

# Converting Colors

Hex(F7F0EC)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F7F0EC) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F7F0EC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                     |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Hex         | F7F0EC                    |
| RGB         | 247, 240, 236             |
| RGB Percent | 97%, 94%, 93%             |
| CMY         | 0.0314, 0.0588, 0.0745    |
| CMYK        | 0.00, 0.03, 0.04, 0.03    |
| HSL         | 22°, 41%, 95%             |
| HSV         | 22°, 4%, 97%              |
| XYZ         | 84.6582, 88.1505, 91.9097 |
| YIQ         | 241.6370, 5.4560, 0.2400  |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

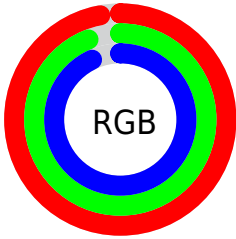
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>               | 247, 242, 236                |
| Decimal                             | 16249068                     |
| CIE Lab                             | 95.22, 1.66, 2.75            |
| CIE LCh                             | 95, 3.213, 58.876            |
| Yxy                                 | 88.1505, 0.3198,<br>0.3330   |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4294439148<br>(0xFFFF7F0EC)  |
| YUV                                 | 241.6370, -2.7790,<br>4.7034 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 93.8885, -3.3534,<br>7.6815  |

# Details

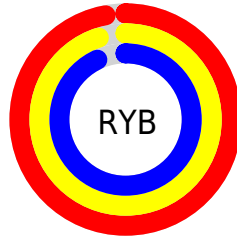
The Hex color **F7F0EC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **ECF3F7**, and the grayscale version is **F2F2F2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BFB8B4** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F7E0D3**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F7FFFF**.

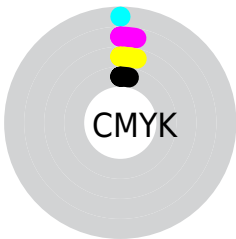
# Distribution



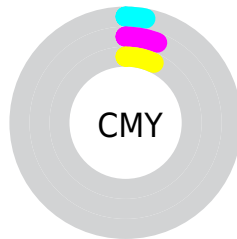
- Red (97%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F7F0EC 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 F7F0EC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F7F0EC

FFFFFF

 F7F0EC

 DAD4D0

 BFB8B4

 A49D99

 898380

 706A67

 57524F

 403B38

 2A2522

 16100C

 F7F0EC

 F7F0EC

 F7E0D3

 F7FFFF

 F7D1BB

 F7C1A2

 F7B189

 F7A171

 F79258

 F7823F

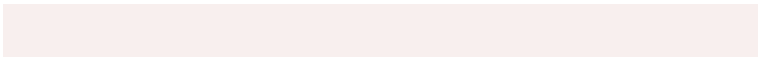
 F77226

 F7630E

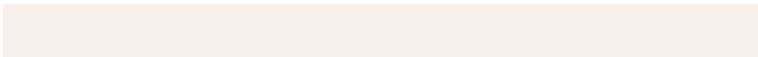
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



F8EFEE



F7F0EC



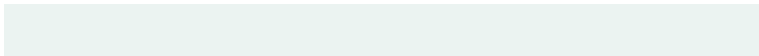
F4F1EB

# Triad

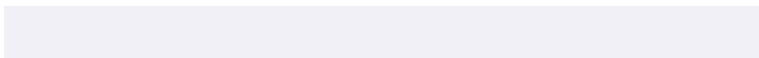
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



F7F0EC



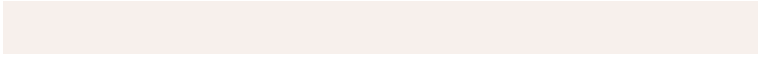
EBF3F1



F2F0F7

# Complementary

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



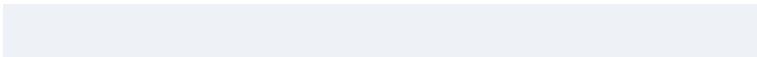
F7F0EC



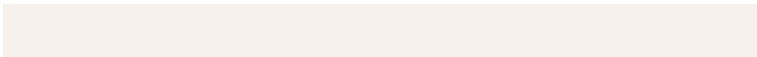
ECF3F7

# 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.



EEF2F7



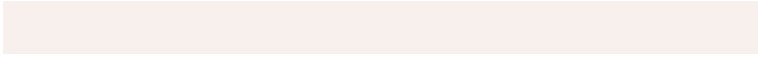
F7F0EC



EAF3F4

# Square

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



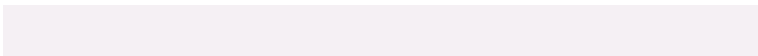
F7F0EC



EDF3EE



EBF2F6



F5F0F4

# Rectangle

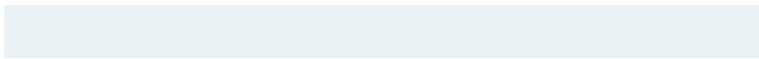
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



