

Converting Colors

YIQ(69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(69.0150, 102.2370,
35.9410)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BD1211
RGB	189, 18, 17
RGB Percent	74%, 7%, 7%
CMY	0.2584, 0.9296, 0.9329
CMYK	0.00, 0.91, 0.91, 0.26
HSL	0°, 83%, 40%
HSV	0°, 91%, 74%
XYZ	21.3291, 11.3032, 1.5921
YIQ	69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

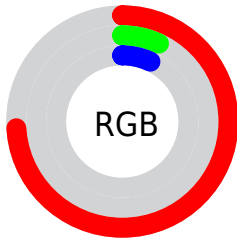
Format	Color
R_{YB}	189, 18, 17
Decimal	12390929
CIE Lab	40.09, 62.09, 47.79
CIE LCh	40, 78.355, 37.587
Yxy	11.3032, 0.6232, 0.3303
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290581009 (0xFFBD1211)
YUV	69.0150, -25.6434, 105.2268
Hunter-Lab	33.6202, 54.4077, 20.7263

Details

The YIQ color **69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0000**. A complement of this color would be **136.9850, -102.2370, -35.9410**, and the grayscale version is **69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134.3110, 106.9150, 28.2510**, and **37.6740, 75.0960, 26.7120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.0980, 112.3690, 39.5450**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.3340, 90.9130, 31.9130**.

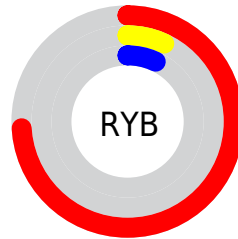
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (7%)

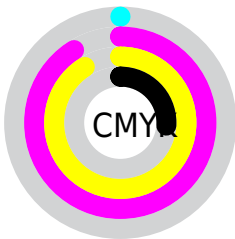
Blue (7%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (7%)

Blue (7%)

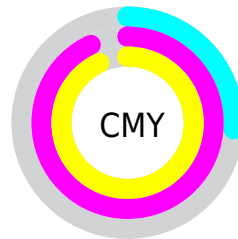


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (91%)

Yellow (91%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (93%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410 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 69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.0150, 102.2370,
35.9410

■ 69.0150, 102.2370,
35.9410

■ 254.4300, 1.6050,
-1.5550

■ 46.9430, 93.5720,
33.2840

■ 134.3110,
106.9150, 28.2510

■ 37.6740, 75.0960,
26.7120

■ 154.3690, 91.8320,
20.7600

■ 28.4050, 56.6200,
20.1400

■ 173.6550, 76.1070,
13.8910

■ 20.3750, 38.9690,
15.1370

■ 193.6420, 59.7860,
6.8100

■ 9.9810, 19.3470,
7.3070

■ 213.7430, 43.1440,
0.0400

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 233.8440, 26.5020,

-6.7300

■ 251.1240, 10.9140,
-10.5740

■ 69.0150, 102.2370,
35.9410

■ 69.0150, 102.2370,
35.9410

■ 57.0980, 112.3690,
39.5450

■ 82.3340, 90.9130,
31.9130

■ 95.6530, 79.5890,
27.8850

■ 108.3850, 68.5400,
24.3800

■ 121.7040, 57.2160,
20.3520

■ 135.0230, 45.8920,
16.3240

■ 148.3420, 34.5680,
12.2960

■ 161.5470, 23.5650,
7.9570

■ 174.2790, 12.5160,
4.4520

■ 187.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.4470, 93.4740, 68.1140



69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410



88.0110, 71.3880, -5.2200

Triad

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



69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410



73.3530, -45.3360, -48.4400



83.6490, -99.1290, 17.8870

Complementary

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



69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410



136.9850, -102.2370, -35.9410

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.



91.4280, -100.3650, 7.2430



69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410



82.9800, -68.3100, -28.5500

Square

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



69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410



68.7450, -23.3730, -55.5090



90.0480, -88.2120, -9.2680



94.4920, -17.0190, 49.6450

Rectangle

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



69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410



89.2970, 46.4950, -22.1530



90.0480, -88.2120, -9.2680



87.2850, -101.1000, 15.0600

Sweetspot

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



69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410



198.7340, 39.3360, 13.9920



88.0360, 47.3000, 89.9560



94.6610, 23.2440, 8.2680



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.



69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410



73.8420, 145.7450, 51.4170



118.9100, 78.8620, -8.5140



87.6910, 5.3640, 1.9080



47.8290, 93.8930, 32.9730



9.2690, 18.4760, 6.5720

Inverse Universe

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



136.9850, -102.2370, -35.9410



171.1580, -145.7450, -51.4170



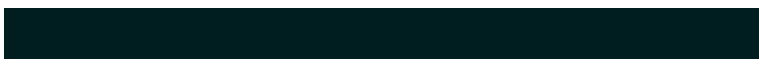
87.0900, -78.8620, 8.5140



91.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080



110.1710, -93.8930, -32.9730



21.1440, -18.2010, -6.0490

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

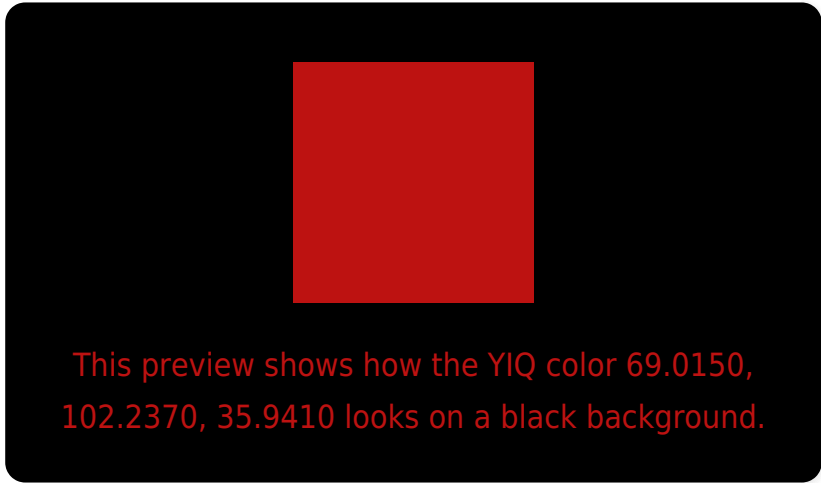
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 69.0150, 102.2370,

35.9410.

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

69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410

Protanopia

92.4060, 27.3750, -17.0490

Deuteranopia

89.5960, 47.0910, -21.9410



Tritanopia

68.8040, 104.2090, 33.2410

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410

Protanomaly

83.9570, 54.2850, 1.8770

Deuteranomaly

81.9060, 67.4900, -0.6540

Tritanomaly

69.1460, 103.2460, 34.1740

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410

Achromatopsia

69.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

68.8370, 37.5480, 13.3560

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410 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(189, 18, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 18, 17)  
}
```

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(189, 18, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 18, 17) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410 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(189, 18, 17) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 18, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(189, 18, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 18, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 18, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 18,  
17) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 69.0150, 102.2370, 35.9410 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 18, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189, 18,  
17) }
```

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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