

# Converting Colors

Hex(E4F4F4)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(E4F4F4) contains.

<b>Hex(E4F4F4)</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(E4F4F4)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4F4F4
RGB	228, 244, 244
RGB Percent	89%, 96%, 96%
CMY	0.1059, 0.0431, 0.0431
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	180°, 42%, 93%
HSV	180°, 7%, 96%
XYZ	80.6747, 87.7270, 98.2689
YIQ	239.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

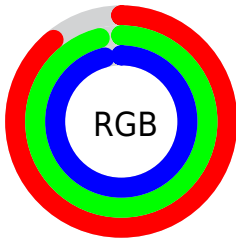
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	228, 236, 244
Decimal	15004916
CIE Lab	95.05, -5.24, -1.82
CIE LCh	95, 5.544, 199.158
Yxy	87.7270, 0.3025, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293194996 (0xFFE4F4F4)
YUV	239.2160, 2.3585, -9.8364
Hunter-Lab	93.6627, -10.1619, 3.3581

# Details

The Hex color `E4F4F4` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `F4E4E4`, and the grayscale version is `EFEFEF`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `FFFFFF`, and `ADBCBC` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `CCF4F4`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `FCF4F4`.

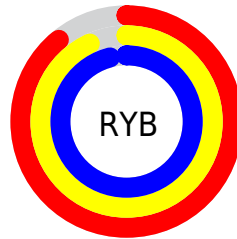
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (96%)

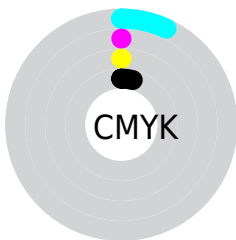
Blue (96%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (96%)

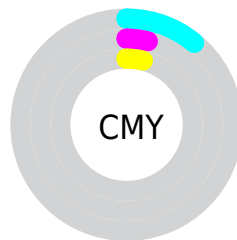


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color E4F4F4 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 E4F4F4 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 E4F4F4

FFFFFF

 E4F4F4

 C8D8D8


 ADBCBC

 92A1A1

 788787

 5F6D6D

 485555

 313E3E

 1C2828

 031414

 E4F4F4

 E4F4F4

 CCF4F4

 FCF4F4

 B3F4F4

 FFF4F4

 9BF4F4

 82F4F4

 6AF4F4

 52F4F4

 39F4F4

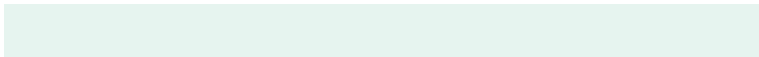
 21F4F4

 08F4F4

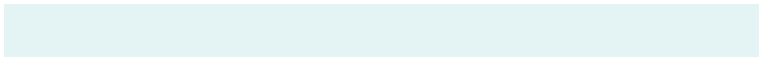
# Harmonies

## Analogous

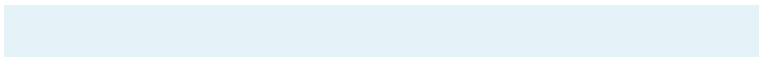
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



E6F4EF



E4F4F4



E5F3F9

# Triad

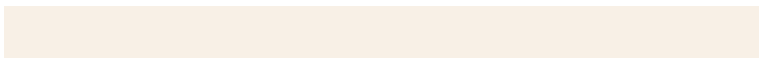
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



E4F4F4



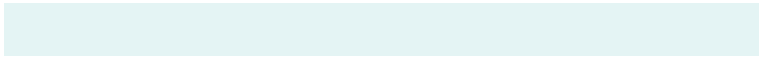
F6EEF8



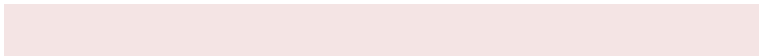
F8F0E6

# Complementary

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



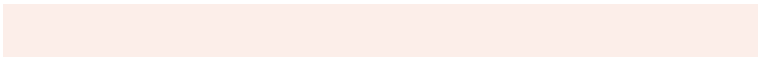
E4F4F4



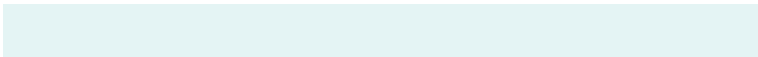
F4E4E4

# Split Complementary

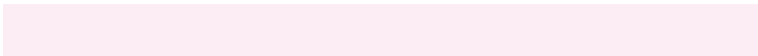
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FCEEE9



