

# Converting Colors

Hex(FDF0F0)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FDF0F0) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FDF0F0)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDF0F0
RGB	253, 240, 240
RGB Percent	99%, 94%, 94%
CMY	0.0078, 0.0588, 0.0588
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.05, 0.01
HSL	0°, 76%, 97%
HSV	0°, 5%, 99%
XYZ	87.3963, 89.4941, 95.1059
YIQ	243.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

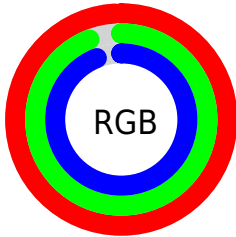
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	253, 240, 240
Decimal	16642288
CIE Lab	95.79, 4.37, 1.55
CIE LCh	96, 4.637, 19.580
Yxy	89.4941, 0.3213, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294832368 (0xFFFD0F0)
YUV	243.8870, -1.9163, 7.9921
Hunter-Lab	94.6013, -0.6473, 6.6147

# Details

The Hex color **FDF0F0** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F0FDFD**, and the grayscale version is **F4F4F4**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C4B8B8** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FDD7D7**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FDFFFF**.

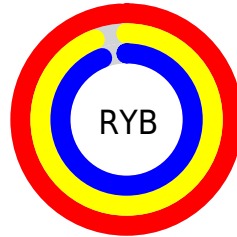
# Distribution



Red (99%)

Green (94%)

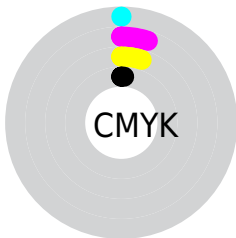
Blue (94%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (94%)

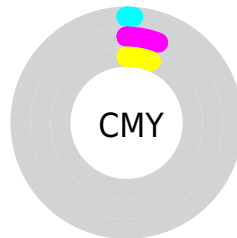


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FDF0F0 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 FDF0F0 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FDF0F0

FFFFFF

 FDF0F0

 E0D4D4

 C4B8B8

 A99D9D

 8F8383

 756A6A

 5C5252

 453B3B

 2E2525

 1A1010

 FDF0F0

 FDF0F0

 FDD7D7

FDF0F0

 FDBDBD

 FDA4A4

 FD8B8B

 FD7272

 FD5858

 FD3F3F

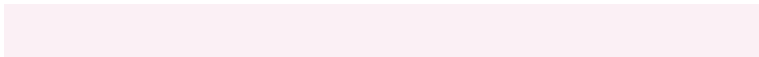
 FD2626

 FD0C0C

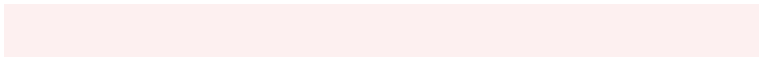
# Harmonies

## Analogous

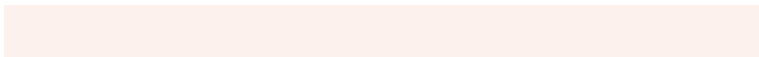
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



FBF0F5



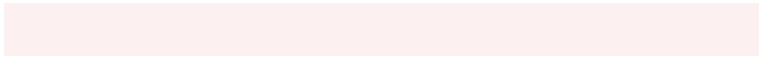
FDF0F0



FCF1EC

# Triad

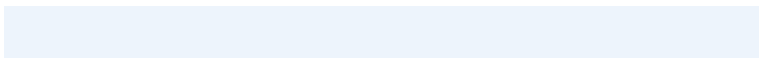
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



FDF0F0



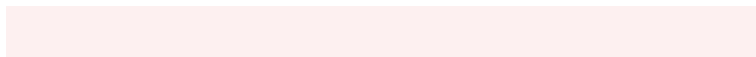
EEF5ED



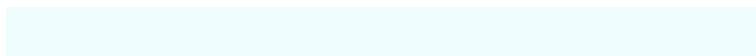
EDF4FC

# Complementary

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



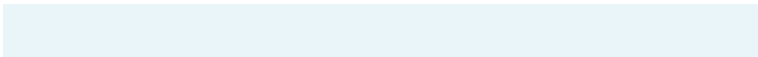
FDF0F0



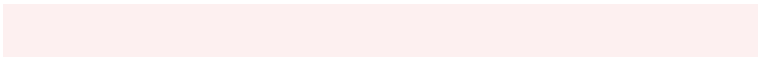
F0FDFD

# Split Complementary

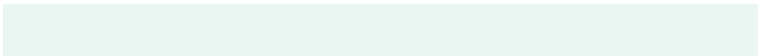
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



E9F5F9



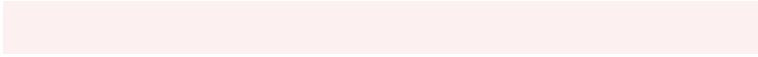
FD0F00



EAF6F1

# Square

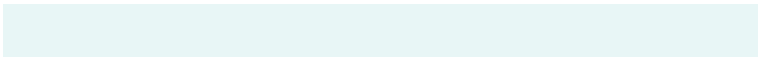
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FDF0F0



