

# Converting Colors

Hex(EBFCCA)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(EBFCCA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EBFCCA
RGB	235, 252, 202
RGB Percent	92%, 99%, 79%
CMY	0.0784, 0.0118, 0.2078
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.20, 0.01
HSL	80°, 89%, 89%
HSV	80°, 20%, 99%
XYZ	79.7320, 91.5472, 69.3452
YIQ	241.2170, 5.9180, -19.1540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

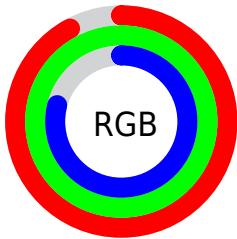
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	202, 252, 219
Decimal	15465674
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.63, -13.94, 22.12
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 26.148, 122.210
Yxy	91.5472, 0.3314, 0.3805
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293655754 (0xFFEBFCCA)
YUV	241.2170, -19.3340, -5.4523
Hunter-Lab	95.6803, -18.6935, 24.0053

# Details

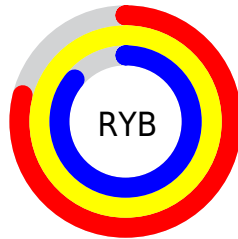
The Hex color **EBFCCA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **DBCAFC**, and the grayscale version is **F1F1F1**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B3C394** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **E2FCB1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F4FCE3**.

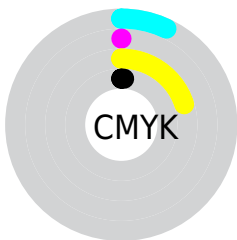
# Distribution



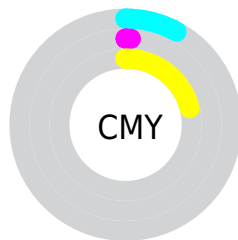
- Red (92%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 EBFCCA

FFFFFF

 EBFCCA

 CFDFAF

 B3C394

 98A87A


 7E8E61

 647449

 4C5C32

 35441C

 1F2E04

 011A00

 EBFCCA

 EBFCCA

 E2FCB1

 F4FCE3

 DAFC98

 FCFCFC

 D1FC7E

 FFFCFF

 C9FC65

 C0FC4C

 B8FC33

 AFFC1A

 A6FC00

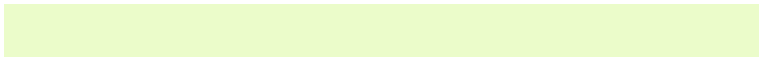
# Harmonies

## Analogous

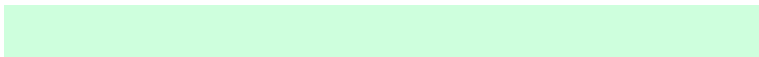
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFF4C3



EBFCCA



CEFFDD

# Triad

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



EBFCCA



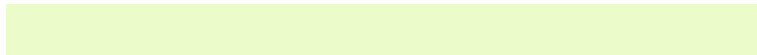
BDFEFF



FFE3F4

# Complementary

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



EBFCCA



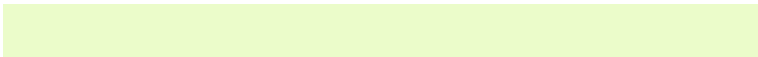
DBCAFC

# Split Complementary

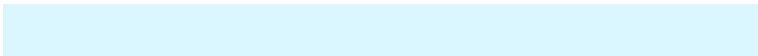
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFE7FF



EBFCCA



DAF7FF

# Square

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



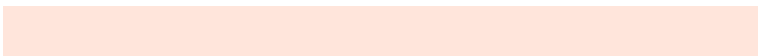
EBFCCA



B0FFFF



FCEEFF



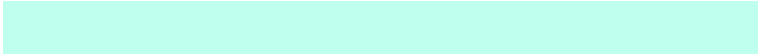
FFE5DB

# Rectangle

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



EBFCCA



BEFFEE



FCEEFF

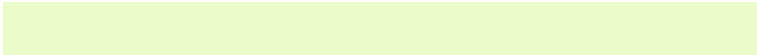


FFE4FD



# Sweetspot

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



EBFCCA



FAFFF0



FCDBCA



7C8077



000000

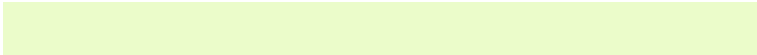


808080

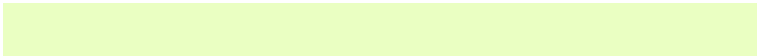


# Same Dimension

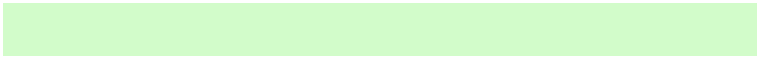
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



EBFCCA



EAFFC2



D2FCCA



797D70



7DBD00



283D00



# Inverse Universe

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



DBCAFC



D7C2FF



F4CAFC



75707D



4000BD

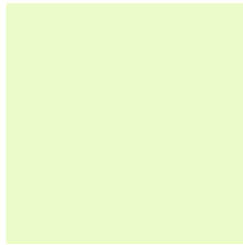


15003D



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

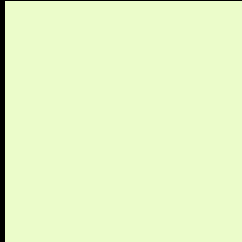
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 EBFCCA looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

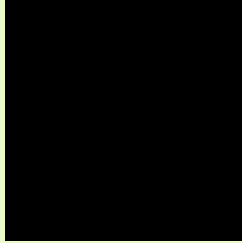
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

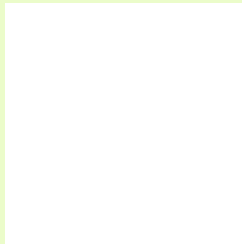
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex EBFCCA Background



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

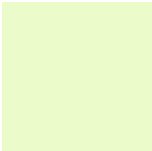
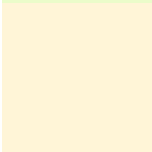
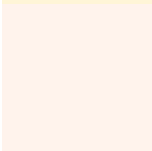


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color EBFCCA.

# 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> EBFCCA
	<b>Protanopia</b> FFF5D7
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> FFF3EC

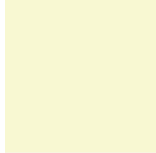


**Tritanopia**  
F4F4FF

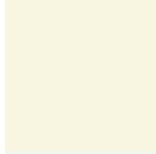
# Trichromacy



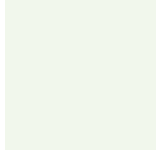
**Original Color**  
EBFCCA



**Protanomaly**  
F8F8D2

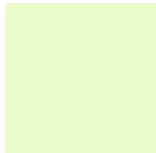


**Deuteranomaly**  
F8F6E0

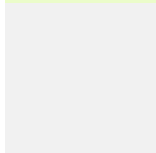


**Tritanomaly**  
F1F7EC

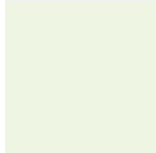
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
EBFCCA



**Achromatopsia**  
F1F1F1



**Achromatomaly**  
EFF5E3

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #EBFCCA colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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