

# Converting Colors

Hex(E2FEB6)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(E2FEB6) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(E2FEB6)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E2FEB6
RGB	226, 254, 182
RGB Percent	89%, 100%, 71%
CMY	0.1137, 0.0039, 0.2863
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.28, 0.00
HSL	83°, 97%, 85%
HSV	83°, 28%, 100%
XYZ	75.2493, 90.4298, 57.7446
YIQ	237.4200, 6.4240, -28.3280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

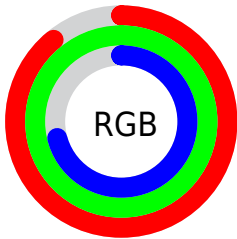
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">182, 254, 210</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14876342</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">96.17, -20.96, 31.52</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">96, 37.852, 123.629</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">90.4298, 0.3368, 0.4047</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4293066422</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFE2FEB6</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">237.4200, -27.3221, -10.0153</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">95.0946, -25.1666, 30.5633</a>

# Details

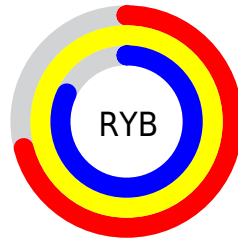
The Hex color **E2FEB6** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **D2B6FE**, and the grayscale version is **EEEEEE**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFEE**, and **AAC581** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D8FE9D**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **ECFECF**.

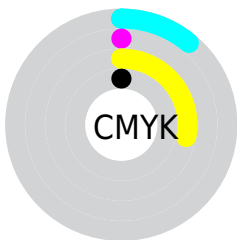
# Distribution



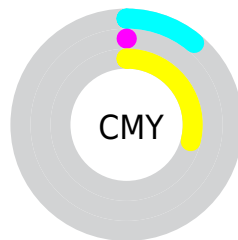
- Red (89%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color E2FEB6 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 E2FEB6 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 E2FEB6

FFFFFF

 FFFFEE

 E2FEB6

 C6E19B

 AAC581

 8FAA67

 758F4E

 5B7636

 435D1F

 2B4507

 152F00

 001C00

 E2FEB6

 E2FEB6

 D8FE9D

 ECFECF

 CEFEB3

 F6FEE9

 C4FE6A

FFFEFF

 BAFE50

 B1FE37

 A7FE1E

 9DFE04

 9BFE00

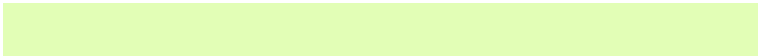
# Harmonies

## Analogous

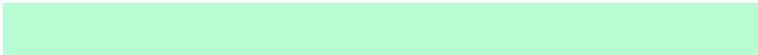
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF3AB



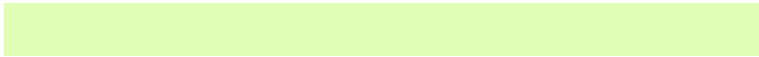
E2FEB6



B7FFD2

# Triad

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



E2FEB6



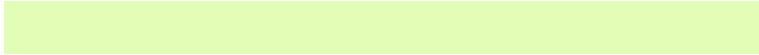
99FFFF



FFD9F1

# Complementary

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



E2FEB6



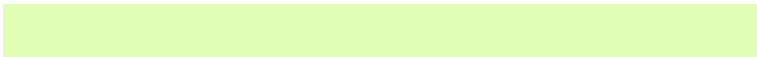
D2B6FE

# Split Complementary

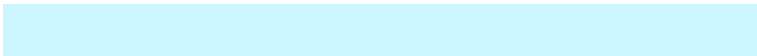
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFDEFF



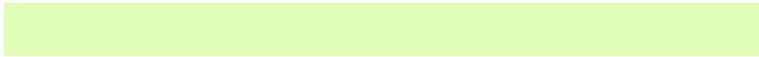
E2FEB6



CBF6FF

# Square

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



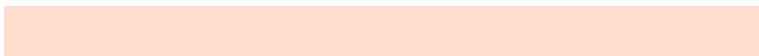
E2FEB6



80FFFF



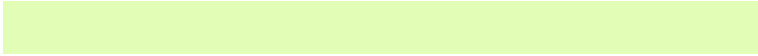
FFE9FF



FFDCCD

# Rectangle

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



E2FEB6



9CFFEB



FFE9FF

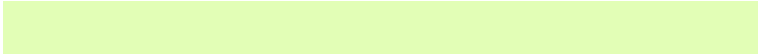


FFD9FD



# Sweetspot

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



E2FEB6



F6FFE8



FED2B6



7A8071



000000

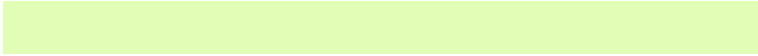


808080

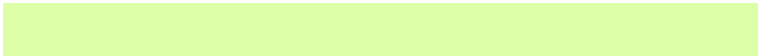


# Same Dimension

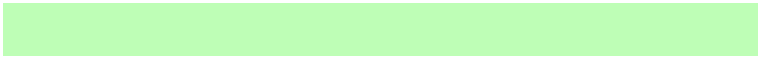
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



