



DINOSAUR Gummy Candy Lab



THAMES & KOSMOS

WARNING. Only for use by children 6 years of age or older with continuous adult supervision and assistance. Adult supervision required at all times. Use of a microwave or stove is required. Hot mixtures and stove tops can cause severe burns.



Safety information

Warning! Not suitable for children under 6 years. For use under adult supervision. Read the instructions before use, follow them and keep them for reference.

Keep small children and animals away from experiments. Keep the experimental set out of reach of children under 6 years old.

Warning. Not suitable for children under 3 years. Choking hazard — small parts may be swallowed or inhaled.

Keep the packaging and instructions as they contain important information.

The gummy pieces should be wrapped in the plastic bags before labeling them with the stickers.

All of the plastic parts should be cleaned by hand before use.

Ingredients

Pure Cane Sugar, Gelatin, Citric Acid, Natural and Artificial Flavors, Colors (Beet Juice, Red 40, Yellow 5, Blue 1).

Safety rules

Read this before starting any experiments.


1. Read these instructions before use, follow them and keep them for reference.
2. Keep young children and animals away from the work area and stove at all times.
3. Store this kit out of reach of children under 6 years of age.
4. Clean all equipment after use. Clean all pots and utensils with hot water and soap.
5. Do not use any equipment which has not been supplied with the set or recommended in the instructions for use.
6. Never work alone. An adult should always be present. Pay attention to the information provided with each experiment.
7. Pay special attention to the quantity specifications and the sequence of the individual steps. Only perform experiments that are described in this instruction manual.
8. The included plastic mold for the gummy shapes is not dishwasher safe. It will be deformed by high temperatures, so wash it by hand.
9. Clean the work surface carefully after you are finished and always wash your hands thoroughly — before and after you work.
10. If you are allergic to certain foods you must avoid sweets that contain such ingredients. Therefore, always begin by checking the list of ingredients. If you are diabetic, you must only eat the amount of sugar allowed by your diet plan.
11. It goes without saying that there can be no smoking in a confectionery shop.

Advice for parents and supervising adults

This experiment kit is not suitable for children under 6 years. It must be used with an adult at all times. The kit provides a fun introduction to physical science topics through gummy candy making activities and experiments.

The work of a candy maker is fun and exciting, but it is not always easy. This is why we would like to thoroughly inform you of safety precautions, so that you can guide your child with advice and help. You must supervise and assist them with all of the activities in this kit, but especially when using the stove, microwave, and working with hot ingredients. This also applies to the use of sharp knives and other kitchen utensils (e.g. breakable glasses).

Take a look through this instruction manual and pay particular attention to the:

- Safety information and rules (inside front cover),
- Safety notes that accompany each experiment (marked with an exclamation point symbol ) , and
- First aid in case of accidents (inside back cover).

Discuss the experiments and the individual work steps with your child before beginning. Use only the recommended ingredients.

Candy making requires several different talents and skills. It can be affected by the weather, temperature, and the specific equipment used. Don't get discouraged if a particular step does not work out as expected. Having some experiments "fail" is an important part of science.

Select the working steps that appear suitable for your child and supervise them during the melting, pouring, packaging, and storage of the gummy candies. Your own gummy shapes will not keep as long as commercially available gummies, which often contain preservatives. Write the production date on the packaging and store in the refrigerator. Make sure that the candies are consumed within one week after they are made.

Tell your child to read these instructions, safety rules, and first aid information, to follow them, to keep them for reference, and to perform only those experiments that are described in the manual.

Pick an area in the kitchen that can tolerate spills and stains. When working with hot pots, have a trivet and pot holders available, and make your child aware of the danger of burns.

To keep the plastic mold tray in good condition, always wash it by hand and not in the dishwasher. The high temperatures used in a dishwasher might deform the plastic tray.

If your child has to stay away from certain sweets or avoid some ingredients (for example because of an allergy), you will have to alter the recipe or not use it. Always check the contents of purchased ingredients.

We hope you and your young candy maker have lots of fun with this kit!

