

# Converting Colors

`RYB(225, 238, 252)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(225, 238, 252) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(225, 238, 252)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1FAFC
RGB	225, 250, 252
RGB Percent	88%, 98%, 99%
CMY	0.1176, 0.0193, 0.0118
CMYK	0.11, 0.01, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	184°, 82%, 94%
HSV	184°, 11%, 99%
XYZ	82.8298, 91.4514, 105.3818
YIQ	242.7530, -15.5420, -4.6780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

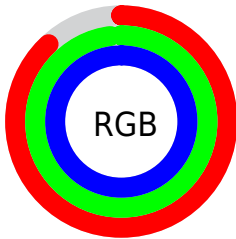
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	225, 238, 252
Decimal	14809852
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.60, -7.74, -3.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 8.579, 205.568
Y <sub>xy</sub>	91.4514, 0.2962, 0.3270
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292999932 (0xFFE1FAFC)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	242.7530, 4.5588, -15.5694
Hunter-Lab	95.6302, -12.7457, 1.6053

# Details

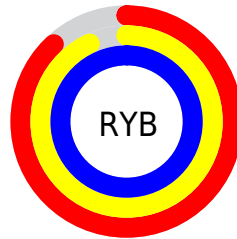
The RYB color **225, 238, 252** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **252, 227, 225**, and the grayscale version is **243, 243, 243**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **170, 182, 195** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 225, 252**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **250, 251, 252**.

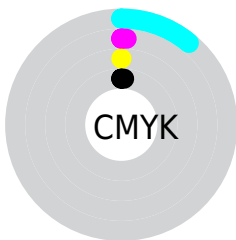
# Distribution



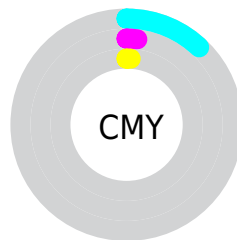
- Red (88%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 225, 238, 252 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 225, 238, 252 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 225, 238, 252

255, 255, 255


 225, 238, 252

 197, 210, 223


 170, 182, 195

 143, 155, 168

 117, 129, 142

 92, 104, 116

 68, 79, 92

 45, 56, 68

 24, 34, 46

 0, 12, 25

225, 238, 252

225, 238, 252

200, 225, 252

250, 251, 252

175, 212, 252

254, 255, 252

149, 199, 252

252, 255, 252

124, 186, 252

99, 173, 252

74, 160, 252

49, 147, 252

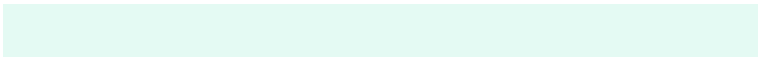
23, 133, 252

0, 121, 252

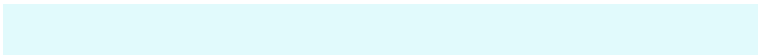
# Harmonies

## Analogous

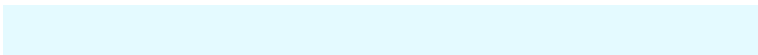
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



228, 241, 250



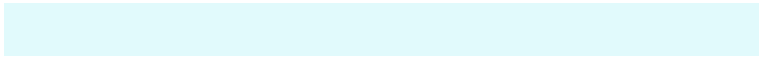
225, 238, 252



228, 240, 255

# Triad

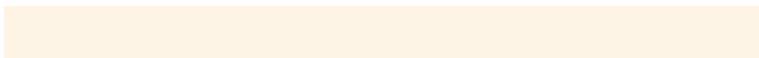
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



225, 238, 252



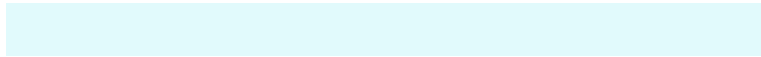
255, 241, 255



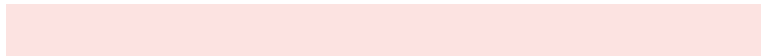
246, 254, 229

# Complementary

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



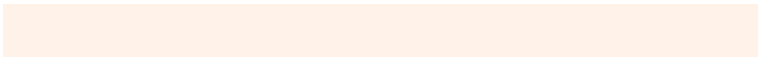
225, 238, 252



252, 227, 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.



