

# Converting Colors

Hex(E1FAF2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(E1FAF2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(E1FAF2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1FAF2
RGB	225, 250, 242
RGB Percent	88%, 98%, 95%
CMY	0.1176, 0.0196, 0.0510
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.03, 0.02
HSL	161°, 71%, 93%
HSV	161°, 10%, 98%
XYZ	81.2640, 90.7896, 97.2455
YIQ	241.6130, -12.3320, -7.7880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

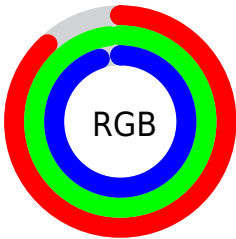
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	225, 240, 250
Decimal	14809842
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.32, -9.59, 1.06
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 9.652, 173.716
Yxy	90.7896, 0.3018, 0.3371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292999922 (0xFFE1FAF2)
YUV	241.6130, 0.1908, -14.5696
Hunter-Lab	95.2836, -14.5099, 6.1877

# Details

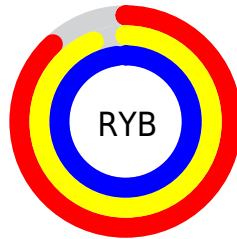
The Hex color **E1FAF2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FAE1E9**, and the grayscale version is **F2F2F2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **AAC2BA** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **C8FAEA**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FAFAFA**.

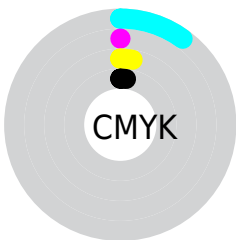
# Distribution



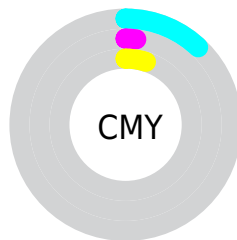
- Red (88%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color E1FAF2 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 E1FAF2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 E1FAF2

FFFFFF

 E1FAF2

 C5DDD6

 AAC2BA

 8FA69F

 758C85

 5C726C

 455A53

 2E423C

 192C27

 001812

 E1FAF2

 E1FAF2

 C8FAEA

 FAFAFA

 AFFAE2

 FFFAFF

 96FADA

 7DFAD2

 64FACA

 4BFAC2

 32FABA

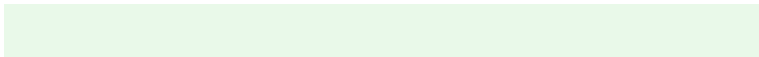
 19FAB2

 00FAAA

# Harmonies

## Analogous

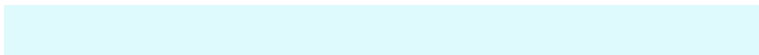
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



E9F9E9



E1FAF2



DEFAFC

# Triad

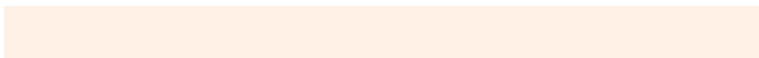
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



