B

 E04B34

 E0381E

 E02407

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



DFD3D6



E0D3D1



DED4CE

# Triad

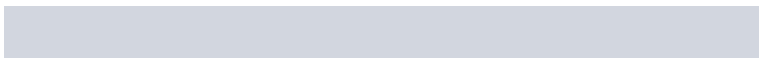
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



E0D3D1



CFD8D1



D2D6DF

# Complementary

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



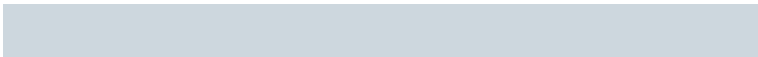
E0D3D1



D1DEE0

# 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.



CDD7DE



E0D3D1



CCD9D6

# Square

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



E0D3D1



D4D7CE



CBD8DA



D7D4DE

# Rectangle

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



E0D3D1



DBD5CD



CBD8DA



D0D6DF

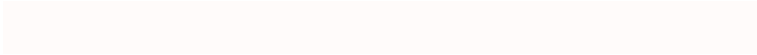


# Sweetspot

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



E0D3D1



FFBFBA



E0D1DE



807D7D



000000



808080

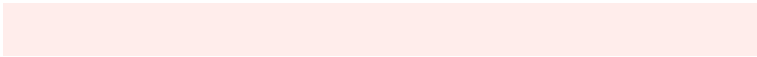


# Same Dimension

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



E0D3D1



FFEDEB



E0DAD1



706665



B01700



300600

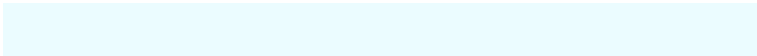


# Inverse Universe

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



D1DEE0



EBFCFF



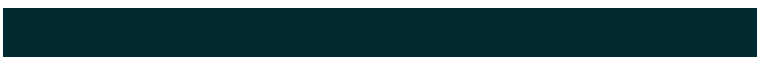
D1D7E0



656F70



0098B0

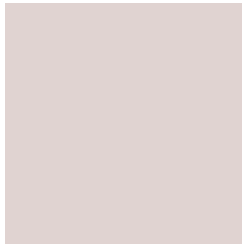


002A30



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color E0D3D1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

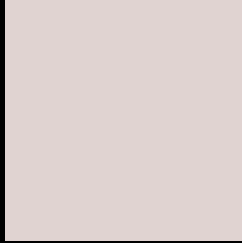
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the Hex color E0D3D1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

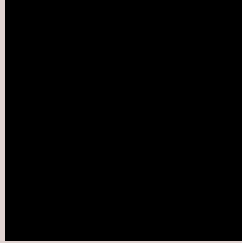
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

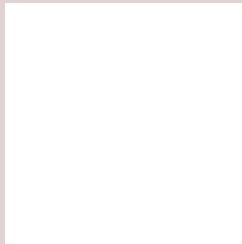
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex E0D3D1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color E0D3D1.

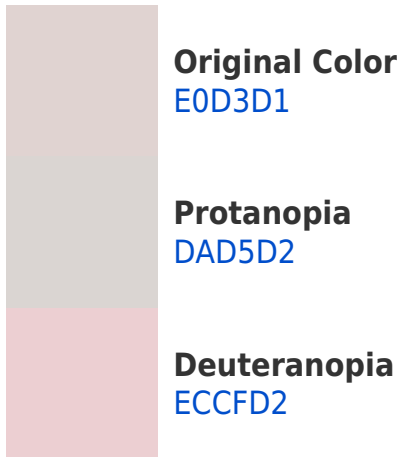


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color E0D3D1.

# 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**  
E2D1E1

# Trichromacy



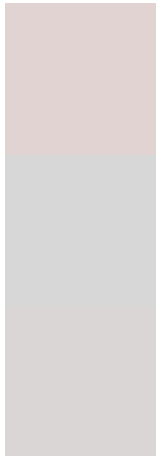
**Original Color**  
E0D3D1

**Protanomaly**  
DCD4D2

**Deuteranomaly**  
E8D0D2

**Tritanomaly**  
E1D2DB

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
E0D3D1

**Achromatopsia**  
D7D7D7

**Achromatomaly**  
DAD6D5

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex E0D3D1 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 #E0D3D1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#E0D3D1  
}
```

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 #E0D3D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #E0D3D1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex E0D3D1 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
#E0D3D1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#E0D3D1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #E0D3D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E0D3D1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #E0D3D1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E0D3D1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex E0D3D1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#E0D3D1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#E0D3D1 }
```

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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