

# Converting Colors

`RYB(223, 238, 208)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(223, 238, 208) contains.

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# **Color**

**$\text{RYB}(223, 238, 208)$**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EEE4D0
RGB	238, 228, 208
RGB Percent	93%, 89%, 82%
CMY	0.0667, 0.1059, 0.1843
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.13, 0.07
HSL	40°, 47%, 87%
HSV	40°, 13%, 93%
XYZ	74.3885, 78.2180, 70.8514
YIQ	228.7100, 12.3800, -4.1000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

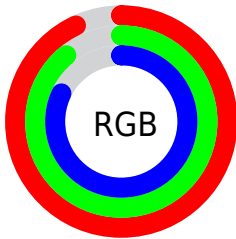
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 238, 208
Decimal	15656144
CIE Lab	90.88, 0.09, 10.96
CIE LCh	91, 10.964, 89.519
Yxy	78.2180, 0.3329, 0.3500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293846224 (0xFFEEE4D0)
YUV	228.7100, -10.2100, 8.1473
Hunter-Lab	88.4409, -4.6337, 14.4105

# Details

The RYB color **223, 238, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **208, 216, 238**, and the grayscale version is **229, 229, 229**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **167, 182, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **211, 238, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **235, 238, 232**.

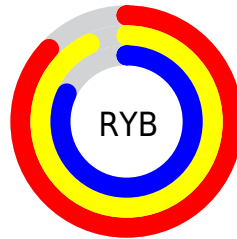
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (89%)

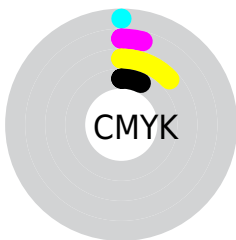
Blue (82%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (82%)

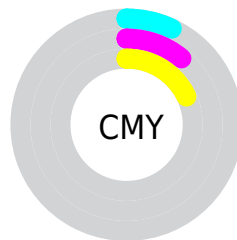


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 223, 238, 208 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, 238, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 223, 238, 208

255, 255, 255

■ 223, 238, 208

■ 195, 210, 180

■ 167, 182, 154

■ 142, 155, 128

■ 117, 129, 103

■ 91, 104, 79

■ 66, 79, 56

■ 42, 56, 34

■ 21, 35, 13

■ 3, 5, 0

223, 238, 208

223, 238, 208

211, 238, 184

235, 238, 232

199, 238, 160

238, 242, 255

188, 238, 137

238, 246, 255

176, 238, 113

238, 247, 255

164, 238, 89

152, 238, 65

140, 238, 41

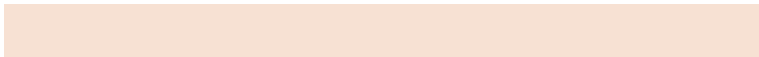
127, 238, 18

118, 238, 0

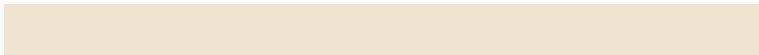
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



247, 234, 211



223, 238, 208



210, 231, 215

# Triad

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



223, 238, 208



203, 220, 239



243, 223, 240

# Complementary

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



223, 238, 208



208, 216, 238

# Split Complementary

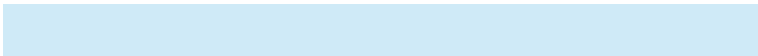
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



231, 226, 247



223, 238, 208



207, 223, 247

# Square

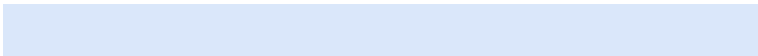
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



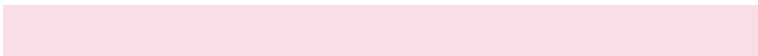
223, 238, 208



206, 222, 235



218, 227, 250



250, 222, 229

# Rectangle

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



223, 238, 208



215, 233, 230



218, 227, 250



239, 224, 243

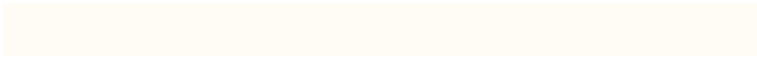


# Sweetspot

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



223, 238, 208



249, 255, 245



238, 208, 218



126, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



223, 238, 208



237, 255, 217



208, 238, 213



114, 120, 108



94, 184, 0



29, 56, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



208, 216, 238



217, 226, 255



213, 208, 238



108, 111, 120



0, 46, 184

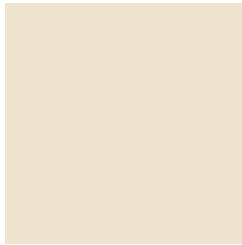


0, 14, 56



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 223, 238, 208 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

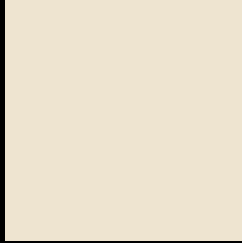
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 238, 208 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

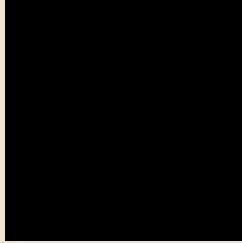
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

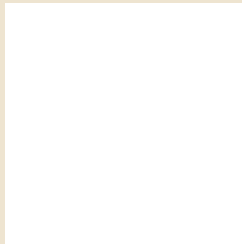
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 223, 238, 208 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 223, 238, 208.

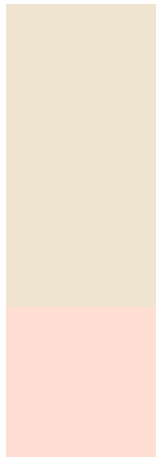


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 223, 238, 208.

# 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**  
223, 238, 208

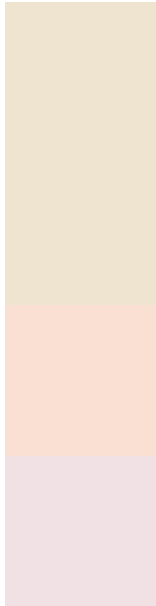
**Protanopia**  
223, 238, 208

**Deuteranopia**  
255, 225, 212



**Tritanopia**  
243, 223, 241

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

223, 238, 208

**Protanomaly**

223, 238, 208

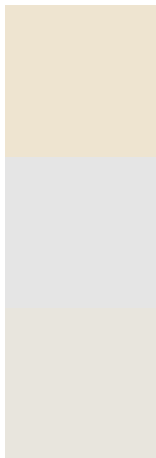
**Deuteranomaly**

249, 231, 211

**Tritanomaly**

241, 225, 229

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

223, 238, 208

**Achromatopsia**

229, 229, 229

**Achromatomaly**

225, 232, 221

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 223, 238, 208 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(238, 228, 208) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 228, 208)  
}
```

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(238, 228, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 228, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 223, 238, 208 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(238, 228, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 228, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(238, 228, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 228, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 228, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 228,  
208) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 238, 228, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 228, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238,  
228, 208) }
```

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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