

Converting Colors

YIQ(124.5360, 10.6480,
-60.8400)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(124.5360, 10.6480,
-60.8400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61A109
RGB	97, 161, 9
RGB Percent	38%, 63%, 4%
CMY	0.6199, 0.3685, 0.9645
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.94, 0.37
HSL	85°, 89%, 33%
HSV	85°, 94%, 63%
XYZ	17.7221, 28.0567, 4.7411
YIQ	124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

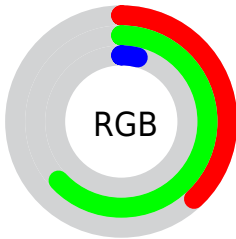
Format	Color
RYB	9, 161, 73
Decimal	6398217
CIELab	59.94, -41.68, 60.57
CIELCh	60, 73.525, 124.534
Yxy	28.0567, 0.3508, 0.5554
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284588297 (0xFF61A109)
YUV	124.5360, -56.9592, -24.1491
Hunter-Lab	52.9686, -32.9731, 31.7712

Details

The YIQ color **124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **45.4640, -10.6480, 60.8400**, and the grayscale version is **125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181.2030, 7.3920, -56.8960**, and **75.6440, -6.7310, -48.7390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122.3140, 11.1530, -64.4870**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **128.4530, 9.6840, -54.3800**.

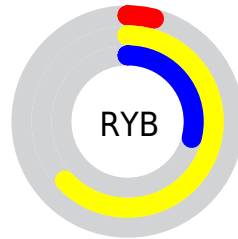
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (63%)

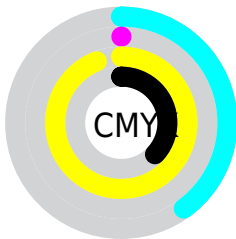
Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (29%)

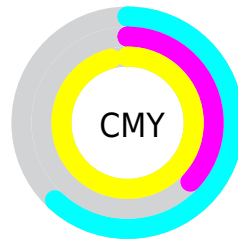


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (94%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400 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 124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 124.5360, 10.6480,
-60.8400

■ 124.5360, 10.6480,
-60.8400

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 99.2890, 4.2740,
-55.4540

■ 181.2030, 7.3920,
-56.8960

■ 75.6440, -6.7310,
-48.7390

■ 209.9750, 8.0340,
-57.5180

■ 49.3080, -23.1000,
-43.9320

■ 227.7080, 13.5800,
-47.8920

■ 35.2200, -16.5000,
-31.3800

■ 239.5710, 21.8760,
-33.0360

■ 22.8930, -10.7250,
-20.3970

■ 247.2480, 21.8280,
-21.1480

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 250.4400, 12.8400,

-12.4400

■ 253.8600, 3.2100,
-3.1100

■ 124.5360, 10.6480,
-60.8400

■ 124.5360, 10.6480,
-60.8400

■ 122.3140, 11.1530,
-64.4870

■ 128.4530, 9.6840,
-54.3800

■ 132.3700, 8.7200,
-47.9200

■ 135.9880, 7.1600,
-41.6720

■ 139.9050, 6.1960,
-35.2120

■ 143.9360, 4.9110,
-28.4410

■ 147.8530, 3.9470,
-21.9810

■ 151.4710, 2.3870,
-15.7330

■ 155.3880, 1.4230,
-9.2730

■ 159.3050, 0.4590,
-2.8130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134.4500, 58.4650, -40.8550



124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400



109.4800, -74.0350, -62.4750

Triad

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



124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400



126.5120, -127.5050, -7.5130



133.5400, 88.4780, 59.5340

Complementary

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



124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400



45.4640, -10.6480, 60.8400

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.



143.6280, 47.4880, 64.5120



124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400



116.5330, -122.8300, 1.3780

Square

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



124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400



126.2890, -117.2320, -22.9920



146.9860, -21.4660, 47.6380



135.5430, 100.4500, 29.7780

Rectangle

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



124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400



116.3710, -89.3050, -50.0490



146.9860, -21.4660, 47.6380



136.9120, 78.8030, 64.1710

Sweetspot

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



124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400



194.9130, 3.7180, -23.3380



91.4290, 73.2670, -0.7250



96.4110, 2.6160, -14.3760



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.



124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400



158.8620, 14.6410, -83.6550



102.1110, -34.0520, -76.7400



79.7780, 0.5050, -3.6470



110.2310, 10.1890, -58.0270



13.5560, 1.0100, -7.2940

Inverse Universe

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



45.4640, -10.6480, 60.8400



50.1380, -14.6410, 83.6550



67.8890, 34.0520, 76.7400



75.2220, -0.5050, 3.6470



34.7690, -10.1890, 58.0270



4.4440, -1.0100, 7.2940

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400 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 124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

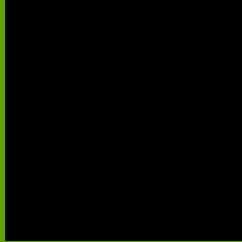
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

YIQ 124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 124.5360, 10.6480,

-60.8400.

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

124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400

Protanopia

132.9660, 56.9520, -40.9680

Deuteranopia

137.7130, 59.8830, -22.4930



Tritanopia

140.9030, -24.7120, -3.6880

Trichromacy



Original Color

124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400

Protanomaly

129.6540, 40.0350, -48.2610

Deuteranomaly

132.7010, 41.8210, -36.5710

Tritanomaly

134.7740, -12.0080, -24.6800

Monochromacy



Original Color

124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400

Achromatopsia

125.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

124.8530, 3.9470, -21.9810

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400 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(97, 161, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 161, 9)  
}
```

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(97, 161, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 161, 9) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400 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(97, 161, 9) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 161, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 161, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 161, 9); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 161, 9);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 161, 9)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 124.5360, 10.6480, -60.8400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 161, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 161,  
9) }
```

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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