

# Converting Colors

Hex(ECDFDE)

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

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

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECDFDE
RGB	236, 253, 254
RGB Percent	93%, 99%, 100%
CMY	0.0745, 0.0078, 0.0039
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	183°, 90%, 96%
HSV	183°, 7%, 100%
XYZ	87.6067, 95.2392, 107.5316
YIQ	248.0310, -10.4530, -3.2930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

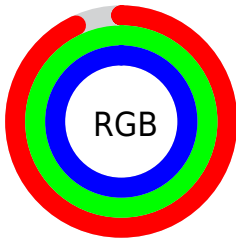
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 245, 254
Decimal	15531518
CIE Lab	98.13, -5.34, -2.39
CIE LCh	98, 5.851, 204.159
Yxy	95.2392, 0.3017, 0.3280
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293721598 (0xFFECCDFE)
YUV	248.0310, 2.9427, -10.5512
Hunter-Lab	97.5906, -10.5446, 2.9839

# Details

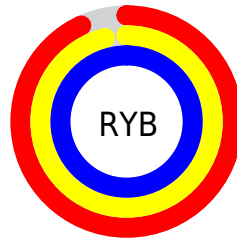
The Hex color **ECDFE** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FEEDC**, and the grayscale version is **F8F8F8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B4C4C5** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D3FCFE**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFFEFE**.

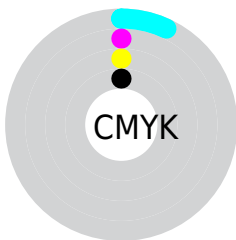
# Distribution



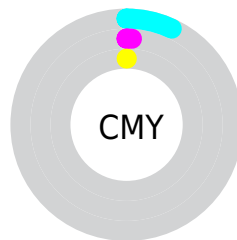
- Red (93%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 ECFDFE

FFFFFF

 ECFDFE

 D0E0E1

 B4C4C5

 99A9AA

 7F8F90

 667576

 4E5D5D

 374546

 212F30

 0D1A1B

 ECFDFE

 ECFDFE

 D3FCFE

FFFEFE

 B9FAFE

FFFFFFE

 A0F9FE

 86F7FE

 6DF6FE

 54F5FE

 3AF3FE

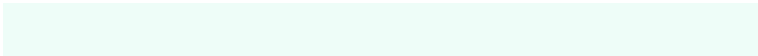
 21F2FE

 07F0FE

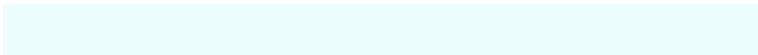
# Harmonies

## Analogous

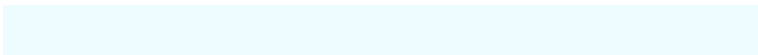
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



EEFD8



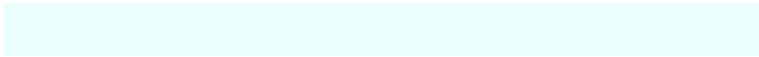
ECDFE



EEFCFF

# Triad

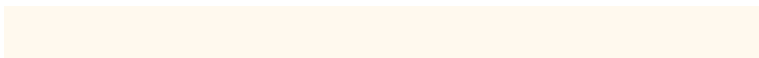
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



ECDFE



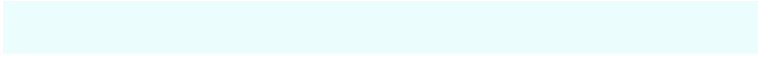
FFF7FF



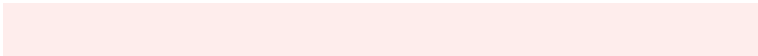
FFF9EE

# Complementary

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



ECDFE



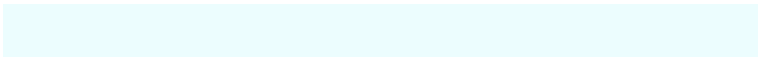
FEEDEC

# Split Complementary

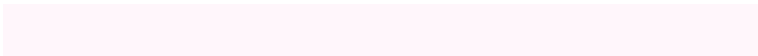
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFF7F1



