

# Converting Colors

Hex(EDFAFA)

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

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# **Color**

**Hex(EDFAFA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDFAFA
RGB	237, 250, 250
RGB Percent	93%, 98%, 98%
CMY	0.0706, 0.0196, 0.0196
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	180°, 57%, 95%
HSV	180°, 5%, 98%
XYZ	86.3660, 93.2779, 103.8949
YIQ	246.1130, -7.7480, -2.7560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

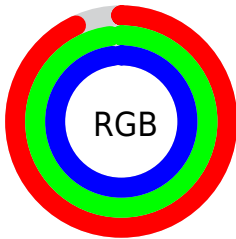
Format	Color
RYP	237, 244, 250
Decimal	15596282
CIELab	97.34, -4.25, -1.48
CIElCh	97, 4.498, 199.261
Yxy	93.2779, 0.3046, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293786362 (0xFFEDFAFA)
YUV	246.1130, 1.9163, -7.9921
Hunter-Lab	96.5805, -9.3942, 3.8260

# Details

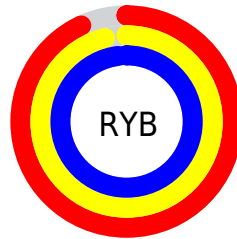
The Hex color **EDFAFA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FAEDED**, and the grayscale version is **F6F6F6**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B5C2C2** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D4FAFA**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFFAFA**.

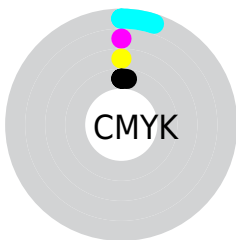
# Distribution



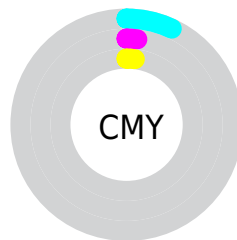
- Red (93%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (98%)



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



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 EDFafa

FFFFFF

 EDFafa

 D1DDDD

 B5C2C2

 9AA6A6

 808C8C

 677373

 4F5A5A

 384343

 232D2D

 0E1818

 EDFafa

 EDFafa

 D4Fafa

 FFFafa

 BBFafa

 A2Fafa

 89Fafa

 70Fafa

 57Fafa

 3EFafa

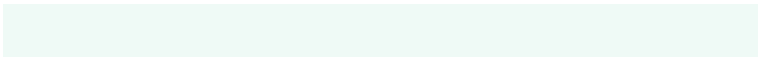
 25Fafa

 0CFafa

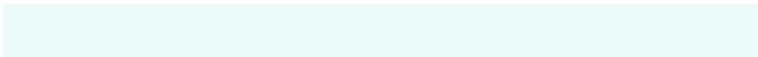
# Harmonies

## Analogous

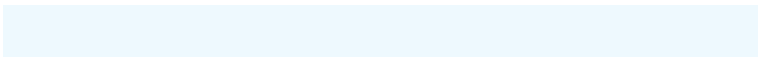
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



EFFAF6



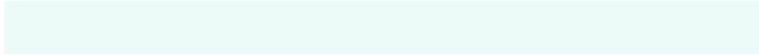
EDFAFA



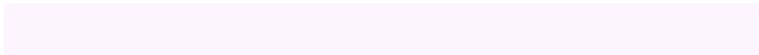
EEF9FE

# Triad

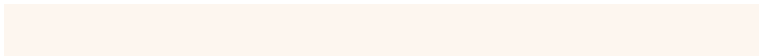
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



EDFAFA



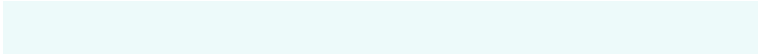
FCF5FD



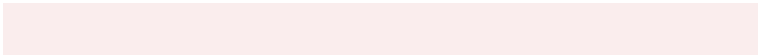
FDF6EF

# Complementary

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



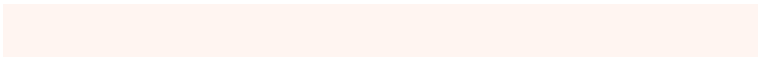
EDFAFA



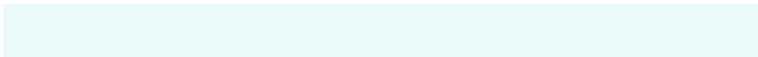
FAEDED

# 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.



FFF5F1



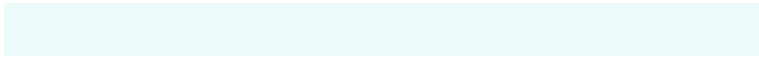
EDFAFA



FFF5F9

# Square

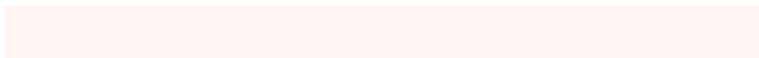
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



