

# Converting Colors

RGB(233, 253, 255)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(233, 253, 255) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(233, 253, 255)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9FDFF
RGB	233, 253, 255
RGB Percent	91%, 99%, 100%
CMY	0.0863, 0.0078, 0.0000
CMYK	0.09, 0.01, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	185°, 100%, 96%
HSV	185°, 9%, 100%
XYZ	86.7796, 94.7942, 108.3311
YIQ	247.2480, -12.5620, -3.6180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

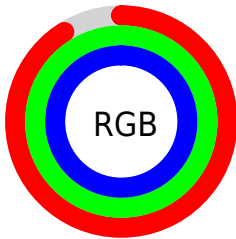
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	233, 243, 255
Decimal	15334911
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.95, -6.11, -3.19
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 6.892, 207.608
Yxy	94.7942, 0.2993, 0.3270
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293524991 (0xFFE9FDFF)
YUV	247.2480, 3.8217, -12.4955
Hunter-Lab	97.3623, -11.2860, 2.1840

# Details

The RGB color **233, 253, 255** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **255, 235, 233**, and the grayscale version is **247, 247, 247**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **177, 196, 198** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 251, 255**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **255, 255, 255**.

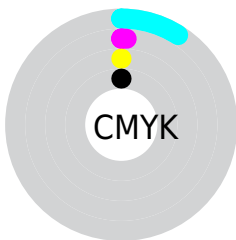
# Distribution



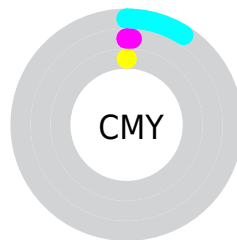
- Red (91%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 233, 253, 255 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 233, 253, 255 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 233, 253, 255

255, 255, 255


 233, 253, 255

 205, 224, 226

 177, 196, 198


 150, 169, 171

 124, 143, 145

 99, 117, 119

 75, 92, 94

 52, 69, 71

 31, 47, 48

 9, 26, 27

233, 253, 255

233, 253, 255

208, 251, 255

255, 255, 255

182, 248, 255

156, 246, 255

131, 244, 255

106, 241, 255

80, 239, 255

55, 237, 255

29, 234, 255

4, 232, 255

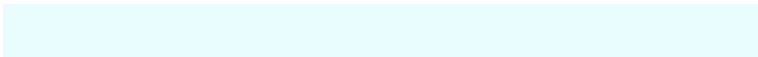
# Harmonies

## Analogous

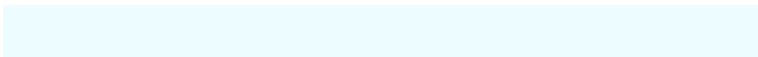
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



235, 253, 248



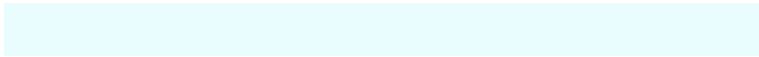
233, 253, 255



236, 252, 255

# Triad

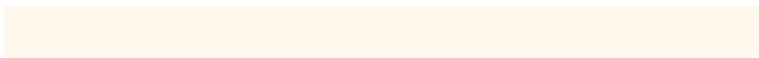
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



233, 253, 255



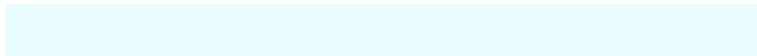
255, 246, 255



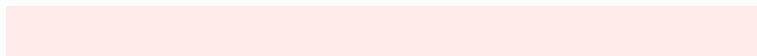
255, 248, 236

# Complementary

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



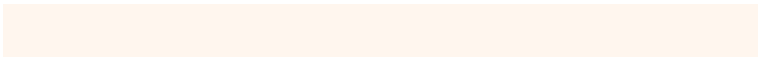
233, 253, 255



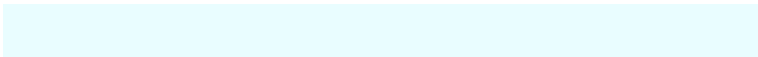
255, 235, 233

# Split Complementary

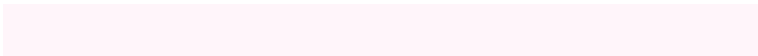
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 246, 238



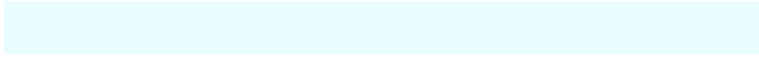
233, 253, 255



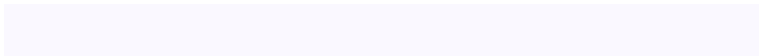
255, 245, 250

# Square

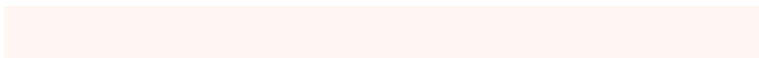
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



