

Converting Colors

Hex(D1F1F1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(D1F1F1) contains.

Hex(D1F1F1)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

Hex(D1F1F1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1F1F1
RGB	209, 241, 241
RGB Percent	82%, 95%, 95%
CMY	0.1804, 0.0549, 0.0549
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	180°, 53%, 88%
HSV	180°, 13%, 95%
XYZ	73.6270, 82.8168, 95.3238
YIQ	231.4320, -19.0720, -6.7840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

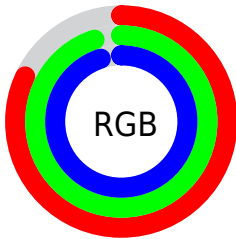
Format	Color
R_{YB}	209, 225, 241
Decimal	13758961
CIE _{Lab}	92.93, -10.34, -3.51
CIE _{LCh}	93, 10.922, 198.745
Yxy	82.8168, 0.2924, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291949041 (0xFFD1F1F1)
YUV	231.4320, 4.7170, -19.6729
Hunter-Lab	91.0037, -14.8403, 1.5980

Details

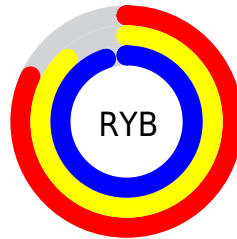
The Hex color **D1F1F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F1D1D1**, and the grayscale version is **E7E7E7**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **9AB9B9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **B9F1F1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **E9F1F1**.

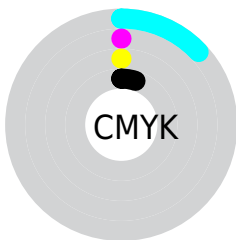
Distribution



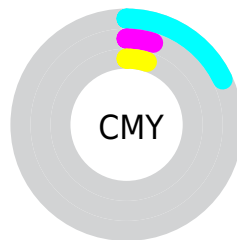
- Red (82%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color D1F1F1 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 D1F1F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 D1F1F1

FFFFFF

 D1F1F1

 B5D5D5

 9AB9B9

 809E9E

 678484

 4E6B6B

 365253

 203B3C

 092626

 001111

 D1F1F1

 D1F1F1

 B9F1F1

 E9F1F1

 A1F1F1

 FFF1F1

 89F1F1

 71F1F1

 59F1F1

 40F1F1

 28F1F1

 10F1F1

 00F1F1

Harmonies

Analogous

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



D6F1E6



D1F1F1



D3F0FA

Triad

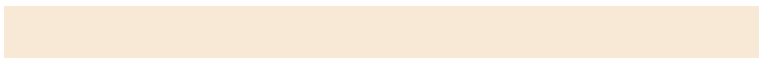
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



D1F1F1



F5E6F9



F8E9D6

Complementary

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



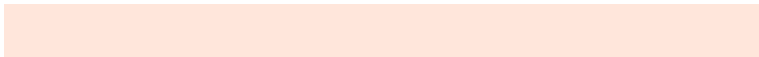
D1F1F1



F1D1D1

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.



FFE6DB



D1F1F1



FEE4EF

Square

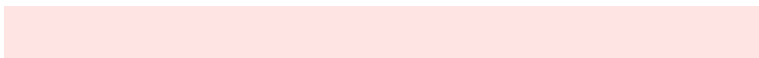
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



D1F1F1



E8E9FE



FFE4E4



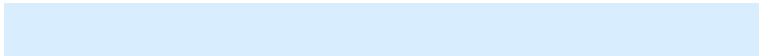
ECECD7

Rectangle

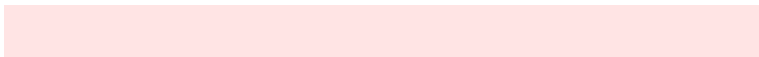
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



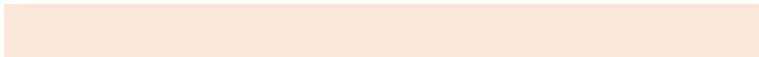
D1F1F1



D8EEFE



FFE4E4



FBE7D7

Sweetspot

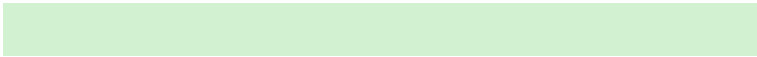
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



