

# Converting Colors

Hex(F0F1D0)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F0F1D0) contains.

|  |    |
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# **Color**

**Hex(F0F1D0)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                      |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex         | F0F1D0                     |
| RGB         | 240, 241, 208              |
| RGB Percent | 94%, 95%, 82%              |
| CMY         | 0.0588, 0.0549, 0.1843     |
| CMYK        | 0.00, 0.00, 0.14, 0.05     |
| HSL         | 62°, 54%, 88%              |
| HSV         | 62°, 14%, 95%              |
| XYZ         | 78.7756, 85.9899, 72.1203  |
| YIQ         | 236.9390, 9.9970, -10.4750 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

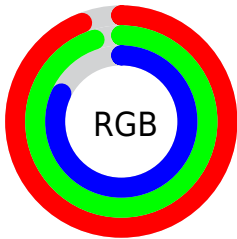
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                  |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>               | 208, 241, 209                 |
| Decimal                             | 15790544                      |
| CIE <sub>Lab</sub>                  | 94.31, -5.80, 15.85           |
| CIE <sub>LCh</sub>                  | 94, 16.875, 110.106           |
| Yxy                                 | 85.9899, 0.3325,<br>0.3630    |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4293980624<br>(0xFFFF0F1D0)   |
| YUV                                 | 236.9390, -14.2669,<br>2.6845 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 92.7308, -10.6414,<br>18.7994 |

# Details

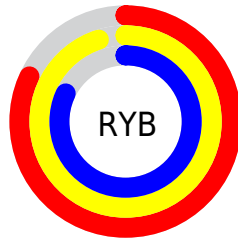
The Hex color **F0F1D0** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **D1D0F1**, and the grayscale version is **EDEDED**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B8B99A** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **EFF1B8**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F1F1E8**.

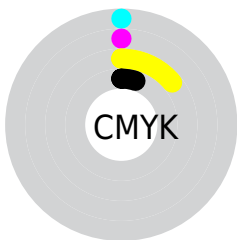
# Distribution



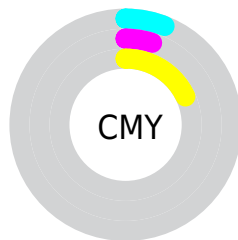
- Red (94%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F0F1D0 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 F0F1D0 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F0F1D0

FFFFFF

 F0F1D0


 D4D5B4

 B8B99A

 9D9E80

 838466

 696B4E

 515337

 3A3C22

 24260C

 091200

 F0F1D0

 F0F1D0

 EFF1B8

 F1F1E8

 EFF1A0

 F1F1FF

 EEF188

 F2F1FF

 EDF170

 F3F1FF

 ECF158

 F4F1FF

 ECF13F

 F5F1FF

 EBF127

 F6F1FF

 EAF10F

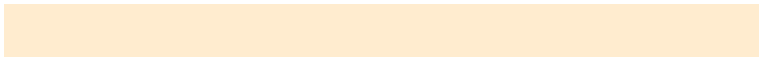
 F7F1FF

 EAF100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

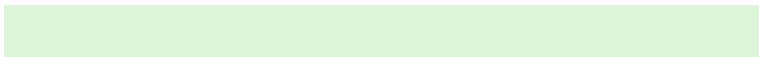
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FFECCF



F0F1D0



DDF5D9

# Triad

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



F0F1D0



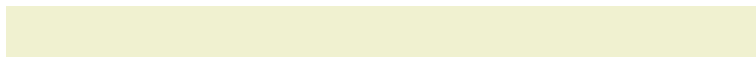
C9F6FF



FFE4F5

# Complementary

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



F0F1D0



D1D0F1

# Split Complementary

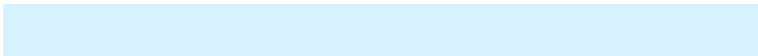
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