255, 250, 232



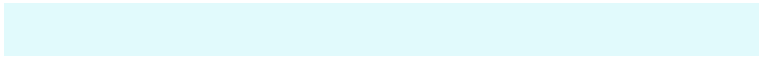
225, 238, 252



255, 240, 247

# Square

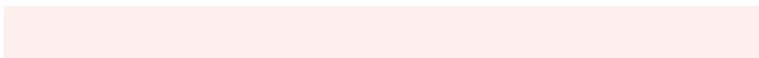
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



225, 238, 252



246, 243, 255



255, 240, 238



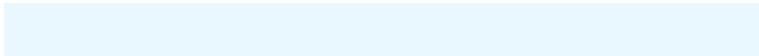
230, 247, 233

# Rectangle

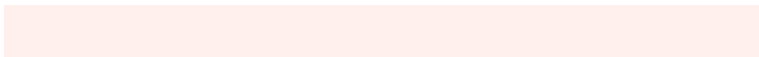
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



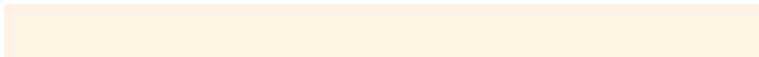
225, 238, 252



233, 242, 255



255, 240, 238



251, 255, 229



# Sweetspot

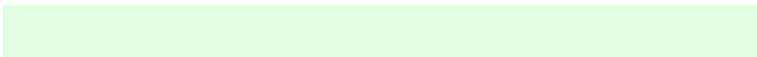
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



225, 238, 252



247, 251, 255



225, 250, 252



122, 125, 128



0, 0, 0

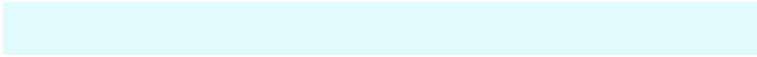


128, 128, 128

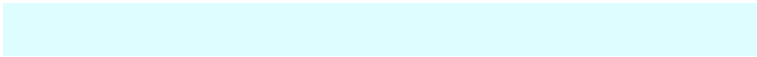


# Same Dimension

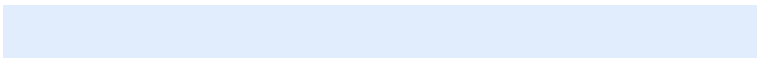
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



225, 238, 252



222, 238, 255



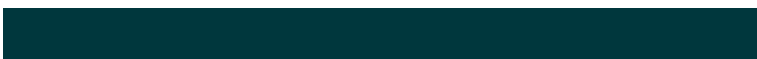
225, 233, 252



112, 118, 125



0, 91, 189



0, 29, 61



# Inverse Universe

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



252, 225, 250



255, 222, 253



247, 252, 225



125, 112, 124



189, 0, 175

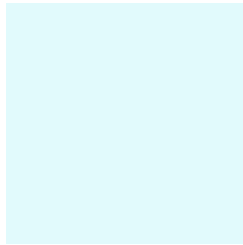


61, 0, 57



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 225, 238, 252 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

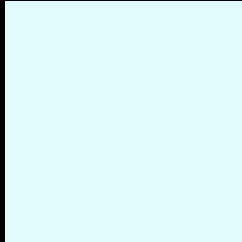
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 225, 238, 252 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 225, 238, 252 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 225, 238, 252.

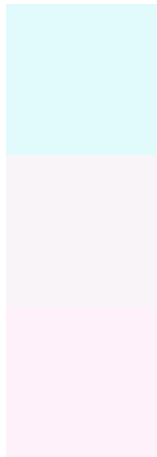


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 225, 238, 252.

# 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**  
225, 238, 252

**Protanopia**  
248, 244, 248

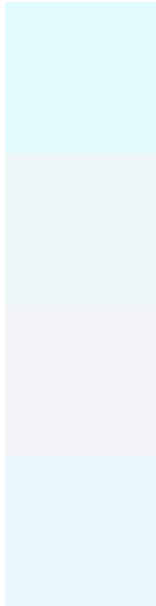
**Deuteranopia**  
255, 241, 250



# Tritanopia

238, 243, 255

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

225, 238, 252

## Protanomaly

240, 244, 249

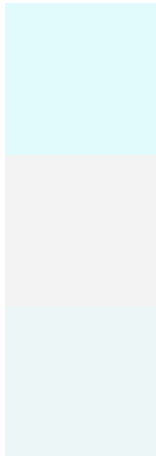
## Deuteranomaly

244, 244, 251

## Tritanomaly

233, 241, 254

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

225, 238, 252

## Achromatopsia

243, 243, 243

## Achromatomaly

236, 241, 246

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 225, 238, 252 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(225, 250, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 250, 252)  
}
```

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(225, 250, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 250, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 225, 238, 252 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(225, 250, 252) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 250, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(225, 250, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 250, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 250, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 250,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 225, 238, 252 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 250, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
250, 252) }
```

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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