***NOTE!** The additionally required items are highlighted in italic script in the individual experiments. Before starting the experiments, carefully read through everything that will be required and make sure to have all the materials ready.*

KIT CONTENTS



- 1 | Sour mixture (Net Wt. 15 g/0.53 oz)
- 2 | Mixed berry (pink) gummy candy mix (Net Wt. 35 g/1.23 oz) x2
- 3 | Watermelon (green) gummy candy mix (Net Wt. 35 g/1.23 oz) x2
- 4 | Plastic gummy candy mold
- 5 | Plastic storage bags x4
- 6 | Sticker sheet for labeling bags

For the ingredient lists, see the inside front cover.

TO MAKE THE GUMMIES, YOU WILL ALSO NEED: *Scissors, tablespoon, teaspoon, water, small bowl, spoon, toothpick or fork, plate, refrigerator*
FOR SOME EXPERIMENTS, YOU WILL ALSO NEED: *Drinking glass or jar, measuring cup, tablespoon and teaspoon, microwave-safe plates, microwave, paper cups*

Hey Gummy Scientists!

Want to make yummy gummy candy treats in eight realistic dino shapes — *and* learn some physical science and fun dino facts while you're at it? Then let's get started! After you've made your gummy shapes, you can wrap them in a plastic bag and label it with the included labels. Then you can give them to your family and friends! Gumbi the Geeker will be your guide!

Hi! I'm Gumbi!



PART 1

MAKE YOUR OWN GUMMY CANDIES

With this kit, you can make:



**Tyrannosaurus
Rex**



Pterodactyl



Spinosaurus



Ankylosaurus



Triceratops



Plesiosaurus



Stegosaurus



Brachiosaurus

Notes:

- These gummies will not turn out exactly the same as commercial store-bought gummies. See pages 12–13 to learn about different gels.
- One 35-gram packet fills the plastic gummy molding tray about 80-90% full, depending on how full you make each mold.

- Read all of the instructions carefully before starting.
- Follow the instructions precisely.
- Prepare to work quickly, as the gummy mixture solidifies quickly.



Safety Note:

Caution! Hot water is used. Be careful when handling hot water.

General Instructions:

- 1** Combine **3 parts** gummy mix with **4 parts** hot tap water and mix thoroughly. For example, mix **1 tablespoon** (= 3 teaspoons) of gummy mix with **1 tablespoon plus 1 teaspoon** (= 4 teaspoons) of hot water. Use level spoonfuls and do not pack the powder when taking your measurements. Use the hottest water you can get from your faucet. You could also heat up water in a microwave. Do not use boiling water. If your gummy mix has hardened a little, please break it apart and heat it up. It will still work.
- 2** Once mixed, spoon the gummy mixture into the molds. Let it sit until the gummies are firm. You can put the mold tray in the refrigerator to make them firm up faster.
- 3** If your gummy mixture begins to solidify while you are working, you can heat it up in the microwave in 5-second bursts until it is liquid again.

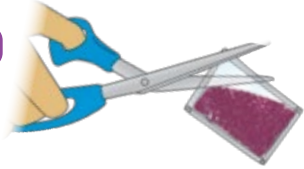
1. One-Color Dinosaurs

You will need:

- 1 packet mixed berry or watermelon gummy candy mix
- Plastic gummy molding tray
- 1 Teaspoon sour mixture
- Plastic storage bag
- Stickers
- Scissors
- Tablespoon
- Teaspoon
- Water
- Small bowl
- Spoon
- Toothpick or fork
- Plate

Here's how:

1 Cut open one of the gummy mix packets with scissors.



2 Pour the entire packet of gummy mix into a small bowl.



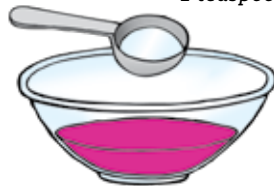
3 Turn on the hot water faucet and let the water run until it is as hot as it gets.



