

Converting Colors

YIQ(52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(52.9010, -39.5660,
-9.8220)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	094650
RGB	9, 70, 80
RGB Percent	4%, 27%, 31%
CMY	0.9648, 0.7254, 0.6864
CMYK	0.89, 0.12, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	188°, 80%, 17%
HSV	188°, 89%, 31%
XYZ	3.7504, 5.0199, 8.3526
YIQ	52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

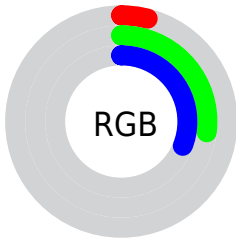
Format	Color
R _Y B	9, 42, 80
Decimal	607824
CIE Lab	26.79, -14.22, -11.20
CIE LCh	27, 18.105, 218.221
Yxy	5.0199, 0.2190, 0.2932
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278797904 (0xFF094650)
YUV	52.9010, 13.3598, -38.5012
Hunter-Lab	22.4052, -9.3302, -6.4194

Details

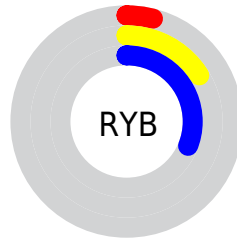
The YIQ color **52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003333**. A complement of this color would be **36.0990, 39.5660, 9.8220**, and the grayscale version is **53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **104.5920, -34.2020, -7.9140**, and **19.9530, -18.9810, -2.9250** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.9220, -44.0590, -10.9950**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **55.8800, -35.0730, -8.6490**.

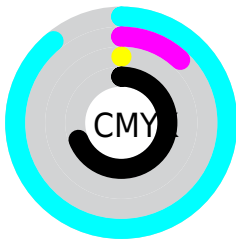
Distribution



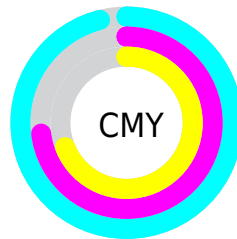
- Red (4%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220 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 YIQ color 52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 52.9010, -39.5660,
-9.8220

■ 52.9010, -39.5660,
-9.8220

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.6740, -31.4970,
-7.3770

■ 104.5920,
-34.2020, -7.9140

■ 19.8390, -18.6600,
-3.2360

■ 130.0050,
-33.9270, -7.3910

■ 2.0690, -4.4480,
3.5200

■ 156.7060,
-34.5230, -7.6030

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 183.8200,
-34.8440, -7.2920

■ 211.5210,
-35.4400, -7.5040

■ 238.8540,

-32.1840, -11.4480

■ 247.5250,
-14.9000, -5.3000

■ 52.9010, -39.5660,
-9.8220

■ 52.9010, -39.5660,
-9.8220

■ 49.9220, -44.0590,
-10.9950

■ 55.8800, -35.0730,
-8.6490

■ 49.6230, -44.6550,
-11.2070

■ 58.8590, -30.5800,
-7.4760

■ 61.8380, -26.0870,
-6.3030

■ 65.4040, -21.8690,
-5.6530

■ 68.3830, -17.3760,
-4.4800

■ 71.3620, -12.8830,
-3.3070

■ 74.3410, -8.3900,
-2.1340

■ 77.3200, -3.8970,
-0.9610

■ 80.2990, 0.5960,
0.2120

Harmonies

Analogous

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



54.9960, -29.7080, -12.2680



52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220



58.1350, -31.1770, -2.1610

Triad

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



52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220



65.2500, 11.4600, 12.5800



62.3030, 11.9680, -7.6480

Complementary

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



52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220



36.0990, 39.5660, 9.8220

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.



63.1840, 19.8530, -1.8670



52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220



64.8610, 19.8050, 10.0210

Square

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



52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220



64.6660, -1.5150, 10.9410



64.2540, 22.8320, 4.7200



60.7360, 0.3230, -11.3650

Rectangle

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



52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220



61.0870, -22.0540, 3.2100



64.2540, 22.8320, 4.7200



62.3250, 14.9020, -5.7540

Sweetspot

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



52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220



93.9810, -16.1840, -4.0560



51.7030, -22.4140, -34.3340



46.8570, -9.9030, -2.2470



181.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



54.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220



64.8000, -58.4550, -14.4150



32.3560, -29.9410, 8.4830



39.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



143.8480, -129.4720, -32.4480

Inverse Universe

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



37.1830, 22.7350, 34.0230



41.6550, 33.6900, 50.2500



56.6440, 29.9410, -8.4830



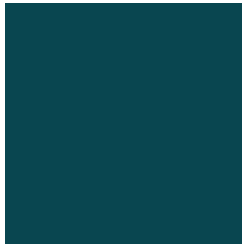
38.5380, 1.4210, 1.7810



92.1680, 74.0720, 111.3840

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

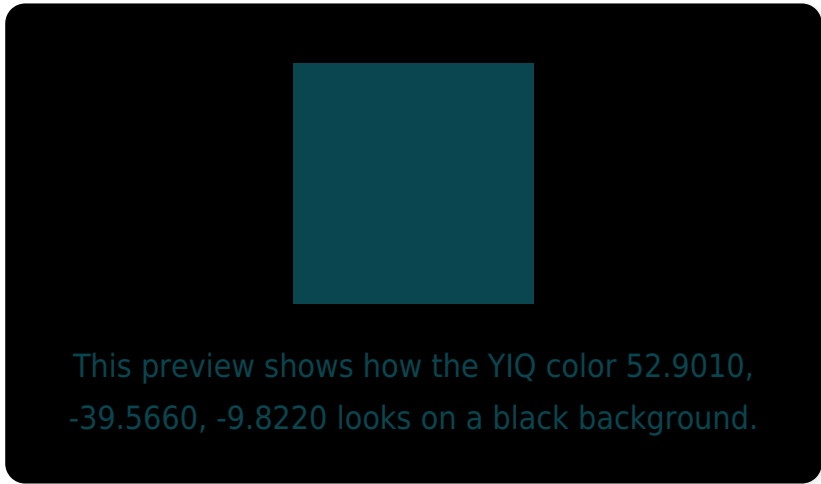
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

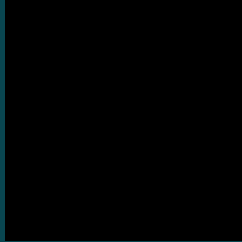
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 52.9010, -39.5660,

-9.8220.

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

52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220

Protanopia

63.7700, -5.0440, 3.3080

Deuteranopia

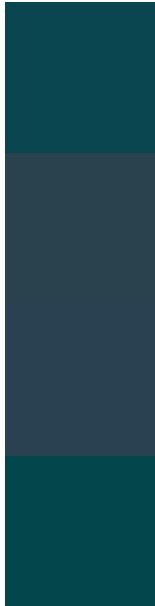
63.6820, -7.6120, 5.7960



Tritanopia

50.3410, -43.9210, -13.4970

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220

Protanomaly

60.0780, -17.8350, -1.6670

Deuteranomaly

59.6480, -19.4400, -0.1120

Tritanomaly

51.3520, -42.4540, -12.5500

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220

Achromatopsia

53.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

52.8780, -14.3960, -3.4200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220 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(9, 70, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 70, 80)  
}
```

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(9, 70, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 70, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220 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(9, 70, 80) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 70, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(9, 70, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 70, 80); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 70, 80); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 70, 80) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 52.9010, -39.5660, -9.8220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 70, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 70,  
80) }
```

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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