F4F3EA



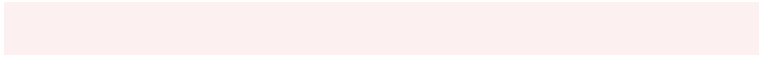
E8F6F6



F2F2FB

# Rectangle

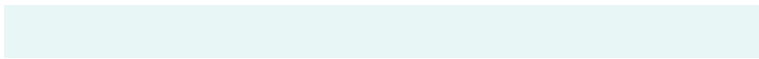
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



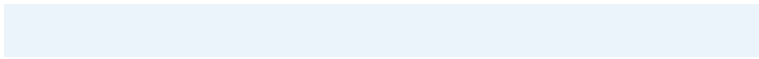
FDF0F0



FAF2EB



E8F6F6

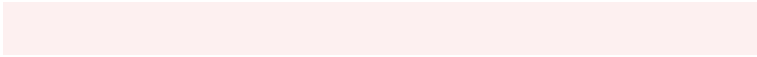


EBF4FB



# Sweetspot

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



FDF0F0



FFFAFA



FDF0FD



807D7D



000000

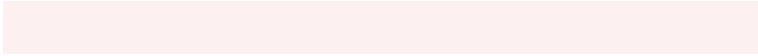


808080

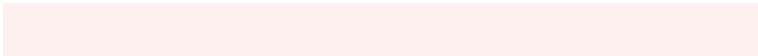


# Same Dimension

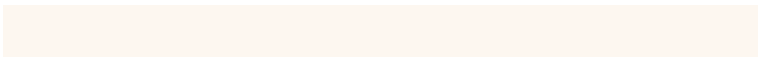
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



FDF0F0



FFF0F0



FDF7F0



807777



BF0000

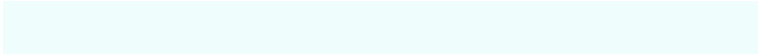


400000

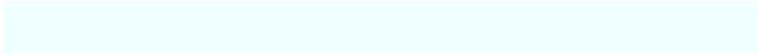


# Inverse Universe

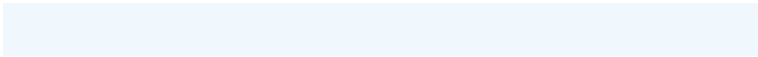
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



F0DFD



F0FFF



F0F7FD



778080



00BFBF

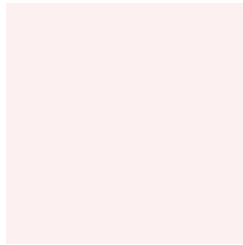


004040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FDF0F0 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

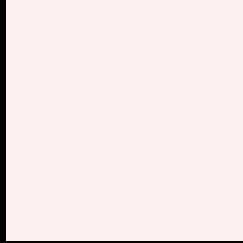
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FDF0F0 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

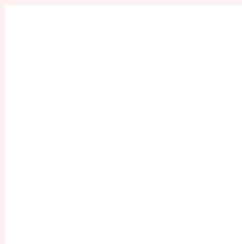
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex FDF0F0 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FDF0F0.

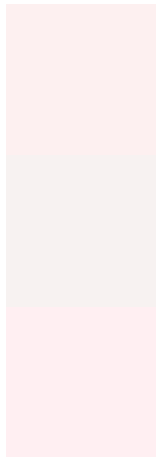


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FDF0F0.

# 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**  
FDF0F0

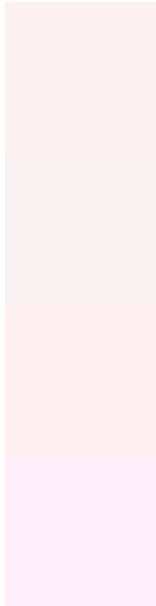
**Protanopia**  
F7F2F1

**Deuteranopia**  
FFEFF2



**Tritanopia**  
FEEEFF

# Trichromacy



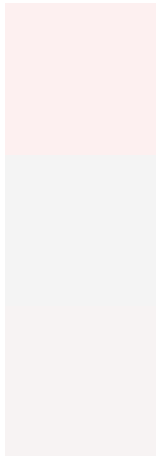
**Original Color**  
FDF0F0

**Protanomaly**  
F9F1F1

**Deuteranomaly**  
FEEFF1

**Tritanomaly**  
FEEFFA

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FDF0F0

**Achromatopsia**  
F4F4F4

**Achromatomaly**  
F7F3F3

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FDF0F0 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 #FDF0F0 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FDF0F0  
}
```

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 #FDF0F0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FDF0F0
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FDF0F0 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
#FDF0F0 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FDF0F0 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FDF0F0 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDF0F0; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FDF0F0; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FDF0F0 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FDF0F0 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FDF0F0 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FDF0F0 }
```

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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