FFE7FF



F0F1D0



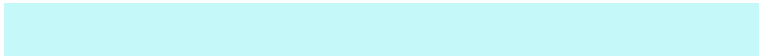
D7F2FF

# Square

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



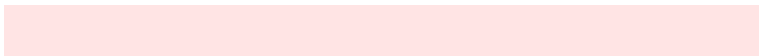
F0F1D0



C5F8F9



EBECFF



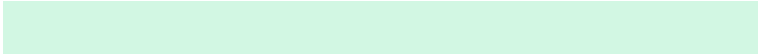
FFE4E4

# Rectangle

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



F0F1D0



D2F7E3



EBECFF



FFE5FA



# Sweetspot

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



F0F1D0



FFFFF5



F1D1D0



7F8079



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

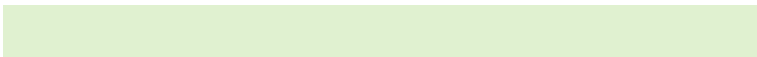
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



F0F1D0



FEFFD6



E0F1D0



77786C



B2B800



363800



# Inverse Universe

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



D1D0F1



D7D6FF



E1D0F1



6C6C78



0600B8

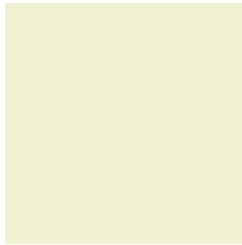


020038



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F0F1D0 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

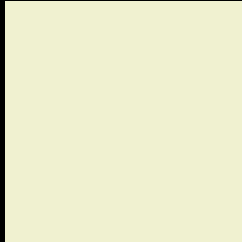
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F0F1D0 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

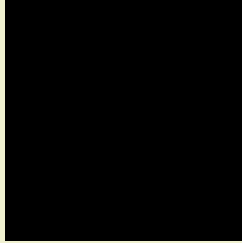
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

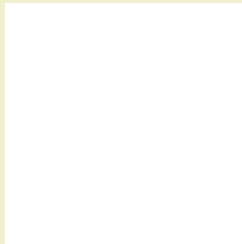
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F0F1D0 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F0F1D0.

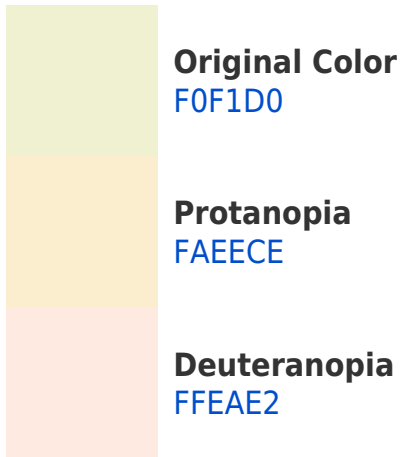


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F0F1D0.

# 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](#).

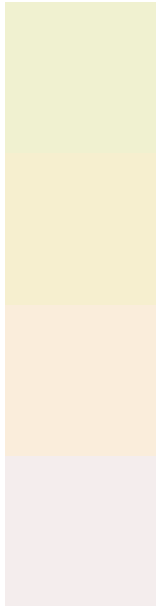
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
F6EBFD

# Trichromacy



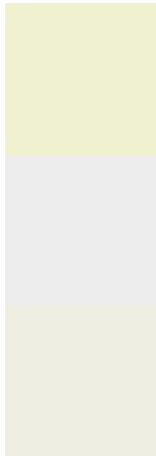
**Original Color**  
F0F1D0

**Protanomaly**  
F6EFCF

**Deuteranomaly**  
FAEDDB

**Tritanomaly**  
F4EDED

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F0F1D0

**Achromatopsia**  
EDED

**Achromatomaly**  
EEEE2

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F0F1D0 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 #F0F1D0 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F0F1D0  
}
```

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 #F0F1D0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F0F1D0
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F0F1D0 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
#F0F1D0 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F0F1D0 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F0F1D0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F0F1D0; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F0F1D0; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F0F1D0 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F0F1D0 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F0F1D0 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F0F1D0 }
```

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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