

A vertical rainbow gradient background, transitioning from red at the top to purple at the bottom.

WEAR YOUR COLOUR WITH PRIDE

A quick guide to LGBTQ+ flags



Traditional Pride Flag

1978 - 1979 / by Gilbert Baker

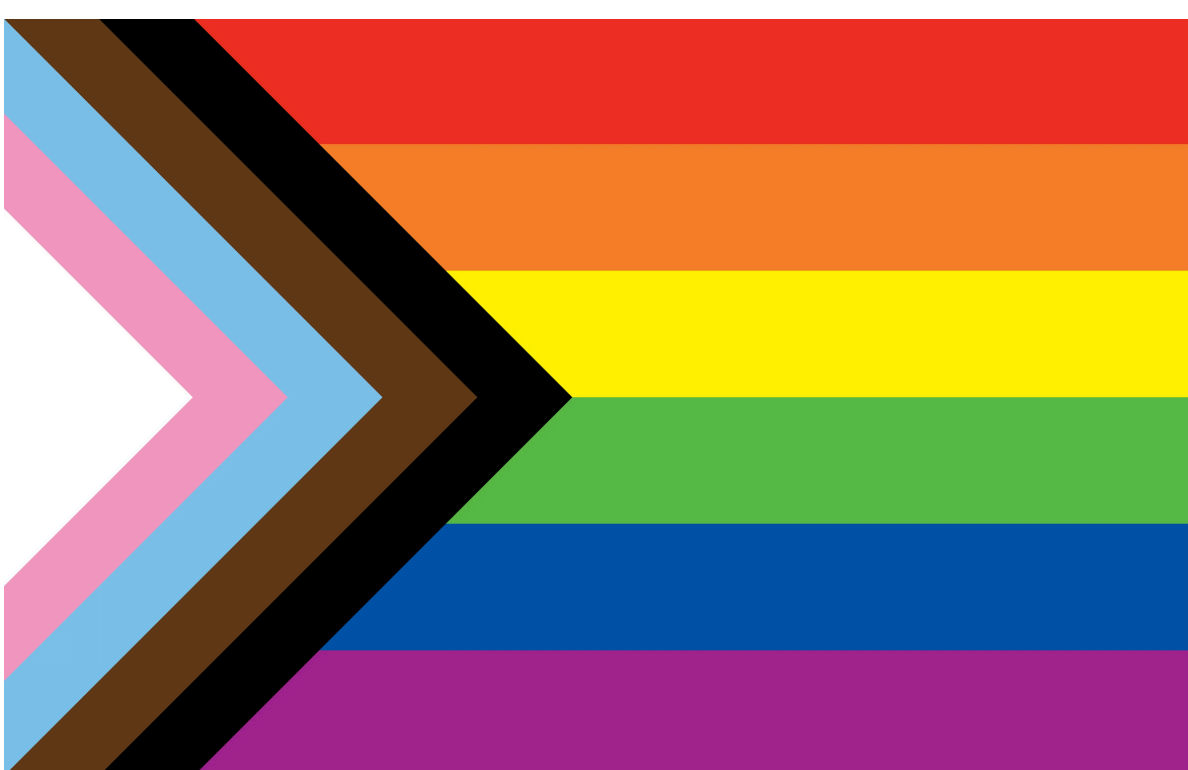
The rainbow flag represents the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ+) community and was created by Gilbert Baker. It was first flown in the San Francisco Gay Freedom Day Parade in 1978. The flag had eight stripes, each representing a part of the community: pink (sex), red (life), orange (healing), yellow (sunlight), green (nature), turquoise (harmony), indigo (serenity), & violet (spirit). Pink and turquoise were removed in 1979 due to fabric shortages.



Philadelphia Eight Stripe

Flag 2017 / by Philadelphia City

Philadelphia campaign 'More Color More Pride' added two stripes to the traditional flag, black and brown. This represents support for queer people of colour and their contributions to the LGBTQ+ community, which has often been overlooked in the mainstream.



Progress Pride Flag

2018 / by Daniel Quasar

The Progress flag is adapted from Baker's original 1979 flag. The redesign celebrates the diversity of the LGBTQ+ community and calls for a more inclusive society. It adds the colours from the Philadelphia pride flag and the transgender pride flag.



Intersex-Inclusive

Progress Pride Flag

2021 / by Valentino Vecchietti

In 2021, the Progress Pride Flag was revised to include the Intersex Pride flag. A yellow chevron was added with a purple circle. This serves as the most up-to-date and inclusive LGBTQ+ flag.



Bisexual Pride Flag

1998 / by Michael Page

Created in 1998 to bring awareness to the bisexual community. The pink represents attraction to the same gender while the blue represents the attraction to the opposite gender. The purple stripe in the middle represents the combination of the two.



Pansexual Pride Flag

2010 / by Jasper V

Pansexuality is the attraction to people regardless of their sex or gender identity. The flag was created in order to distinguish between pansexuality and bisexuality. The pansexual flag has three equal parts of pink (attraction to women), yellow (attraction to all genders), and blue (attraction to men).



