

Biblical Meaning of Colors

Yellow/Gold

Faith, glory of God (Romans 4:20), anointing (Exodus 25:6), and joy (Isaiah 55:1; Nehemiah 8:10).

Yellow and **amber** are the colors of fire which represent God's glory/presence (Deuteronomy 4:24; Hebrews 12:29), judgment, and endurance.

Gold represents eternal deity, the Godhead, foundation, sanctified (2 Timothy 2:20,21), altar (Genesis 44:8; Exodus 37:2,6; 25:11,12), beauty (Esther 1:6,7), precious, holiness (Genesis 39:30), glory, purified out of the refining fire (Malachi 3:3; Zechariah 13:9), tested (1 Corinthians 3:11-14), majesty (Esther 8:15), righteousness (Psalm 119:127), divine light (1 John 1:7).

Gold represents divinity, kingship, and what is precious. Every article in the Holy of Holies was covered in pure gold (Exodus 25:10-21) including the mercy seat and the two cherubim.

Amber/Bronze

Amber and **bronze** also represent the glory of God (Ezekiel 1:4, 8:2), judgment upon sin, strength, fires of testing, and endurance (Numbers 21:9; Exodus 30:18) Amber also represents fiery passion, wisdom, and God's anointing.

Orange

Orange represents the fire of God (Ezekiel 1:4, 27; 8:2), deliverance (Daniel 3:19-29), warrior (Psalm 97:3), and passionate praise (Ephesians 3:19).

Orange also represents the prophetic ministry and change.

Red/Scarlet

Red signifies blood imagery in the Bible (John 6:55). The decorations in the Tabernacle also used a lot of red. It specifically refers to Jesus' sacrifice (Ephesians 1:7). It also represents the love of Christ (Romans 8:35-36), blood of the Lamb, atonement (Leviticus 14:52-53), redemption (Galatians 3:13), salvation (Joshua 2:18-21).

Red clay represents humanity.

Scarlet/Crimson represents royalty and the fine linen for the Tabernacle (Exodus 25; 26:1, 31, 36; Numbers 4:8), cleansing (Leviticus 14:52), purification (Numbers 19:6), royalty (Daniel 5:7, 16, 29).

Red (or **sorrel**) is used as the color of animals (Numbers 19:2; Zechariah 1:8, 6:2; Revelation 6:4, 12:3). Red or Bay horse – means “strong.”

Pink/Fuchsia

Pink or **fuchsia** signifies a right relationship with God (Psalm 16:11; 32:11), communion (Song of Songs 5:1), new covenant (Jeremiah 31:31-33; Matthew 26:28; Mark 14:24; Luke 22:20; Hebrews 8:8-12).

It also stands for new life, the Father’s heavenly care, and the Rose of Sharon.

Wine

Wine stands for new birth (Matthew 9:17), multiply (John 2:9-10), and overflow (Joel 2:24), mercy (Amos 9:13,14), filled with plenty (Proverbs 3:10), and new wine (Psalms 75:8; Isaiah 27:2; Ephesians 5:18).

Blue

Blue primarily represents Heaven (Exodus 24:10; Ezekiel 1:26), revealed God (Exodus 24:10), grace (Romans 6:14; Hebrews 4:16), the Priesthood (Exodus 28:5,6,31), water of the Word and authority, (Ephesians 5:26), prayer, river of God (Revelation 22:1,2,17), overcomer (1John 4:4; Revelation 3:21), living water (John 7:38-39), the Holy Spirit, and revelation (Hebrews 10:15-16). It was used in both the Tabernacle and the Temple. Blue was also applied to fringes, veils, vestments, embroideries, etc (Exodus 25; Numbers 4:6; 15:38). In Esther 1:6 it referred to palace adornments and in 8:15 to royal apparel.

Sapphire blue refers to the law, commandments, grace, Holy Spirit (Ephesians 1:13), and divine revelation.

Turquoise represents the River of God (Revelation 22:1), sanctification, healing (Revelation 22:2), and the New Jerusalem (Revelation 3:12; 21:2). It also represents tranquility.

Purple/Violet

Purple signifies royalty (Esther 8:15; Revelation 1:6), kingship (Judges 8:26, Mark 15:17, John 19:2), majesty, mediator, wealth (Judges 8:26; Revelation 18:16), and authority (Ezekiel 27:7). (See also Ezekiel 27:7; Proverbs 31:22; Song of Songs 3:10, 7:5)

Purple was the official color of the Tabernacle and of Aaron's priestly garments (Exodus 26:1; 28:15-33).

Lilac/Orchid color represents the Father's care and concern over the lilies of the field.

Green

Green represents praise (1 Chronicles 16:32-34; Psalm 63:3), life (1 John 2:25), health (Genesis 1:30), growth (Genesis 9:3), prosperity (Genesis 30:37-41), restoration (Isaiah 61:3; Psalm 23:2,3), new beginning (Isaiah 27:6; Romans 6:4), fruitfulness (Psalm 52:8; Hosea 14:8), flourishing (Jeremiah 17:8; Ezekiel 17:24; Psalm 92:12-15).

It also symbolizes immortality, eternal life, renewal, and resurrection (Psalms 1:3).

Cedars played a role in the purification rites of Israel (Leviticus 14:4; Numbers 19:6). They also represented power and wealth (1 Kings 10:27), growth and strength (Psalms 92:12; Ezekiel 17).

A green plant or tree is a healthy one, growing and producing leaves and flowers (Jeremiah 11:16; Jeremiah 17:8), representing the Christian life that produces good fruit and rooted in Christ.

