

Solubility Chart

Ion names & symbols	Halogens					Chalcogens				Pnictogens		Crystallogens				
	Fluoride F <sup>-</sup>	Chloride Cl <sup>-</sup>	Bromide Br <sup>-</sup>	Iodide I <sup>-</sup>	Perchlorate ClO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Oxide O <sup>2-</sup>	Hydroxide OH <sup>-</sup>	Sulfide S <sup>2-</sup>	Sulfate SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Nitrate NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Phosphate PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>	Carbonate CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Cyanide CN <sup>-</sup>	Thiocyanate SCN <sup>-</sup>	Acetate C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Oxalate C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>
Hydrogen H <sup>+</sup>	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	sS	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Ammonium NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	S	S	S	S	S	S <sup>a</sup>	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Lithium Li <sup>+</sup>	sS	S	S	S	S	R	S	R	S	S	sS	sS	S	S	S	S
Sodium Na <sup>+</sup>	S	S	S	S	S	R	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Potassium K <sup>+</sup>	S	S	S	S	sS	R	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Rubidium Rb <sup>+</sup>	S	S	S	S	sS	R	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Caesium Cs <sup>+</sup>	S	S	S	S	sS	R	S	R	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Beryllium Be <sup>2+</sup>	S	S	S	R	S	I	I	R	S	S	I	sS	R	S	S	S
Magnesium Mg <sup>2+</sup>	sS	S	S	S	S	R	I	R	S	S	I	sS	R	S	S	sS
Calcium Ca <sup>2+</sup>	I	S	S	S	S	R	sS	R	sS	S	I	I	R	S	S	sS
Strontium Sr <sup>2+</sup>	sS	S	S	S	S	R	sS	R	sS	S	sS	I	S	S	S	I
Barium Ba <sup>2+</sup>	sS	S	S	S	S	R	S	R	I	S	I	sS	S	S	S	I
Aluminium Al <sup>3+</sup>	sS	S	S	S <sup>b</sup>	S	I	I	R	S	S	I	R	R	S	S	I
Gallium Ga <sup>3+</sup>	I	S	S	R	S	I	I	R	sS	S	I	R	R	S	S	?
Manganese(II) Mn <sup>2+</sup>	sS	S	S	S	S	I	I	I	S	S	I	I	S	S	S	I
Iron(II) Fe <sup>2+</sup>	sS	S	S	S	S	I	I	I	S	S	I	I	S	S	S	sS
Cobalt(II) Co <sup>2+</sup>	sS	S	S	S	S	I	I	I	S	S	I	I	I	S	S	I
Nickel(II) Ni <sup>2+</sup>	S	S	S	S	S	I	I	I	S	S	I	I	I	S	S	I
Copper(II) Cu <sup>2+</sup>	sS	S	S	?	S	I	I	I	S	S	I	I <sup>c</sup>	I	I	S	I
Zinc Zn <sup>2+</sup>	sS	S	S	S	S	I	I	I	S	S	I	I	I	S	S	I
Cadmium Cd <sup>2+</sup>	S	S	S	S	S	I	I	I	S	S	I	I	sS	sS	S	I
Mercury(II) Hg <sup>2+</sup>	R	S	sS	I	S	I	I	I	R	S	I	I	S	sS	S	sS
Vanadium(III) V <sup>3+</sup>	I	S	S	S	S	I	I	I	sS	S	I	?	?	S	?	?
Chromium(III) Cr <sup>3+</sup>	sS	S	S	S	S	I	I	I	S	S	I	I	S	S	S	?
Iron(III) Fe <sup>3+</sup>	S	S	S	R	S	I	I	I	S	S	sS	R	S	S	S	sS
Gold(III) Au <sup>3+</sup>	R	S	sS	?	?	I	I	I	?	?	I	I	S	?	sS	?
Tin(II) Sn <sup>2+</sup>	S	S	S	S	S	I	I	I	S	?	I	I	?	I	R	sS
Lead(II) Pb <sup>2+</sup>	sS	sS	sS	sS	S	I	sS	I	I	S	I	I	sS	sS	S	I
Silver Ag <sup>+</sup>	S	I	I	I	S	I	I	I	sS	S	I	I	I	I	sS	I
Mercury(I) Hg <sup>2+</sup>	R	I	I	I	S	I	?	?	sS	S <sup>f</sup>	?	I	I	?	S <sup>f</sup>	?

S highly soluble or miscible ≥20 g/L

sS slightly soluble 0.1~20 g/L

I relatively insoluble &lt;0.1 g/L

R reacts with or in water

? unavailable

<sup>a</sup> "Ammonium oxide" does not exist. However, its theoretical molecular formula (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O<sup>2-</sup> represents that of aqueous ammonia.<sup>b</sup> Partial electrolysis<sup>c</sup> The commonly encountered basic copper carbonate (Cu<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>) is insoluble in water. True copper(II) carbonate (CuCO<sub>3</sub>) is rare and reacts with water to form basic copper carbonate.<sup>d</sup> Anhydrous FeF<sub>3</sub> is slightly soluble in water; FeF<sub>3</sub>•3H<sub>2</sub>O is much more soluble in water.<sup>e</sup> The commonly encountered basic iron(III) acetate ([Fe<sub>2</sub>O(OAc)<sub>4</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)]OAc) is insoluble in water. True iron(III) acetate (Fe(OAc)<sub>3</sub>) is rare and is soluble in water.<sup>f</sup> Slowly decomposes in water.