EDFAFA



F6F7FF



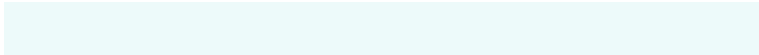
FFF5F5



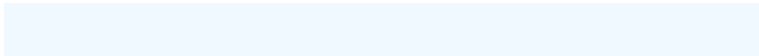
F8F8EF

# Rectangle

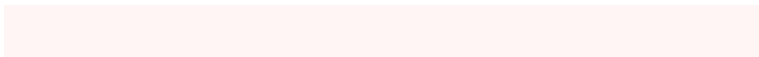
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



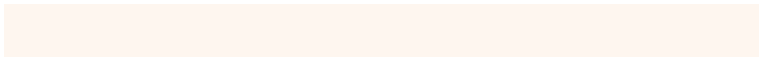
EDFAFA



F0F9FF



FFF5F5

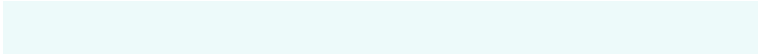


FEF6EF



# Sweetspot

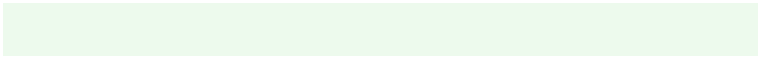
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



EDFAFA



FAFFFF



EDFAED



7D8080



000000

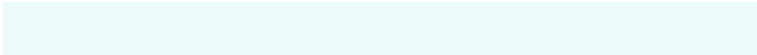


808080



# Same Dimension

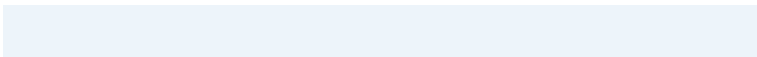
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



EDFAFA



F0FFFF



EDF4FA



747D7D



00BDBD



003D3D



# Inverse Universe

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



FAEDFA



FFF0FF



FAF4ED



7D747D



BD00BD

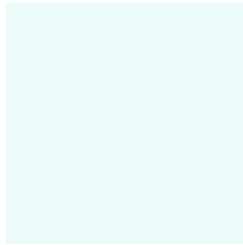


3D003D



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

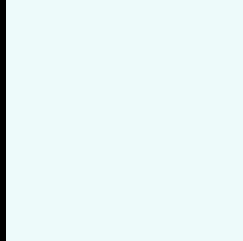
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 EDFAFA looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

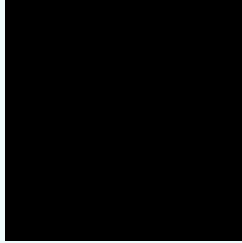
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

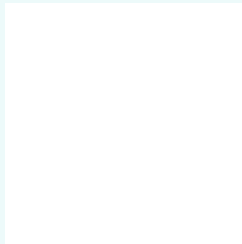
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex EDFAFA Background



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

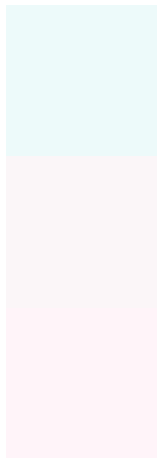


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color EDFAFA.

# 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**  
EDFAFA

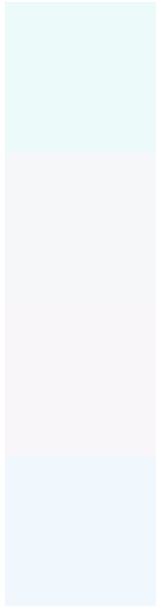
**Protanopia**  
FBF6F8

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF4F9



**Tritanopia**  
F4F7FF

# Trichromacy



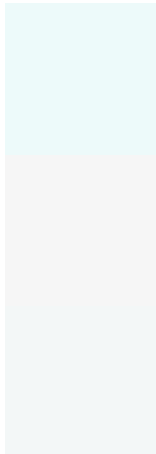
**Original Color**  
EDFAFA

**Protanomaly**  
F6F7F9

**Deuteranomaly**  
F8F6F9

**Tritanomaly**  
F1F8FD

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
EDFAFA

**Achromatopsia**  
F6F6F6

**Achromatomaly**  
F3F7F7

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #EDFAFA colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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