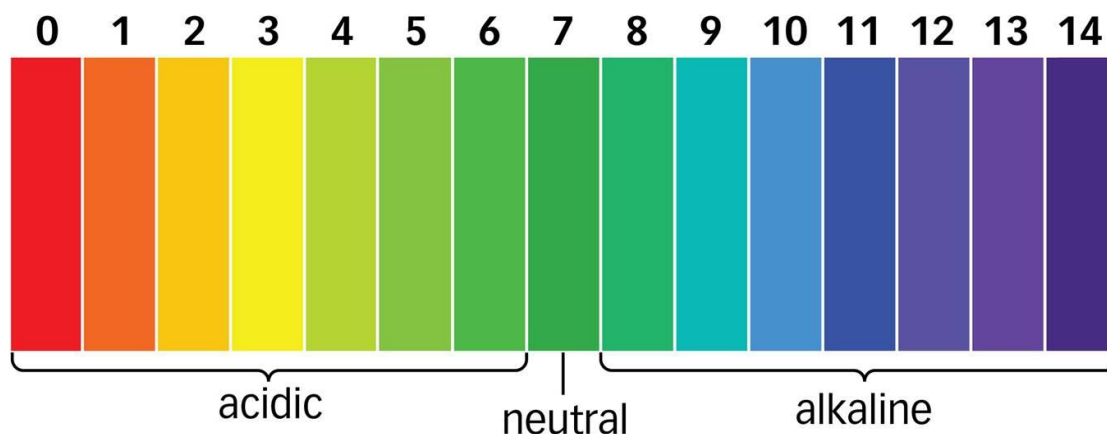


Color is blue and you can check it by pH strip. pH strips are pieces of paper that change color depending on the pH – the acidity or alkalinity – of a liquid. pH strips are a cheap and relatively accurate way of measuring the pH of any liquid, in our case urine. A strip of filter paper is soaked with different pH indicators (more on that later), allowed to dry and voila: pH strips. Most common pH strips are designed to test urine, water and saliva.



There are a variety of pH strips available. They differ by sensitivity and what range of pH they are designed for. The more sensitive the pH strip, the smaller the range in which it works. They also can be made using different pH indicators.

Indicator	Low pH color	Transition pH range	High pH color
Gentian violet (Methyl violet 10B)	yellow	0.0–2.0	blue-violet
Leucomalachite green (first transition)	yellow	0.0–2.0	green
Leucomalachite green (second transition)	green	11.6–14	colorless
Thymol blue (first transition)	red	1.2–2.8	yellow
Thymol blue (second transition)	yellow	8.0–9.6	blue
Methyl yellow	red	2.9–4.0	yellow
Bromophenol blue	yellow	3.0–4.6	purple
Congo red	blue-violet	3.0–5.0	red
Methyl orange	red	3.1–4.4	yellow
Screened methyl orange (first transition)	red	0.0–3.2	grey
Screened methyl orange (second transition)	grey	3.2–4.2	green
Bromocresol green	yellow	3.8–5.4	blue
Methyl red	red	4.4–6.2	yellow
Azolitmin	red	4.5–8.3	blue
Bromocresol purple	yellow	5.2–6.8	purple
Bromothymol blue	yellow	6.0–7.6	blue
Phenol red	yellow	6.4–8.0	red
Neutral red	red	6.8–8.0	yellow
Naphtholphthalein	colorless to reddish	7.3–8.7	greenish to blue
Cresol Red	yellow	7.2–8.8	reddish-purple
Phenolphthalein	colorless	8.3–10.0	fuchsia
Thymolphthalein	colorless	9.3–10.5	blue
Alizarine Yellow R	yellow	10.2–12.0	red