E1FAF2



F4F3FF



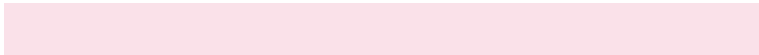
FFF0E6

# Complementary

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



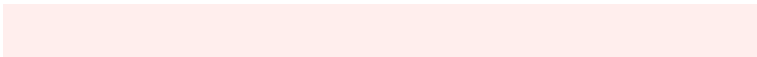
E1FAF2



FAE1E9

# 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.



FFEEED



E1FAF2



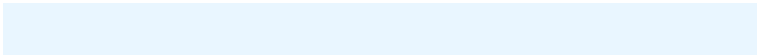
FFF0FF

# Square

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



E1FAF2



E9F6FF



FFEEF7



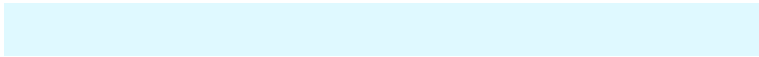
FFF3E2

# Rectangle

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



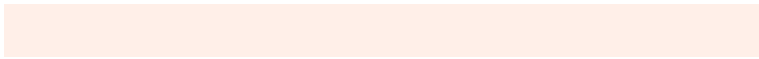
E1FAF2



DFF9FF



FFEEF7



FFEFE8



# Sweetspot

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



E1FAF2



F7FFFD



E9FAE1



7A807E



000000



808080

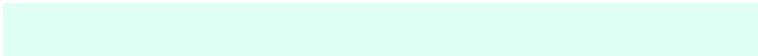


# Same Dimension

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



E1FAF2



E0FFF5



E1F6FA



707D79



00BD80



003D2A



# Inverse Universe

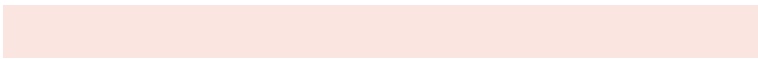
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FAE1E9



FFE0EA



FAE5E1



7D7074



BD003C

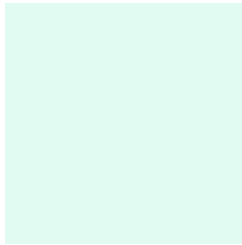


3D0014



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color E1FAF2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

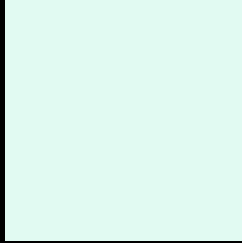
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 E1FAF2 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

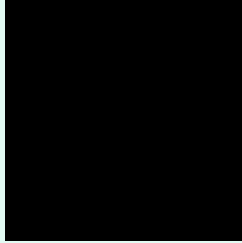
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

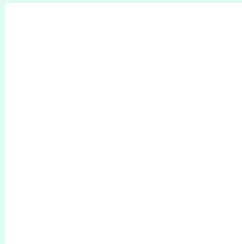
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex E1FAF2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color E1FAF2.

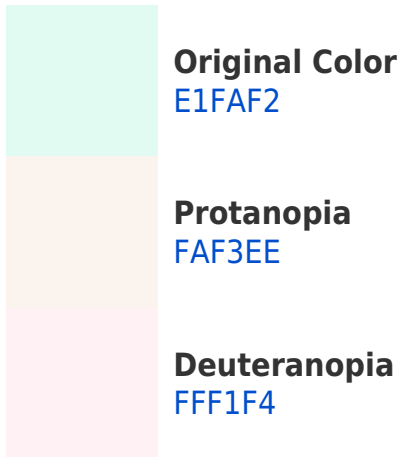


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color E1FAF2.

# 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





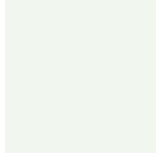
**Tritanopia**  
EDF5FF

# Trichromacy



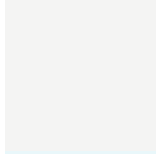
**Original Color**

E1FAF2



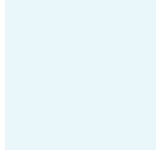
**Protanomaly**

F1F6EF



**Deuteranomaly**

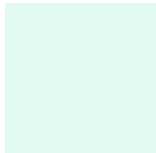
F4F4F3



**Tritanomaly**

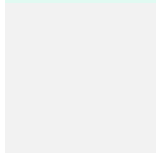
E9F7FA

# Monochromacy



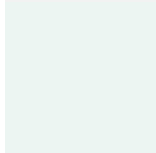
**Original Color**

E1FAF2



**Achromatopsia**

F2F2F2



**Achromatomaly**

ECF5F2

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex E1FAF2 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 #E1FAF2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#E1FAF2  
}
```

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 #E1FAF2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #E1FAF2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex E1FAF2 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
#E1FAF2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#E1FAF2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #E1FAF2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E1FAF2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #E1FAF2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E1FAF2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex E1FAF2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#E1FAF2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#E1FAF2 }
```

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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