

# Converting Colors

`RYB(233, 241, 249)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(233, 241, 249) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(233, 241, 249)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9F9F9
RGB	233, 249, 249
RGB Percent	91%, 98%, 98%
CMY	0.0863, 0.0235, 0.0235
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	180°, 57%, 95%
HSV	180°, 6%, 98%
XYZ	84.5788, 91.9146, 102.9060
YIQ	244.2160, -9.5360, -3.3920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

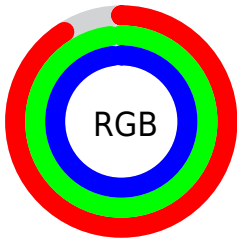
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	233, 241, 249
Decimal	15333881
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	96.79, -5.22, -1.81
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 5.525, 199.167
Y <sub>xy</sub>	91.9146, 0.3027, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293523961 (0xFFE9F9F9)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	244.2160, 2.3585, -9.8364
Hunter-Lab	95.8721, -10.3025, 3.4705

# Details

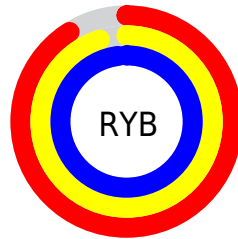
The RYB color **233, 241, 249** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **249, 233, 233**, and the grayscale version is **244, 244, 244**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **177, 185, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 229, 249**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **255, 249, 249**.

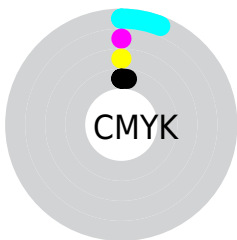
# Distribution



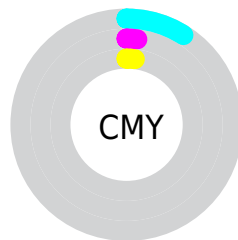
- Red (91%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 233, 241, 249 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 233, 241, 249 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 233, 241, 249

255, 255, 255


 233, 241, 249

 205, 213, 220

 177, 185, 193


 151, 158, 165

 125, 132, 139

 100, 107, 114

 76, 83, 89

 53, 60, 66

 31, 38, 44

 9, 16, 23

 233, 241, 249


 233, 241, 249


 208, 229, 249


 255, 249, 249


 183, 216, 249


 158, 204, 249

 133, 191, 249

 109, 179, 249

 84, 167, 249

 59, 154, 249

 34, 142, 249

 9, 129, 249

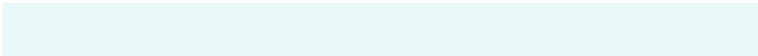
# Harmonies

## Analogous

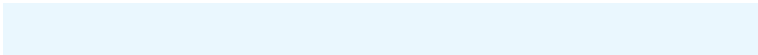
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



235, 244, 249



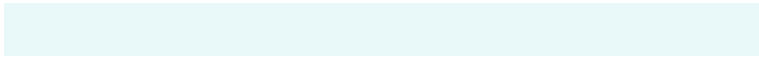
233, 241, 249



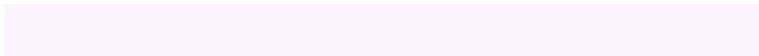
234, 242, 254

# Triad

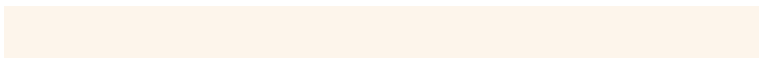
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



233, 241, 249



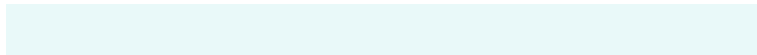
251, 243, 253



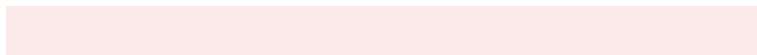
249, 253, 235

# Complementary

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



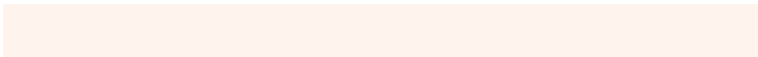
233, 241, 249



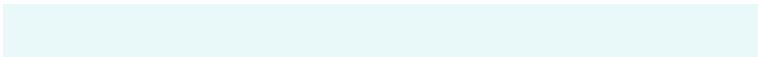
249, 233, 233

# Split Complementary

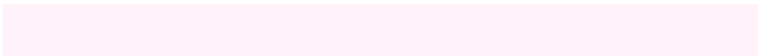
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 245, 238



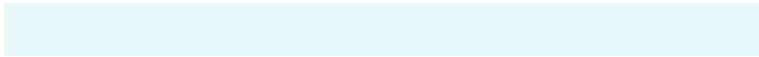
233, 241, 249



255, 242, 248

# Square

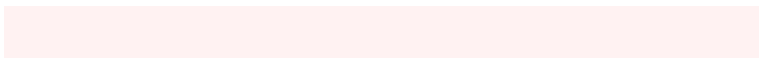
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



