

112 Cartoon Elements Make Learning The Periodic Table Fun

Proof that everything is easier to learn when presented via Pokemon-style. Artist [Kacie D.](#) lovingly anthropomorphized every single element, which deserves to be converted into a children's book.

I

HYDROGEN



Hydrogen is the smallest, lightest, and most abundant element in the universe.

H

2

HELIUM



Helium is a nonreactive element and the lightest of the noble gases.

He

3

LITHIUM



The metal form of Lithium is so soft
it can be cut with a knife.

Li

4

BERYLLIUM



Beryllium can be found in the forms
of aquamarine and emerald.

Be

5

BORON



Boron is a subdued element that produces a bright green flame.

B

6

CARBON



Carbon can take the forms of charcoal, graphite, and diamond.

C

7

NITROGEN



Some forms of Nitrogen are toxic and other forms cause light-headedness.

N

8

OXYGEN



Pure Oxygen comes in
the paired form of O₂.

9

FLUORINE



Fluorine gas is so reactive it will ignite anything it touches.

F

10

NEON



Neon glows red-orange when
an electric charge runs through it.

Ne

II

SODIUM



Sodium is found in the ocean, but the pure metal reacts violently with water.

Na

12

MAGNESIUM



The only way to put out a Magnesium fire is with sand.

Mg

13

ALUMINUM



Aluminum is a strong yet lightweight metal commonly found in soda cans.

Al

I4

SILICON



Silicon is often found in computer
microchips and other electronics.

Si

15 PHOSPHORUS



It is the red Phosphorus in
match tips that makes it ignite.

P

16

SULFUR



Sulfur is a smelly, combative element found in grenades and gunpowder.

S

17

CHLORINE



Inhaling Chlorine gas can cause burning in the eyes and sinuses.

Cl

18

ARGON



Argon's name means "inactive" and is commonly found in lightbulbs.

Ar

19

POTASSIUM



Potassium is a very reactive element
that burns with a lilac flame.

K

20

CALCIUM



The Calcium in milk helps to strengthen the skeleton.

Ca

21

SCANDIUM



Rumors arose that baseball bats containing Scandium had remarkable striking power.

Sc

22

TITANIUM



Titanium is non-allergenic and can be used in body piercings.

Ti

23

VANADIUM



Vanadium is added to steel to make it stronger, and is found in many tools.

V

24

CHROMIUM



Cars from the 1950's and 60's were often decked out with Chromium.

Cr

25

MANGANESE



Manganese can lead to manganism, a toxic state causing hallucinations and violence.

Mn

26

IRON



Iron rusts by itself, which is why a lot of elements are added to it to make steel.

Fe

27

COBALT



Cobalt helps create one of the strongest magnets in the world.

Co

28

NICKEL



Nickel's name means "devil's copper"
and adds a green color to glass.

Ni

29

COPPER



Copper is a red-colored metal that is a good conductor of electricity.

Cu

30

ZINC



Because it corrodes quickly, Zinc is added to steel to increase longevity.

Zn

31

GALLIUM



Gallium spoons melt when served in hot beverages.

Ga

32

GERMANIUM



Germanium is a semiconductor used in cell phones and other electronics.

Ge

33

ARSENIC



Arsenic is a highly toxic element commonly used in rat poisons.

As

34

SELENIUM



Selenium, when consumed by cows, can cause them to go into blind staggers.

Se

35

BROMINE



Bromine is one of only two elements
that is liquid at room temperature.

Br

36

KRYPTON



The noble gas Krypton is commonly known for its role in Superman comics.

Kr

37

RUBIDIUM



Rubidium's name means "red" and the metal explodes on impact with water.

Rb

38

STRONTIUM



Strontium, named after the Scottish village
Strontian, gives fireworks a red color.

Sr

39

YTTRIUM



Yttrium was rumored to have had
strange and mystical properties.



40

ZIRCONIUM



Cubic Zirconium is a common form of this element.

Zr

41

NIOBIUM



Niobium is named after a Greek goddess who was punished for her vanity.

Nb

42

MOLYBDENUM



Molybdenum is a tough metal used
in many types of power tools.

Mo

43 TECHNETIUM



Technetium is used in x-ray procedures
to locate bone cancer.

Tc

44

RUTHENIUM



Ruthenium is a rare metal used
to give jewelry a dark finish.

Ru

45

RHODIUM



Rhodium is one of the shiniest metals on the periodic table.

Rh

46

PALLADIUM



Palladium banishes harmful chemicals and
is found in catalytic converters of cars.

Pd

47

SILVER



Silver is the best conductor of electricity of all the metals.