Green also signifies life and rest (Psalm 52:8; Psalm 23:2-3).

White

White symbolizes the Bride of Christ (Psalm 29:2; Romans 6:22; Ephesians 5:8-16; 1 Timothy 4:12; 1 John 1:7; Revelation 3:4,5; 7: 9,14; 19:8,11,14; 22:17), purity (2 Chronicles 5:12; Daniel 7:9; 11:35; 12:10; Revelation 2:17), Holy Spirit (Matthew 3:16; Luke 3:22; John 1:32), blessedness, holiness (Ecclesiastes 9:8; Isaiah 35:8; 1 Chronicles 16:29; Psalm 47:8; 96:9; Ephesians 4:24; 1 Thessalonians 3:13; 4:7), righteousness (Isaiah 1:18; 61:20), light (Ecclesiastes 2:13), joy (Esther 8:15-17) angels (John 20:12), saints (Psalm 30:4), peace (Hebrews 12:14), completion (Matthew 17:2; Colossians 2:10; 4:12), conquest (Daniel 7:9), triumph, victory (Matthew 28:3; Revelation 1:14; 20:11), surrender, and harvest (John 4:35).

White represents the righteousness of Christ. When a sinner comes to Him in faith He washes them clean (Isaiah 1:18).

There are also white horses in the Bible (Zechariah 1:8; 6:3,1; Revelation 6:2; 19:11,14) and is the color of the throne (Revelation 20:11), a white stone meaning the redemption from sin (Revelation 2:17), and cloud (Revelation 14:14)

Silver/Gray

The color **silver** represents the Word of God (Psalm 66:10), redemption (Deuteronomy 22:29; Matthew 27:5,6; Ephesians 4:30), refined, purity (Malachi 3:3; Zechariah 13:9), a tribute (2 Chronicles 17:11), divinity, righteousness, salvation (Zechariah 11:12,13), truth (Jeremiah 6:30), and grace (Song of Songs 1:11).

Gray represents wisdom, dignity, honor, and humility. Gray also signifies the color of hair of old age (Genesis 42:38; 44:29; Deuteronomy 32:25; Psalms 71:18)

Black/Onyx

Black represents the secret place (Psalm 18:11), darkness, evil (Zechariah 6:2), sin (Zechariah 6:2; Jude 13; Revelation 6:5, 12), earth (Genesis 1:1), clay, earthen vessels (Jeremiah 18:1-10), affliction, humiliation, calamity, death (Lamentations 4:8; Job 10:21-22), famine (Revelation 6:5), mourning (Jeremiah 8:21; Job 30), reconciling Mediator, authority (Exodus 28:9,20; Esther 1:6; 9:29), obedience unto death (Revelation 12:11).

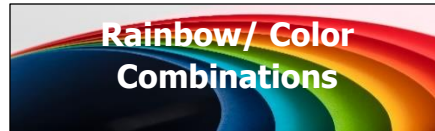
It symbolizes evil, gloom, judgment and death (Lamentations 4:8; Micah 3:6; Zechariah 6:2,6; Revelation 6:5, 12). Hell is described as a place of darkness (Jude 13; 2 Peter 2:17).

It is applied to horses (Zechariah 6:2,6; Revelation 6:5).

Brown

Brown symbolizes the end of a season (Ecclesiastes 3:2; Jeremiah 8:13; Matthew 21:19; 2 Corinthians 4:11; James 1:11), weary or faint (Galatians 6:9), people (Isaiah 40:7-8), earth and humanity (Genesis 1:10).

Brown represents the earth, with commonplace or the ordinary. It symbolizes humility and devotion. It can also symbolize acceptance and compassion (Genesis 30:24-42).



Rainbow signifies covenant, love, and promise (Genesis 9:13). Rainbows also appear around the throne room of heaven (Revelation 4:3). All seven colors are used.

Tabernacle – Scarlet, purple, and blue (Exodus 28:8; 36:8; 39:1).

Bride of Christ – Gold, silver, and white (Malachi 3:3; Deuteronomy 22:29; Ephesians 4:24).

Fire – Yellow, orange, and red (Romans 4:20; Psalm 97:3; Joshua 18:21).

Faith – Yellow, green, and blue (Romans 4:20; Hebrews 10:15-16; 1 John 2:25)

Healing water – Blue and aqua (Psalm 1:1-3; Revelation 22:1)

Grace – purple and pink (2 Corinthians 8:9)

Mercy – Purple and red (Titus 3:4-7; Isaiah 61:10)

Praise – Fuchsia, purple, and aqua (Jeremiah 33:9; Hebrews 2:10-12; 13:15)

Worship – Purple, blue, and wine (Matthew 2:2; John 9:31)

Majesty – Purple and blue illustrating dignity, priestly, power, authority, ruler, king, or high official (1 Chronicles 29:24-25; 2 Chronicles 2:14; 3:14; Jeremiah 10:9; Esther 8:15; Ezekiel 27:7).

Repentance – Black, red, and white (Romans 3:23-24)

Msc –

- Alabaster or mother of pearl signifies precious sacrifice (Esther 1:6; Mark 14:1-11)
- Grizzled (speckled or spotted) applied to goats and horses (Genesis 30:32; 31:8,10,12; Jeremiah 12:9; Zechariah 1:8; 6:3; Jude 1:23) means to be defiled
- Ring streaked or striped animals (Genesis 20:35; 31:8)
- Speckled