

Converting Colors

Hex(F1F1F1)

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

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Color

Hex(F1F1F1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
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

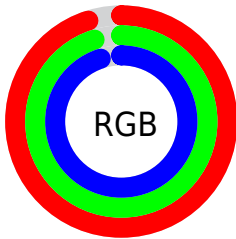
Format	Color
R _{YB}	241, 241, 241
Decimal	15856113
CIE Lab	95.15, 0.01, -0.01
CIE LCh	95, 0.011, 296.813
Yxy	87.9622, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294046193 (0xFFFF1F1F1)
YUV	241.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	93.7882, -5.0043, 5.0957

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**.

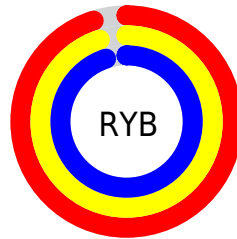
Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (95%)

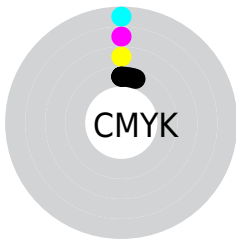
Blue (95%)



Red (95%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (95%)

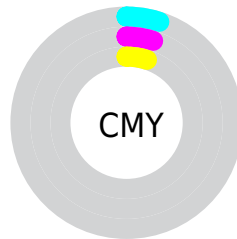


Cyan (0%)

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

 F1F1F1

 F1FFFF

 F16060

 F14848

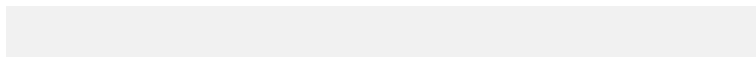
 F13030

 F11818

Harmonies

Sweetspot

The sweet spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



F1F1F1

FFFFFF



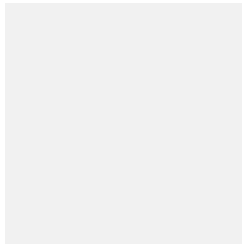
808080



000000

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

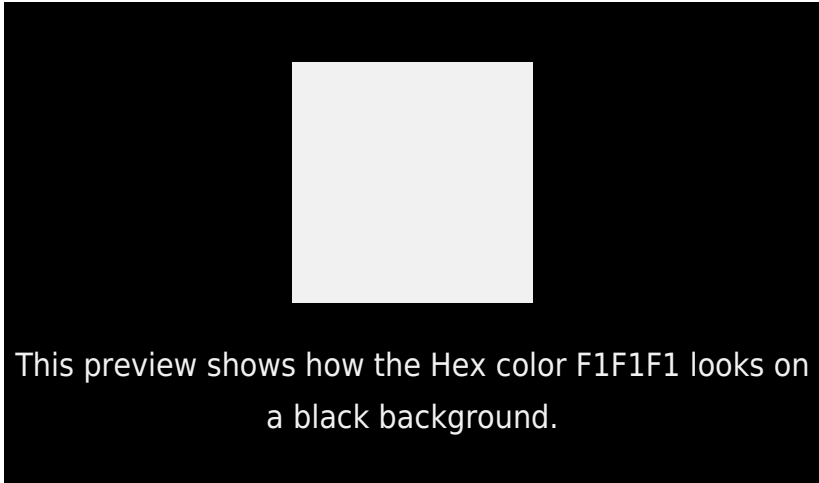
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

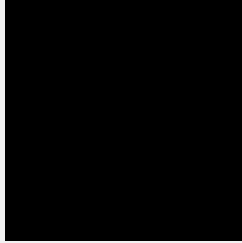
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

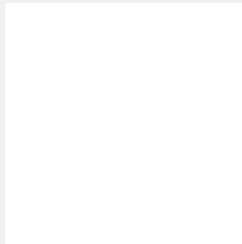
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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.

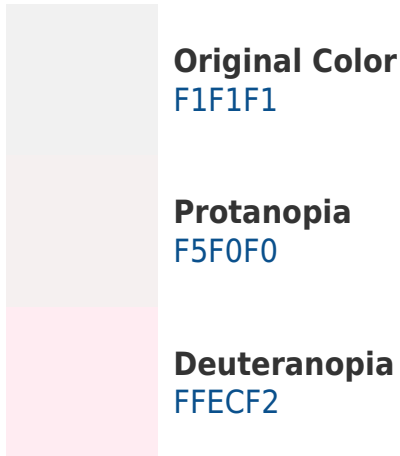


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1F1F1.

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](#).

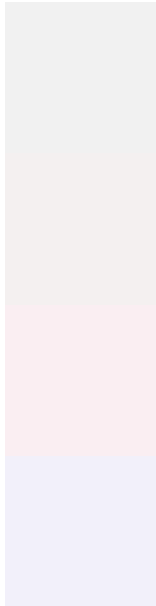
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
F3EFFF

Trichromacy



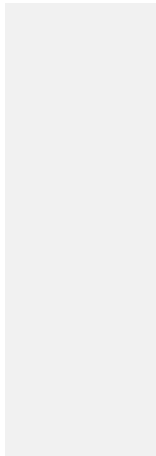
Original Color
F1F1F1

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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