4 Measure 4 tablespoons plus 2 teaspoons of hot water and pour it into the bowl.

4 tablespoons +
2 teaspoons hot water

5 Stir the mixture with a spoon until the gummy mix is completely dissolved and the mixture appears smooth.



Here's how it continues:

- 6 Spoon the mixture into the dinosaur-shaped molds in the tray.

Optional: If you grease the tray with some oil before molding, it is easier to remove the gummies from the mold later.

- 7 Put the tray into the refrigerator and let the gummies solidify for ten to fifteen minutes.

- 8 After the gummies have solidified, remove them from the molds using a toothpick or fork. Do not bend the plastic tray excessively to remove the gummies.

- 9 Optional: If you want to make sour gummies, cut open the sour mixture packet and place the gummies and one teaspoon of the sour mixture together into a plastic bag. Shake the bag to coat the gummies with the sour mixture.

- 10 Place the gummies in a plastic bag. Close the bags using a sticker from the sticker sheet. Store the gummies in the plastic bags in the refrigerator. Consume the gummies within one week.



TIP: Grease the tray first!



until solid



Finished gummies!



1 teaspoon sour mixture



Done!

2. Two-Color Dinosaurs

You will need:

- 1.5 Tablespoons mixed berry gummy candy mix
- 1.5 Tablespoons watermelon gummy candy mix
- Plastic gummy molding tray
- 1 Teaspoon sour mixture
- Plastic bag
- Stickers
- Scissors
- Tablespoon
- Half tablespoon
- Water
- Small bowl
- Spoon
- Toothpick or fork
- Plate

Here's how:

1 Cut open the watermelon (green) gummy mix packet with scissors.

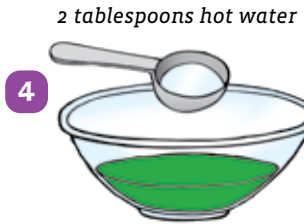
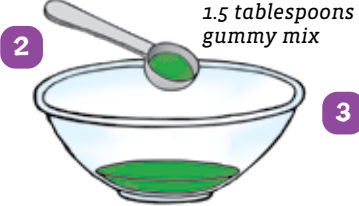
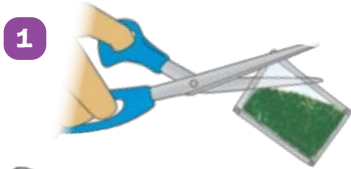
2 Measure 1.5 tablespoons of watermelon gummy mix and put it into a bowl. (Alternatively, you can measure 1 tablespoon plus 1.5 teaspoons of gummy mix.)

3 Turn on the hot water faucet and let the water run until it is as hot as it gets.

4 Measure 2 tablespoons of hot water and pour it into the bowl.

5 Stir the mixture with a spoon until the gummy mix is completely dissolved and the mixture appears smooth.

6 Working from top to bottom of the tray, partially fill each mold.



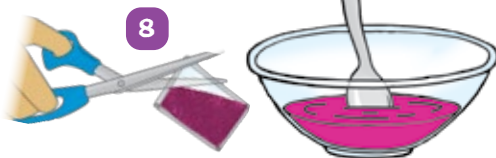
TIP: Grease the tray first!



- 7 Put the tray into the refrigerator and let the gummies solidify for ten to fifteen minutes.

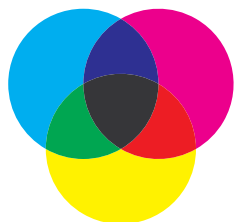
Here's how it continues:

- 8 Now repeat steps 1 through 5, but with the mixed berry (pink) mix.
- 9 Spoon the pink mixture to fill the remaining space in the dinosaur molds that are partially filled with green mixture. Fill the molds completely.
- 10 Follow steps 7 through 10 of Experiment 1 (One-Color Dinosaurs) to harden the gummies and remove them from the molds, coat them in the optional sour mix, and package them.



Experiment with colors!

Pink and green are **complimentary colors**, which means that they are opposite each other on a color wheel. Complimentary colors tend to look good next to each other, so they are called a **color harmony**.



