

# Converting Colors

Hex(E4F1F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(E4F1F1) contains.

<b>Hex(E4F1F1)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(E4F1F1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4F1F1
RGB	228, 241, 241
RGB Percent	89%, 95%, 95%
CMY	0.1059, 0.0549, 0.0549
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	180°, 32%, 92%
HSV	180°, 5%, 95%
XYZ	79.3274, 85.7554, 95.5905
YIQ	237.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

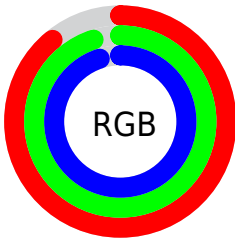
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	228, 235, 241
Decimal	15004145
CIE Lab	94.21, -4.27, -1.49
CIE LCh	94, 4.528, 199.246
Yxy	85.7554, 0.3043, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293194225 (0xFFE4F1F1)
YUV	237.1130, 1.9163, -7.9921
Hunter-Lab	92.6042, -9.1493, 3.6210

# Details

The Hex color `E4F1F1` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `F1E4E4`, and the grayscale version is `EDEDED`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `FFFFFF`, and `ADB9B9` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `CCF1F1`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `FCF1F1`.

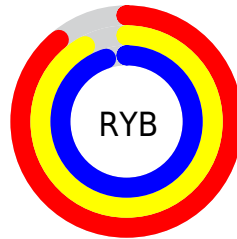
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (95%)

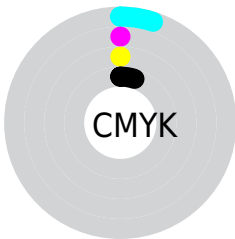
Blue (95%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (92%)

Blue (95%)

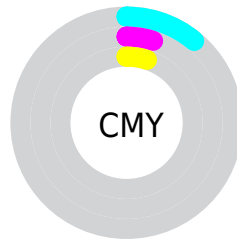


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color E4F1F1 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 E4F1F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 E4F1F1

FFFFFF

 E4F1F1

 C8D5D5

 ADB9B9

 929E9E

 788484

 5F6B6B

 485353

 313C3C

 1C2626

 021111

 E4F1F1

 E4F1F1

 CCF1F1

 FCF1F1

 B4F1F1

 FFF1F1

 9CF1F1

 84F1F1

 6CF1F1

 53F1F1

 3BF1F1

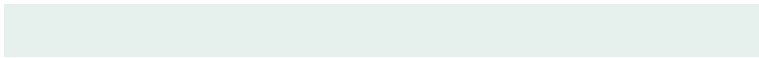
 23F1F1

 0BF1F1

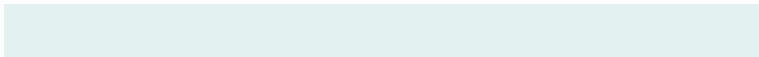
# Harmonies

## Analogous

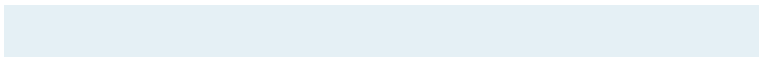
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



E6F1ED



E4F1F1



E5F0F5

# Triad

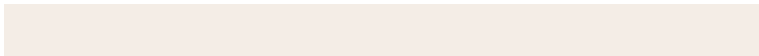
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



E4F1F1



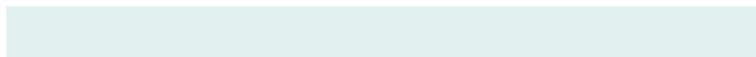
F3ECF4



F4EDE6

# Complementary

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



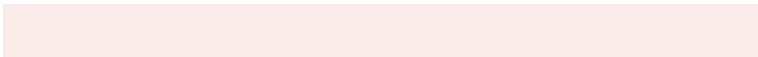
E4F1F1



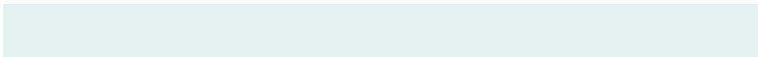
F1E4E4

# Split Complementary

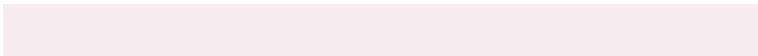
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



F7ECE8



E4F1F1



F7ECF0

# Square

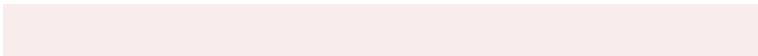
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



