

Converting Colors

Hex(F3F1F1)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(F3F1F1) contains.

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Color

Hex(F3F1F1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | F3F1F1 |
| RGB | 243, 241, 241 |
| RGB Percent | 95%, 95%, 95% |
| CMY | 0.0471, 0.0549, 0.0549 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.05 |
| HSL | 0°, 8%, 95% |
| HSV | 0°, 1%, 95% |
| XYZ | 84.2946, 88.3162, 95.8230 |
| YIQ | 241.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 243, 241, 241 |
| Decimal | 15987185 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 95.29, 0.67, 0.23 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 95, 0.708, 18.556 |
| Yxy | 88.3162, 0.3140, 0.3290 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4294177265 (0xFF3F1F1) |
| YUV | 241.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296 |
| Hunter-Lab | 93.9767, -4.3493, 5.3288 |

Details

The Hex color **F3F1F1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **F1F3F3**, and the grayscale version is **F2F2F2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **FFFFFF**, and **BBB9B9** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **F3D9D9**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **F3FFFF**.

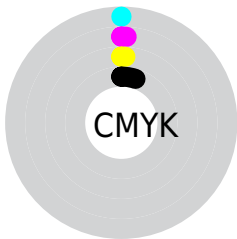
Distribution



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



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (5%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color F3F1F1 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 F3F1F1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 F3F1F1

FFFFFF

 F3F1F1

 D7D5D5

 BBB9B9

 A09E9E

 868484

 6D6B6B

 545353

 3D3C3C

 272626

 131111

 F3F1F1

 F3F1F1

 F3D9D9

 F3FFFF

 F3C0C0

 F3A8A8

 F39090

 F37777

 F35F5F

 F34747

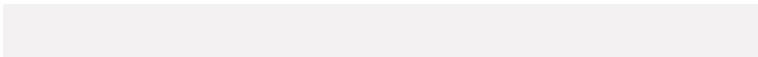
 F32F2F

 F31616

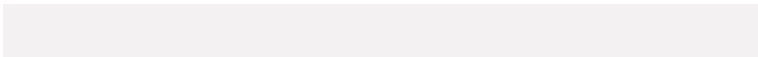
Harmonies

Analogous

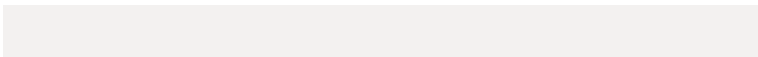
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



F3F1F2



F3F1F1



F3F1F0

Triad

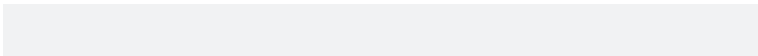
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



F3F1F1



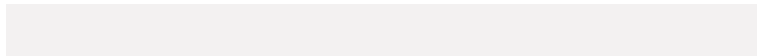
F1F2F0



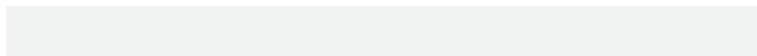
F1F2F3

Complementary

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



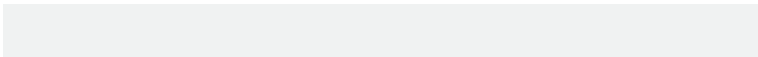
F3F1F1



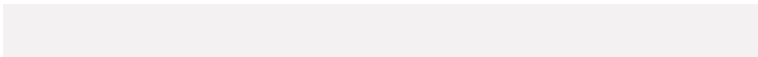
F1F3F3

Split Complementary

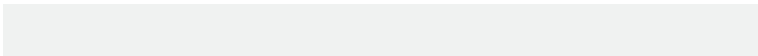
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



F0F2F2



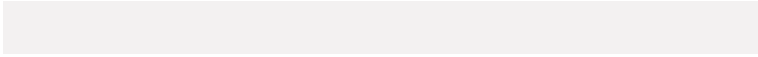
F3F1F1



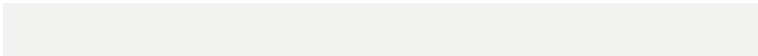
F0F2F1

Square

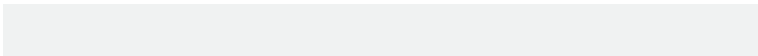
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



