

# Converting Colors

Hex(EFFBF8)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(EFFBF8) contains.

<b>Hex(EFFBF8)</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(EFFBF8)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EFFBF8
RGB	239, 251, 248
RGB Percent	94%, 98%, 97%
CMY	0.0627, 0.0157, 0.0275
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.01, 0.02
HSL	165°, 60%, 96%
HSV	165°, 5%, 98%
XYZ	87.0371, 94.1224, 102.3870
YIQ	247.0700, -6.1890, -3.4770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

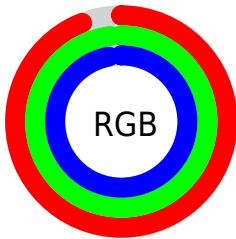
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	239, 246, 251
Decimal	15727608
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.68, -4.47, 0.06
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 4.466, 179.212
Yxy	94.1224, 0.3070, 0.3319
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293917688 (0xFFE <sub>FF</sub> B <sub>F</sub> F8)
YUV	247.0700, 0.4585, -7.0774
Hunter-Lab	97.0167, -9.6406, 5.3397

# Details

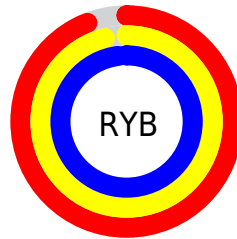
The Hex color **EFFBF8** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **FBEFF2**, and the grayscale version is **F7F7F7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B7C3C0** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D6FBF2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFFBFE**.

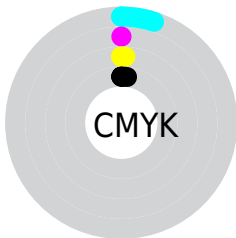
# Distribution



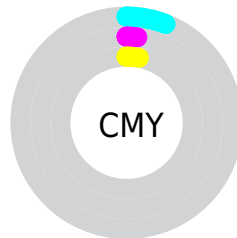
- Red (94%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color EFFBF8 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 EFFBF8 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 EFFBF8

FFFFFF

 EFFBF8

 D3DEDB

 B7C3C0

 9CA7A5

 828D8A

 697371

 515B58

 3A4341

 242D2B

 101917

 EFFBF8

 EFFBF8

 D6FBF2

 FFFBFE

 BDFBEB

 FFFBFF

 A4FBE5

 8FBFDF

 72FBD9

 58FBD2

 3FFBCC

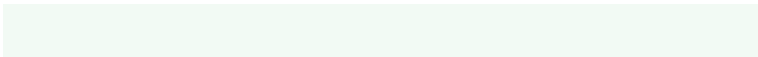
 26FBC6

 0DFBC0

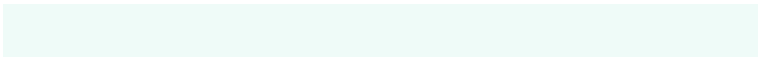
# Harmonies

## Analogous

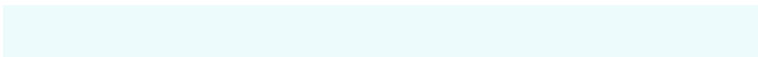
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F2FAF4



EFFBF8



EEFBFC

# Triad

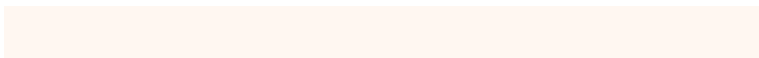
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



EFFBF8



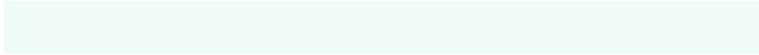
F9F7FF



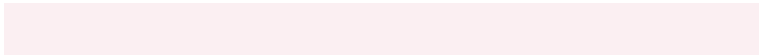
FFF7F1

# Complementary

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



EFFBF8



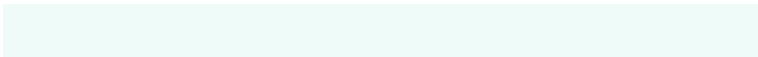
FBEFF2

# 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.



FFF6F4



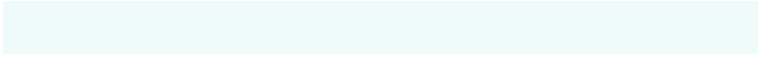
EFFBF8



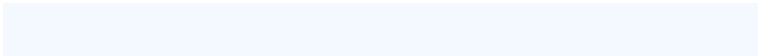
FEF6FD

# Square

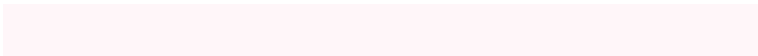
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



