

# Converting Colors

`RYB(223, 228, 232)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(223, 228, 232) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(223, 228, 232)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFE8E6
RGB	223, 232, 230
RGB Percent	87%, 91%, 90%
CMY	0.1255, 0.0902, 0.0973
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.01, 0.09
HSL	168°, 16%, 89%
HSV	168°, 4%, 91%
XYZ	73.5991, 79.1256, 86.4039
YIQ	229.0810, -4.7220, -2.5300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

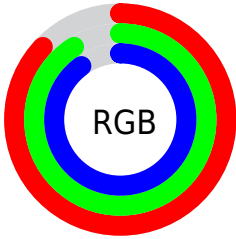
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 228, 232
Decimal	14674150
CIE Lab	91.29, -3.32, -0.18
CIE LCh	91, 3.323, 183.078
Yxy	79.1256, 0.3078, 0.3309
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292864230 (0xFFDFE8E6)
YUV	229.0810, 0.4531, -5.3330
Hunter-Lab	88.9526, -7.9767, 4.6756

# Details

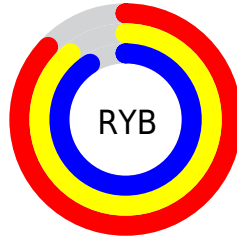
The RYB color **223, 228, 232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **232, 223, 225**, and the grayscale version is **229, 229, 229**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **168, 172, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 218, 232**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **246, 232, 235**.

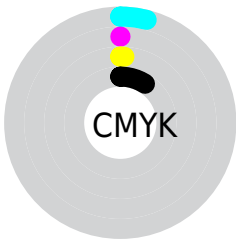
# Distribution



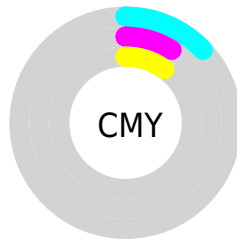
- Red (87%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (90%)



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



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (9%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 223, 228, 232 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 223, 228, 232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 223, 228, 232

255, 255, 255

■ 223, 228, 232

■ 195, 200, 204

■ 168, 172, 176

■ 141, 146, 150

■ 116, 121, 124

■ 91, 95, 99

■ 68, 72, 75

■ 46, 50, 53

■ 25, 28, 31

■ 0, 4, 7

 223, 228, 232


 223, 228, 232

 200, 218, 232


 246, 232, 235

 177, 208, 232


 255, 232, 239

 153, 197, 232


 255, 232, 244

 130, 187, 232


 255, 232, 249


 107, 176, 232


 255, 232, 253

 84, 166, 232

 255, 232, 255

 61, 156, 232

 37, 145, 232

 14, 135, 232

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



225, 230, 232



223, 228, 232



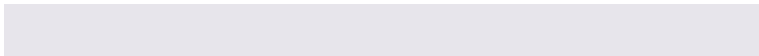
223, 228, 233

# Triad

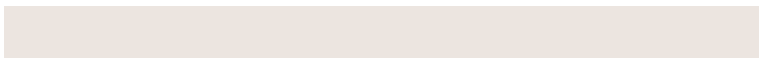
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



223, 228, 232



231, 229, 235



236, 233, 224

# Complementary

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



223, 228, 232



232, 223, 225

# 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.



237, 228, 227



223, 228, 232



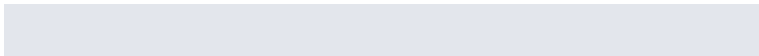
235, 228, 233

# Square

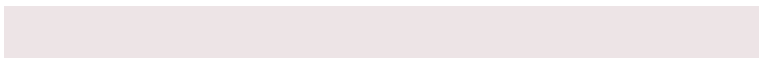
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



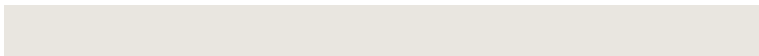
223, 228, 232



227, 229, 236



237, 228, 230



229, 233, 224

# Rectangle

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



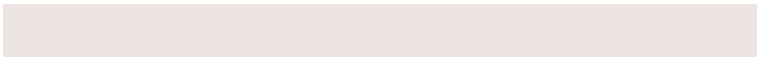
223, 228, 232



223, 228, 235



237, 228, 230



236, 231, 225



# Sweetspot

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



223, 228, 232



252, 254, 255



223, 232, 230



126, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

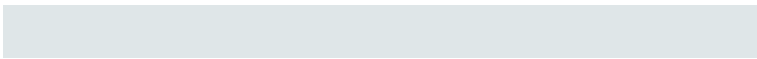
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



223, 228, 232



242, 249, 255



223, 227, 232



108, 112, 115



0, 100, 179



0, 28, 51



# Inverse Universe

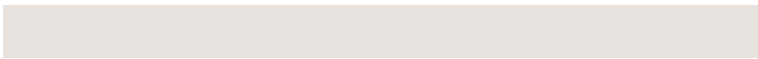
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



232, 223, 225



255, 242, 245



232, 228, 223



115, 108, 109



179, 0, 36

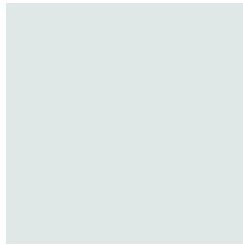


51, 0, 10



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 223, 228, 232 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

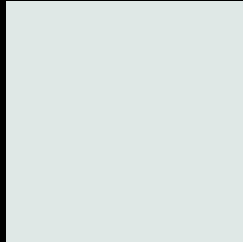
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 223, 228, 232 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

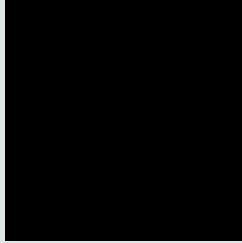
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

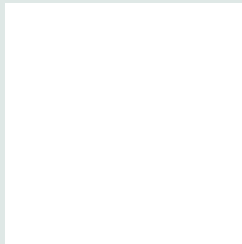
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 223, 228, 232 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 223, 228, 232.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 223, 228, 232.

# 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

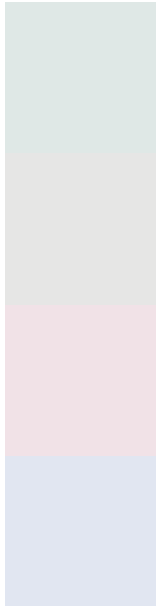




# Tritanopia

226, 229, 247

# Trichromacy



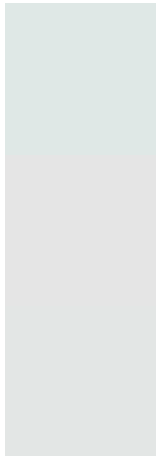
**Original Color**  
223, 228, 232

**Protanomaly**  
229, 230, 229

**Deuteranomaly**  
241, 226, 231

**Tritanomaly**  
225, 229, 241

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
223, 228, 232

**Achromatopsia**  
229, 229, 229

**Achromatomaly**  
227, 229, 230

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 223, 228, 232 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(223, 232, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 232, 230)  
}
```

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(223, 232, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 232, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 223, 228, 232 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(223, 232, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 232, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 232, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 232, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 232, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 232,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 223, 228, 232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 232, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
232, 230) }
```

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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