



9. Fluorine: Intended to represent flow, the word fluorine is derived from.
10. Neon: Resembles neon signs that neon is most known for.
11. Sodium: Half of the traditional alchemical symbol for salt, which sodium combines with chlorine to form (See number 17).
12. Magnesium: No symbolism that I can remember.
13. Aluminum: Alternate planetary symbol for pluto, continuing tradition of common metals sharing symbols with planets.
14. Silicon: Traditional alchemical symbol for earth, as silicon is one of the most common elements in the earth's crust.
15. Phosphorus: Existing alchemical symbol.
16. Sulfur: Existing alchemical symbol.
17. Chlorine: Sodium: Half of the traditional alchemical symbol for salt, which chlorine combines with sodium to form (See number 11).
18. Argon: Intended to represent the chemical nonreactivity argon is named for.
19. Combination of symbols for water and fire, representing potassium's tendency to violently explode upon contact with water.
20. Calcium: Astronomical symbol for Makemake.
21. Scandium: Represents Valholl, a mythological place in scandinavian mythology, chosen for the element's name being derived from the region.
22. Titanium: Astronomical symbol for the planet earth, continuing tradition of common metals sharing symbols with planets.
23. Vanadium: Astronomical symbol for the asteroid Vesta.
24. Chromium: Astronomical symbol for pluto, continuing tradition of common metals sharing symbols with planets.
25. Manganese: No symbolism that I can remember.
26. Iron: Existing alchemical symbol.
27. Cobalt: Existing alchemical symbol.
28. Nickel: Existing alchemical symbol.
29. Copper: Existing alchemical symbol.
30. Zinc: Existing alchemical symbol.
31. Gallium: Abstract symbol of a boar, a sacred animal in the religion of the gauls, the group the gallium is named after.
32. Germanium: Variation on a germanic rune pronounced "ger", for the country of germany the element is named after.
33. Arsenic: Existing alchemical symbol.
34. Selenium: Astronomical symbol for the asteroid Gonggong, which shares its red color with some forms of selenium.
35. Bromine: Combination of the alchemical symbols for water and salt, representing bromine's liquid state at room temperature and its ability to form several salts.
36. Krypton: Little symbolism, uses the same circles found in all other noble gas symbols.

37. Rubidium: Abstract symbol of fireworks, which rubidium is often used in.
38. Strontium: Represents “The point of the fairy hill” which the town of strontian is named for in gaelic. Strontian is where strontium was discovered and is named after.
39. Ytterbium: Stylized “Y” for Ytterby, where ytterbium was discovered and is named after (this town will appear several more times).
40. Zirconium: No symbolism that I can remember.
41. Niobium: Glowing apex symbol representing hubris, which the goddess Niobe, the element’s namesake, is known for.
42. Molybdenum: Slight modification of the symbol for lead, which molybdenum was often confused for before its discovery as a distinct element.
43. Technetium: Astronomical symbol for the asteroid Haumea, chosen as both Haumea and technetium are unusual among their peers, technetium for its radioactivity and Haumea for its [strange shape](#).
44. Ruthenium: Astronomical symbol for the asteroid Chrion.
45. Rhodium: Astronomical symbol for the asteroid Quaoar, which has a slightly red color similar to pure rhodium.
46. Palladium: Astronomical symbol for the asteroid Pallas, both the element and the asteroid are named after Pallas Athena.
47. Silver: Existing alchemical symbol.
48. Cadmium: I think it had some kind of symbolism but I don’t remember what it was.
49. Indium: A spoked wheel, prominent on the flag of India, which Indium is indirectly named after.
50. Tin: Existing alchemical symbol.
51. Antimony: Existing alchemical symbol.
52. Tellurium: Abstract representation of a turtle.
53. Iodine: The Rod of Asclepius, a symbol commonly associated with medicine, chosen for iodine’s several uses in medicine.
54. Xenon: No particular symbolism.
55. Caesium: Astrological symbol for the asteroid Astrea.
56. Barium: Abstract representation of my personal experience of swallowing barium for an x-ray of my digestive system.

NOTE: Elements 57 - 71 are shown in the 8th row of the table, however their actual place on the periodic table is in the spot marked with an “L” in the diagram. This is a common practice to save space so that a periodic table can fit on an ordinary sheet of printer paper.

57. Lanthanum: Space with a hole in the middle representing hiddenness, as the name lanthanum is derived from the ancient greek for “to lie hidden”
58. Cerium: Astronomical symbol for the dwarf planet Ceres, from which Cesium derives its name.