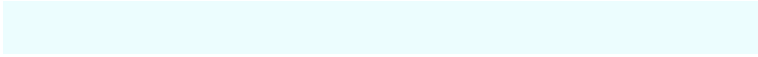
ECDFE



FFF6FB

# Square

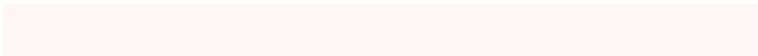
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



ECFDFE



FAF9FF



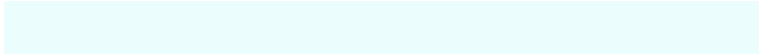
FFF6F5



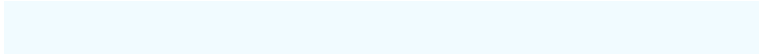
F9FBEF

# Rectangle

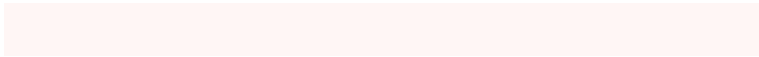
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



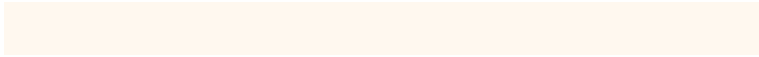
ECDFE



F1BFF



FFF6F5

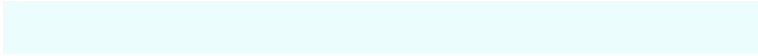


FFF8EF



# Sweetspot

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



ECDFE



FAFFF



ECFEED



7D7F80



000000



808080

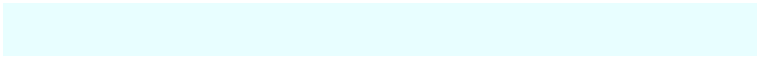


# Same Dimension

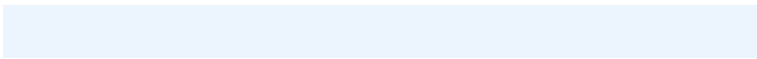
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



ECDFE



E8FEFF



ECF4FE



737F80



00B5BF



003C40



# Inverse Universe

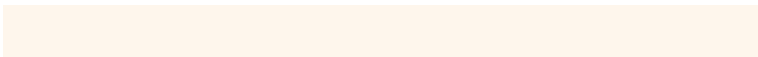
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FEECFD



FFE8FE



FEF6EC



80737F



BF00B5

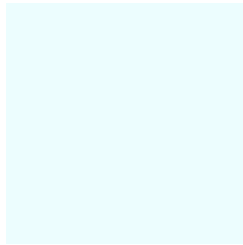


40003C



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

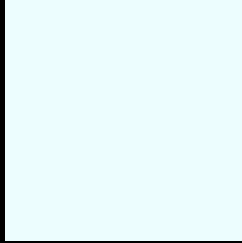
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 ECFDFE looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

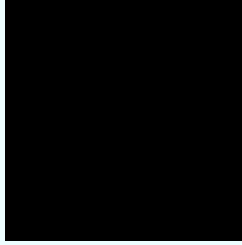
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex ECFDFE Background



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

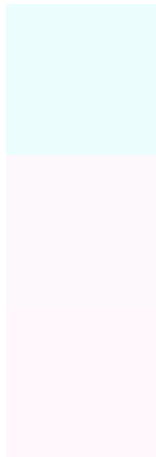


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color ECFDFE.

# 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



**Original Color**  
ECDFE

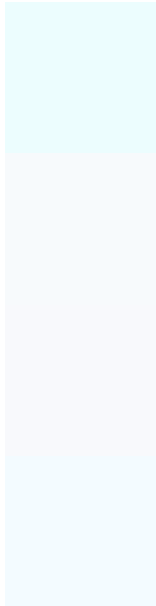
**Protanopia**  
FDF8FB

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF7FB



**Tritanopia**  
F7FAFF

# Trichromacy



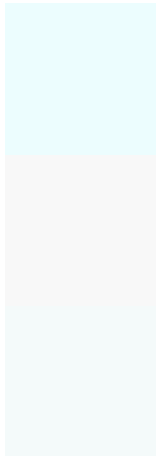
**Original Color**  
ECDFDE

**Protanomaly**  
F7FAFC

**Deuteranomaly**  
F8F9FC

**Tritanomaly**  
F3FBFF

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
ECDFDE

**Achromatopsia**  
F8F8F8

**Achromatomaly**  
F4FAFA

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #ECDFDE colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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