

# Converting Colors

Hex(E288D1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(E288D1) contains.

<b>Hex(E288D1)</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(E288D1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E288D1
RGB	226, 136, 209
RGB Percent	89%, 53%, 82%
CMY	0.1137, 0.4667, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.08, 0.11
HSL	311°, 61%, 71%
HSV	311°, 40%, 89%
XYZ	51.6768, 38.3805, 65.0061
YIQ	171.2320, 30.2070, 41.7830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

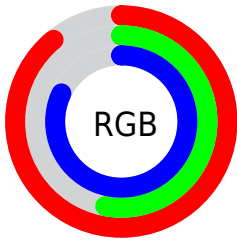
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 136, 209
Decimal	14846161
CIE Lab	68.30, 44.73, -23.06
CIE LCh	68, 50.323, 332.723
Yxy	38.3805, 0.3333, 0.2475
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293036241 (0xFFE288D1)
YUV	171.2320, 18.6196, 48.0315
Hunter-Lab	61.9520, 40.4784, -18.8465

# Details

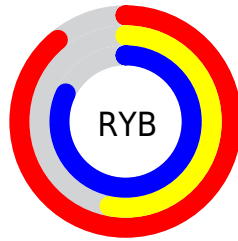
The Hex color **E288D1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **88E299**, and the grayscale version is **ABABAB**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFBFFF**, and **A9539A** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **E271CD**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E29FD5**.

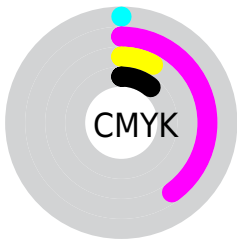
# Distribution



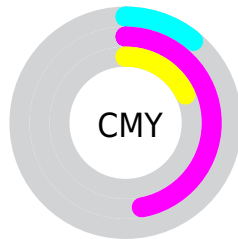
- Red (89%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color E288D1 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 E288D1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 E288D1

 E288D1

FFFFFF

 C56DB5

 FFBFFF

 A9539A

 FFDBFF

 8D3A80

 FFF8FF

 731F67

 58004F

 3F0038

 290022

 000007

 000000

 E288D1

 E288D1

 E271CD

 E29FD5

 E25BC8

 E2B5DA

 E244C4

 E2CCDE

 E22EC0

 E2E2E2

 E217BC

 E2F9E6

 E200B7

 E2FFEB

 E2FFEF

 E2FFF3

 E2FFF7

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



AF99F3



E288D1



FA80A4

# Triad

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



E288D1



BDA548



00BCD6

# Complementary

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



E288D1



88E299

# 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.



00BEA9



E288D1



8EB257

# Square

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



E288D1



E29556



51BA7B



00B6F7

# Rectangle

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



E288D1



FC8286



51BA7B



00BDC8



# Sweetspot

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



E288D1



FFE0F9



9988E2



806E7C



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



E288D1



FF85E8



E288A4



70656E



B0008F



300027



# Inverse Universe

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



E288D1



FF85E8



88E2C6



70656E



B0008F

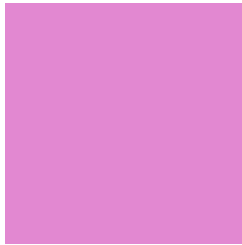


300027



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color E288D1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

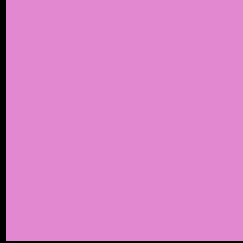
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 E288D1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

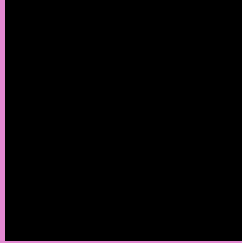
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex E288D1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color E288D1.

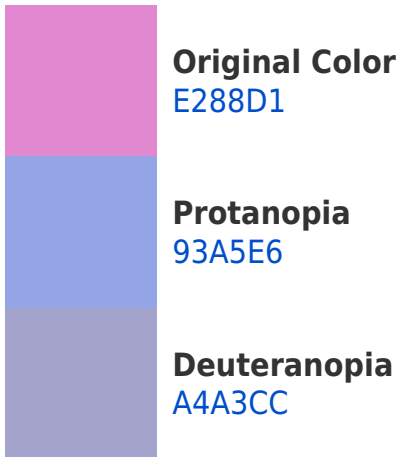


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color E288D1.

# 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](#).

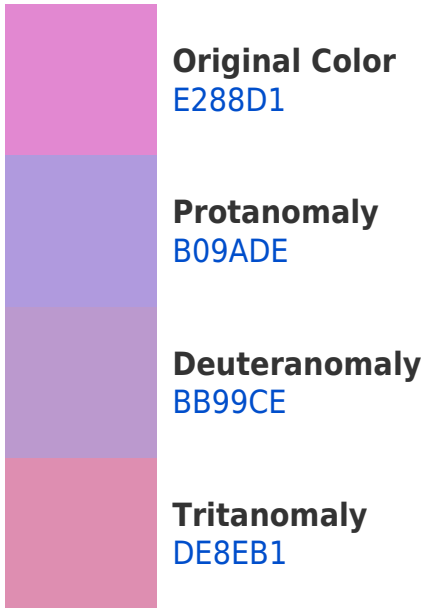
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
DC929E

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex E288D1 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 #E288D1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#E288D1  
}
```

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 #E288D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #E288D1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex E288D1 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

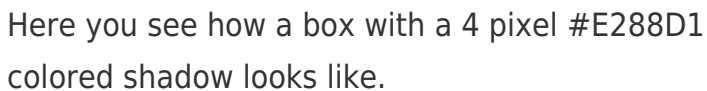
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#E288D1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#E288D1 }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #E288D1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E288D1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #E288D1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E288D1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex E288D1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#E288D1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#E288D1 }
```

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