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PRIDE FLAGS – MEANING & HISTORY

Gilbert Baker flag - 1978

The Rainbow was considered a natural symbol of LGBTQ+ representation

Hot pink		<i>Sex</i>
Red		<i>Life</i>
Orange		<i>Healing</i>
Yellow		<i>Sunlight</i>
Green		<i>Nature</i>
Turquoise		<i>Magic/Art</i>
Indigo		<i>Serenity</i>
Violet		<i>Spirit</i>

Six colour flag 1979

The pink had been removed due to a colour shortage and the turquoise and indigo were combined into blue to make an even number of stripes.



The Philadelphia Design 2017

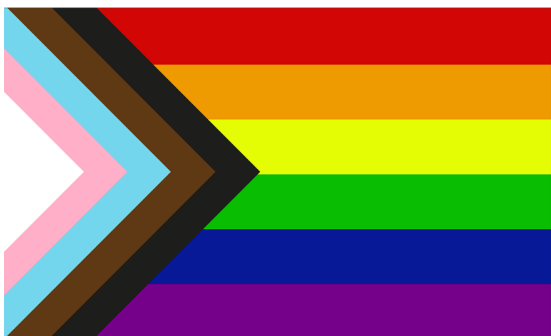
The black and brown stripes were added to recognise the struggles and prejudices that queer people of colour face regularly.



The Progress Pride Flag 2018

Combining the new elements of the Philadelphia design and the Transgender flag to bring focus on further inclusion and progress:

This new flag added a chevron to the traditional 6-colour flag which represents marginalised LGBTQ+ communities of colour, those living with HIV/AIDS and those who've been lost, and trans and non-binary persons.



The Intersex Inclusive Progress Pride Flag 2021

The yellow chevron and purple circle were added to incorporate the intersex flag, creating the Intersex-Inclusive Pride flag.



IDENTITY FLAG NAMES



Progress flag



Pride flag



Bisexual flag



Lesbian flag (5 stripe version)



Male gay flag (5 stripe version)



Non-Binary flag



Asexual flag



Trans flag



Pansexual flag



Aromantic flag

IDENTITY FLAGS - COLOUR MEANINGS

Progress flag



- Red = life
- Orange = healing
- Yellow = Sunlight
- Green = nature
- Blue = serenity
- Purple = spirit

- Black and Brown chevrons to represents marginalised LGBTQ+ communities of colour, those living with HIV/AIDS and those who've been lost.
- White, Pink & Blue chevrons represent trans and non-binary persons.
- Yellow chevron with purple circle - represents intersex identities.

Pride flag



- Red = life
- Orange = healing
- Yellow = Sunlight
- Green = nature
- Blue = serenity
- Purple = spirit

Bisexual flag



- Pink stripe represents attraction to the same sex
- The purple stripe, the resulting "overlap" of the blue and pink stripes, represents attraction to both sexes
- Blue stripe represents attraction to the opposite sex

Lesbian flag (5 stripe version)



- Dark orange signifies gender non-conformity
- Light orange signifies community
- White signifies unique relationships to womanhood
- Pink signifies serenity and peace
- Dark rose signifies femininity

Male gay flag (5 stripe version)



- Turquoise to green represent community, healing and joy
- White stripe includes people who are transgender, intersex, gender non-conforming, or non-binary
- Blue through purple represent pure love, strength, and diversity

Non-Binary flag



- Yellow stripe represents people outside the cisgender binary
- White stripe represents people with multiple gender
- Purple stripe represents people who identify as a blend of male and female
- Black stripe represents agender people, who feel they do not have a gender

Asexual flag



- Black stripe represents asexuality
- Gray stripe represents gray-asexuality and demisexuality
- White stripe represents allosexuality (or, sometimes, allies)
- purple stripe represents the community as a whole

Trans flag



- Light blue represents boys
- Pink represents girls
- White is used to symbolize those who are transitioning, those who feel they have a neutral gender or no gender and those who are intersex

Pansexual flag



- Pink represents attraction to females
- Yellow signifies nonbinary attraction
- Cyan represents attraction to males

Aromantic flag



- Dark green represents a lack of romance
- Light green represents aromanticism as a spectrum
- White represents platonic, aesthetic, and queerplatonic relationships
- Gray represents demiromantic people
- Black represents the sexuality spectrum.