

Converting Colors

YIQ(124.1410, 19.1300,
-60.3740)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(124.1410, 19.1300,
-60.3740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	699E00
RGB	105, 158, 0
RGB Percent	41%, 62%, 0%
CMY	0.5885, 0.3803, 0.9997
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 1.00, 0.38
HSL	80°, 100%, 31%
HSV	80°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	18.0498, 27.4611, 4.3506
YIQ	124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

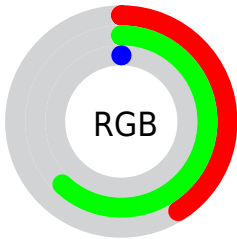
Format	Color
RYB	0, 158, 53
Decimal	6921728
CIELab	59.40, -37.60, 61.62
CIELCh	59, 72.187, 121.388
Yxy	27.4611, 0.3620, 0.5507
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285111808 (0xFF699E00)
YUV	124.1410, -61.2015, -16.7867
Hunter-Lab	52.4033, -30.2231, 31.7599

Details

The YIQ color **124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **33.8590, -19.1300, 60.3740**, and the grayscale version is **125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181.3780, 14.2690, -54.8750**, and **76.8730, 0.0540, -45.0500** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **127.4600, 16.9740, -54.3380**.

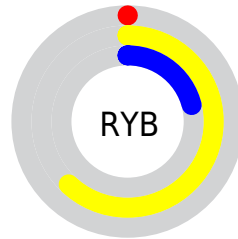
Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (62%)

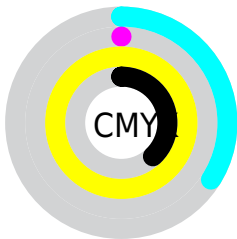
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (21%)

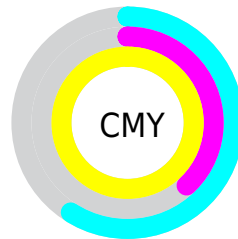


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740 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 124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 124.1410, 19.1300,
-60.3740

■ 124.1410, 19.1300,
-60.3740

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 100.5070, 9.5920,
-52.7120

■ 181.3780, 14.2690,
-54.8750

■ 76.8730, 0.0540,
-45.0500

■ 210.2640, 14.5900,
-55.1860

■ 52.9180, -13.0140,
-39.4940

■ 229.6440, 19.6320,
-47.4400

■ 34.0460, -15.9500,
-30.3340

■ 241.5070, 27.9280,
-32.5840

■ 22.3060, -10.4500,
-19.8740

■ 246.7920, 23.1120,
-22.3920

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.0980, 13.8030,

-13.3730

■ 253.4040, 4.4940,
-4.3540

■ 124.1410, 19.1300,
-60.3740

■ 127.4600, 16.9740,
-54.3380

■ 131.0780, 15.4140,
-48.0900

■ 134.2830, 13.5790,
-42.3650

■ 137.6020, 11.4230,
-36.3290

■ 140.9210, 9.2670,
-30.2930

■ 144.5390, 7.7070,
-24.0450

■ 147.8580, 5.5510,
-18.0090

■ 151.0630, 3.7160,
-12.2840

■ 154.6810, 2.1560,
-6.0360

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133.2980, 61.9490, -37.9150



124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740



106.9210, -70.9630, -63.0830

Triad

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



124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740



125.8110, -126.9090, -7.3010



134.2130, 85.0850, 60.4530

Complementary

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



124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740



33.8590, -19.1300, 60.3740

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.



143.7410, 39.7400, 61.7560



124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740



117.1200, -123.1050, 0.8550

Square

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



124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740



124.0890, -113.7930, -24.7450



144.8600, -30.0390, 43.3130



134.1670, 98.7530, 33.0010

Rectangle

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



124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740



113.6980, -85.9120, -50.9680



144.8600, -30.0390, 43.3130



136.8620, 73.0720, 63.4080

Sweetspot

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



124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740



193.6530, 7.3860, -23.7340



78.3530, 79.5930, 5.7770



96.7810, 4.4500, -14.5740



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.



124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740



162.4720, 24.7270, -79.2170



100.5200, -27.9540, -77.1220



77.1910, 0.7800, -3.1240



112.3460, 17.2950, -54.6490



11.7950, 1.8350, -5.7250

Inverse Universe

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



33.8590, -19.1300, 60.3740



44.2290, -25.3230, 79.0050



57.4800, 27.9540, 77.1220



72.8090, -0.7800, 3.1240



30.6540, -17.2950, 54.6490



3.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740 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 124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

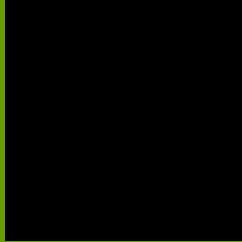
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740.

-60.3740.

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

124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740

Protanopia

132.0800, 56.6310, -40.6570

Deuteranopia

136.1860, 59.9290, -23.3270



Tritanopia

140.5940, -19.3480, -1.7800

Trichromacy



Original Color

124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740

Protanomaly

129.0350, 43.3360, -47.5120

Deuteranomaly

131.5550, 45.1680, -36.6560

Tritanomaly

134.5360, -5.4060, -23.1820

Monochromacy



Original Color

124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740

Achromatopsia

124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

123.8210, 6.9730, -21.7550

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740 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(105, 158, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 158, 0)  
}
```

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(105, 158, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 158, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740 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(105, 158, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 158, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(105, 158, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 158, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 158, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 158,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 124.1410, 19.1300, -60.3740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 158, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105,  
158, 0) }
```

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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