Ag

48

CADMIUM



Cadmium can be found in
some paint pigments.

Cd

49

INDIUM



When bent rapidly, the metal Indium gives off a loud shrieking sound.

In

50

TIN



Tin was once widely used, but has largely been replaced by Aluminum in metal cans.

Sn

51

ANTIMONY



Antimony is a brittle, toxic metal that is added as a hardening agent to lead bullets.

Sb

52

TELLURIUM



Tellurium has the odor
of rotten garlic.

Te

53

IODINE



Iodine gives off a violet gas and is used by doctors to disinfect wounds.

I

54

XENON



Xenon is a rare noble gas with
an alien-sounding name.

Xe

55

CAESIUM



Caesium is one of the most reactive elements, exploding violently in water.

Cs

56

BARIUM



Barium is a reactive metal
that burns easily in air.

Ba

57

LANTHANUM



Lanthanum is the first of the Rare Earth elements and is used in studio lights.

La

58

CERIUM



Cerium helps prevent the buildup of cooking residues and can be found in some ovens.

Ce

59

PRAEODYMIUM



Praseodymium has a green oxide and its Greek name translates to “green twin”.

Pr

60 NEODYMIUM



Neodymium's name means "new twin" and has rose-colored oxides.

Nd

61

PROMETHIUM



Promethium is named after the god Prometheus, who gifted fire to mankind.

Pm

62

SAMARIUM



Samarium can sometimes be found
in electric guitar pickups.

Sm

63

EUROPIUM



Europium, named after Europe, improves the red color in TV and computer screens.

Eu

64

GADOLINIUM



There aren't many uses for Gadolinium, but its alloys can be found in data CDs.

Gd

65

TERBIUM



Terbium is added to TV and computer screens to improve the green phosphor.

Tb

66

DYSPROSIUM



Dysprosium's name is Greek and translates to "hard to get at".

Dy

67

HOLMIUM



Holmium is one of the several elements discovered in Stockholm, Sweden.

Ho

68

ERBIUM



Erbium's oxides are added to make a pink color in glazes and glass jewelry.

Er

69

THULIUM



Thulium has few uses but it is one of the most rare and expensive elements.

Tm

70

YTTERBIUM



Ytterbium, another Swedish element,
is named after the village of Ytterby.

Yb

71

LUTETIUM



Lutetium was originally to be named after the constellation Cassiopeia.

Lu

72

HAFNIUM



Hafnium has an almost identical chemistry to its cousin, Zirconium.

Hf

73

TANTALUM



Tantalum is named after a Greek god, taunted by food he could not reach.

Ta

74

TUNGSTEN



Tungsten, once known as "Wolfram" is used in a variety of cutting materials.

W

75

RHENIUM



Rhenium is used in fighter jet engines
and other aircraft parts.

Re

76

OSMIUM



One of Osmium's main applications
is its use in fountain pen tips.

Os

77

IRIDIUM



Iridium can be found in many asteroids that landed on earth.

Ir

78

PLATINUM



Platinum is one of the most precious
and valued metals in the world.

Pt

79

GOLD



Gold, a very soft and beautiful metal, has been coveted for thousands of years.

Au

80

MERCURY



Mercury is a deadly liquid element that causes damage to the nervous system.

Hg

81

THALLIUM



The surface of Thallium constantly corrodes like a snake shedding its skin.

Tl

82

LEAD



Although poisonous, people used to drink from Lead tankards in medieval times.

Pb

83

BISMUTH



Bismuth is a prominent ingredient in Pepto Bismol.

Bi

84

POLONIUM



Polonium is extremely radioactive and one of the deadliest known substances.

Po

85

ASTATINE



Astatine, an extremely rare element,
has a half-life of only 8.3 hours.

At

86

RADON



Radon causes lung cancer and is often found in granite bedrock.

Rd

87

FRANCIUM



Francium is so radioactive
that it tends to dissolve itself.

Fr

88

RADIUM



Radium was frequently used until people discovered it was radioactive.

Ra

89

ACTINIUM



Actinium is so radioactive its glow can be seen without the use of a special screen.

Ac

90

THORIUM



Thorium was found in toothpastes before people knew it was radioactive.

Th

91

PROTACTINIUM



Protactinium is very scarce and only a small amount is available for testing.

Pa

92

URANIUM



Uranium's most famous application was its use in a nuclear bomb in WWII.

