

# Converting Colors

Hex(FFF0DC)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(FFF0DC) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(FFF0DC)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                      |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex         | FFF0DC                     |
| RGB         | 255, 240, 220              |
| RGB Percent | 100%, 94%, 86%             |
| CMY         | 0.0000, 0.0588, 0.1373     |
| CMYK        | 0.00, 0.06, 0.14, 0.00     |
| HSL         | 34°, 100%, 93%             |
| HSV         | 34°, 14%, 100%             |
| XYZ         | 85.3184, 88.7475, 80.3434  |
| YIQ         | 242.2050, 15.3600, -3.0400 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

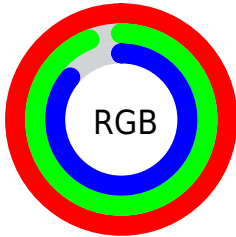
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R <sub>Y</sub> B                    | 246, 255, 220                  |
| Decimal                             | 16773340                       |
| CIE Lab                             | 95.47, 1.83, 11.47             |
| CIE LCh                             | 95, 11.614, 80.943             |
| Yxy                                 | 88.7475, 0.3354,<br>0.3488     |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4294963420<br>(0xFFFFF0DC)     |
| YUV                                 | 242.2050, -10.9471,<br>11.2212 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 94.2059, -3.2003,<br>15.3787   |

# Details

The Hex color **FFF0DC** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **DCEBFF**, and the grayscale version is **F2F2F2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **C6B8A5** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **FFE5C3**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFFBF6**.

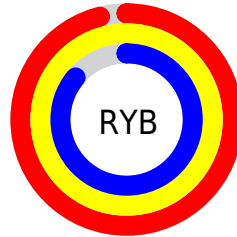
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (94%)

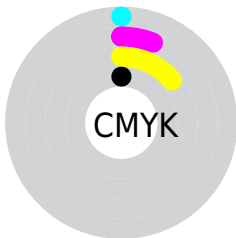
Blue (86%)



Red (96%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (86%)

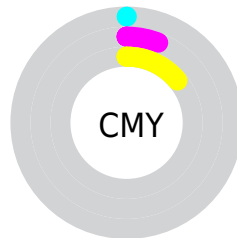


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color FFF0DC 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 FFF0DC by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 FFF0DC

FFFFFF

 FFF0DC

 E2D4C0

 C6B8A5

 AB9D8B

 908371

 766A59

 5D5241

 453B2B

 2F2517

 1B1000

 FFF0DC

 FFF0DC

 FFE5C3

 FFFBF6

 FFDAA9

FFFFFF

 FFCF90

 FFC476

 FFB95D

 FFAE43

 FFA32A

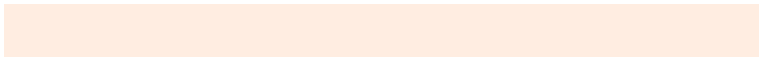
 FF9910

 FF9200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



FFEDE1



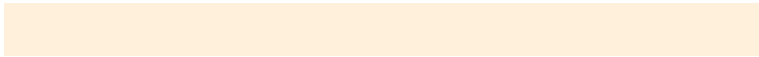
FFF0DC



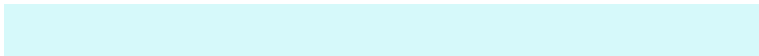
F3F4DD

# Triad

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



FFF0DC



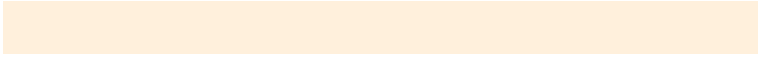
D6F9FA



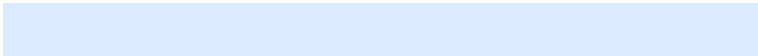
FEEDFF

# Complementary

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



FFF0DC



DCEBFF

# Split Complementary

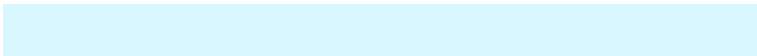
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



F0F0FF



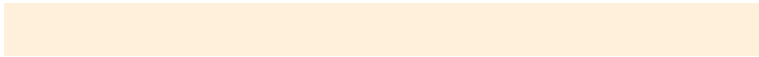
FFF0DC



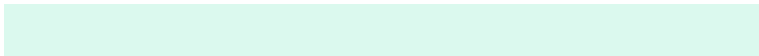
D9F7FF

# Square

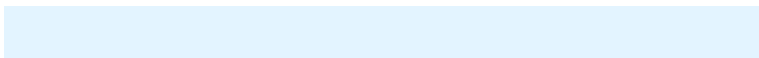
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



