

# Converting Colors

Hex(E1D0F2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(E1D0F2) contains.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>Hex(E1D0F2)</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(E1D0F2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| <b>Format</b> | <b>Color</b>               |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex           | E1D0F2                     |
| RGB           | 225, 208, 242              |
| RGB Percent   | 88%, 82%, 95%              |
| CMY           | 0.1176, 0.1843, 0.0510     |
| CMYK          | 0.07, 0.14, 0.00, 0.05     |
| HSL           | 270°, 57%, 88%             |
| HSV           | 270°, 14%, 95%             |
| XYZ           | 69.6342, 67.5301, 93.3689  |
| YIQ           | 216.9590, -0.7820, 14.1780 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

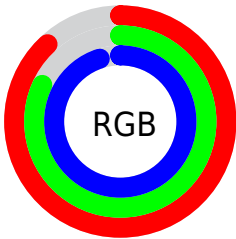
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R <sub>Y</sub> B                    | 225, 208, 242                |
| Decimal                             | 14799090                     |
| CIE <sub>Lab</sub>                  | 85.77, 12.08, -14.54         |
| CIE <sub>LCh</sub>                  | 86, 18.904, 309.708          |
| Y <sub>xy</sub>                     | 67.5301, 0.3021,<br>0.2929   |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4292989170<br>(0xFFE1D0F2)   |
| YUV                                 | 216.9590, 12.3452,<br>7.0520 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 82.1767, 7.4466,<br>-9.8414  |

# Details

The Hex color **E1D0F2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **E1F2D0**, and the grayscale version is **D9D9D9**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **AA9ABA** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D5B8F2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **EDE8F2**.

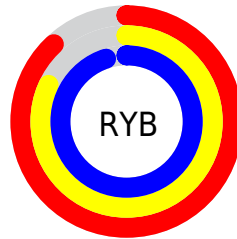
# Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (82%)

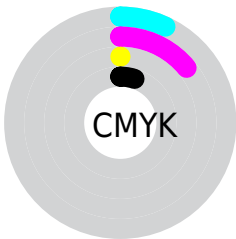
Blue (95%)



Red (88%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (95%)

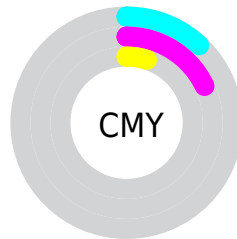


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color E1D0F2 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 E1D0F2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 E1D0F2

FFFFFF

 E1D0F2

 C5B4D6

 AA9ABA

 8F809F

 756785

 5C4E6B

 453853

 2E223C

 190D26

 000110

 E1D0F2

 E1D0F2

 D5B8F2

 EDE8F2


 C9A0F2

 F9FFF2

 BD87F2

 FFFFF2

 B16FF2

 A457F2

 983FF2

 8C27F2

 800EF2

 7900F2

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



CAD6F9



E1D0F2



F3CBE3

# Triad

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



E1D0F2



F0D1B5



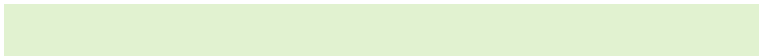
AAE1DC

# Complementary

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



E1D0F2



E1F2D0

# 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.



B7E0C9



E1D0F2



DFD7B3

# Square

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



E1D0F2



FACCC0



CADCBB



A9E0ED

# Rectangle

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



E1D0F2



FACAD7



CADCBB



ADE1D6



# Sweetspot

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



E1D0F2



FAF5FF



D0E1F2



7C7980



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



E1D0F2



E9D4FF



F2D0F2



726C78



5C00B8



1C0038



# Inverse Universe

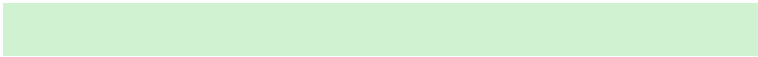
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



F2D0E1



FFD4E9



D0F2D0



786C72



B8005C

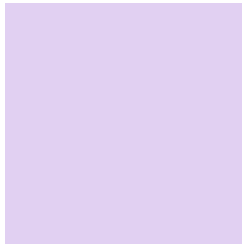


38001C



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color E1D0F2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

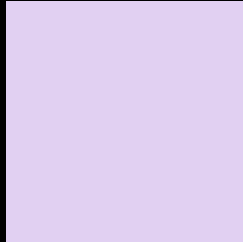
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 E1D0F2 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

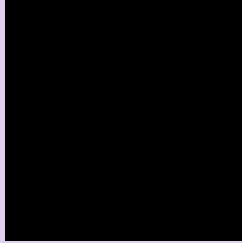
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

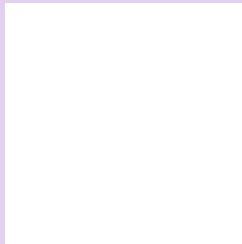
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex E1D0F2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color E1D0F2.

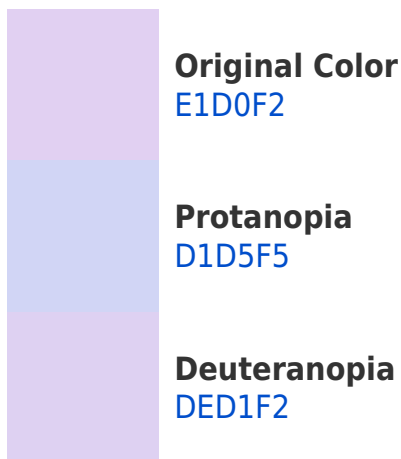


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color E1D0F2.

# 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**  
DFD3E3

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex E1D0F2 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 #E1D0F2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#E1D0F2  
}
```

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 #E1D0F2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #E1D0F2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex E1D0F2 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
#E1D0F2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#E1D0F2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #E1D0F2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E1D0F2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #E1D0F2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E1D0F2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex E1D0F2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#E1D0F2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#E1D0F2 }
```

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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