

# Converting Colors

Hex(E6F0FF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(E6F0FF) contains.

<b>Hex(E6F0FF)</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(E6F0FF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6F0FF
RGB	230, 240, 255
RGB Percent	90%, 94%, 100%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0588, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.06, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	216°, 100%, 95%
HSV	216°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	81.8432, 86.3632, 106.9639
YIQ	238.7200, -10.7750, 2.5450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

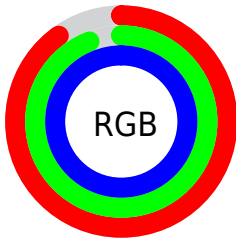
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 237, 255
Decimal	15134975
CIE Lab	94.47, -0.47, -8.36
CIE LCh	94, 8.370, 266.787
Yxy	86.3632, 0.2974, 0.3139
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293325055 (0xFFE6F0FF)
YUV	238.7200, 8.0260, -7.6474
Hunter-Lab	92.9318, -5.4292, -3.1902

# Details

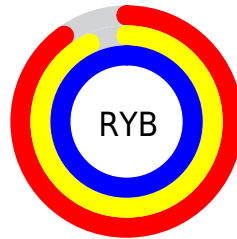
The Hex color `E6F0FF` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `FFF5E6`, and the grayscale version is `EFEFEF`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `FFFFFF`, and `AEB8C6` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `CDE1FF`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `FFFFFF`.

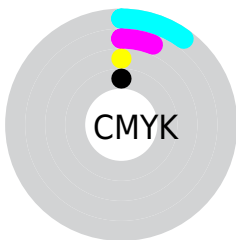
# Distribution



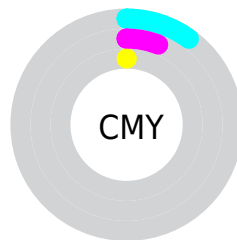
- Red (90%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color E6F0FF 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 E6F0FF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 E6F0FF

FFFFFF

 E6F0FF

 CAD4E2

 AEB8C6

 949DAB

 7A8391

 616A77

 49525E

 323B47

 1D2530

 05101B

 E6F0FF

 E6F0FF

 CDE1FF

FFFFFF

 B3D1FF

 9AC2FF


 80B3FF

 67A4FF

 4D94FF

 3485FF

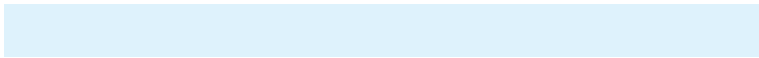
 1A76FF

 0166FF

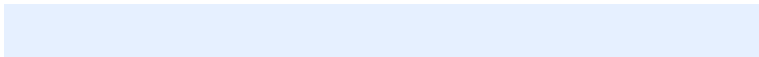
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



DEF2FC



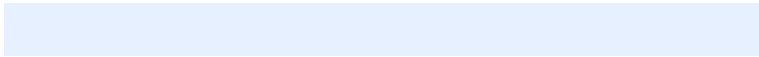
E6F0FF



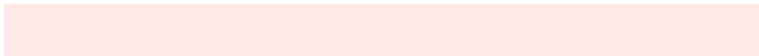
F0EDFD

# Triad

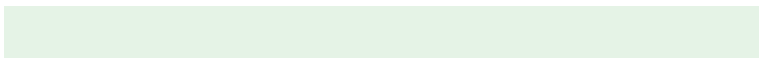
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



E6F0FF



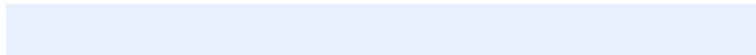
FFEAE8



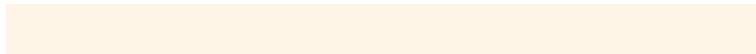
E5F3E6

# Complementary

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



E6F0FF



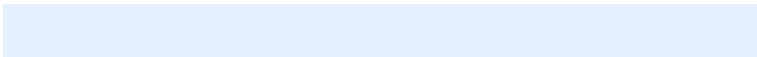
FFF5E6

# Split Complementary

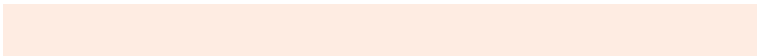
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