FFF0DC



DBF9EE



E3F4FF



FFEBF6

# Rectangle

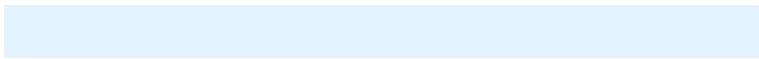
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



FFF0DC



EAF6E1



E3F4FF

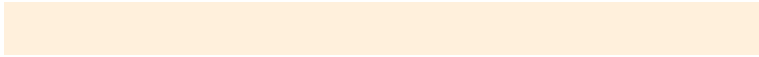


F9EEFF

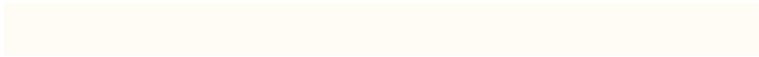


# Sweetspot

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



FFF0DC



FFBF5



FFDCEB



807D79



000000



808080

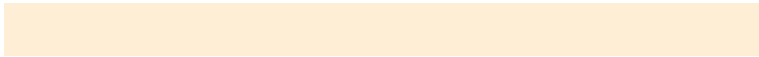


# Same Dimension

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



FFF0DC



FFEED6



FDFFD0



807A73



BF6D00

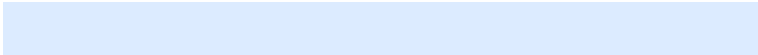


402400

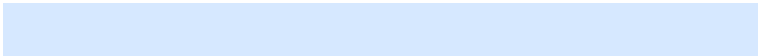


# Inverse Universe

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



DCEBFF



D6E8FF



DEDcff



737880



0052BF

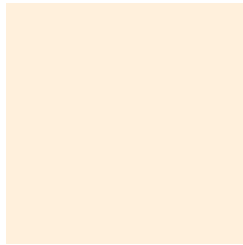


001B40



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color FFF0DC looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

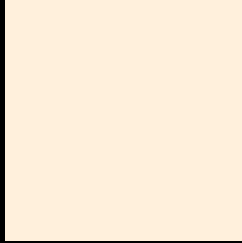
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 FFF0DC looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

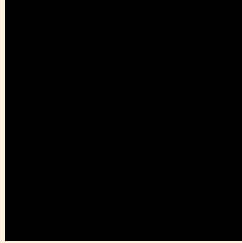
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## Hex FFF0DC Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color FFF0DC.

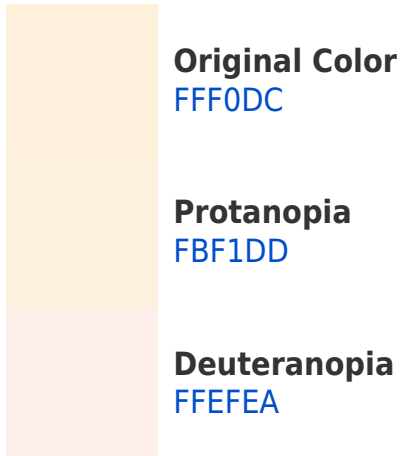


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color FFF0DC.

# 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](#).

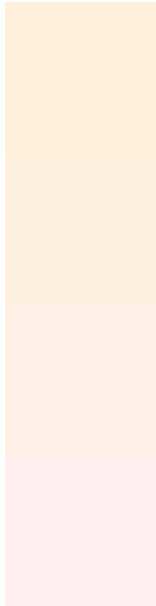
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
FFEDFB

# Trichromacy



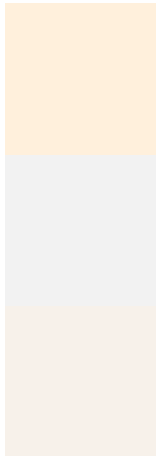
**Original Color**  
FFF0DC

**Protanomaly**  
FCF1DD

**Deuteranomaly**  
FFEFE5

**Tritanomaly**  
FFEEF0

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
FFF0DC

**Achromatopsia**  
F2F2F2

**Achromatomaly**  
F7F1EA

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex FFF0DC 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 #FFF0DC looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#FFF0DC  
}
```

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 #FFF0DC colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #FFF0DC
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex FFF0DC 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
#FFF0DC }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#FFF0DC }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #FFF0DC colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFF0DC; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #FFF0DC; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #FFF0DC }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex FFF0DC is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#FFF0DC }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#FFF0DC }
```

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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