

# Converting Colors

Hex(F0E5E0)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F0E5E0) contains.

<b>Hex(F0E5E0)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(F0E5E0)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0E5E0
RGB	240, 229, 224
RGB Percent	94%, 90%, 88%
CMY	0.0588, 0.1020, 0.1216
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.07, 0.06
HSL	19°, 35%, 91%
HSV	19°, 7%, 94%
XYZ	77.4090, 79.9457, 81.8722
YIQ	231.7190, 8.1610, 0.7770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

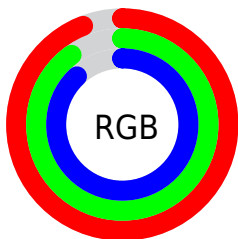
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	240, 231, 224
Decimal	15787488
CIE Lab	91.66, 2.88, 3.75
CIE LCh	92, 4.731, 52.514
Yxy	79.9457, 0.3236, 0.3342
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293977568 (0xFFFF0E5E0)
YUV	231.7190, -3.8055, 7.2624
Hunter-Lab	89.4124, -1.9347, 8.2986

# Details

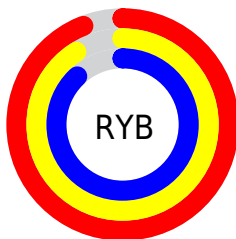
The Hex color **F0E5E0** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **E0EBF0**, and the grayscale version is **E8E8E8**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B8AEA9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F0D4C8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F0F5F8**.

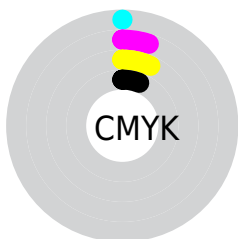
# Distribution



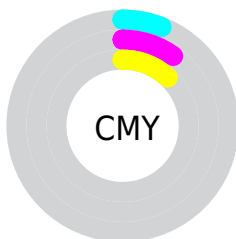
- Red (94%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F0E5E0 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 F0E5E0 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F0E5E0

FFFFFF

 F0E5E0

 D4C9C4

 B8AEA9

 9D938E

 837975

 6A605C

 524945

 3A322E

 251D1A

 100400

 F0E5E0

 F0E5E0

 F0D4C8

 F0F5F8

 F0C4B0

 F0FFFF

 F0B498

 F0A380

 F09368

 F08250

 F07238

 F06120

 F05108

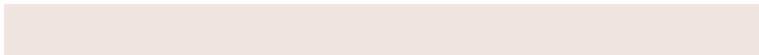
# Harmonies

## Analogous

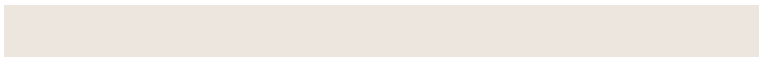
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F1E4E4



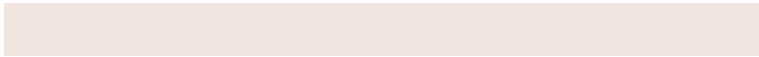
F0E5E0



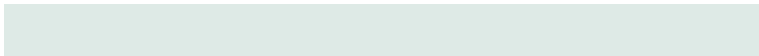
ECE6DE

# Triad

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



F0E5E0



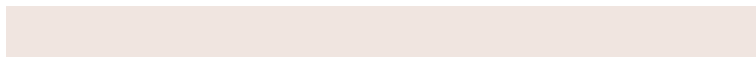
DEEAE6



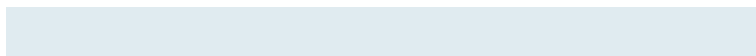
E7E6EF

# Complementary

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



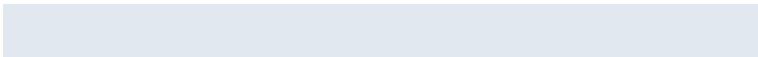
F0E5E0



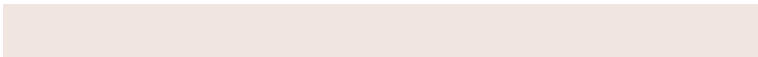
E0EBF0

# Split Complementary

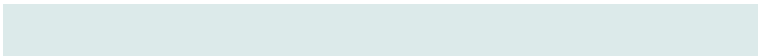
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



E1E8F0



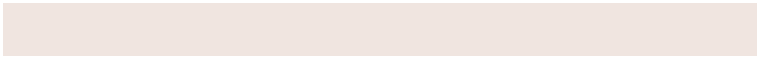
F0E5E0



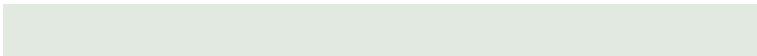
DCEAEA

# Square

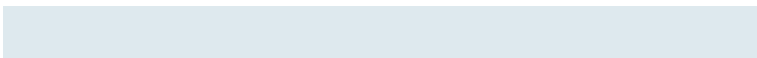
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