D1F1F1



F5FFFF



D1F1D1



798080



000000



808080

Same Dimension

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



D1F1F1



D6FFFF



D1E1F1



6C7878



00B8B8



003838

Inverse Universe

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



F1D1F1



FFD6FF



F1E1D1



786C78



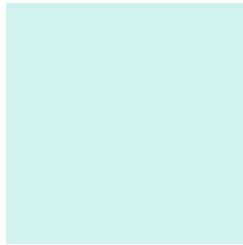
B800B8



380038

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color D1F1F1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

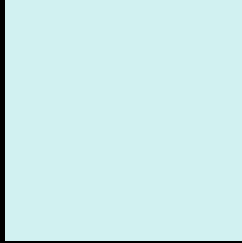
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 D1F1F1 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

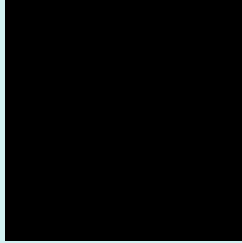
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

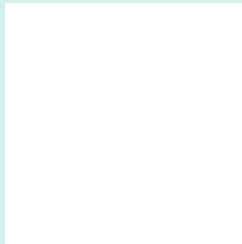
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex D1F1F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color D1F1F1.

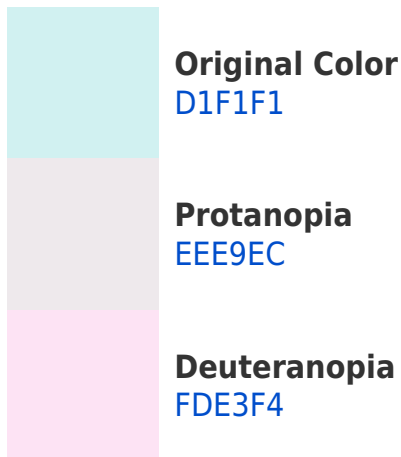


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color D1F1F1.

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](#).

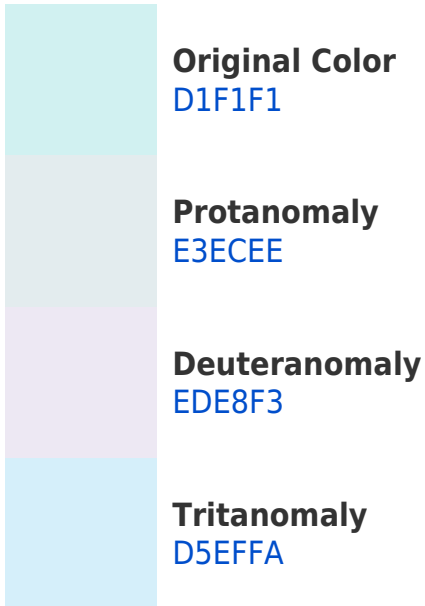
Dichromacy



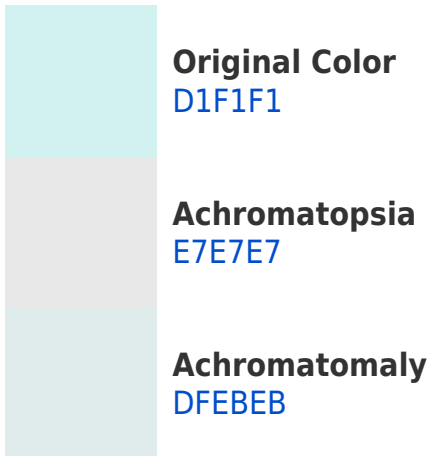


Tritanopia
D7EEFF

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex D1F1F1 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 #D1F1F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#D1F1F1  
}
```

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 #D1F1F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #D1F1F1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex D1F1F1 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
#D1F1F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#D1F1F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #D1F1F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1F1F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #D1F1F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #D1F1F1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex D1F1F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#D1F1F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#D1F1F1 }
```

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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