

# Converting Colors

YIQ(90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(90.3610, -11.1420,  
3.6900)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	525B6D
RGB	82, 91, 109
RGB Percent	32%, 36%, 43%
CMY	0.6784, 0.6431, 0.5726
CMYK	0.25, 0.16, 0.00, 0.57
HSL	220°, 14%, 37%
HSV	220°, 25%, 43%
XYZ	9.9804, 10.3804, 15.9414
YIQ	90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

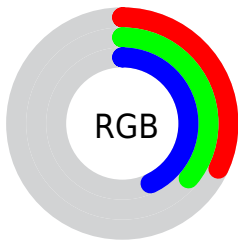
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	82, 89, 109
Decimal	5397357
CIE Lab	38.52, 0.90, -11.42
CIE LCh	39, 11.452, 274.522
Yxy	10.3804, 0.2749, 0.2859
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283587437 (0xFF525B6D)
YUV	90.3610, 9.1890, -7.3326
Hunter-Lab	32.2186, -1.0883, -6.7831

# Details

The YIQ color **90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **100.6390, 11.1420, -3.6900**, and the grayscale version is **90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140.5890, -11.7840, 4.3120**, and **44.1330, -10.5000, 3.0680** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.9630, -15.7730, 5.0190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97.7590, -6.5110, 2.3610**.

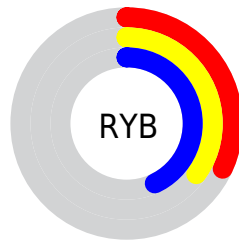
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (36%)

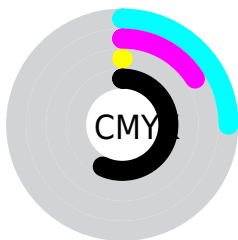
Blue (43%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (43%)

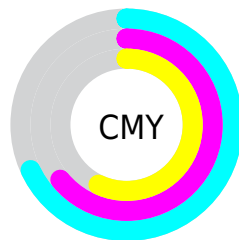


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (57%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (57%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900 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 90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90.3610, -11.1420,  
3.6900

■ 90.3610, -11.1420,  
3.6900

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 67.2470, -10.8210,  
3.3790

■ 140.4750,  
-11.4630, 4.0010

■ 44.1330, -10.5000,  
3.0680

■ 166.5890,  
-11.7840, 4.3120

■ 23.7200, -10.7750,  
2.5450

■ 194.2900,  
-12.3800, 4.1000

■ 2.7530, -6.3740,  
5.3860

■ 221.8170,  
-12.4260, 4.9340

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 248.4660, -7.2440,  
-0.8760

■ 90.3610, -11.1420,  
3.6900

■ 90.3610, -11.1420,  
3.6900

■ 82.9630, -15.7730,  
5.0190

■ 97.7590, -6.5110,  
2.3610

■ 74.9780, -20.1290,  
6.8710

■ 105.7440, -2.1550,  
0.5090

■ 67.5800, -24.7600,  
8.2000

■ 113.1420, 2.4760,  
-0.8200

■ 60.1820, -29.3910,  
9.5290

■ 120.5400, 7.1070,  
-2.1490

■ 53.0830, -33.4260,  
11.0700

■ 127.6390, 11.1420,  
-3.6900

■ 45.0980, -37.7820,  
12.9220

■ 135.6240, 15.4980,  
-5.5420

■ 37.7000, -42.4130,  
14.2510

■ 143.0220, 20.1290,  
-6.8710

■ 33.5580, -44.8890,

■ 150.4200, 24.7600,

15.0710

-8.2000

■ 157.8180, 29.3910,  
-9.5290

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.6050, -17.8810, -0.8330



90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900



91.8460, -2.2020, 6.8700

# Triad

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



90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900



92.0190, 16.1840, 4.0560



87.8370, -7.1510, -8.0710

# Complementary

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



90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900



100.6390, 11.1420, -3.6900

# 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.



88.8550, 1.6060, -7.0820



90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900



90.9000, 14.9010, -0.2270

# Square

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



90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900



92.1590, 12.9740, 7.1660



90.0410, 9.9500, -4.1140



87.1720, -15.4040, -7.1800



# Rectangle

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



90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900



92.3090, 3.8040, 8.1560



90.0410, 9.9500, -4.1140



88.5060, -4.7210, -8.0570

# Sweetspot

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



90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900



135.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410



99.9010, -13.2030, -8.5230



67.7440, -2.1550, 0.5090



199.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



71.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

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



90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900



113.1200, -17.6530, 6.0510



86.2740, -6.2830, 9.2450



49.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



36.2310, -48.2820, 15.9900



76.0640, -101.1950, 33.3090



# Inverse Universe

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



91.0990, 13.2030, 8.5230



114.4530, 21.1340, 13.4700



104.7260, 6.2830, -9.2450



50.0220, 2.9340, 1.8940



39.4290, 57.2130, 36.9330

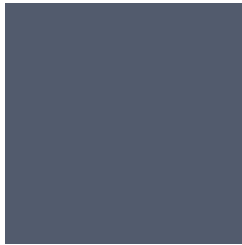


82.6030, 119.6980, 77.4420



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900 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 90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

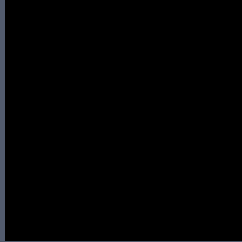
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

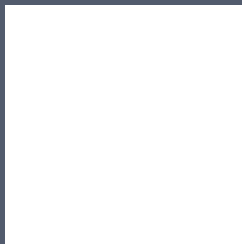
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900.



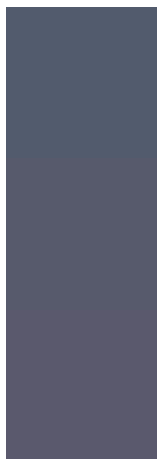
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 90.3610, -11.1420,



# 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

90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900

### Protanopia

91.1550, -7.5660, 4.9620

### Deuteranopia

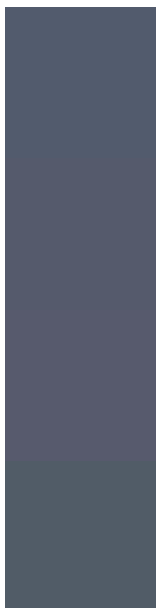
91.5790, -5.8240, 6.4320



## Tritanopia

89.9110, -9.9950, -0.5790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900

## Protanomaly

90.5570, -8.7580, 4.5380

## Deuteranomaly

91.2690, -7.8870, 5.2730

## Tritanomaly

89.9650, -10.0870, 1.0890

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900

## Achromatopsia

90.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

89.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900 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, 91, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 91, 109)  
}
```

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, 91, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 91, 109) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900 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, 91, 109) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 91, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(82, 91, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 91, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 91, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 91,  
109) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 90.3610, -11.1420, 3.6900 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 91, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 91,  
109) }
```

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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