Converting Colors

Hex(F1F1F1)

Have a look what the booklet for Hex(F1F1F1) contains.

Color

Hex(F1F1F1)

Conversions

Format	Color
	Conversions Part 1
Hex	F1F1F1
RGB	241, 241, 241
RGB Percent	95%, 95%, 95%
CMY	0.0549, 0.0549, 0.0549
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	0°, 0%, 95%
HSV	0°, 0%, 95%
XYZ	83.6081, 87.9622, 95.7909
YIQ	241.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

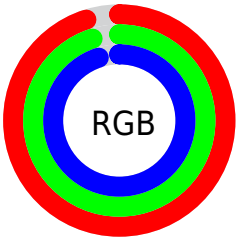
Format	Color
RYB	241, 241, 241
Decimal	15856113
CIELab	95.15, 0.01, -0.01
CIELCh	95, 0.011, 296.813
Yxy	87.9622, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294046193 (0xFFF1F1F1)
YUV	241.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	93.7882, -5.0043, 5.0957

Details

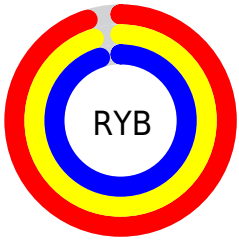
The Hex color F1F1F1 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFF. A complement of this color would be F1F1F1, and the grayscale version is F1F1F1.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is FFFFFF, and B9B9B9 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get F1D9D9, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is F1FFFF.

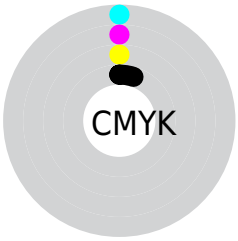
Distribution



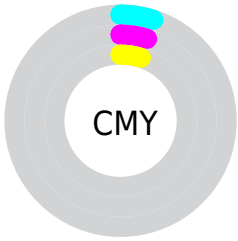
- Red (95%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (95%)



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



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F1F1F1 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 F1F1F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

F1F1F1

FFFFFF

F1F1F1

D5D5D5

B9B9B9

9E9E9E

848484

6B6B6B

535353

3C3C3C

262626

111111

F1F1F1

F1D9D9

F1C1C1

F1A9A9

F19191

F17878

F16060

F14848

F13030

F11818

F1F1F1

F1FFFF

Harmonies

Sweetspot

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

F1F1F1

FFFFFF

808080

000000

Same Dimension

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

F1F1F1

FFFFFF

787878

B80000

380000

Inverse Universe

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

F1F1F1

FFFFFF

787878

00B8B8

003838

Previews

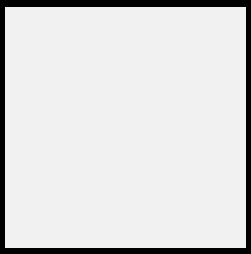
White Background

This preview shows how the Hex color F1F1F1 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



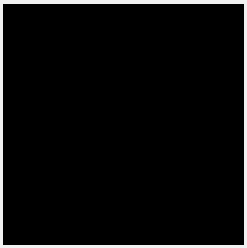
This preview shows how the Hex color F1F1F1 looks on a black background.

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 F1F1F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1F1F1.

This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1F1F1.

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

Original Color
F1F1F1

Protanopia
F5F0F0

Deuteranopia
FFECF2

Tritanopia
F3EFFF

Trichromacy

Original Color
F1F1F1

Protanomaly
F4F0F0

Deuteranomaly
FAEEF2

Tritanomaly
F2F0FA

Monochromacy

Original Color
F1F1F1

Achromatopsia
F1F1F1

Achromatomaly
F1F1F1

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1F1F1 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 #F1F1F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:#F1F1F1
}
```

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 #F1F1F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1F1F1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1F1F1 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
#F1F1F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1F1F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1F1F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px #F1F1F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px #F1F1F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px #F1F1F1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1F1F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:#F1F1F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1F1F1 }
```

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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