Color Options
Hexidecimal: #00CED1;
RGB: rgb(0,206,209);
RGBA adds alpha channel: rgba(0,206,209,1.0);
Color name: DarkTurquoise

https://color.adobe.com/create/color-wheel/
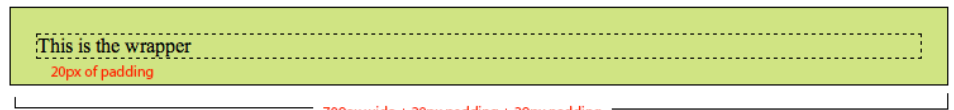https://www.google.com/fonts

Custom Classes
Class styles, which are also sometimes called *custom class styles*, *custom styles,* or *custom classes*, in Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) are for those times when you want to create a special style and then selectively apply it to an unlimited number of elements or objects on a web page.

IN HEAD BETWEEN STYLE TAGS
.wrapper
{

       position: relative;
       margin-left: auto;
       margin-right: auto;
       width: 700px;
       padding: 20px;
       border: 1px solid #000;
       background-color:#D0E483;
}

This is the wrapper
20px of padding

700ox wide + 20px padding + 20px padding

BETWEEN BODY TAGS
<div class="wrapper"> ALL CONTENT TO BE INCLUDED IN WRAPPER</div>

IN HEAD BETWEEN STYLE TAGS
.imgResize
{
       height: auto;
       width: 98%;
}
/*This resizes our banner to 98% width of the wrapper*/

BETWEEN BODY TAGS
<img src="images/banner.jpg" class="imgResize">

IN HEAD BETWEEN STYLE TAGS
.clear
{
       clear: left;
}
/*When you create sections or articles with floats – this will "reset" to width of page.*/

BETWEEN BODY TAGS
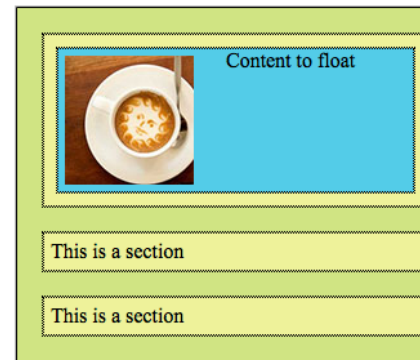<div class="clear"></div>
THEN CLOSE YOUR SECTION OR ARTICLE

.imgFloat
{
        float: left;
        margin-right: 20px;
        padding: 5px;
}

/*If you include this with an image – any content that follows to wrap around the image*/

BETWEEN BODY TAGS
<article> Content to float </article>

IN HEAD BETWEEN STYLE TAGS
hr
{
        height:10px;
        background-image: url(images/bulletBean.png);
        background-color: #53CCE8;
        border: none;
        width: 80%; /*default is 100% - hr always centers*/
}

You can also customize **hr.bean**
<hr class="bean">

Border attributes
http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp
You can add borders to: custom classes, section, header, etc.

LINK ATTRIBUTES - IN HEAD BETWEEN STYLE TAGS

a:link { color: #53CCE8;   text-decoration: none; }
a:visited { text-decoration: none; color: #682602; }
a:hover { text-decoration: underline; color: #BE7321; }
a:active { text-decoration: none; color: #8B9F3B; }

BACKGROUND INFO
You can have background-color in the body, header, section, article, footer, h tags, wrapper or other custom classes, etc.
background-image: url(images/yourImage.png);
background-repeat: repeat-x; or repeat-y; The default tiles over the whole area.
Background-images can be place in body, header section, article, footer, wrapper or other custom classes

HTML5 TAGS
\<header>\</header>

The \<header> element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.
A \<header> element typically contains:

- one or more heading elements (\<h1> - \<h6>)
- logo or icon
- authorship information

\<section>\</section>
The \<section> tag defines sections in a document, such as chapters, headers, footers, or any other sections of the document.

\<article>\</article>
The \<article> tag specifies independent, self-contained content. An article should make sense on its own and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the site.
Potential sources for the \<article> element:

- Forum post
- Blog post
- News story
- Comment

\<footer>\</footer>
The \<footer> tag defines a footer for a document or section.
A \<footer> element should contain information about its containing element. A \<footer> element typically contains:

- authorship information
- copyright information
- contact information
- sitemap
- back to top links
- related documents

You can have several \<footer> elements in one document.

\<aside>\</aside>
The \<aside> tag defines some content aside from the content it is placed in.
The aside content should be related to the surrounding content. The \<aside> content could be placed as a sidebar in an article.