

# Converting Colors

Hex(EDF2EE)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(EDF2EE) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(EDF2EE)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDF2EE
RGB	237, 242, 238
RGB Percent	93%, 95%, 93%
CMY	0.0706, 0.0510, 0.0667
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.02, 0.05
HSL	132°, 16%, 94%
HSV	132°, 2%, 95%
XYZ	82.1098, 87.6818, 93.4856
YIQ	240.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

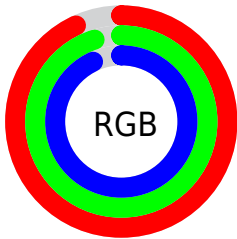
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">237, 241, 242</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15594222</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">95.03, -2.36, 1.34</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">95, 2.716, 150.531</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">87.6818, 0.3119, 0.3330</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4293784302 (0xFFEDF2EE)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">240.0490, -1.0102, -2.6740</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">93.6386, -7.3444, 6.3539</a>

# Details

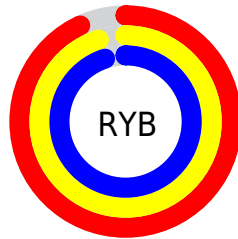
The Hex color **EDF2EE** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F2EDF1**, and the grayscale version is **F0F0F0**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B5BAB6** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D5F2DB**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFF2FF**.

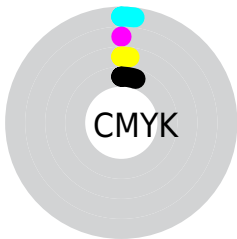
# Distribution



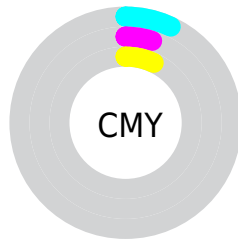
- Red (93%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (93%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color EDF2EE 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 EDF2EE by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



EDF2EE

EDF2EE

FFFFFF

D1D6D2

B5BAB6

9A9F9B

808581

676C68

4F5350

383C39

232724

0D120E

 EDF2EE

 EDF2EE

 D5F2DB

 FFF2FF

 BDF2C7

 A4F2B4

 8CF2A1

 74F28D

 5CF27A

 44F266

 2BF253

 13F240

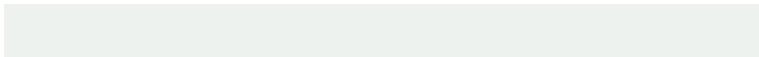
# Harmonies

## Analogous

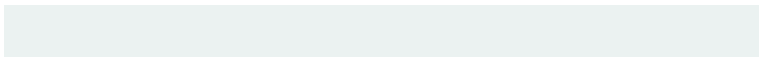
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F0F1EC



EDF2EE



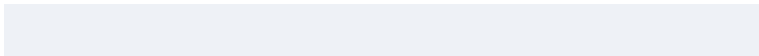
EBF2F1

# Triad

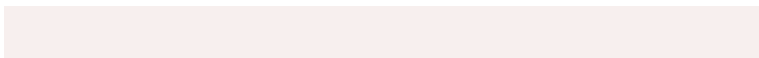
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



EDF2EE



EEF1F6



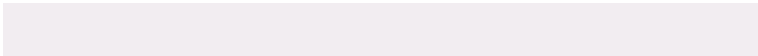
F7EFEE

# Complementary

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



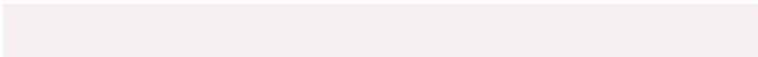
EDF2EE



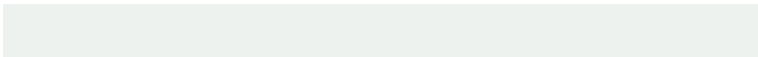
F2EDF1

# Split Complementary

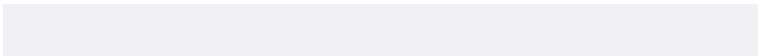
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



