

# Converting Colors

Hex(F0DEFF)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F0DEFF) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F0DEFF)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                      |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex         | F0DEFF                     |
| RGB         | 240, 222, 255              |
| RGB Percent | 94%, 87%, 100%             |
| CMY         | 0.0588, 0.1294, 0.0000     |
| CMYK        | 0.06, 0.13, 0.00, 0.00     |
| HSL         | 273°, 100%, 94%            |
| HSV         | 273°, 13%, 100%            |
| XYZ         | 80.1065, 77.9878, 105.4388 |
| YIQ         | 231.1440, 0.1350, 14.0790  |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

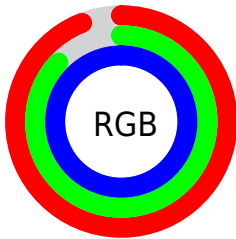
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>  |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <a href="#">RYB</a>                 | <a href="#">240, 222, 255</a>                                 |
| Decimal                             | <a href="#">15785727</a>                                      |
| CIELab                              | <a href="#">90.77, 12.06, -13.77</a>                          |
| CIElCh                              | <a href="#">91, 18.308, 311.203</a>                           |
| Yxy                                 | <a href="#">77.9878, 0.3040, 0.2959</a>                       |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | <a href="#">4293975807</a><br>( <a href="#">0xFFFF0DEFF</a> ) |
| YUV                                 | <a href="#">231.1440, 11.7610, 7.7667</a>                     |
| Hunter-Lab                          | <a href="#">88.3107, 7.3732, -8.9720</a>                      |

# Details

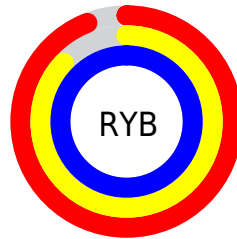
The Hex color **F0DEFF** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **EDFFDE**, and the grayscale version is **E7E7E7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B8A7C6** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **E4C5FF**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FCF8FF**.

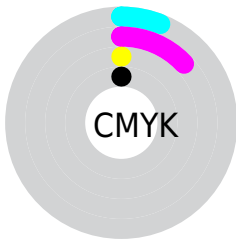
# Distribution



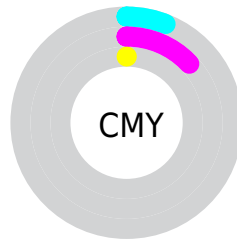
- Red (94%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F0DEFF 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 F0DEFF by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F0DEFF

FFFFFF

 F0DEFF


 D4C2E2

 B8A7C6

 9D8CAB

 837390

 695A77

 51435E

 3A2D46

 241830

 11001B

 F0DEFF

 F0DEFF

 E4C5FF

 FCF8FF

 D9ABFF

FFFFFF

 CD92FF

 C278FF

 B65FFF

 AA45FF

 9F2CFF

 9312FF

 8B00FF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



DAE4FF



F0DEFF



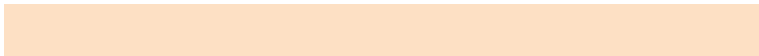
FFDAF0

# Triad

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



F0DEFF



FDE0C4



B9EFEB

# Complementary

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



F0DEFF



EDFFDE

# 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.



C5EED9



F0DEFF



ECE5C2

# Square

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



F0DEFF



FFDBCE



D8EBCA



B8EDFB

# Rectangle

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



F0DEFF



FFD9E4



D8EBCA



BCEFE5



# Sweetspot

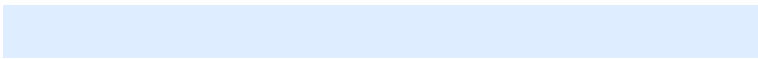
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



F0DEFF



FAF5FF



DEEDFF



7D7980



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



F0DEFF



ECD6FF



FFDEFE



7A7380



6800BF



230040



# Inverse Universe

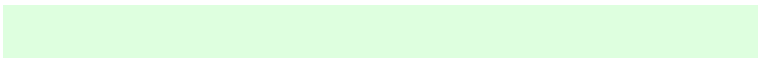
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



FFDEED



FFD6E9



DEFFDF



807379



BF0057

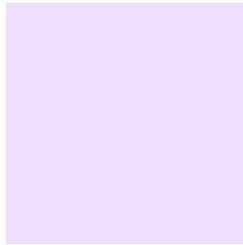


40001D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F0DEFF looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

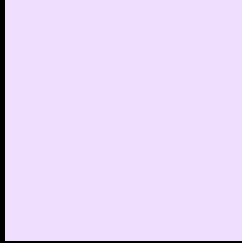
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F0DEFF looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

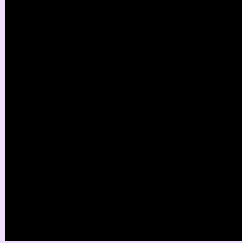
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

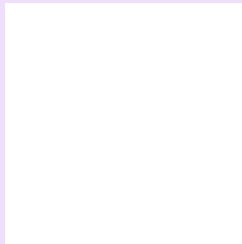
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F0DEFF Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F0DEFF.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F0DEFF.

# 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**  
EEE0F2

# Trichromacy



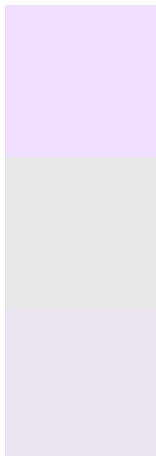
**Original Color**  
F0DEFF

**Protanomaly**  
E6E1FF

**Deuteranomaly**  
EFDFFF

**Tritanomaly**  
EFDFF7

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F0DEFF

**Achromatopsia**  
E7E7E7

**Achromatomaly**  
EAE4F0

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F0DEFF 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 #F0DEFF looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F0DEFF  
}
```

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 #F0DEFF colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F0DEFF
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F0DEFF is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

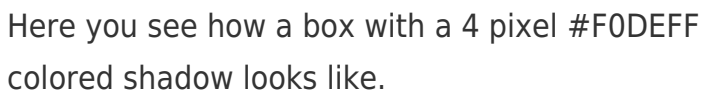
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid
#F0DEFF }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F0DEFF }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `#F0DEFF` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F0DEFF; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F0DEFF; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F0DEFF }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F0DEFF is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F0DEFF }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F0DEFF }
```

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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