

Overlapping Elements

When elements are positioned, they can overlap other elements.

The `z-index` property specifies the stack order of an element (which element should be placed in front of, or behind, the others).

An element can have a positive or negative stack order:

This is a heading



Because the image has a `z-index` of `-1`, it will be placed behind the text.

Example

```
img {  
  position: absolute;  
  left: 0px;  
  top: 0px;  
  z-index: -1;  
}
```

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An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.

Note: If two positioned elements overlap without a `z-index` specified, the element positioned last in the HTML code will be shown on top.