F6EFF1



EDF2EE



F1F0F5

# Square

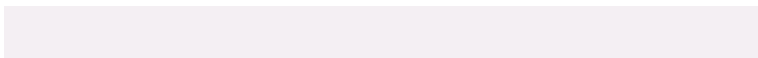
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



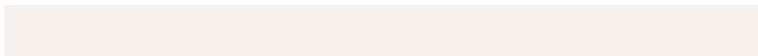
EDF2EE



ECF2F5



F4EFF3



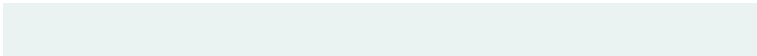
F5F0EC

# Rectangle

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



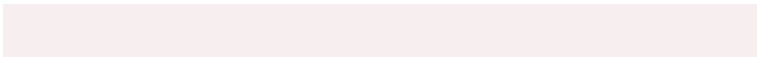
EDF2EE



EBF2F2



F4EFF3



F7EFEF



# Sweetspot

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



EDF2EE



FCFFFD



F1F2ED



7E807E



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

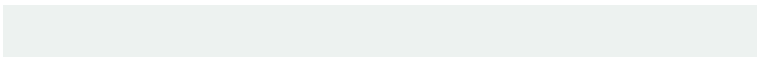
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



EDF2EE



FAFFFF



EDF2F0



757876



00B825



00380B



# Inverse Universe

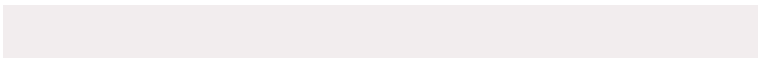
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



F2EDF1



FFFAFE



F2EDEE



787577



B80093

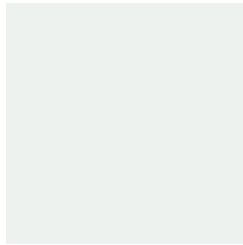


38002D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color EDF2EE looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

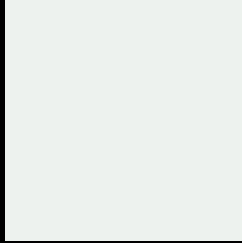
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 EDF2EE looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

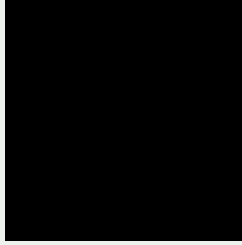
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

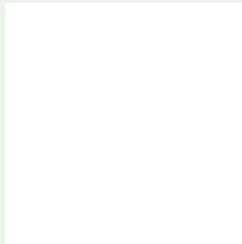
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex EDF2EE Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color EDF2EE.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color EDF2EE.

# 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](#).

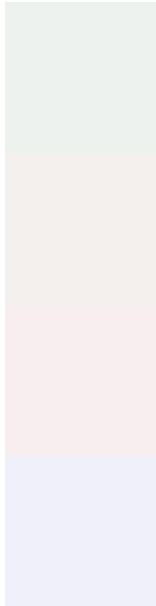
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
FOEFFF

# Trichromacy



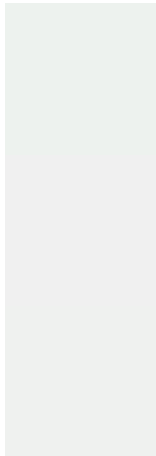
**Original Color**  
EDF2EE

**Protanomaly**  
F3F0ED

**Deuteranomaly**  
F8EEEF

**Tritanomaly**  
EFF0F9

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
EDF2EE

**Achromatopsia**  
F0F0F0

**Achromatomaly**  
EFF1EF

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex EDF2EE 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 #EDF2EE looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:#EDF2EE  
}
```

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 #EDF2EE colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #EDF2EE  
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex EDF2EE 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  
#EDF2EE }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#EDF2EE }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #EDF2EE colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #EDF2EE; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #EDF2EE; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #EDF2EE }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex EDF2EE is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#EDF2EE }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#EDF2EE }
```

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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