

# Converting Colors

Hex(F1F2F1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(F1F2F1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(F1F2F1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1F2F1
RGB	241, 242, 241
RGB Percent	95%, 95%, 95%
CMY	0.0549, 0.0510, 0.0549
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	120°, 4%, 95%
HSV	120°, 0%, 95%
XYZ	83.9049, 88.5559, 95.8898
YIQ	241.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

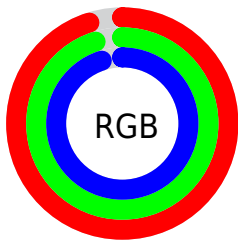
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	241, 242, 242
Decimal	15856369
CIE Lab	95.39, -0.50, 0.35
CIE LCh	95, 0.616, 144.902
Yxy	88.5559, 0.3127, 0.3300
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294046449 (0xFFFF1F2F1)
YUV	241.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148
Hunter-Lab	94.1041, -5.5285, 5.4578

# Details

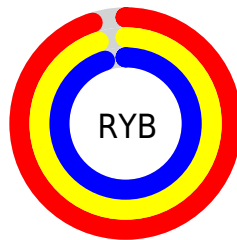
The Hex color **F1F2F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F2F1F2**, and the grayscale version is **F2F2F2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **B9BAB9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **D9F2D9**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **FFF2FF**.

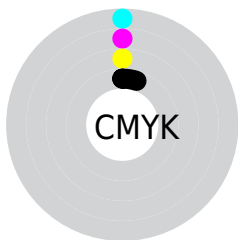
# Distribution



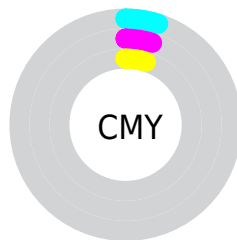
- Red (95%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (95%)



- 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 F1F2F1 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 F1F2F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 F1F2F1

FFFFFF

 F1F2F1

 D5D6D5

 B9BAB9

 9E9F9E


 848584

 6B6C6B

 535353

 3C3C3C

 262726

 111211

 F1F2F1

 F1F2F1

 D9F2D9

 FFF2FF

 C1F2C1

 A8F2A8

 90F290

 78F278

 60F260

 48F248

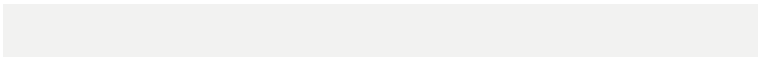
 2FF22F

 17F217

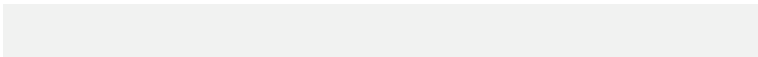
# Harmonies

## Analogous

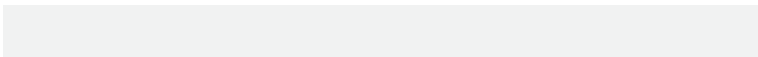
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F2F2F1



F1F2F1



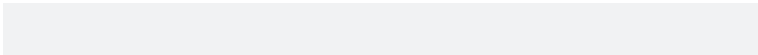
F1F2F2

# Triad

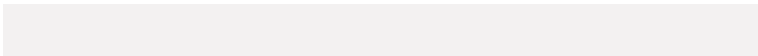
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



F1F2F1



F1F2F3



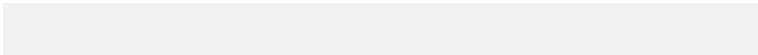
F3F1F1

# Complementary

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



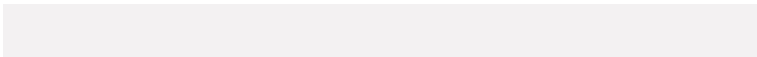
F1F2F1



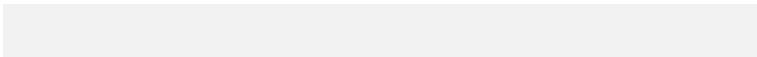
F2F1F2

# Split Complementary

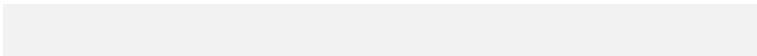
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



F3F1F2



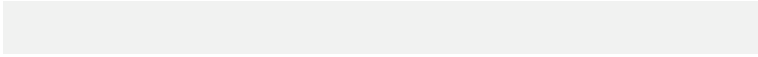
F1F2F1



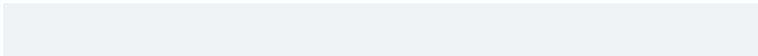
F2F2F3

# Square

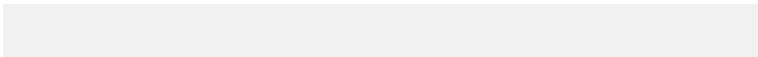
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