The gummy mixes are colored with dyes. When complimentary dyes mix together, they create browns. Try different ways of filling the tray in steps 6 and 9. What happens if you layer the colors on top of each other, instead of side by side?

Step 7 tells you to put the gummy tray in the refrigerator to let the green mixture solidify before adding the pink mixture. What happens if you try adding the pink to one of the dinosaurs *before* the green solidifies?

MEET THE DINOS

TYRANNOSAURUS REX



The most famous dinosaur of all: A great meat-eater with powerful teeth that grew up to 12 meters in length and seven tons in weight.

SPINOSAURUS



Another big meat-eater, up to 16 meters long and nine tons in weight. An especially striking feature was the “sail” on its back, formed by skin stretched across spines projecting from its vertebrae.

PTERODACTYL



Not actually true dinosaurs, the pterosaurs (“winged lizards”) were nevertheless a closely related group. Pterodactyls hunted at sea, mostly for fish, and had a wingspan of up to one meter.

ANKYLOSAURUS



This plant-eater’s body was protected by a thick set of armored plates. Its clubbed tail served as a defensive weapon. They grew up to nine meters in length and three tons in weight.

TRICERATOPS



The largest dinosaur from the group of horn-bearing plant-eaters grew up to nine meters long and 12 tons in weight. It carried three horns on its skull and had a broad bony frill to protect its neck.

PLESIOSAURUS



The ichthyosaurs (“fish lizards”) and plesiosaurs were also not true dinosaurs. Plesiosaurs lived in the ancient seas, where they hunted fish and other prey. They have long necks and paddle-shaped limbs.

BRACHIOSAURUS



This gigantic plant-eater grew up to 23 meters in length and 35 tons in weight. Its distinctive features include a long neck, tiny head, and front legs that are longer than its rear ones.

STEGOSAURUS



With a tiny head, gigantic plates on its back, and a clubbed tail, this plant-eater grew up to nine meters long and weighed up to four tons.

PART 2

GUMMY EXPERIMENTS

Now let's do some
science experiments!



Now that you have made your gummies, do you think there is a way to remove the flavoring and sugar from the gummies while still keeping them intact?

1. Removing the color from gummies

You will need:

A gummy shape, a drinking glass or jar, water

Here's how:

- 1 Fill a glass or jar with 150 ml of water (about two-thirds of a cup) and place the gummy into the water.

What do you think will happen to the gummy when you place it in the water?

- 2 Let the cup or jar sit in an out-of-the-way location for a day. Remove the gummy from the water and record what happened to the gummy on a piece of paper.



Safety Note: Do not eat the gummy candy after this experiment, because it has been sitting unrefrigerated in water for a day. As a rule, never eat or drink materials with which you conduct science experiments.



GEEK
OUT!

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

From your experiment you found that leaving the gummy in water turns the gummy clear, and the coloring and sugar spread out into the water. This is because the universe has a natural tendency to go from order to disorder called **entropy**. This is why after cleaning up your room it gets messy again within a few days!

So, the colored flavoring in your gummy will spread out from inside the gummy where there is a lot of flavoring (ordered) into the water where there is no flavoring (disordered). This process is called **diffusion**.

2. Melting and freezing

You will need:

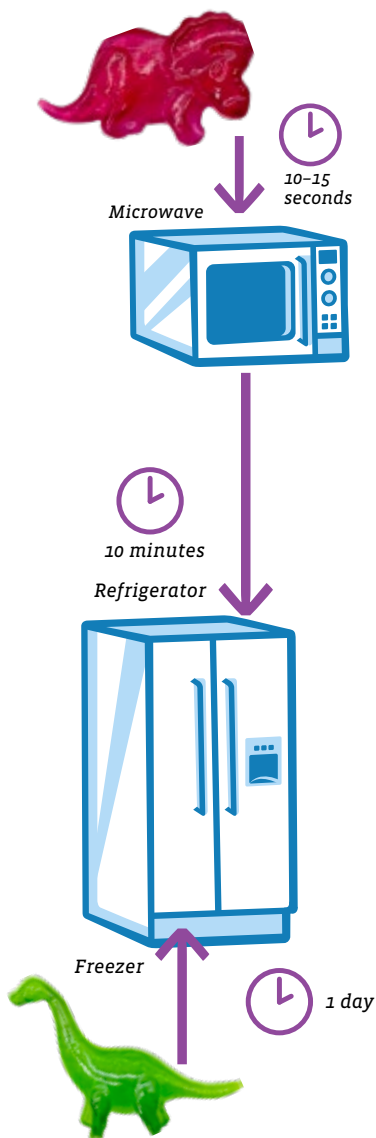
Two gummy candies, two microwave-safe plates

