

Converting Colors

YIQ(82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(82.3500, -82.5300,
8.9100)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0963BD
RGB	9, 99, 189
RGB Percent	4%, 39%, 74%
CMY	0.9647, 0.6116, 0.2592
CMYK	0.95, 0.48, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	210°, 91%, 39%
HSV	210°, 95%, 74%
XYZ	13.7519, 12.6584, 49.8050
YIQ	82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

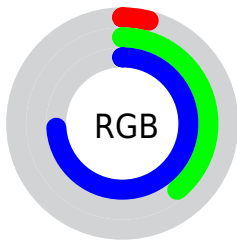
Format	Color
R _Y B	9, 69, 189
Decimal	615357
CIE Lab	42.24, 11.44, -53.68
CIE LCh	42, 54.884, 282.028
Yxy	12.6584, 0.1804, 0.1661
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278805437 (0xFF0963BD)
YUV	82.3500, 52.5785, -64.3280
Hunter-Lab	35.5787, 6.7313, -58.0923

Details

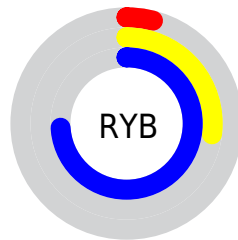
The YIQ color **82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0066CC**. A complement of this color would be **115.6500, 82.5300, -8.9100**, and the grayscale version is **82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144.2110, -62.7250, 18.9310**, and **47.0880, -58.1850, 13.7430** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.3110, -86.7940, 9.0940**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.3140, -73.6810, 8.2310**.

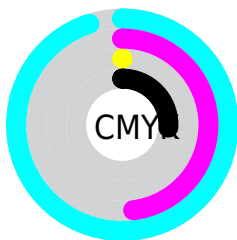
Distribution



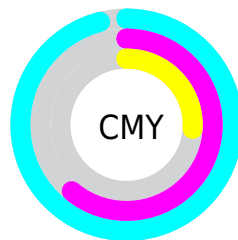
- Red (4%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100 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 82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.3500, -82.5300,
8.9100

■ 82.3500, -82.5300,
8.9100

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 62.9660, -72.5810,
10.3230

■ 144.2110,
-62.7250, 18.9310

■ 47.0880, -58.1850,
13.7430

■ 170.3550,
-54.5630, 14.1810

■ 32.3840, -44.3390,
16.1170

■ 195.4730,
-43.5120, 6.6320

■ 15.4460, -29.7140,
20.8940

■ 220.8790,
-33.3320, -1.6520

■ 10.3620, -20.9100,
15.5220

■ 243.9370,
-22.0520, -7.8440

■ 5.3920, -12.4270,
10.4610

■ 252.9070, -4.1720,

■ 2.1830, -4.7690,

-1.4840

3.8310

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 82.3500, -82.5300,
8.9100

■ 82.3500, -82.5300,
8.9100

■ 77.3110, -86.7940,
9.0940

■ 93.3140, -73.6810,
8.2310

■ 104.8650,
-65.1070, 7.0290

■ 115.8290,
-56.2580, 6.3500

■ 127.3800,
-47.6840, 5.1480

■ 138.0450,
-39.4310, 4.2570

■ 149.5960,
-30.8570, 3.0550

■ 160.5600,
-22.0080, 2.3760

■ 172.1110,
-13.4340, 1.1740

■ 183.0750, -4.5850,
0.4950

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.9480, -90.5060, -0.7300



82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100



102.6010, -1.7490, 37.2190

Triad

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



82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100



94.8330, 69.7340, 13.7500



77.2460, -54.9200, -39.9440

Complementary

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



82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100



115.6500, 82.5300, -8.9100

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.



84.3160, -8.3830, -40.8230



82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100



93.5270, 60.7070, -15.3970

Square

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



82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100



93.2190, 66.6120, 37.3000



91.5570, 33.6590, -31.8210



83.7780, -70.5570, -26.3730

Rectangle

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



82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100



100.5140, 29.4730, 44.0730



91.5570, 33.6590, -31.8210



74.9490, -49.8300, -44.0860

Sweetspot

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



82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100



202.6390, -32.4160, 3.7760



124.5780, -77.4270, -67.0830



97.1150, -19.2570, 2.0790



250.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100



100.1310, -112.4700, 11.8660



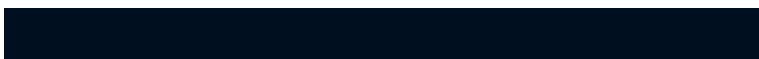
31.2810, -58.6050, 54.4110



88.9610, -4.2640, 0.1840



64.3850, -72.4430, 7.8210



12.3390, -14.0760, 1.7960

Inverse Universe

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



73.0800, 78.3900, 66.1500



87.2770, 106.5370, 90.1930



166.7190, 58.6050, -54.4110



88.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630



56.2480, 68.8090, 58.0650



10.9790, 13.6610, 11.2370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

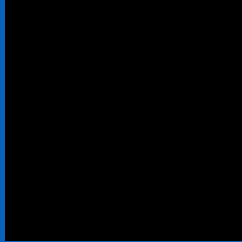
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 82.3500, -82.5300,

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

82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100

Protanopia

93.1040, -55.1140, 18.6620

Deuteranopia

79.5790, -84.9130, 2.5350



Tritanopia

78.0220, -68.1280, -20.8320

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100

Protanomaly

89.0210, -65.2460, 15.0580

Deuteranomaly

80.3450, -84.1340, 4.9380

Tritanomaly

79.5350, -73.5860, -10.0180

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100

Achromatopsia

82.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

81.8950, -30.2610, 3.2670

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100 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, 99, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 99, 189)  
}
```

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, 99, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 99, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100 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, 99, 189) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 99, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 99, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 99, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 99, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 99, 189)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 82.3500, -82.5300, 8.9100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 99, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 99,  
189) }
```

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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