E4F1F1



EDEEF7



F8ECEC



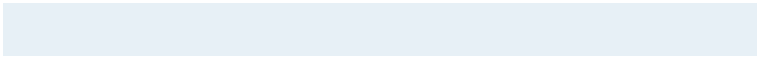
EFEFE6

# Rectangle

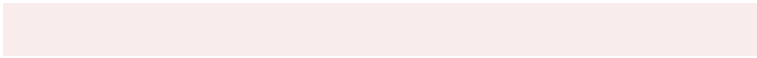
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



E4F1F1



E7F0F6



F8ECEC



F5EDE6



# Sweetspot

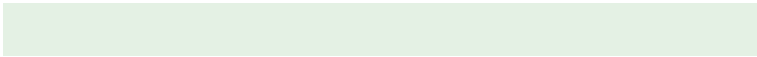
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



E4F1F1



FAFFFF



E4F1E4



7D8080



000000



808080

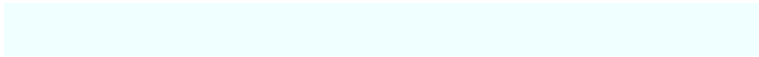


# Same Dimension

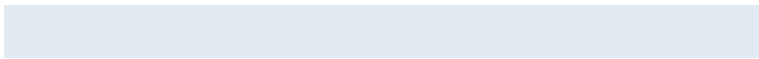
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



E4F1F1



F0FFFF



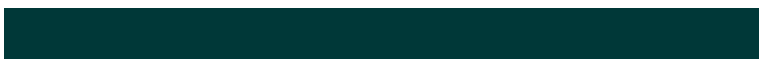
E4EAF1



6F7878



00B8B8



003838



# Inverse Universe

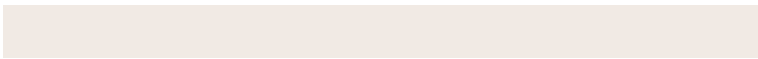
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



F1E4F1



FFF0FF



F1EAE4



786F78



B800B8

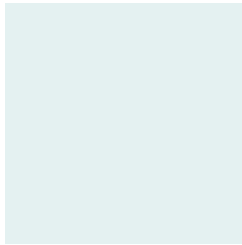


380038



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color E4F1F1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

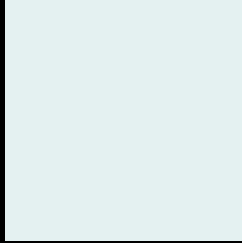
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 E4F1F1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

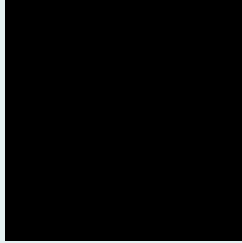
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

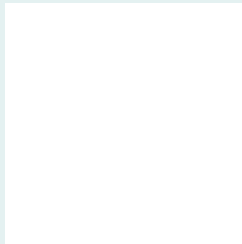
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex E4F1F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color E4F1F1.

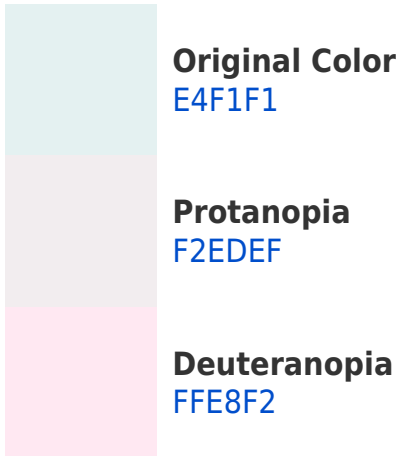


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color E4F1F1.

# 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

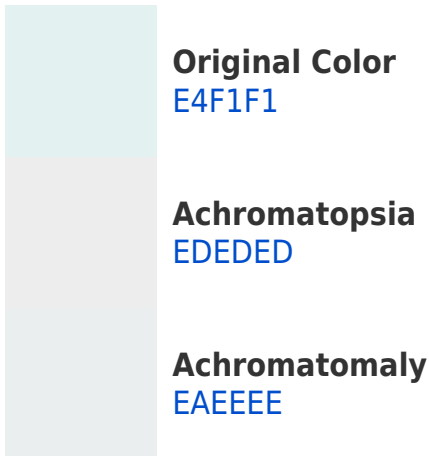




# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex E4F1F1 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 #E4F1F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#E4F1F1  
}
```

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 #E4F1F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #E4F1F1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex E4F1F1 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
#E4F1F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#E4F1F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #E4F1F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E4F1F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #E4F1F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E4F1F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex E4F1F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#E4F1F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#E4F1F1 }
```

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