Here's how:

- 1 Take one of the gummies and place it on a microwave-safe plate.
- 2 Place the plate in the microwave for 10-15 seconds.
- 3 Take the plate out of the microwave. Be careful as the plate may be hot! Record your observations of what happened to the gummy.
- 4 Place your microwaved gummy into the refrigerator for 10 minutes. Then take it out again. Record your observations again.
- 5 Take the second gummy and place it on a plate.
- 6 Place the gummy in the freezer and let it sit there for one day.
- 7 Take the plate with the gummy out of the freezer. Write down your observations.

How is the gummy able to melt and then reform into a gummy again?
See the next page.

! **Safety Note:**
Caution! High temperatures. There is a risk of burns.



**GEEK
OUT!**

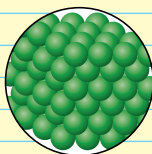
THE PHASES OF MATTER

What's the matter?

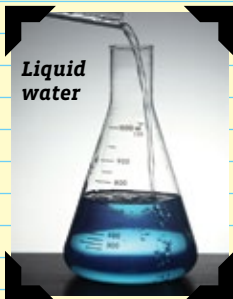


There are three **phases of matter**: solid, liquid, and gas. (There are actually others, like plasma and Bose-Einstein condensate, but they're much less common.) This means that pretty much all the stuff you see in the world can be characterized as being in either a solid, liquid, or gas phase.

The atoms of **solids** are packed together densely and have fixed positions in space relative to each other (like bricks in a wall), which makes solids rigid.

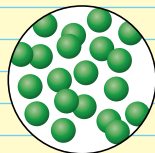


**Solid water
(ice)**

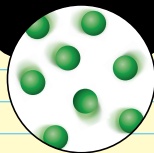


**Liquid
water**

Liquids have atoms that are packed less densely than are those of solids, and while solids form a rigid shape, liquids move freely. But when liquids are poured into a container, they must conform to the shape of the container, except for possibly one surface (like the surface of water in a fish tank).



This is not the case for **gases**, which must conform to the shape of the container entirely (like water vapor in a fish tank, which would have no surface different from the walls of the tank). The atoms of gases are packed the least densely of all three phases, and are in relatively random motion. Gases have no definite shape or volume, can expand and contract greatly with changes in temperature and pressure, and spread easily to distribute themselves evenly throughout a container — hence their total conformity to the shapes of containers.



Gaseous water

WHAT MAKES GUMMIES GUMMY?

How is the gummy candy mix able to form into a squishy candy when mixed with water? An ingredient called **gelatin** makes this possible. This is what makes a gummy candy gummy!

GELATIN

Gelatin is an animal protein made from bones and connective tissues. It has the ability to swell up in cold water and to dissolve when heated. And, when it cools off again, it forms a reversible **gel** — short for **gelatinous substance**. Gels contain mostly liquids, but behave more like solids. When you heat up a gel, the molecules start moving around more which lets them slide past each other more easily. This causes the gel to become more like a liquid. But when you cool the gel back down again, the molecules re-form a web-like structure and become more like a solid. A reversible gel is one that can return to an earlier state.

Gelatin contains long molecules that are made up of many repeating parts, like the links of a chain. Each molecule can also connect to other long molecules, forming a web. The general term for this type of molecule is “**polymer**.” Gelatin contains a specific type of polymer called **collagen**.



