

Converting Colors

YIQ(122.0300, 60.0680,
-31.3560)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560)
contains.

YIQ(122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**YIQ(122.0300, 60.0680,
-31.3560)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A07E02
RGB	160, 126, 2
RGB Percent	63%, 49%, 1%
CMY	0.3725, 0.5059, 0.9918
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.99, 0.37
HSL	47°, 97%, 32%
HSV	47°, 99%, 63%
XYZ	21.9678, 22.3962, 3.2250
YIQ	122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

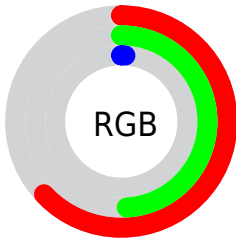
Format	Color
RYB	45, 160, 2
Decimal	10518018
CIELab	54.44, 3.20, 59.58
CIELCh	54, 59.663, 86.922
Yxy	22.3962, 0.4616, 0.4706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288708098 (0xFFA07E02)
YUV	122.0300, -59.1748, 33.2997
Hunter-Lab	47.3246, 0.0405, 29.0869

Details

The YIQ color **122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996600**. A complement of this color would be **39.9700, -60.0680, 31.3560**, and the grayscale version is **123.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **177.7190, 59.7460, -25.5180**, and **76.2950, 40.8090, -18.2230** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121.8020, 60.7100, -31.9780**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **125.6150, 54.1070, -27.9490**.

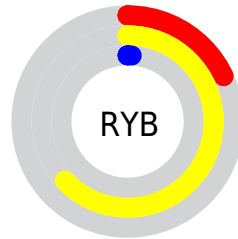
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (49%)

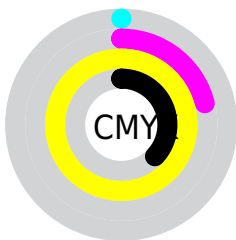
Blue (1%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (1%)

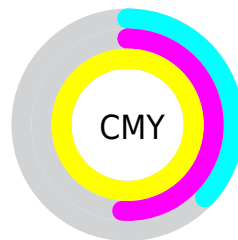


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560 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 122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 122.0300, 60.0680,
-31.3560

■ 122.0300, 60.0680,
-31.3560

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 98.4560, 50.3010,
-25.0510

■ 177.7190, 59.7460,
-25.5180

■ 76.2950, 40.8090,
-18.2230

■ 206.2030, 61.2590,
-25.4050

■ 55.0090, 30.1710,
-12.6530

■ 227.3970, 48.7890,
-30.6910

■ 34.9080, 20.4500,
-7.1820

■ 242.9160, 34.0260,
-32.9660

■ 15.4050, 11.9210,
-1.2870

■ 245.9940, 25.3590,
-24.5690

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.3000, 16.0500,

-15.5500

■ 252.6060, 6.7410,
-6.5310

■ 122.0300, 60.0680,
-31.3560

■ 122.0300, 60.0680,
-31.3560

■ 121.8020, 60.7100,
-31.9780

■ 125.6150, 54.1070,
-27.9490

■ 129.7870, 47.8710,
-25.0650

■ 133.3720, 41.9100,
-21.6580

■ 137.5440, 35.6740,
-18.7740

■ 141.1290, 29.7130,
-15.3670

■ 145.3010, 23.4770,
-12.4830

■ 148.8860, 17.5160,
-9.0760

■ 153.0580, 11.2800,
-6.1920

■ 156.6430, 5.3190,
-2.7850

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125.6250, 75.6510, 0.1230



122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560



118.3930, 19.0810, -42.9590

Triad

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



122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560



110.4620, -98.8460, -25.8060



132.9960, 25.3000, 48.1160

Complementary

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



122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560



39.9700, -60.0680, 31.3560

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.



130.8560, -33.3840, 32.3440



122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560



112.0870, -110.3110, -10.7510

Square

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



122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560



104.4200, -81.8330, -42.2890



107.6820, -113.0640, 0.6000



127.5860, 64.5010, 48.0290

Rectangle

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



122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560



111.8800, -19.0190, -46.3070



107.6820, -113.0640, 0.6000



133.9060, 7.8780, 44.4700

Sweetspot

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



122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560



194.1870, 23.7980, -12.7940



53.1180, 83.2540, 44.0700



95.3850, 14.6730, -7.1110



232.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



105.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

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



122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560



158.7590, 79.4640, -41.4640



128.5330, 23.8980, -58.6780



76.9140, 3.1180, -1.4420



108.5010, 54.4280, -28.2600



11.5290, 5.6400, -3.0960

Inverse Universe

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



39.9700, -60.0680, 31.3560



50.2410, -79.4640, 41.4640



33.4670, -23.8980, 58.6780



73.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420



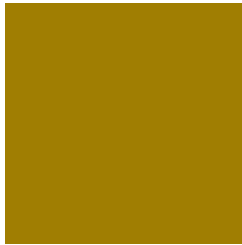
34.4990, -54.4280, 28.2600



3.4710, -5.6400, 3.0960

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

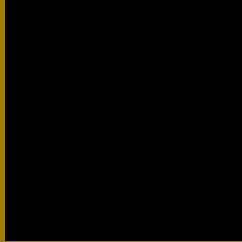
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 122.0300, 60.0680,

-31.3560.

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

122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560

Protanopia

121.7620, 49.0190, -34.8610

Deuteranopia

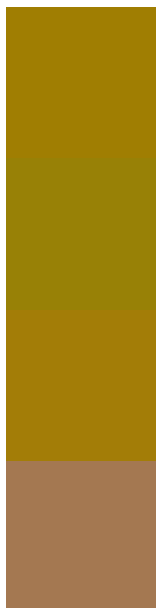
123.2630, 61.0300, -26.7620



Tritanopia

132.6770, 26.3150, 13.1870

Trichromacy



Original Color

122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560

Protanomaly

121.8550, 53.1910, -33.3770

Deuteranomaly

122.9100, 60.5260, -28.6420

Tritanomaly

128.7100, 38.7430, -2.8010

Monochromacy



Original Color

122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560

Achromatopsia

122.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

121.7570, 22.1930, -11.2390

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560 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(160, 126, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 126, 2)  
}
```

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(160, 126, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 126, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560 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(160, 126, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 126, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 126, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 126, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 126, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 126,  
2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 122.0300, 60.0680, -31.3560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 126, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
126, 2) }
```

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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