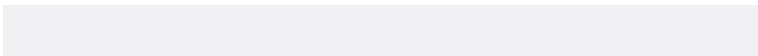
F3F1F1



F2F2F0



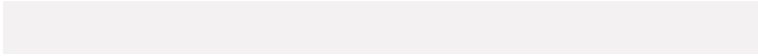
F0F2F2



F1F1F3

Rectangle

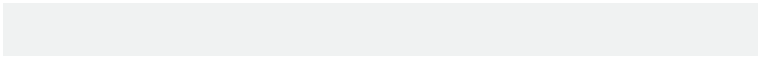
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



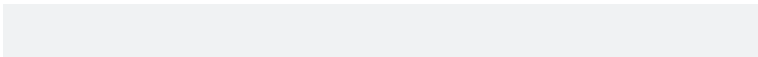
F3F1F1



F3F1F0



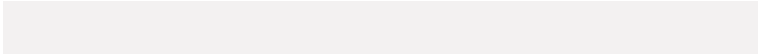
F0F2F2



F0F2F3

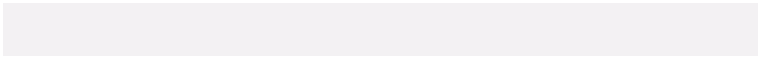
Sweetspot

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



F3F1F1

FFFFFF



F3F1F3



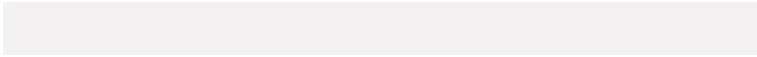
808080



000000

Same Dimension

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



F3F1F1



FFCFC



F3F2F1



7A7979



BA0000



3B0000

Inverse Universe

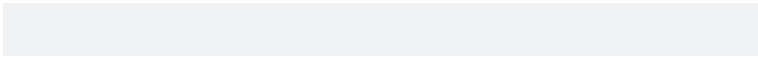
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



F1F3F3



FCFFFF



F1F2F3



797A7A



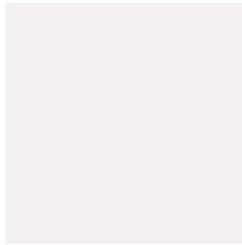
00BABA



003B3B

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color F3F1F1 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

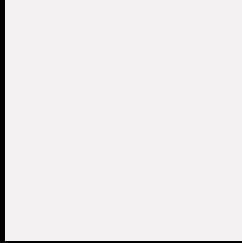
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 F3F1F1 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

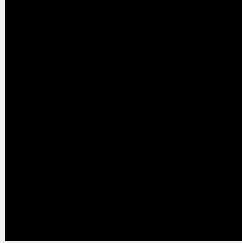
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

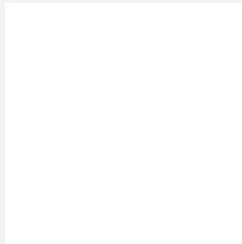
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex F3F1F1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color F3F1F1.

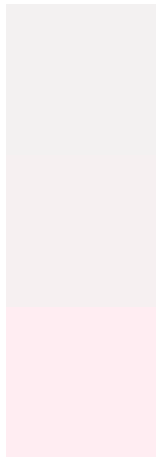


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color F3F1F1.

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
F3F1F1

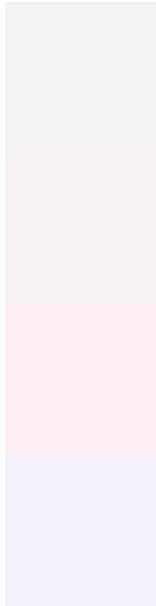
Protanopia
F6F0F1

Deuteranopia
FFEDF2



Tritanopia
F5EFFF

Trichromacy



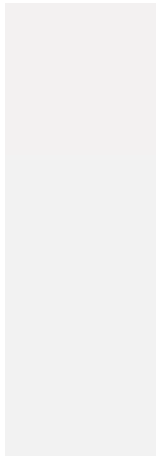
Original Color
F3F1F1

Protanomaly
F5F0F1

Deuteranomaly
FBEEF2

Tritanomaly
F4F0FA

Monochromacy



Original Color
F3F1F1

Achromatopsia
F2F2F2

Achromatomaly
F2F2F2

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex F3F1F1 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 #F3F1F1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#F3F1F1  
}
```

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 #F3F1F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #F3F1F1
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex F3F1F1 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
#F3F1F1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#F3F1F1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #F3F1F1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F3F1F1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #F3F1F1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #F3F1F1 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex F3F1F1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#F3F1F1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#F3F1F1 }
```

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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