

LITURGICAL COLOR CHART

WHITE	White symbolizes purity, holiness, and virtue, as well as respect and reverence. White is used for all high Holy Days and festival days of the Church Year , especially the seasons of Christmas and Easter , as well as for baptism, marriage, dedications, and in some traditions for the ordination of ministers. In some church traditions it is also used for funerals as a symbol of the resurrection.
GOLD	Gold symbolizes what is precious and valuable, and so symbolizes majesty, joy, and celebration. Because of its brightness metallic gold also symbolizes the presence of God. It is most often used with white for high Holy Days and festival days of the Church Year , especially the seasons of Christmas and Easter . It is also sometimes used as a secondary color for other seasons.
GREEN	Green symbolizes the renewal of vegetation and generally of living things and the promise of new life. It is used for the Season of Epiphany between the Sunday after Epiphany (January 6) and the beginning of Lent , and for Ordinary Time between Trinity Sunday (first Sunday after Pentecost) and the beginning of Advent .
RED	Red is the color of fire and so symbolizes the presence of God. It is the liturgical color for Pentecost . It is considered the color of the Church, since red can also symbolize the blood of martyrs. It is sometimes used for Maundy Thursday and during Eastertide. In Roman Catholic tradition it is used for Palm Sunday in anticipation of the death of Jesus. In some church traditions it is used to commemorate special days for martyrs or saints, or for the ordination of priests/ministers.
PURPLE	Purple can symbolize pain, suffering, and therefore mourning and penitence. It is the liturgical color for the Season of Lent . It is also the color of royalty, so traditionally has also been used for Advent and is still used in Catholic churches, although Blue Violet is also used. However, Blue is replacing purple for Advent in many Protestant churches.