A molded gelatin dessert

One key property of this big tangled web of molecules is its ability to hold a lot of water! Parts of a collagen molecule are responsible for its firm structure, while other parts bond with water molecules. In warm water, the water molecules can slide in between the collagen molecules and fold their inner structure together. This happens when the gelatin is dissolved. When cooled off, the collagen molecules connect themselves together again and as a result form a network that can make liquids firm.



← A computer rendering of the long twisted chains of collagen molecules.

CARRAGEENAN

Carrageenan is another ingredient that is commonly used to make gels. Carrageenan comes from certain types of plant-like organisms called red algae. Like gelatin, it contains long chains of



Red algae seaweed

polymers that can form big tangled webs that can hold a lot of water molecules in them. These molecules are called **polysaccharides**. These are different from the collagen molecules in gelatin, but they also produce gels.



Red algae seaweed

AGAR-AGAR

Agar-agar is another gelling agent that comes from polysaccharides in red seaweed. In the seaweed plant cells, agar-agar forms part of the cell wall, or the outer protective layer of the cell. Agar-agar molecules form a spiral shape called a double helix.



← Agar-agar powder

↓ A dessert made with agar-agar



CHEMISTRY WITH GUMMIES

Hmm... cabbage
flavored gummies?!?



3. Red cabbage indicator

You will need:

Small red cabbage, knife, cooking pot, spoon, water, strainer, glass jar

Here's how:

- 1 Ask an adult to help you with this experiment.
- 2 Chop up the leaves of a small red cabbage.
- 3 Place the chopped cabbage in a cooking pot and add enough water to completely submerge the cabbage.
- 4 Place the pot on the stove. Set the stove burner to high and bring the contents of the pot to a boil. Let them boil for about 15 minutes. Then, remove it from the heat and let it cool.
- 5 After the pot has cooled, use the strainer to separate the cabbage from the liquid in the sink, keeping the liquid.
- 6 Store the liquid in a small, clean glass jar. Attach a label to the jar.

! **Safety Note:** Caution! High temperatures. There is a risk of burns.



**GEEK
OUT!**

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

In this experiment, you made a purple solution called an **indicator**. You will use this indicator in the next experiment. Red cabbage contains substances called **anthocyanins**. These substances are pigment molecules that change color depending on the acidity of a solution. By cutting up the cabbage and boiling it, you broke down the cabbage tissue that contained the anthocyanins. The anthocyanins were released into the solution, turning the water purple. In the solution, the anthocyanins can easily move around and react to chemicals added to the solution.



4. Sour and bitter

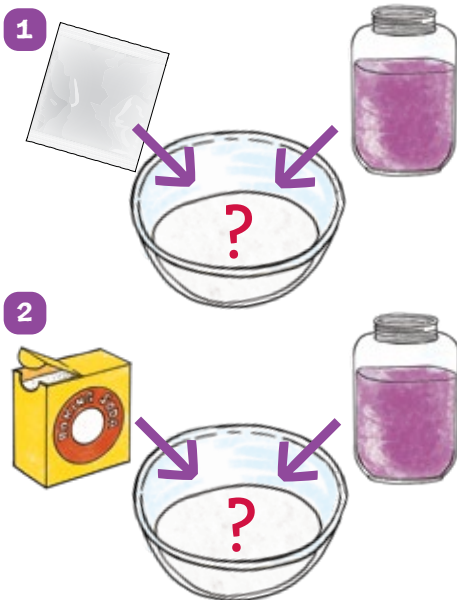
You will need:

Sour mixture, water, red cabbage indicator, small bowl, baking powder

Here's how:

- 1 Take a pinch (about 2–3 grams) of the sour mixture and mix it in 2 ml of water. Add the red cabbage indicator to the solution. What do you observe?
- 2 Pour half a cup of water into a bowl and mix in 1 tablespoon of baking soda. Add red cabbage indicator to the solution. What do you observe?

With adult supervision as always, test these other substances from your home with the red cabbage indicator. What do you observe?



