

# Converting Colors

Hex(ECD0F2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(ECD0F2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(ECD0F2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	<a href="#">ECD0F2</a>
RGB	<a href="#">236, 208, 242</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">93%, 82%, 95%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.0745, 0.1843, 0.0510</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.02, 0.14, 0.00, 0.05</a>
HSL	<a href="#">289°, 57%, 88%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">289°, 14%, 95%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">73.1750, 69.3554, 93.5346</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">220.2480, 5.7740, 16.5100</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

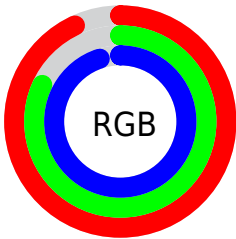
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	236, 208, 242
Decimal	15519986
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	86.68, 15.67, -13.09
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	87, 20.420, 320.137
Yxy	69.3554, 0.3100, 0.2938
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293710066 (0xFFECD0F2)
YUV	220.2480, 10.7237, 13.8145
Hunter-Lab	83.2799, 11.1015, -8.2948

# Details

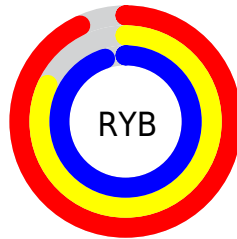
The Hex color **ECD0F2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **D6F2D0**, and the grayscale version is **DCDCDC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B49ABA** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **E8B8F2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F0E8F2**.

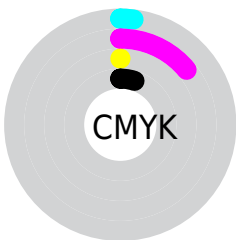
# Distribution



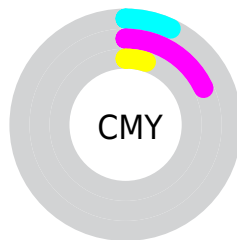
- Red (93%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color ECD0F2 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 ECD0F2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 ECD0F2

FFFFFF

 ECD0F2

 D0B4D6

 B49ABA

 99809F

 7F6685

 664E6B

 4E3753

 36213C

 210D26

 000011

 ECD0F2

 ECD0F2

 E8B8F2

 F0E8F2

 E3A0F2

 F5FFF2

 DF87F2

 F9FFF2

 DB6FF2

 FDFFF2

 D757F2

 FFFFF2

 D23FF2

 CE27F2

 CA0EF2

 C700F2

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



D4D6FD



ECD0F2



FCCCE0

# Triad

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



ECD0F2



EED5B3



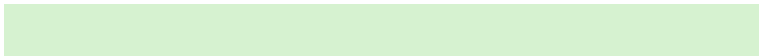
A6E4E6

# Complementary

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



ECD0F2



D6F2D0

# 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.



B1E4D2



ECD0F2



DADCB5

# Square

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



ECD0F2



FDD0BC



C4E1C0



AAE2F6

# Rectangle

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



ECD0F2



FFCCD3



C4E1C0



A8E4DF



# Sweetspot

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



ECD0F2



FDF5FF



D0D6F2



7E7980



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



ECD0F2



F7D4FF



F2D0E7



766C78



9700B8



2E0038



# Inverse Universe

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



F2D0D6



FFD4DB



D0F2DB



786C6E



B80020

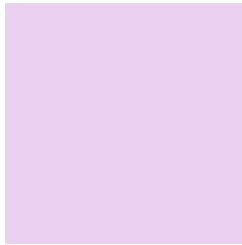


38000A



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color ECD0F2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

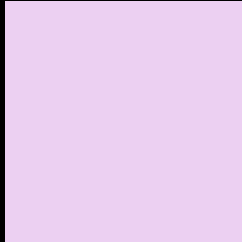
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 ECD0F2 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

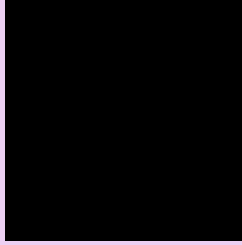
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

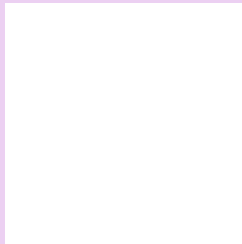
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex ECD0F2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color ECD0F2.

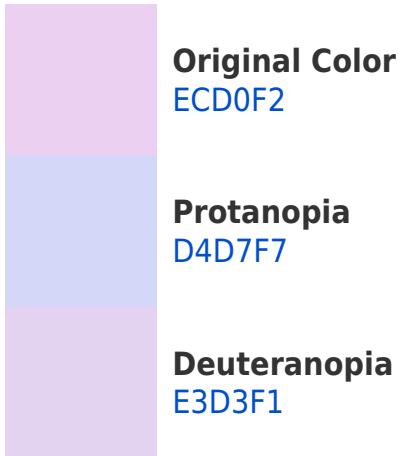


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color ECD0F2.

# 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](#).

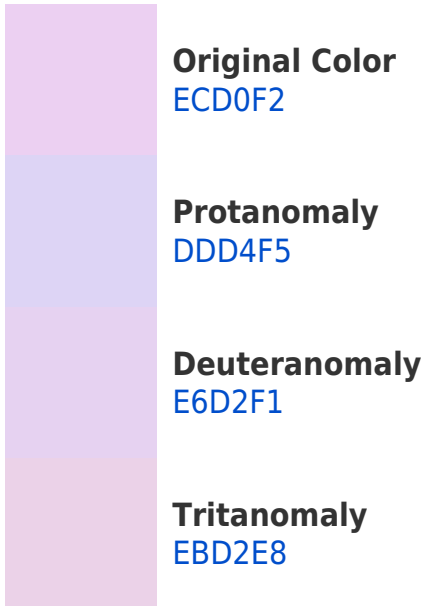
## Dichromacy



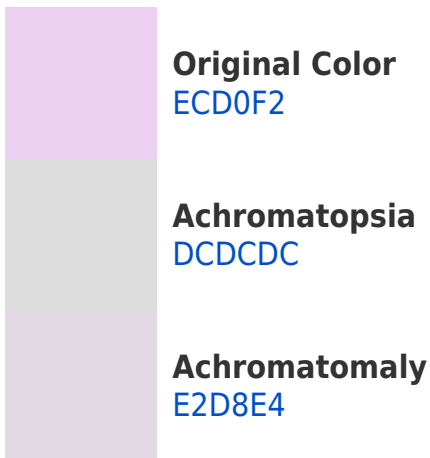


**Tritanopia**  
EAD3E3

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex ECD0F2 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 #ECD0F2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#ECD0F2  
}
```

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 #ECD0F2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #ECD0F2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex ECD0F2 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
#ECD0F2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#ECD0F2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #ECD0F2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #ECD0F2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #ECD0F2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #ECD0F2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex ECD0F2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#ECD0F2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#ECD0F2 }
```

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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