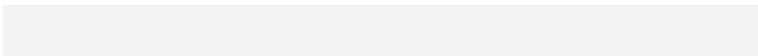
F1F2F1



F1F2F3



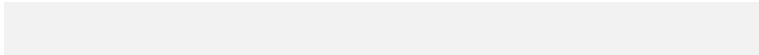
F2F1F2



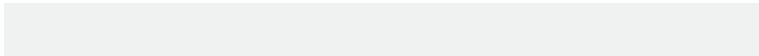
F3F1F1

# Rectangle

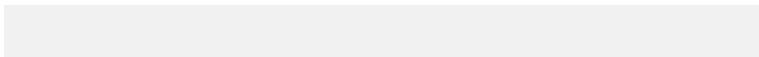
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



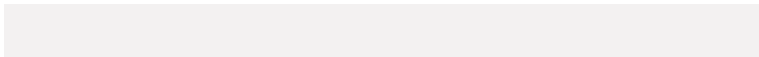
F1F2F1



F0F2F2



F2F1F2

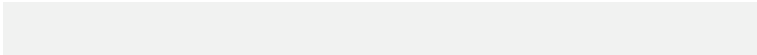


F3F1F1



# Sweetspot

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



F1F2F1

FFFFFF



F2F2F1



808080



000000

# Same Dimension

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



F1F2F1

FFFFFF



787878



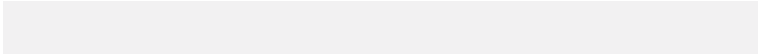
00B800



003800

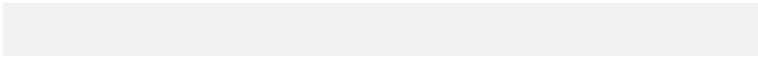
# Inverse Universe

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



F2F1F2

FFFFFF



F2F1F1



787878



B800B8

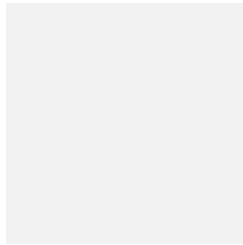


380038



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F1F2F1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

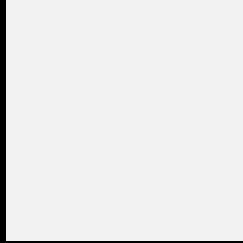
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F1F2F1 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

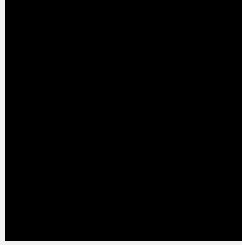
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

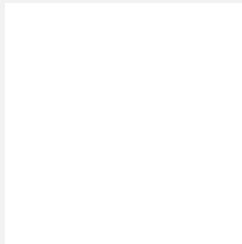
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## Hex F1F2F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F1F2F1.

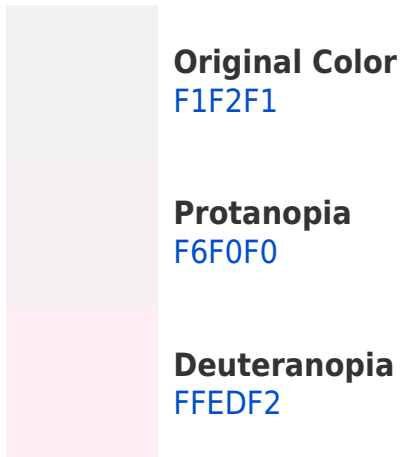


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F1F2F1.

# 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

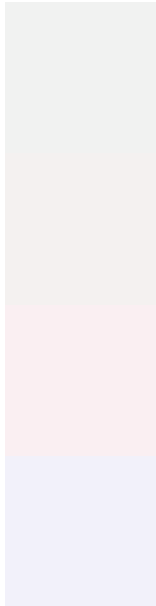






**Tritanopia**  
F3F0FF

# Trichromacy



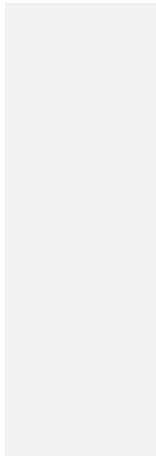
**Original Color**  
F1F2F1

**Protanomaly**  
F4F1F0

**Deuteranomaly**  
FAEFF2

**Tritanomaly**  
F2F1FA

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
F1F2F1

**Achromatopsia**  
F2F2F2

**Achromatomaly**  
F2F2F2

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F1F2F1 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 #F1F2F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F1F2F1  
}
```

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 #F1F2F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F1F2F1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F1F2F1 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
#F1F2F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F1F2F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F1F2F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1F2F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F1F2F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F1F2F1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F1F2F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F1F2F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F1F2F1 }
```

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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