F0E5E0



E2E9E1



DEE9EE



ECE5ED

# Rectangle

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



F0E5E0



E9E7DE



DEE9EE



E5E7F0



# Sweetspot

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



F0E5E0



FFBFBA



F0E0EB



807E7D



000000



808080

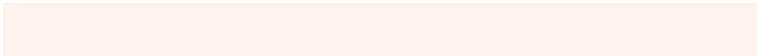


# Same Dimension

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



F0E5E0



FFF1EB



F0EDE0



78706C



B83900



381200

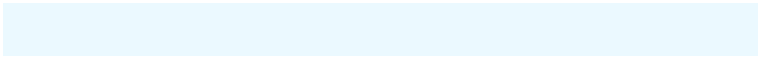


# Inverse Universe

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



E0EBF0



EBF9FF



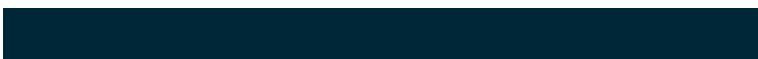
E0E3F0



6C7478



007EB8

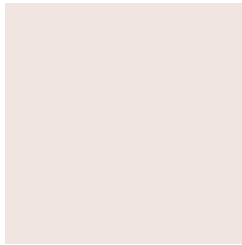


002738



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F0E5E0 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

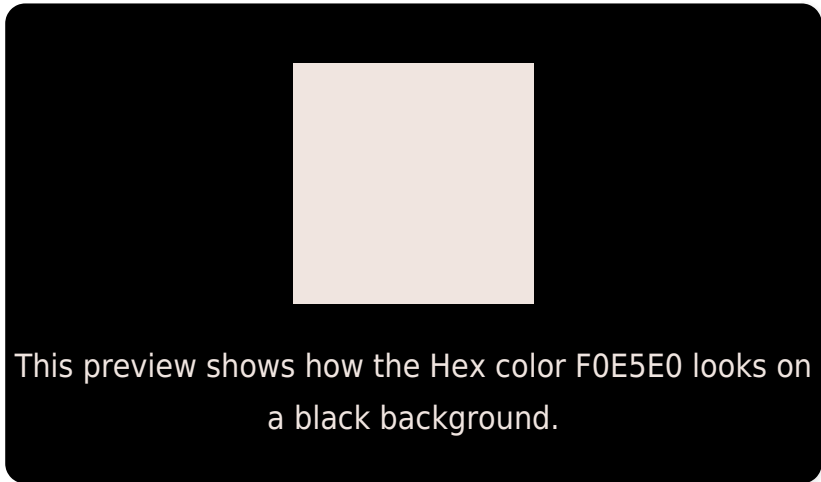
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

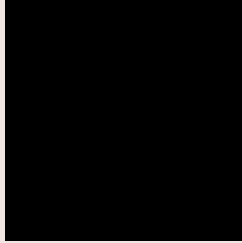
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

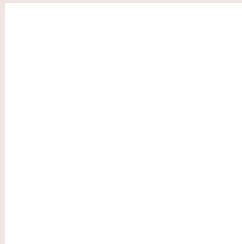
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F0E5E0 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F0E5E0.

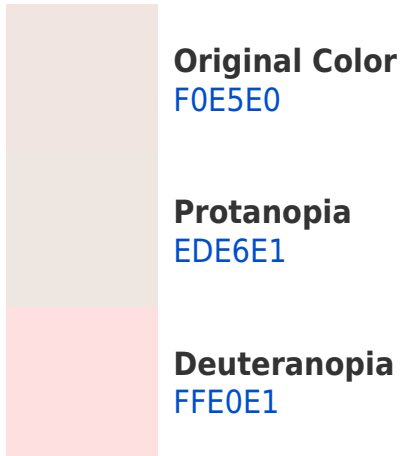


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F0E5E0.

# 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](#).

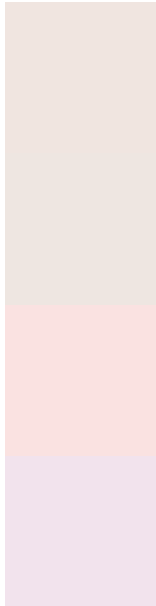
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
F3E2F4

# Trichromacy



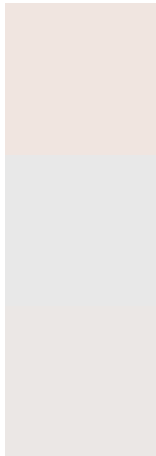
**Original Color**  
F0E5E0

**Protanomaly**  
EEE6E1

**Deuteranomaly**  
FAE2E1

**Tritanomaly**  
F2E3ED

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F0E5E0

**Achromatopsia**  
E8E8E8

**Achromatomaly**  
EBE7E5

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F0E5E0 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 #F0E5E0 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F0E5E0  
}
```

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 #F0E5E0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F0E5E0
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F0E5E0 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
#F0E5E0 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F0E5E0 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F0E5E0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F0E5E0; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F0E5E0; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F0E5E0 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F0E5E0 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F0E5E0 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F0E5E0 }
```

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