F7F0EC



F2F2EB



EBF2F6

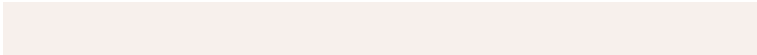


F1F1F7



# Sweetspot

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



F7F0EC



FFFDFC



F7ECF3



807F7E



000000



808080

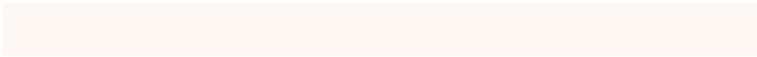


# Same Dimension

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



F7F0EC



FFF7F2



F7F5EC



7A7673



BA4400

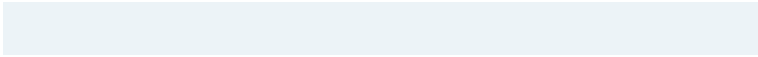


3B1500

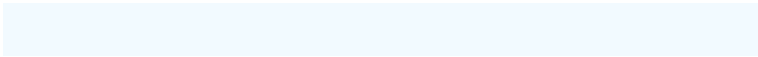


# Inverse Universe

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



ECF3F7



F2FAFF



ECEEF7



73787A



0076BA

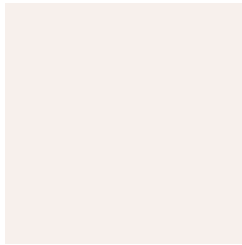


00253B



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F7F0EC looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

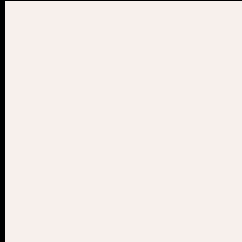
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F7F0EC looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

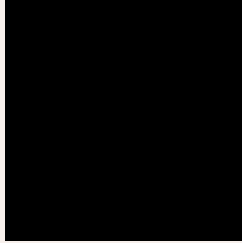
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

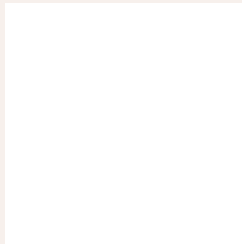
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex F7F0EC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F7F0EC.

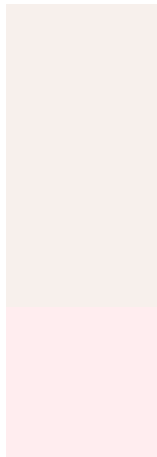


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F7F0EC.

# 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**  
F7F0EC

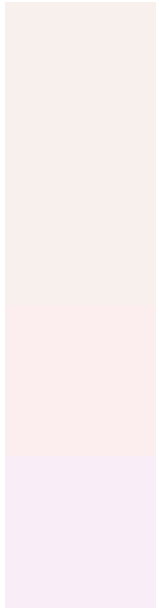
**Protanopia**  
F7F0EC

**Deuteranopia**  
FFEDEF



**Tritanopia**  
FAEDFF

# Trichromacy



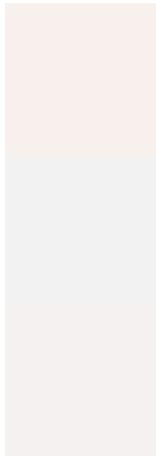
**Original Color**  
F7F0EC

**Protanomaly**  
F7F0EC

**Deuteranomaly**  
FCEEEE

**Tritanomaly**  
F9EEF8

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F7F0EC

**Achromatopsia**  
F2F2F2

**Achromatomaly**  
F4F1F0

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F7F0EC 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 #F7F0EC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F7F0EC  
}
```

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 #F7F0EC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F7F0EC
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F7F0EC 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
#F7F0EC }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F7F0EC }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F7F0EC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F7F0EC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F7F0EC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F7F0EC }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F7F0EC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F7F0EC }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F7F0EC }
```

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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