233, 253, 255



250, 248, 255



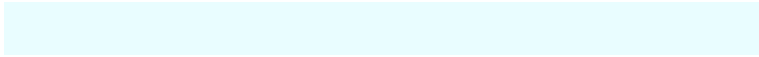
255, 245, 243



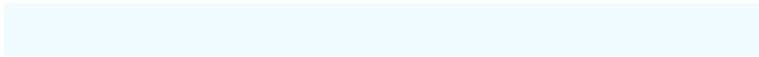
248, 251, 237

# Rectangle

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



233, 253, 255



239, 251, 255



255, 245, 243

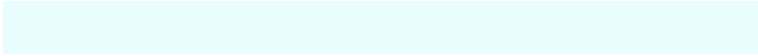


255, 248, 236



# Sweetspot

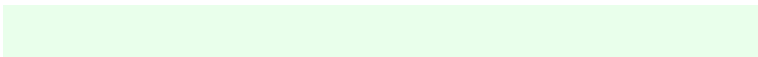
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



233, 253, 255



247, 254, 255



233, 255, 235



122, 127, 128



0, 0, 0

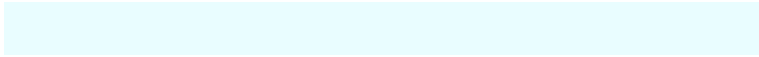


128, 128, 128

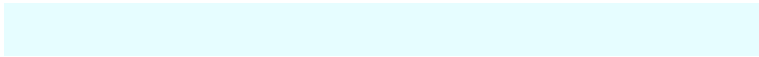


# Same Dimension

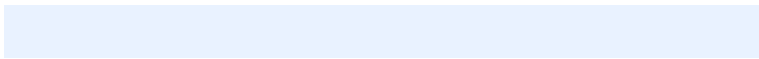
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



233, 253, 255



230, 253, 255



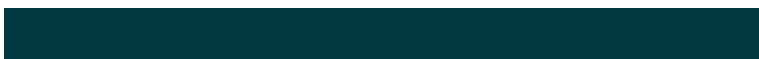
233, 242, 255



115, 126, 128



0, 174, 191



0, 58, 64



# Inverse Universe

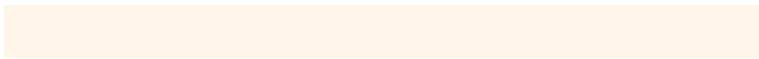
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



255, 233, 253



255, 230, 253



255, 246, 233



128, 115, 126



191, 0, 174

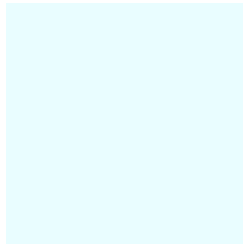


64, 0, 58



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 233, 253, 255 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

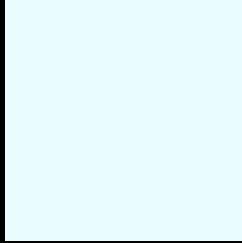
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 233, 253, 255 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

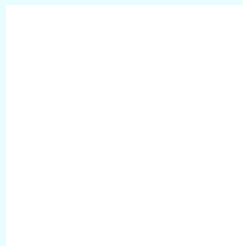
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 233, 253, 255 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 253, 255.

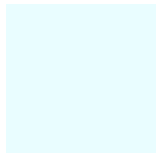


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 253, 255.

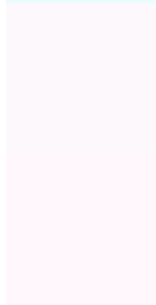
# Color Blindness Simulation

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**  
233, 253, 255



**Protanopia**  
252, 248, 252

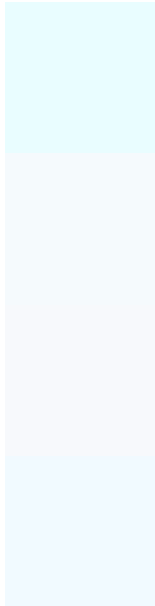
**Deuteranopia**  
255, 247, 251



# Tritanopia

245, 249, 255

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

233, 253, 255

## Protanomaly

245, 250, 253

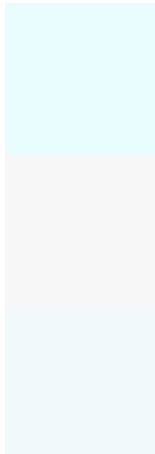
## Deuteranomaly

247, 249, 252

## Tritanomaly

241, 250, 255

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

233, 253, 255

## Achromatopsia

247, 247, 247

## Achromatomaly

242, 249, 250

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 233, 253, 255 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(233, 253, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 253, 255)  
}
```

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(233, 253, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 253, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 233, 253, 255 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(233, 253, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 253, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 253, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 253, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 253, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 253,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 233, 253, 255 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 253, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
253, 255) }
```

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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