E4F4F4



FBEDF3

# Square

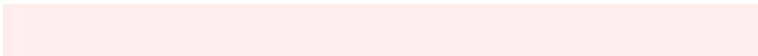
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



E4F4F4



F0F0FB



FDEDED



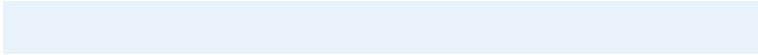
F2F1E7

# Rectangle

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



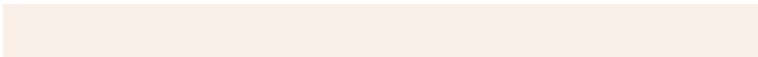
E4F4F4



E8F2FB



FDEDED



F9EFE7



# Sweetspot

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



E4F4F4



FAFFFF



E4F4E4



7D8080



000000



808080

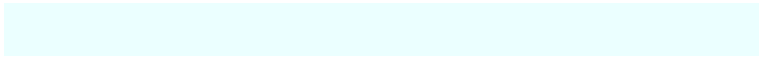


# Same Dimension

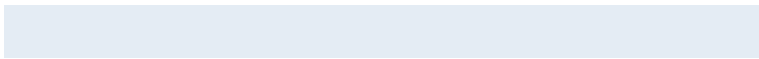
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



E4F4F4



EBFFFF



E4ECF4



6E7A7A



00BABA



003B3B



# Inverse Universe

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



F4E4F4



FFEBFF



F4ECE4



7A6E7A



BA00BA

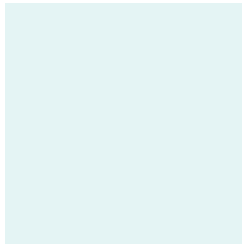


3B003B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color E4F4F4 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

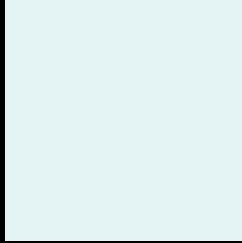
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 E4F4F4 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

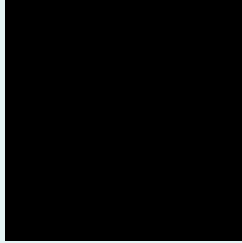
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

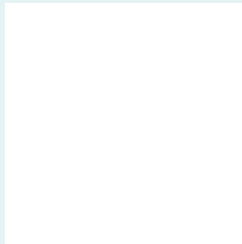
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex E4F4F4 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color E4F4F4.

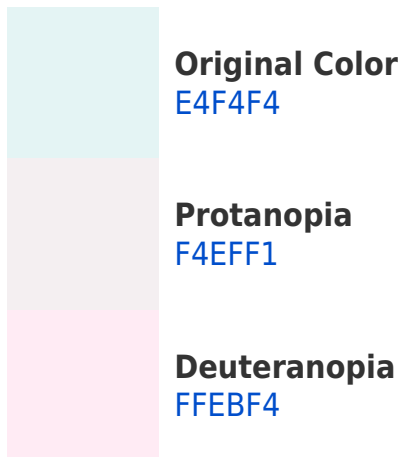


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color E4F4F4.

# 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](#).

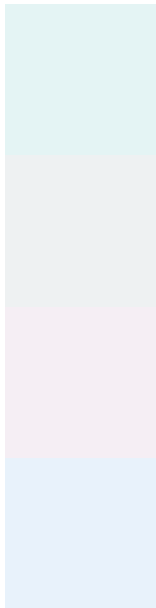
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
EAF1FF

# Trichromacy



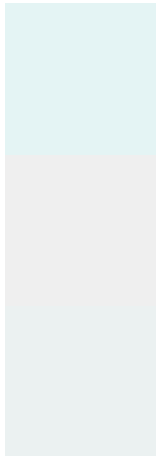
**Original Color**  
E4F4F4

**Protanomaly**  
EEF1F2

**Deuteranomaly**  
F5EEF4

**Tritanomaly**  
E8F2FB

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
E4F4F4

**Achromatopsia**  
EFEFEF

**Achromatomaly**  
EBF1F1

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex E4F4F4 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 #E4F4F4 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#E4F4F4  
}
```

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 #E4F4F4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #E4F4F4
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex E4F4F4 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
#E4F4F4 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#E4F4F4 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #E4F4F4 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E4F4F4; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #E4F4F4; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E4F4F4 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex E4F4F4 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#E4F4F4 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#E4F4F4 }
```

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