Converting Colors

RGB(1, 1, 1)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(1, 1, 1) contains.

Color

RGB(1, 1, 1)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	010101
RGB	1, 1, 1
RGB Percent	0%, 0%, 0%
CMY	0.9961, 0.9961, 0.9961
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 1.00
HSL	0°, 0%, 0%
HSV	0°, 0%, 0%
XYZ	0.0289, 0.0304, 0.0331
YIQ	1.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

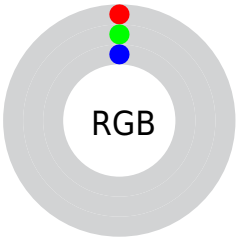
Format	Color
RYB	1, 1, 1
Decimal	65793
CIELab	0.27, 0.00, -0.00
CIELCh	0, 0.000, 296.812
Yxy	0.0304, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255873 (0xFF010101)
YUV	1.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	1.7422, -0.0930, 0.0947

Details

The RGB color 1, 1, 1 is a dark color, and the **websafe** version is hex 000000. A complement of this color would be 1, 1, 1, and the grayscale version is 1, 1, 1.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 49, 49, 49, and 0, 0, 0 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 1, 1, 1, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 1, 1, 1.

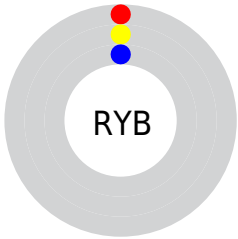
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (0%)

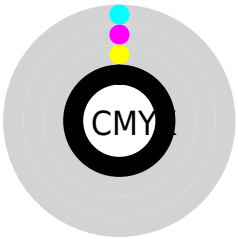
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (0%)

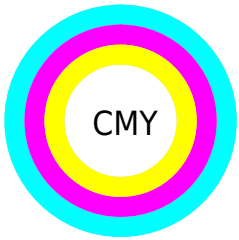


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (100%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 1, 1, 1 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 RGB color 1, 1, 1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

1, 1, 1	1, 1, 1
28, 28, 28	0, 0, 0
49, 49, 49	
71, 71, 71	
95, 95, 95	
120, 120, 120	
145, 145, 145	
172, 172, 172	
199, 199, 199	
227, 227, 227	

1, 1, 1	1, 1, 1
1, 1, 1	1, 1, 1
1, 1, 1	1, 1, 1
1, 1, 1	1, 1, 1
1, 1, 1	1, 1, 1
1, 1, 1	1, 2, 2

1, 0, 0	1, 2, 2
1, 0, 0	1, 2, 2
1, 0, 0	1, 2, 2
1, 0, 0	1, 2, 2

Harmonies

Sweetspot

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

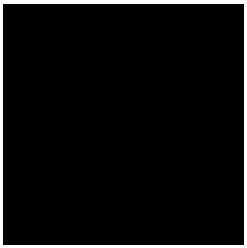
1, 1, 1

3, 3, 3

130, 130, 130

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 1, 1, 1 looks on a white 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

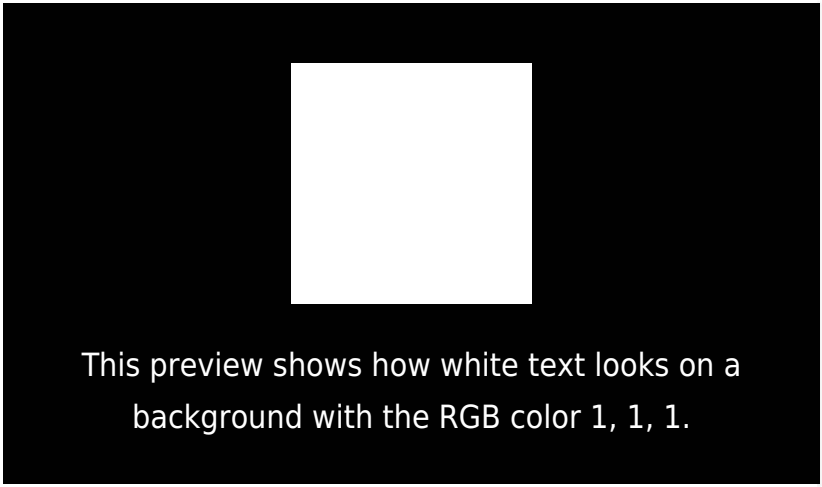
Black Background

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

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 1, 1, 1 Background

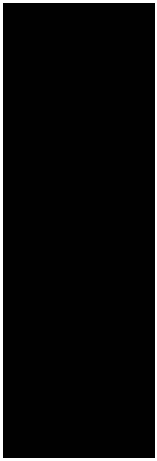


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 1, 1, 1.

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



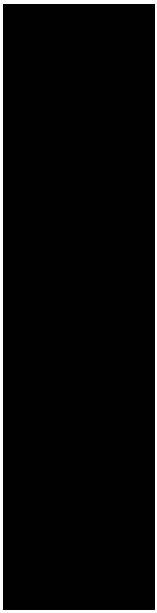
Original Color
1, 1, 1

Protanopia
1, 1, 1

Deuteranopia
1, 1, 1

Tritanopia
1, 1, 1

Trichromacy



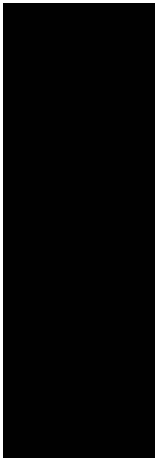
Original Color
1, 1, 1

Protanomaly
1, 1, 1

Deuteranomaly
1, 1, 1

Tritanomaly
1, 1, 1

Monochromacy



Original Color
1, 1, 1

Achromatopsia
1, 1, 1

Achromatomaly
1, 1, 1

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 1, 1, 1 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 rgb(1, 1, 1) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(1, 1, 1)
}
```

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 rgb(1, 1, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 1, 1) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 1, 1, 1 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 rgb(1, 1, 1) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 1, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(1, 1, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 1, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 1, 1); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 1, 1) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 1, 1, 1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(1, 1, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(1, 1, 1)
}
```

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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