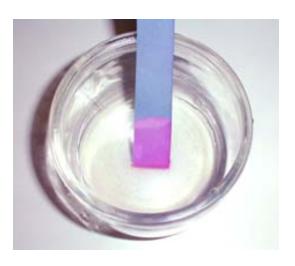
# Try This!

- 1. Take a strip of red cabbage paper.
- 2. Use a cotton swab to paint some of the dilute acid on the paper or dip a strip into a small container containing the dilute acid. What color does the paper turn?
- 3. Now try the base and the water. Does the paper turn the same color?

# What's Going On?

The paper was painted with the juice from cooked red cabbage. Red cabbage is a natural pH indicator. An *indicator* is a chemical that turns different colors when it comes into contact with an acid or a base.

Red cabbage paper starts out pale blue. It turns red or pink when it comes into contact with an acid, and green or yellow when it comes into contact with a base. It stays blue when it comes into contact with water, because water is neutral.



Red Cabbage Paper Activity Guide

## Learning Objectives

 An indicator is a chemical that turns different colors when it comes into contact with an acid or a base.

• Red cabbage is a natural pH indicator.

#### Materials

- Red cabbage paper (Requires advance preparation; see below)
- Cotton swabs
- Container for used cotton swabs
- Labeled cups of known chemicals:
  - Acid: white vinegar
  - o Base: saturated solution of washing soda in water
  - Water

#### **Advance Preparation:**

- Head of red cabbage
- Knife or cabbage shredder
- Water
- · Large pot to boil water
- Large bowl
- Strainer
- Cardstock
- Foam paintbrush

## To make the red cabbage paper:

- 1. Add two quarts of water in the large pot, and put it on to boil.
- 2. In the meanwhile, shred or chop the cabbage and put it in the large bowl.
- 3. Pour the boiling water over the cabbage, and leave it to soak for 15 minutes.
- 4. Strain the cabbage, saving the liquid and discarding the solids.
- 5. Soak each sheet of cardstock in the red cabbage juice. Coat each sheet twice, allowing the paper to dry between coats.
- 6. Let the paper dry and then cut into strips.

#### Credits

This project is made possible by a grant from the Camille and Henry Dreyfus Special Grant Program in the Chemical Sciences. Copyright 2011, Sciencenter, Ithaca, NY.



