

## Inorganic Compounds in Aqueous Solution - Colours

	H <sub>2</sub> O	NH <sub>3</sub>	OH <sup>-</sup>	Cl <sup>-</sup>	CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>
(II) Co	[Co(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>2+</sup> (aq) pink solution	[Co(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>2+</sup> (aq) straw coloured solution	[Co(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>4</sub> (OH) <sub>2</sub> ](s) blue precipitate	[CoCl <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>2-</sup> (aq) blue solution	CoCO <sub>3</sub> (s) pink precipitate
(II) Cu	[Cu(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>2+</sup> (aq) blue solution	[Cu(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> (H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> ] <sup>2+</sup> (aq) deep blue solution	[Cu(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>4</sub> (OH) <sub>2</sub> ](s) blue precipitate	[CuCl <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>2-</sup> (aq) yellow-green solution	CuCO <sub>3</sub> (s) green-blue precipitate
(II) Fe	[Fe(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>2+</sup> (aq) green solution		[Fe(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>4</sub> (OH) <sub>2</sub> ](s) green precipitate – turns brown due to oxidation		FeCO <sub>3</sub> (s) green precipitate
(III) Co		[Co(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>3+</sup> (aq) dark brown solution			
(III) Cr	[Cr(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>3+</sup> (aq) ruby solution	[Cr(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>3+</sup> (aq) purple solution	[Cr(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> (OH) <sub>3</sub> ](s) light green precipitate [Cr(OH) <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>3-</sup> (aq) green solution		
(III) Fe	[Fe(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>3+</sup> (aq) violet solution – but appears brown due to hydrolysis to form [Fe(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>5</sub> (OH)] <sup>2+</sup> (aq)		[Fe(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> (OH) <sub>3</sub> ](s) brown precipitate		
(III) V	[V(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>3+</sup> (aq) blue solution				
(III) Al	[Al(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>3+</sup> (aq) colourless solution		[Al(H <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> (OH) <sub>3</sub> ](s) white precipitate [Al(OH) <sub>4</sub> ] <sup>-</sup> (s) colourless solution		