

# Converting Colors

Hex(E6FDBB)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(E6FDBB) contains.

<b>Hex(E6FDBB)</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(E6FDBB)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6FDBB
RGB	230, 253, 187
RGB Percent	90%, 99%, 73%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0078, 0.2667
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.26, 0.01
HSL	81°, 94%, 86%
HSV	81°, 26%, 99%
XYZ	76.7280, 90.6614, 60.4691
YIQ	238.5990, 7.4780, -25.4020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

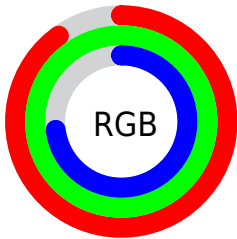
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	187, 253, 210
Decimal	15138235
CIELab	96.27, -18.36, 29.18
CIELCh	96, 34.474, 122.189
Yxy	90.6614, 0.3367, 0.3979
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293328315 (0xFFE6FDBB)
YUV	238.5990, -25.4383, -7.5413
Hunter-Lab	95.2163, -22.7880, 28.9980

# Details

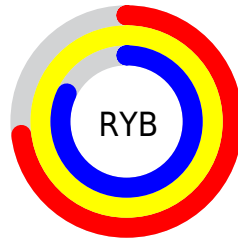
The Hex color **E6FDBB** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **D2BBFD**, and the grayscale version is **EFEFEF**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFF3**, and **AEC485** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **DDFDA2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **EFFDD4**.

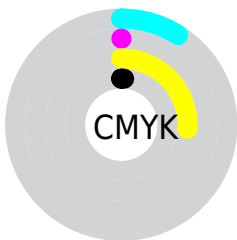
# Distribution



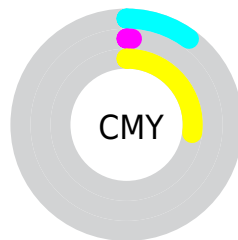
- Red (90%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color E6FDBB 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 E6FDBB by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 E6FDBB

FFFFFFF

 FFFFFF3

 E6FDBB

 CAE0A0

 AEC485

 93A96C

 798F53

 5F753B

 475C24

 2F450D

 1A2E00

 001B00

 E6FDBB

 E6FDBB

 DDFDA2

 EFFDD4

 D4FD88

 F8FDEE

 CCFD6F

 FFFDFF

 C3FD56

 BAFD3C

 B1FD23

 A8FD0A

 A5FD00

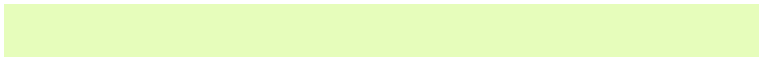
# Harmonies

## Analogous

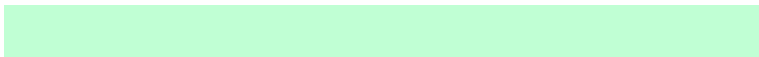
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF3B1



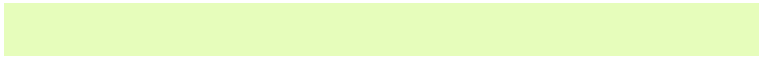
E6FDBB



C0FFD4

# Triad

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



E6FDBB



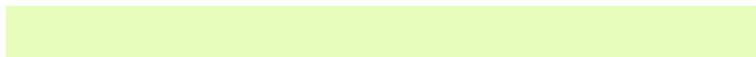
A3FFFF



FFDCF3

# Complementary

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



E6FDBB



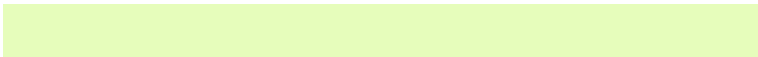
D2BBFD

# Split Complementary

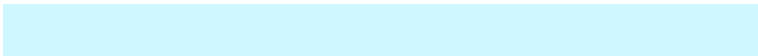
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFE1FF



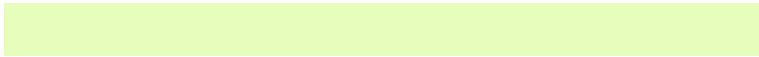
E6FDBB



CEF7FF

# Square

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



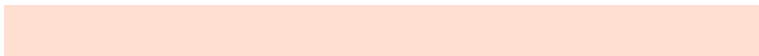
E6FDBB



90FFFF



FDEBFF



FFDFD2

# Rectangle

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



E6FDBB



A8FFEA



FDEBFF



FFDDFE



# Sweetspot

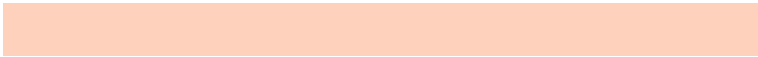
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



E6FDBB



F8FFEB



FDD1BB



7B8073



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

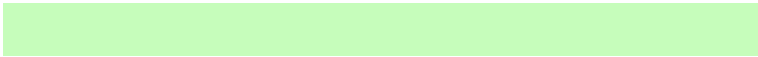
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



E6FDBB



E3FFB0



C6FDBB



7B8073



7DBF00



2A4000



# Inverse Universe

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



D2BBFD



CBB0FF



F2BBFD



777380



4300BF

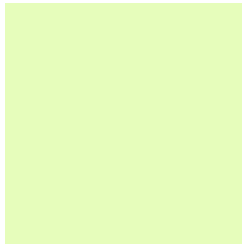


160040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color E6FDBB 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 E6FDBB looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

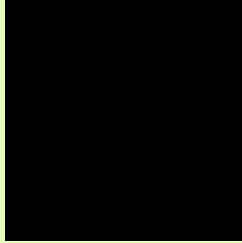
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

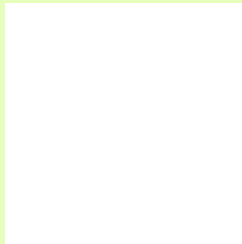
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex E6FDBB Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color E6FDBB.

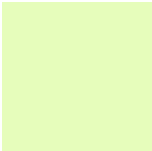
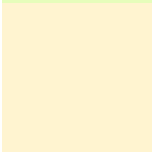
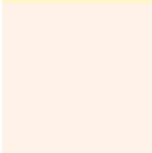


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color E6FDBB.

# 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> E6FDBB
	<b>Protanopia</b> FFF4D0
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> FFF2E8

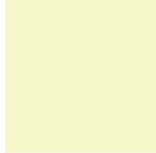


**Tritanopia**  
F2F3FF

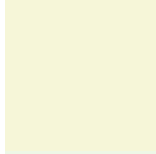
# Trichromacy



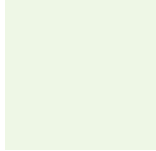
**Original Color**  
E6FDBB



**Protanomaly**  
F6F7C8

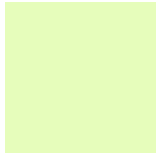


**Deuteranomaly**  
F6F6D8

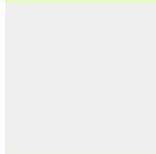


**Tritanomaly**  
EEF7E6

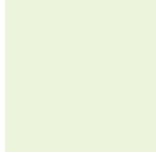
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
E6FDBB



**Achromatopsia**  
EFEFEF



**Achromatomaly**  
ECF4DC

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex E6FDBB 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 #E6FDBB looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#E6FDBB  
}
```

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 #E6FDBB colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #E6FDBB
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex E6FDBB 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
#E6FDBB }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#E6FDBB }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #E6FDBB colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E6FDBB; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #E6FDBB; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #E6FDBB }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex E6FDBB is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#E6FDBB }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#E6FDBB }
```

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