EEF1E1



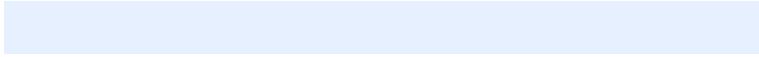
E6F0FF



FEECE2

# Square

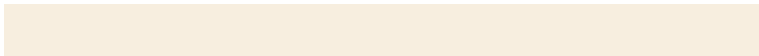
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



E6F0FF



FFEAFO



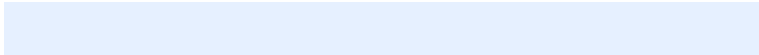
F7EEDF



DEF4EE

# Rectangle

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



E6F0FF



F6ECFA



F7EEDF

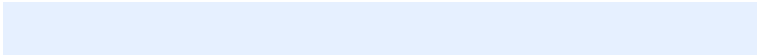


E8F2E4



# Sweetspot

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



E6F0FF



F7FAFF



E6FFF5



7A7C80



000000

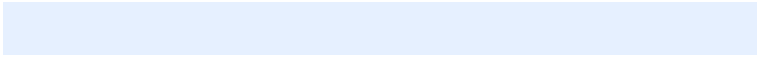


808080

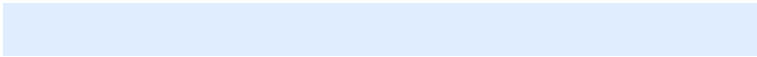


# Same Dimension

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



E6F0FF



E0EDFF



E9E6FF



737880



004DBF



001A40



# Inverse Universe

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



FFE6F0



FFE0ED



FDFFE6



807378



BF004C

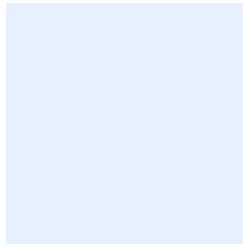


400019



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color E6F0FF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

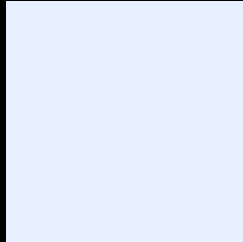
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 E6F0FF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

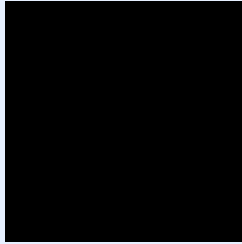
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

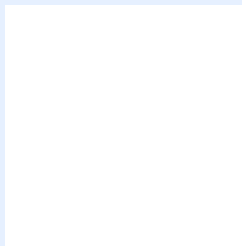
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex E6F0FF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color E6F0FF.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color E6F0FF.

# 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](#).

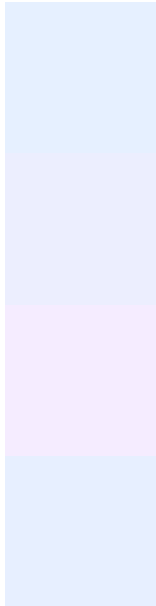
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
E8EFFF

# Trichromacy



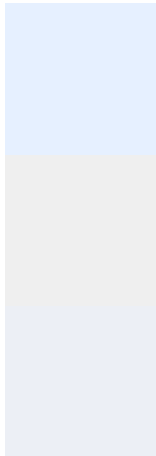
**Original Color**  
E6F0FF

**Protanomaly**  
ECEEFE

**Deuteranomaly**  
F5ECFF

**Tritanomaly**  
E7EFFF

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
E6F0FF

**Achromatopsia**  
EFEFEF

**Achromatomaly**  
ECEFF5

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex E6F0FF 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 #E6F0FF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#E6F0FF  
}
```

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 #E6F0FF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #E6F0FF }  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex E6F0FF 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 #E6F0FF }  
}
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#E6F0FF }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #E6F0FF colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E6F0FF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #E6F0FF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E6F0FF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex E6F0FF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#E6F0FF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#E6F0FF }
```

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