233, 241, 249



245, 245, 255



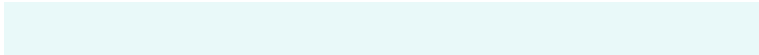
255, 242, 242



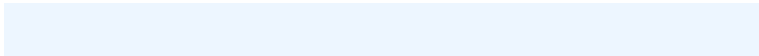
237, 247, 236

# Rectangle

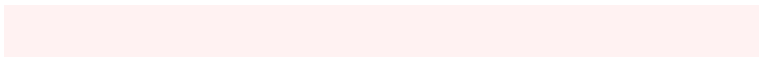
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



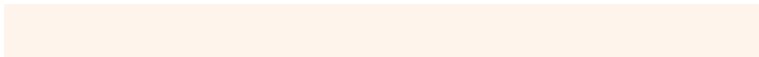
233, 241, 249



237, 243, 255



255, 242, 242

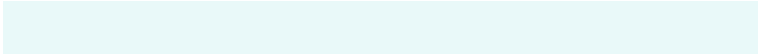


254, 250, 236



# Sweetspot

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



233, 241, 249



250, 253, 255



233, 249, 249



125, 127, 128



0, 0, 0

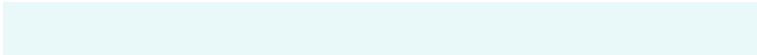


128, 128, 128

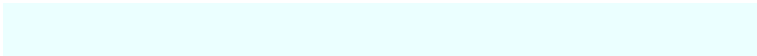


# Same Dimension

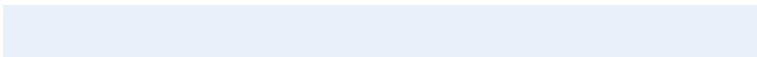
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



233, 241, 249



235, 245, 255



233, 238, 249



112, 119, 125



0, 95, 189



0, 31, 61



# Inverse Universe

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



249, 233, 249



255, 235, 255



249, 249, 233



125, 112, 125



189, 0, 189

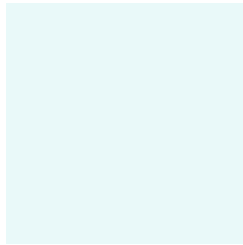


61, 0, 61



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 233, 241, 249 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

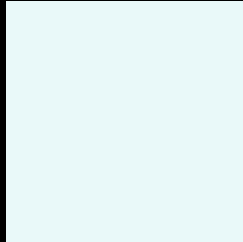
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 233, 241, 249 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

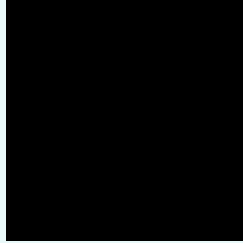
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

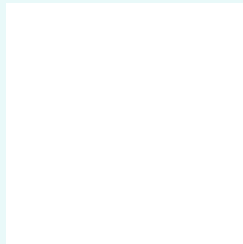
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 233, 241, 249 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 233, 241, 249.

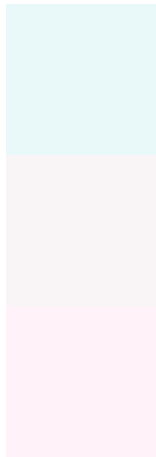


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 233, 241, 249.

# 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, 241, 249

**Protanopia**  
249, 244, 246

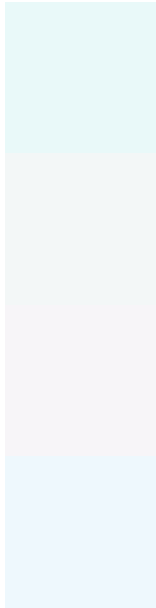
**Deuteranopia**  
255, 242, 248



# Tritanopia

241, 245, 255

# Trichromacy



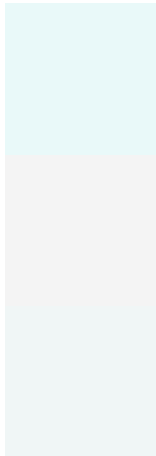
**Original Color**  
233, 241, 249

**Protanomaly**  
243, 245, 247

**Deuteranomaly**  
247, 245, 248

**Tritanomaly**  
238, 244, 253

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
233, 241, 249

**Achromatopsia**  
244, 244, 244

**Achromatomaly**  
240, 243, 246

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 233, 241, 249 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, 249, 249) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 249, 249)  
}
```

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, 249, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 249, 249) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 233, 241, 249 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, 249, 249) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 249, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 249, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 249, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 249, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 249,  
249) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 233, 241, 249 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 249, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
249, 249) }
```

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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