

# Converting Colors

`RYB(222, 229, 233)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(222, 229, 233) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(222, 229, 233)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEE9E4
RGB	222, 233, 228
RGB Percent	87%, 91%, 89%
CMY	0.1294, 0.0863, 0.1048
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.02, 0.09
HSL	154°, 20%, 89%
HSV	154°, 5%, 91%
XYZ	73.3064, 79.4247, 85.0738
YIQ	229.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

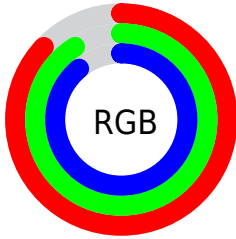
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 229, 233
Decimal	14608868
CIE Lab	91.43, -4.51, 1.01
CIE LCh	91, 4.622, 167.384
Yxy	79.4247, 0.3083, 0.3340
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292798948 (0xFFDEE9E4)
YUV	229.1410, -0.5625, -6.2627
Hunter-Lab	89.1206, -9.1352, 5.7866

# Details

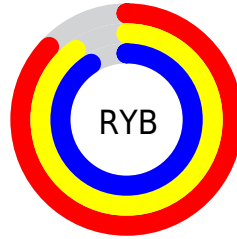
The RYB color **222, 229, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **233, 222, 227**, and the grayscale version is **229, 229, 229**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **167, 173, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **199, 221, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **245, 233, 238**.

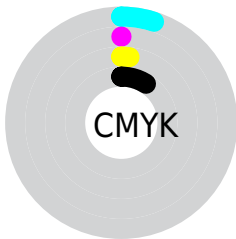
# Distribution



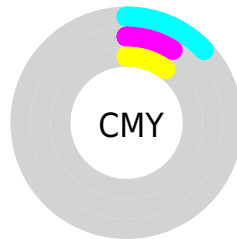
- Red (87%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 222, 229, 233 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 RYB color 222, 229, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 222, 229, 233

255, 255, 255

■ 222, 229, 233

■ 194, 201, 205

■ 167, 173, 177

■ 141, 148, 151

■ 115, 121, 125

■ 90, 96, 100

■ 67, 73, 76

■ 45, 50, 53

■ 24, 29, 32

■ 0, 7, 9

 222, 229, 233

 222, 229, 233

 199, 221, 233

 245, 233, 238


 175, 212, 233


 255, 233, 248


 152, 204, 233


 255, 233, 255


 129, 195, 233

 106, 187, 233

 82, 178, 233

 59, 170, 233

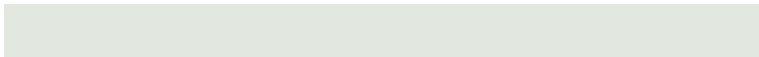
 36, 162, 233

 12, 153, 233

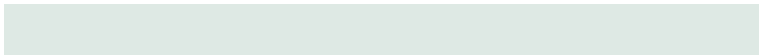
# Harmonies

## Analogous

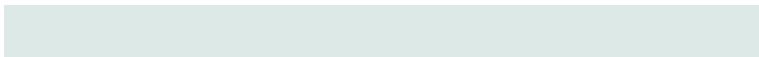
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



224, 232, 230



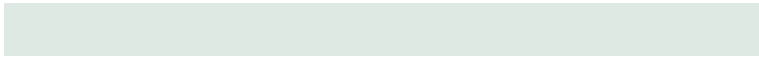
222, 229, 233



220, 227, 233

# Triad

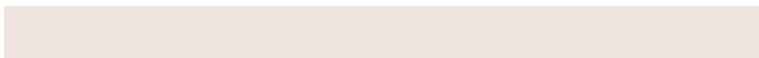
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



222, 229, 233



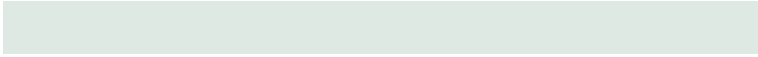
229, 230, 239



240, 229, 224

# Complementary

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



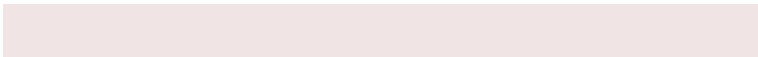
222, 229, 233



233, 222, 227

# 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.



240, 228, 228



222, 229, 233



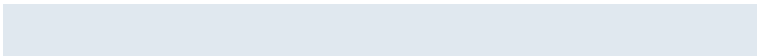
234, 229, 236

# Square

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



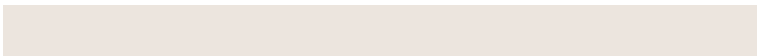
222, 229, 233



224, 229, 239



239, 228, 232



236, 236, 222

# Rectangle

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



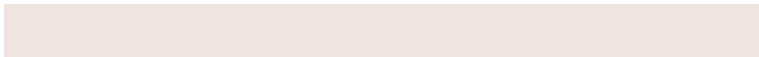
222, 229, 233



220, 227, 236



239, 228, 232



240, 229, 225



# Sweetspot

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



222, 229, 233



252, 254, 255



222, 233, 228



126, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



222, 229, 233



240, 250, 255



222, 227, 233



109, 114, 117



0, 115, 181



0, 34, 54



# Inverse Universe

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



233, 222, 227



255, 240, 246



233, 223, 222



117, 109, 113



181, 0, 78

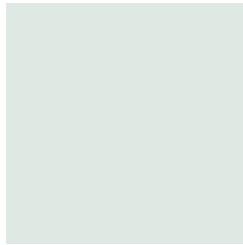


54, 0, 23



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 222, 229, 233 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

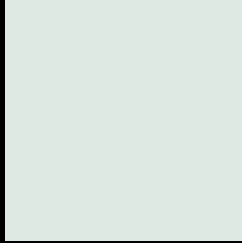
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 222, 229, 233 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

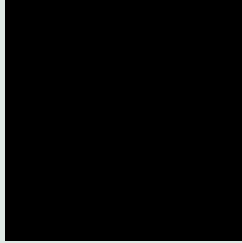
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

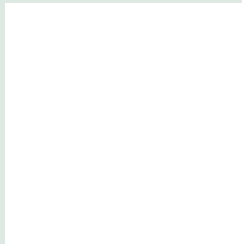
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## R Y B 222, 229, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 222, 229, 233.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 222, 229, 233.

# 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](#).

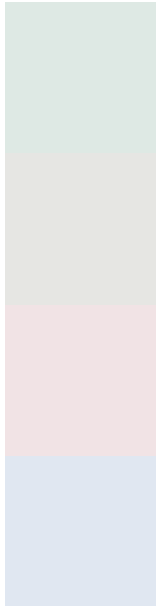
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
225, 229, 248

# Trichromacy



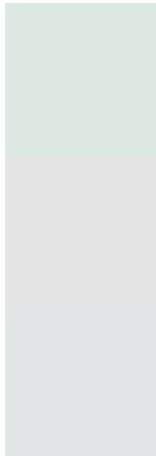
**Original Color**  
222, 229, 233

**Protanomaly**  
227, 230, 227

**Deuteranomaly**  
241, 227, 229

**Tritanomaly**  
224, 229, 241

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
222, 229, 233

**Achromatopsia**  
229, 229, 229

**Achromatomaly**  
226, 228, 230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 222, 229, 233 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(222, 233, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 233, 228)  
}
```

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(222, 233, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 233, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 222, 229, 233 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(222, 233, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 233, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 233, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 233, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 233, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 233,  
228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 229, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 233, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
233, 228) }
```

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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