Lesbian Pride Flag

2018 / by Emily Gwen

The original lesbian pride flag had a red kiss mark in the corner, this was rejected by the community as many saw it as a stereotypical depiction of women. Gwen's updated flag added orange stripes and removed the kiss. The flag is representative of women whose attraction is toward women and is inclusive of transgender women and those who do not identify with any gender.



Gay Men Pride Flag

2019 / by gayflagblog

As the rainbow flag has shifted to become a symbol for the LGBTQ+ community as a whole, there was a need for a flag exclusively for gay men. It shows green (community, healing, and joy), white (gender non-conformity), blue (pure love, fortitude, and diversity). This flag is inclusive of trans gay men.





Asexual Pride Flag

2010 / by AVEN (Asexual Visibility & Education Network)

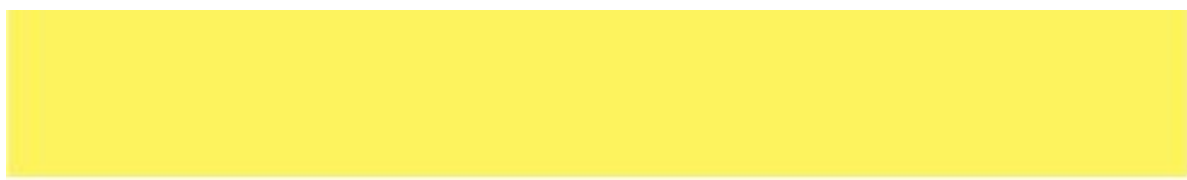
Asexuality is defined as having a lack of sexual attraction. Those who identify as asexual feel sexual attraction infrequently or not at all. Some feel sexual attraction only in certain scenarios, or if there is a strong emotional connection. It shows black (asexuality), grey (the spectrum between sexuality and asexuality), white (non-sexual partners), and purple (community).



Transgender Pride Flag

1999 / by Monica Helms

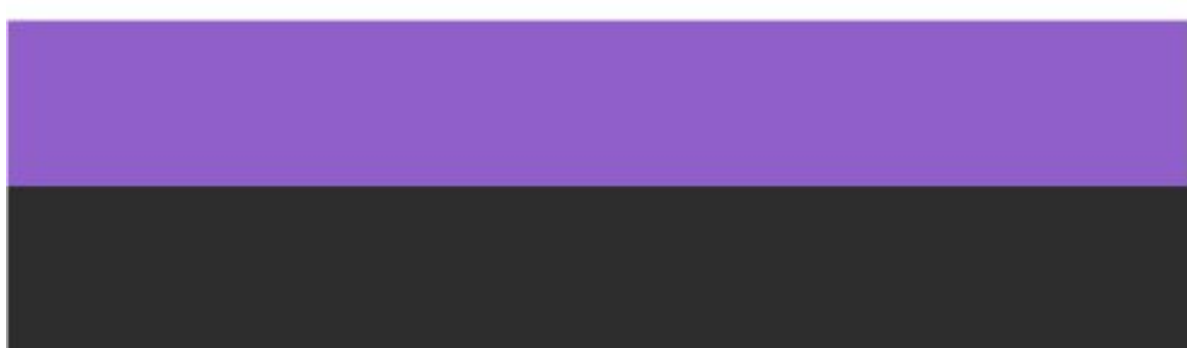
The transgender flag represents those whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth. It shows a set of five stripes in light blue, pink, and white. Talking about her creative process, Helms states that she ensured the design was symmetrical so, “no matter which way you fly it, it is always correct, signifying us finding correctness in our lives.”



Non-Binary Pride Flag

2014 / by Kye Rowan

Non-binary describes those who do not identify with the gender binary of woman and man, or with any gender binary at all. The flag shows yellow (gender outside of the binary), white (identify with multiple genders), purple (fluidity or combination of genders), and black (those without a gender).



Genderfluid Pride Flag

2012 / by JJ Poole

Gender fluidity is when an individual's gender identity is not fixed, and can shift or fluctuate. It shows pink (femininity), white (those without a gender), purple (masculinity and femininity), black (all genders) and blue (masculinity).





Intersex Pride Flag

2013 / by Morgan Carpenter

Intersex people are born with differences in their sex traits and reproductive anatomy. There is no one way to be intersex as everyone's experience is unique. The flag uses yellow and purple as they do not have gender associations. The purple circle symbolizes wholeness, completeness, intersex people's potentialities, and their right to make their own decisions about their bodies.



Agender Pride Flag

2014 / by Salem X

Agender people do not identify with any gender, and exist completely outside of the gender spectrum. Agender identities can include those who have no gender, an undefinable gender, are gender-neutral, or choose not to label their gender. It shows black and white (absence of gender), grey (semi-genderlessness), and green (nonbinary genders).



Genderqueer Pride Flag

2011 / by Marilyn Roxie

The Genderqueer Flag was created for people who reject static categories of gender. Genderqueer people may see themselves as both or neither male and female or beyond the binary. It shows lavender (androgyny and other queer identities), white (agender) and green (gender outside of the binary).



Aromantic Pride Flag

2014 / by Cameron Whimsy

Aromantic people never or rarely experience romantic attraction. It differs to asexuality as people who identify as aromantic may feel sexual attraction to others. It shows green (aromanticism), white (platonic relationships), gray and black (sexuality spectrum).