E2FEB6



DFFA8



BEFEB6



7B8073



75BF00



274000



# Inverse Universe

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



D2B6FE



CAA8FF



F6B6FE



787380



4A00BF

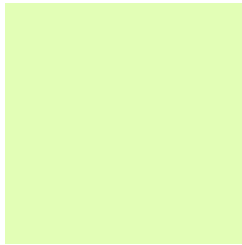


190040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color E2FEB6 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

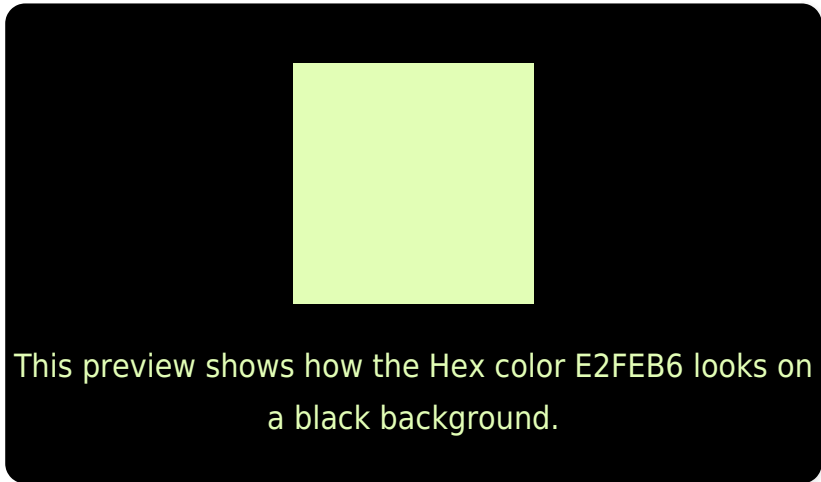
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

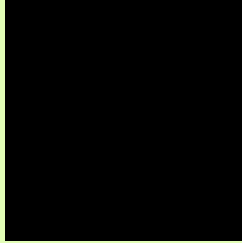
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

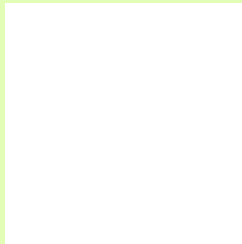
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex E2FEB6 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color E2FEB6.

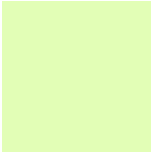
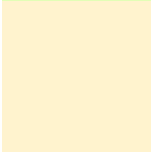
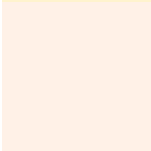


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color E2FEB6.

# 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

	<b>Original Color</b> E2FEB6
	<b>Protanopia</b> FFF3CE
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> FFF1E7

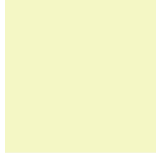


**Tritanopia**  
F0F4FF

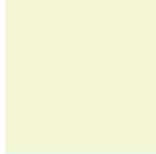
# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
E2FEB6



**Protanomaly**  
F4F7C5



**Deuteranomaly**  
F4F6D5

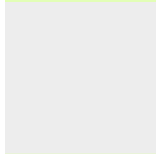


**Tritanomaly**  
EBF8E4

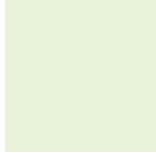
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
E2FEB6



**Achromatopsia**  
EDED



**Achromatomaly**  
E9F3D9

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex E2FEB6 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 #E2FEB6 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#E2FEB6  
}
```

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 #E2FEB6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #E2FEB6  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex E2FEB6 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  
#E2FEB6 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#E2FEB6 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #E2FEB6 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E2FEB6; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #E2FEB6; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E2FEB6 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex E2FEB6 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#E2FEB6 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#E2FEB6 }
```

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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