59. Praseodymium: Abstract representation of a person looking in the mirror, as the “dymium” in the element’s name means “twin” (derived from ancient greek).
60. Neodymium: Abstract representation of a magnetic field, as neodymium is commonly used for high-strength magnets.
61. Promethium: Abstract representation of prometheus, whom the element is named for, giving fire to mankind.
62. Samarium: Astrological symbol for the fictitious planet Admetos.
63. Europium: Symbol of a bull, which the mythological figure Europa is often associated with.
64. Gadolinium: Astrological symbol for the fictitious planet Vulcanus.
65. Terbium: Astrological symbol for the fictitious planet Kronos.
66. Dysprosium: Representation of something difficult to get, as the name dysprosium is derived from the ancient greek for “hard to get”.
67. Holmium: Stylized depiction of the city crest of Stockholm, the city the holmium is named after.
68. Erbium: Abstract depiction of Ytterby, the village erbium, along with ytterbium, yttrium, and terbium was discovered in.
69. Thulium: Astrological symbol for the fictitious planet Zeus.
70. Ytterbium: Stylized “Yt” monogram for the village of Ytterby.
71. Lutetium: Stylized “PF” monogram for Paris, France, which the element is named after (The latin name for Paris is Lutetia).
72. Hafnium: Symbolic of a half, which sounds similar to hafnium, but is in fact completely unrelated as I discovered after making this table.
73. Tantalum: Abstract depiction of a hand reaching for a fruit, representing the mythological figure Tantalus whom tantalum is named after.
74. Tungsten: Astronomical symbol for the dwarf planet Eris, continuing tradition of common metals sharing symbols with planets.
75. Rhenium: Symbol of a bull’s head, I know I had some symbolism in mind when I made this but now I don’t remember.
76. Osmium: Symbol representing immovability, as osmium is known for its durability.
77. Iridium: Astronomical symbol for the asteroid Juno.
78. Platinum: Astronomical symbol for Uranus, continuing tradition of common metals sharing symbols with planets.
79. Gold: Existing Alchemical symbol.
80. Mercury: Existing Alchemical symbol
81. Thallium: Depiction of the bugle belonging the the goddess Thalia, who has a similar name to thallium.
82. Lead: Existing Alchemical symbol.
83. Bismuth: Existing alchemical symbol, also the astronomical symbol for Neptune.

84. Astronomical symbol for the asteroid Orcus. The mythological figure Orcus is associated with death and the underworld, chosen for polonium as all elements following polonium are dangerously radioactive.
85. Astatine: An olive branch symbolizing peace, chosen as one of the proposed names for astatine before it was officially named was dor, meaning “longing for peace”.
86. Radon: Stylized radiation warning symbol, as radon is known for causing radiation sickness due to its invisible and normally undetectable gaseous form.
87. Francium: Stylized depiction of the Eiffel tower, a famous landmark of the country Francium is named for.
88. Radium: Depiction of a particle emanating from a surface, indicating the radiation radium is named for.

NOTE: Elements 89 - 103 are shown in the 9th row of the table, however their actual place on the periodic table is in the spot marked with an “A” in the diagram. This is a common practice to save space so that a periodic table can fit on an ordinary sheet of printer paper.

89. Actinium: Abstract depiction of rays of light emanating from a source, representing Actinium’s uses in radiography.
90. Thorium: The mythological hammer Mjolnir, famously wielded by the Norse god Thor whom thorium is named after.
91. Proactinium: Represents the [process](#) by which pure proactinium was first isolated.
92. Uranium: Outdated astronomical symbol for Uranus, which uranium is named after.
93. Neptunium: Outdated astronomical symbol for Neptune, which neptunium is named after.
94. Plutonium: Outdated astronomical symbol for Pluto, which plutonium is named after.
95. Americium: A 5-pointed star, a common symbol in American iconography, as Americium derives its name from the country.
96. Curium: Stylized “MC” monogram for Maria Skłodowska-Curie, more commonly known to English speakers as Marie Curie, a renowned physicist whom curium was named after.
97. Berkelium: Simplified depiction of the seal of University of California Berkeley, where berkelium was discovered and is named after.
98. Californium: Symbol loosely representing the US state of California, which California is named after.
99. Einsteinium: Simple depiction of the curvature of spacetime as described by Einstein’s theory of relativity.
100. Fermium: Abstract depiction of a hydrogen bomb, as the first known samples of fermium were discovered in the remnants of the first test of a hydrogen bomb.
101. Mendelevium: Stylized “DM” monogram for Dmitri Mendeleev, creator of the periodic table and namesake of mendelevium.
102. Nobelium: Stylized trophy representing the Nobel prize, which shares its namesake with nobelium from the scientist Alfred Nobel.

103. Lawrencium: Abstract depiction of a cyclotron, invented by Ernest Lawrence, whom lawrencium is named after.
104. Rutherfordium: the alchemical symbol for life tilted on its side, representing the half life of radioactive isotopes, a concept discovered by Ernest Rutherford, the element's namesake.
105. Dubnium: A symbol of an atom based on the flag of Dubna, the city dubnium is named after and was first synthesized in.
106. Seaborgium: Stylizer "GS" monogram for the element's namesake, Glenn Seaborg.
107. Bohrium: An abstract depiction of the energy levels described by Neils Bohr, whom bohrium is named after.
108. Hassium: Astronomical symbol for the Octans constellation.
109. Meitnerium: Abstract representation of nuclear fusion, as Meitnerium is named after the discoverer of the process, Lise Meitner.
110. Darmstadtium: Simplified crest of Darmstadt, the city the element is named after.
111. Roentgenium: An "X" with rays emanating from it, symbolizing x-rays, which were discovered by Wilhelm Röntgen, the namesake of the element.
112. Copernicium: A depiction of the sun and earth's orbit in the heliocentric model which Copernicus, the element's namesake, is known for.
113. Nihonium: Abstract depiction of a crane, a symbol of Japan, which Nihonium is named after. (The name for Japan in Japanese is Nihon)
114. Flerovium: Astronomical symbol for the Canis Major constellation.
115. Moscovium: Astronomical symbol for the Canis Minor constellation.
116. Livermorium: Astronomical symbol for the Ursa Major constellation.
117. Tennessium: Astronomical symbol for the Equuleus constellation. Equuleus is a horse, the state mammal of the US state Tennessee, which Tennessium is named after.
118. Oganesson: Astronomical symbol for the Andromeda constellation.