

# CSS box-shadow Property

[Reference](#)

## Example

Add shadows to different <div> elements:

```
#example1 {  
  box-shadow: 5px 10px;  
}  
  
#example2 {  
  box-shadow: 5px 10px #888888;  
}
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The `box-shadow` property attaches one or more shadows to an element.

[Show demo >](#)

<b>Default value:</b>	none
-----------------------	------



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**Version:** CSS3**JavaScript syntax:** `object.style.boxShadow="10px 20px 30px blue"`

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## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by `-webkit-` or `-moz-` specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

Property					
box-shadow	10.0 4.0 -webkit-	9.0	4.0 3.5 -moz-	5.1 3.1 -webkit-	10.5

## CSS Syntax

```
box-shadow: none|h-offset v-offset blur spread color  
|inset|initial|inherit;
```

**Note:** To attach more than one shadow to an element, add a comma-separated list of shadows (see "Try it Yourself" example below).

## Property Values

Value	Description	Demo
none	Default value. No shadow is displayed	<a href="#">Demo &gt;</a>
<i>h-offset</i>	Required. The horizontal offset of the shadow. A positive value puts the shadow on the right side of the box, a negative value puts the shadow on the left side of the box	<a href="#">Demo &gt;</a>



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*blur*

Optional. The blur radius. The higher the number, the more blurred the shadow will be

Demo &gt;

*spread*

Optional. The spread radius. A positive value increases the size of the shadow, a negative value decreases the size of the shadow

Demo &gt;

*color*

Optional. The color of the shadow. The default value is the text color. Look at [CSS Color Values](#) for a complete list of possible color values.

Demo &gt;

**Note:** In Safari (on PC) the color parameter is required. If you do not specify the color, the shadow is not displayed at all.

*inset*

Optional. Changes the shadow from an outer shadow (outset) to an inner shadow

Demo &gt;

*initial*

Sets this property to its default value. [Read about \*initial\*](#)

*inherit*

Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about \*inherit\*](#)

**Tip:** [Read more about allowed values \(CSS length units\)](#).

## More Examples

### Example

Add a blur effect to the shadow:

```
#example1 {  
  box-shadow: 10px 10px 8px #888888;  
}
```

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```
#example1 {  
  box-shadow: 10px 10px 8px 10px #888888;  
}
```

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## Example

Define multiple shadows:

```
#example1 {  
  box-shadow: 5px 5px blue, 10px 10px red, 15px 15px green;  
}
```

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## Example

Add the inset keyword:

```
#example1 {  
  box-shadow: 5px 10px inset;  
}
```

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## Example

Images thrown on the table. This example demonstrates how to create "polaroid" pictures and rotate the pictures:



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```
border: 1px solid #d3d3d3;  
background-color: white;  
box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #aaaaaa;  
}
```

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