WHAT'S HAPPENING?

When red cabbage indicator is added to the sour mixture and water solution, it changes to a red color. The reason the red cabbage solution turns red is because there is **acid** in the sour mixture. The acid in the sour mixture is citric acid, which occurs naturally in citrus fruits like lemons and limes. That is why the sour mixture tastes sour!

When the red cabbage indicator is added to the water and baking soda solution, it turns green. That is because baking soda is a **base**. Bases are slippery to the touch and have a bitter taste. Don't eat the baking soda and water solution — it will not taste good!

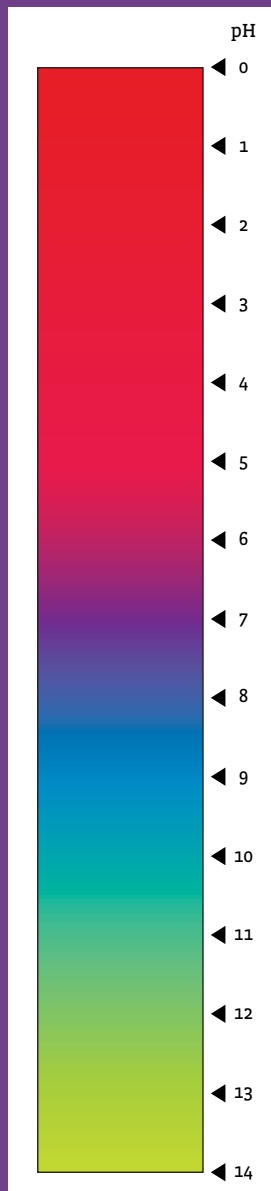
DETECTING ACIDS AND BASES

An **acid** is a substance that gives off hydrogen ions (H^+) when dissolved in water. **Bases** are substances that give off hydroxide ions (OH^-) when dissolved in water. You encounter many acids and bases every day. A few common examples of acids are vinegar, lemon juice, the hydrochloric acid your stomach uses to digest food, and the sulfuric acid used in car batteries. Baking soda, ammonia, and many household detergents are bases.

How do you know if a liquid is an acid or a base? Scientists use a substance called an **indicator** to determine if a liquid is acidic or alkaline (basic). An indicator will change color if it is placed in an acid or a base. Many plants, such as cherries, violets, blueberries, and black currants contain natural dyes that change color in acids and bases. These dyes are grouped under the name **anthocyanins**.

Chemists use the **pH** system to measure acidic and basic solutions. pH stands for “potential of hydrogen,” and the p is lowercase while the H is capitalized. The pH scale goes from 0 to 14. Values below 7 are acidic and values above 7 are alkaline. Pure water has a pH of 7, which is considered **neutral** — neither acidic or alkaline.

As you already learned, red cabbage contains anthocyanins allowing it to be used as an indicator. The image to the right shows how chemicals with different pH levels make red cabbage juice turn different colors — acids make it turn reddish, and bases make it turn more bluish or greenish. It is purple when the pH is 7 and the solution is neutral. This means you can use red cabbage to tell the pH of a substance, which is exactly what you did in this experiment: You added different acids and bases to the cabbage juice, and the juice told you their pH levels by changing color.





Kosmos Quality and Safety

More than one hundred years of expertise in publishing science experiment kits stand behind every product that bears the Kosmos name. Kosmos experiment kits are designed by an experienced team of specialists and tested with the utmost care during development and production. With regard to product safety, these experiment kits follow European and US safety standards, as well as our own refined proprietary safety guidelines. By working closely with our manufacturing partners and safety testing labs, we are able to control all stages of production. While the majority of our products are made in Germany, all of our products, regardless of origin, follow the same rigid quality standards.

First aid information

Advice in case any accidents should happen during experimentation.

- 1. In case of burns:** Wash affected area with plenty of water for at least 10 minutes.
- 2. In case of doubt or larger burns,** seek medical advice without delay.
- 3. In case of injury (e.g. cuts)** always seek medical advice.



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