

FLAG FACTS



- Argentina, officially known as Argentine Republic (Spanish: República Argentina), is a country in the southern half of South America.
- On February 18, 1812, the First Triumvirate instituted The Argentine Cockade as a national symbol, which was created by Manuel Belgrano. The light blue and white escarapela (cockade) was distributed among and used by all supporters at that time so they could be easily recognized and united to fight against the Spanish troops who were signified by the color red. This success encouraged him to also design the national flag that was first flown on February 27, 1812.
- The flag was finally declared to be the official national flag by the Congress of Tucumán on July 20, 1816, shortly after the declaration of independence. According to a decree which stated that the Official flag of the Nation is the flag with the sun in its center, as approved by the Congress and reunited with Buenos Aires on February 25, 1818.
- In 1861, the current version of the flag was adopted, and the standardization was done in 2012.
- The Argentinean national flag has three equal horizontally running bands of light-blue, white, and sky-blue colors arranged from top to bottom. Centered in the white band of the national flag is the Inca Sun - a radiant yellow sun which has the likeness of a human face and is known as the Sun of May (El Sol de Mayo).
- The flag has a height to length proportion ratio of 9:14.
- The full flag featuring the sun is called the Official Ceremonial Flag (Bandera Oficial de Ceremonia) and the flag without the sun is called the Ornamental Flag (Bandera de Ornato).