U

93

NEPTUNIUM

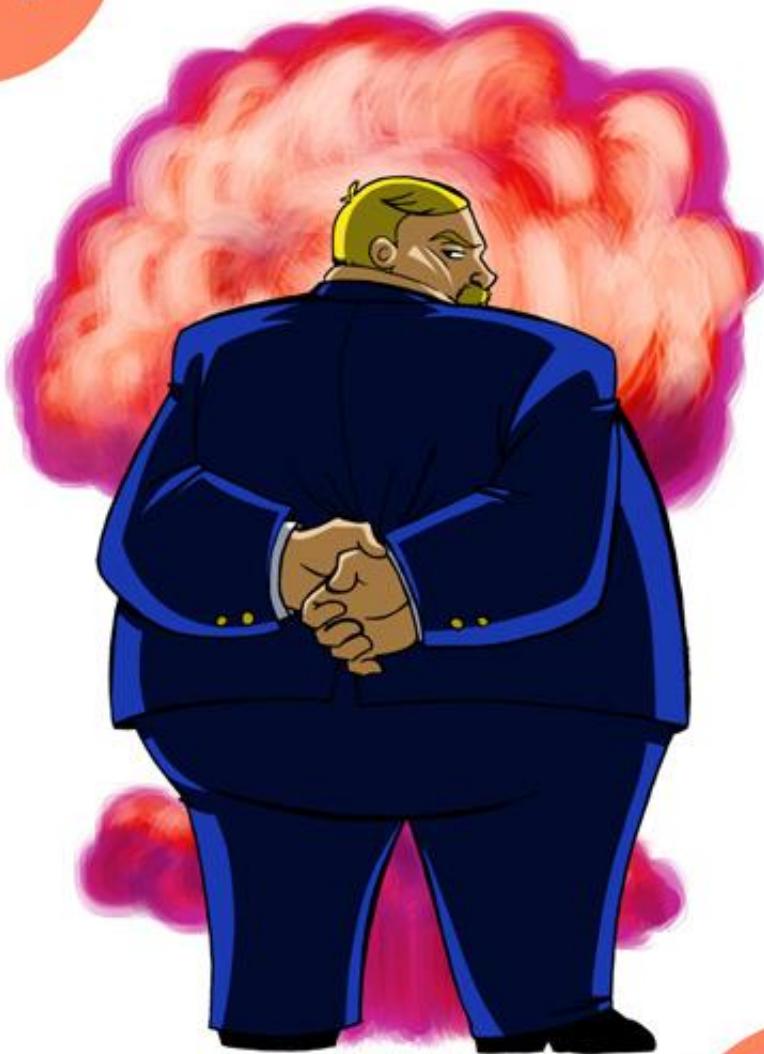


All elements beyond Uranium are made artificially, Neptunium being the first.

Np

94

PLUTONIUM



Plutonium was the key ingredient in the second nuclear bomb detonated in WWII.

Pu

95

AMERICIUM



Americium, named after America, can be found in home smoke detectors.

Am

96

CURIUM



Curium is named after Marie Curie who discovered radium and polonium.

Cm

97

BERKELIUM



Berkelium was created at and named after
the University of California, Berkeley.

Bk

98

CALIFORNIUM



Unsurprisingly, Californium was named after the state of California.

Cf

99

EINSTEINIUM



Einsteinium was named after the famous physicist Albert Einstein.

Es

100

FERMIUM



Fermium was named after Enrico Fermi,
who did work on nuclear reactions.

Fm

101 MENDELEVİUM



Mendelevium was named for Dmitri Mendeleev, inventor of the periodic table.

Md

102

NOBELIUM



Nobelium is named for Alfred Nobel, for whom the Nobel Prize is also named.

No

103 LAWRENCIUM



Lawrencium is named after Ernest O. Lawrence, the inventor of the cyclotron.

Lr

104

RUTHERFORDIUM



Rutherfordium is named for Ernest Rutherford, who discovered that elements have nuclei.

Rf

105

DUBNIUM



Dubnium is named for Dubna, Russia, home
of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research.

Db

106

SEABORGIUM



Seaborgium is named for Glenn T. Seaborg, who helped discover many elements.

Sg

107

BOHRIUM



Bohrium is named for Niels Bohr, who did groundbreaking research on the atom.

Bh

108

HASSIUM



Hassium is named for Hesse, the German state where the element was discovered.

Hs

109

MEITNERIUM



Meitnerium is named for Lise Meitner,
who helped discover nuclear fusion.

Mt

110 DARMSTADTIUM



Darmstadtium is named for the German state of Darmstadt, the element's home.

Ds

III

ROENTGENIUM



Roentgenium is named for Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen, inventor of the x-ray.

Rg

112

COPERNICIUM



Copernicium is named after Nicolaus Copernicus, the famous astronomer.

Cn