EFFBF8



F4F9FF



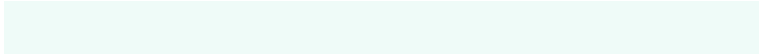
FFF6F9



FCF8F0

# Rectangle

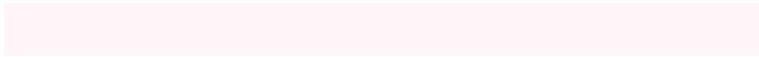
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



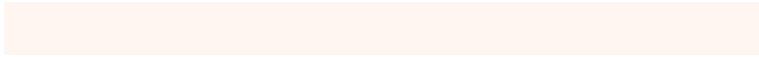
EFFBF8



EFFAFF



FFF6F9

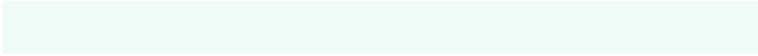


FFF6F2



# Sweetspot

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



EFFBF8



FCFFFE



F2FBEF



7E807F



000000

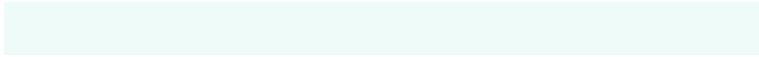


808080



# Same Dimension

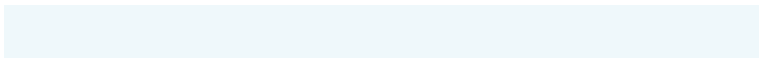
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



EFFBF8



F0FFFB



EFF8FB



747D7B



00BD8E

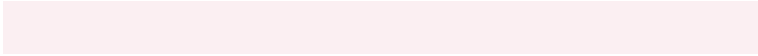


003D2E



# Inverse Universe

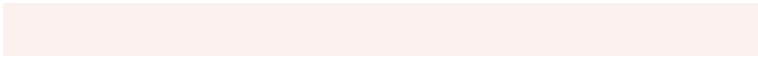
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FBEFF2



FFF0F4



FBF2EF



7D7476



BD002F

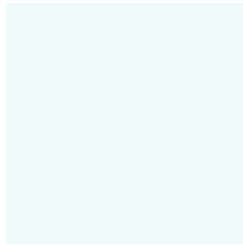


3D000F



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color #EFFBF8 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

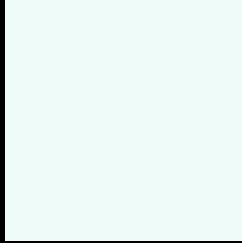
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 #EFFBF8 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

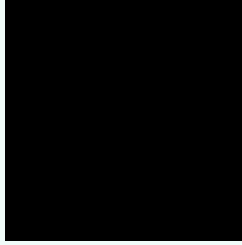
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

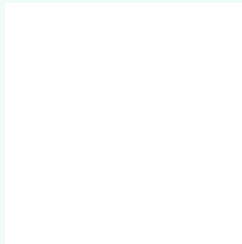
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex EFFBF8 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color EFFBF8.

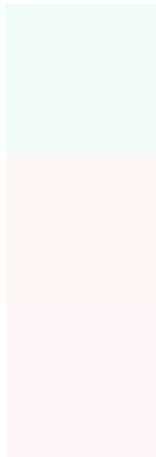


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color EFFBF8.

# 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**  
EFFBF8

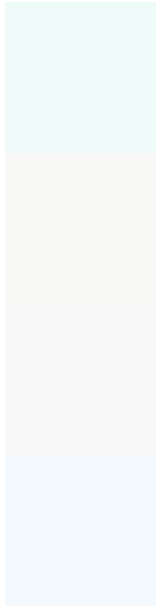
**Protanopia**  
FDF7F6

**Deuteranopia**  
FFF6F9



**Tritanopia**  
F6F8FF

# Trichromacy



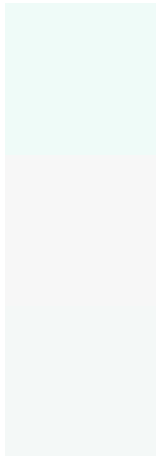
**Original Color**  
EFFBF8

**Protanomaly**  
F8F8F7

**Deuteranomaly**  
F9F8F9

**Tritanomaly**  
F3F9FC

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
EFFBF8

**Achromatopsia**  
F7F7F7

**Achromatomaly**  
F4F8F7

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex EFFFBF8 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 #EFFFBF8 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#EFFFBF8  
}
```

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 #EFFBF8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #EFFBF8 }
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex EFFBF8 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 #EFFBF8 }
}
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#EFFBF8 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #EFFBF8 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #EFFBF8; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #EFFBF8; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #EFFBF8 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex EFFF8 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#EFFF8 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#EFFF8 }
```

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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