

Converting Colors

YIQ(89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(89.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	525E52
RGB	82, 94, 82
RGB Percent	32%, 37%, 32%
CMY	0.6785, 0.6313, 0.6784
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.13, 0.63
HSL	120°, 7%, 35%
HSV	120°, 13%, 37%
XYZ	9.0050, 10.4089, 9.5170
YIQ	89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

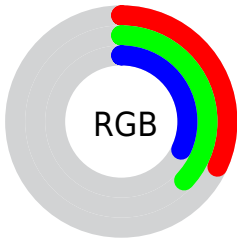
Format	Color
R_{YB}	82, 94, 94
Decimal	5398098
CIE Lab	38.57, -7.26, 5.32
CIE LCh	39, 9.003, 143.764
Yxy	10.4089, 0.3113, 0.3598
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283588178 (0xFF525E52)
YUV	89.0440, -3.4727, -6.1776
Hunter-Lab	32.2628, -6.6383, 5.0945

Details

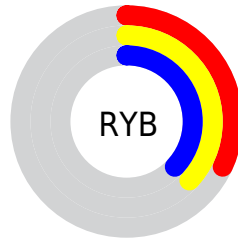
The YIQ color **89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **86.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760**, and the grayscale version is **89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138.6310, -3.5750, -6.7990**, and **43.4570, -3.0250, -5.7530** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.3270, -5.7750, -10.9830**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690**.

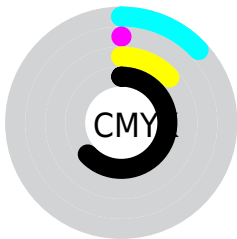
Distribution



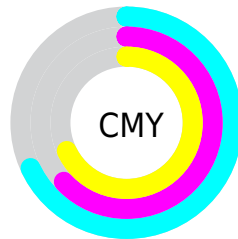
- Red (32%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (32%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (68%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760 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 89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 89.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 65.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 138.6310, -3.5750,
-6.7990

■ 43.4570, -3.0250,
-5.7530

■ 165.5170, -3.2540,
-7.1100

■ 22.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 192.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 220.2180, -3.8500,
-7.3220

■ 249.1040, -3.5290,
-7.6330

■ 89.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 89.0440, -3.3000,
-6.2760

■ 85.3270, -5.7750,
-10.9830

■ 92.7610, -0.8250,
-1.5690

■ 81.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 96.8910, 1.9250,
3.6610

■ 77.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

■ 100.6080, 4.4000,
8.3680

■ 73.3500, -13.7500,
-26.1500

■ 104.7380, 7.1500,
13.5980

■ 69.6330, -16.2250,
-30.8570

■ 108.4550, 9.6250,
18.3050

■ 65.9160, -18.7000,
-35.5640

■ 112.1720, 12.1000,
23.0120

■ 61.7860, -21.4500,
-40.7940


■ 116.3020, 14.8500,
28.2420


■ 58.0690, -23.9250,

■ 120.0190, 17.3250,

-45.5010

32.9490

 55.1780, -25.8500,
-49.1620

 124.1490, 20.0750,
38.1790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.6920, 3.6230, -5.0890



89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



88.3360, -9.9940, -6.1060

Triad

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



89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



90.1930, -10.7290, 1.7110



91.8660, 12.2410, 3.9290

Complementary

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



89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



86.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760

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.



92.4790, 9.0770, 6.2050



89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



91.0090, -4.2190, 4.8770

Square

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



89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



88.9320, -14.4880, -1.7520



91.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



91.1710, 12.7000, 1.1160

Rectangle

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



89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



88.0090, -13.3870, -5.1870



91.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



92.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

Sweetspot

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



89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



120.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920



92.6320, 3.8520, -3.7320



59.7610, -0.8250, -1.5690



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

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



89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760



114.5660, -4.9500, -9.4140



89.7280, -5.2260, -4.4100



43.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150



64.5700, -30.2500, -57.5300



139.1190, -65.1750, -123.9510

Inverse Universe

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



86.9560, 3.3000, 6.2760



111.4340, 4.9500, 9.4140



86.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100



43.0650, 1.3750, 2.6150



45.4300, 30.2500, 57.5300



97.8810, 65.1750, 123.9510

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

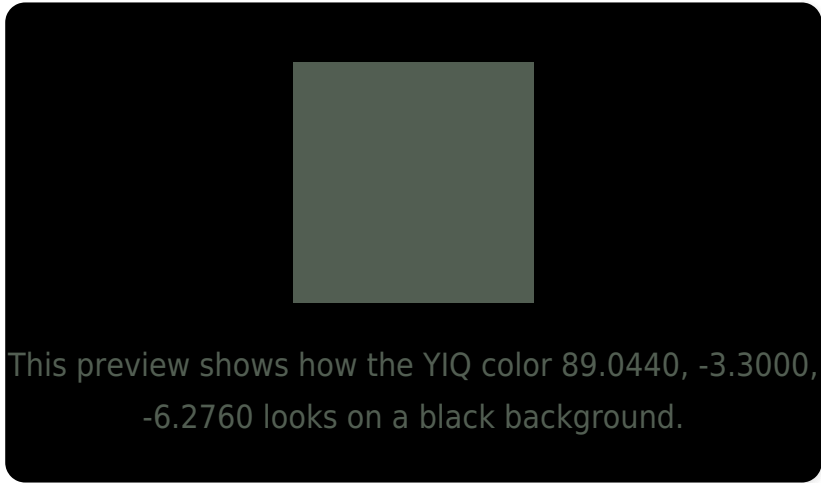
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

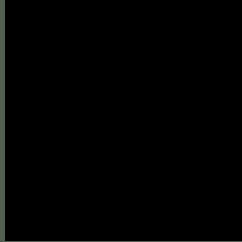
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

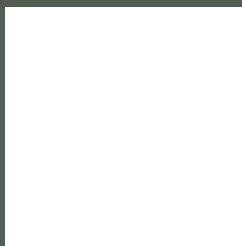
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760.



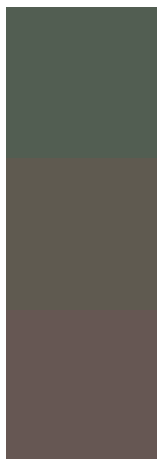
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760.

-6.2760.

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

89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760

Protanopia

90.3550, 6.1900, -2.0500

Deuteranopia

91.0290, 10.2240, 1.9360



Tritanopia

90.7050, -6.4190, 0.6930

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760

Protanomaly

89.5610, 2.6140, -3.3220

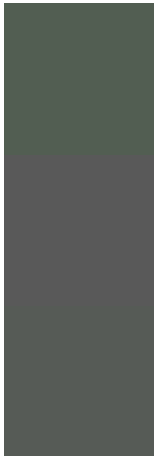
Deuteranomaly

90.6970, 5.2270, -1.1170

Tritanomaly

90.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760

Achromatopsia

89.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

88.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760 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(82, 94, 82)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 94, 82)  
}
```

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(82, 94, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 94, 82) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760 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(82, 94, 82) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 94, 82) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(82, 94, 82) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 94, 82); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 94, 82);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 94, 82)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 89.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 94, 82) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 94,  
82) }
```

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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