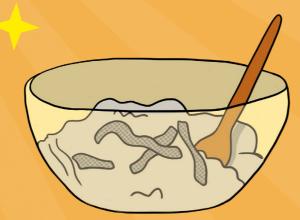
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There are some amazing things in space – from comets whizzing around the solar system to diamond icebergs floating in the seas of Neptune. If you took a trip to Mars then you could see Olympus Mons – the largest volcano in the solar system. At 25 km high it makes even the largest of Earth's volcanoes look like rather small hills.

Olympus Mons is a shield volcano. Its gently sloping sides are made up from many layers of hardened lava. In this activity you will make 'lava' erupt with a chemical reaction!

400 WILL NEED:

- a mixing bowl and spoon
- half a cup of flour
- half a cup of water
- a tablespoon of salt
- newspaper
- a clean, empty, small plastic drinks bottle
- a piece of cardboard about 30 cm x 30 cm
- some red-brown paint
- a paintbrush
- a sink or a large tray
- three teaspoons of bicarbonate of soda
- a piece of tissue paper
- a cup of white vinegar
- red food colouring
- washing-up liquid



Make papier-mâché glue by mixing the flour and water into a paste. Add the salt to stop it going mouldy. Tear up lots of strips of newspaper.

You are now ready to get messy and build your volcano.



Put the drinks bottle on the cardboard. Dip newspaper strips into the papier-mâché glue, then place them around the base of the bottle. Let them dry. Build up more layers around the bottle in a volcano shape. Leave a hole at the top.

When your volcano is completely dry, paint it a red-brown colour to match the rocks found on Mars. (Your volcano will be a different shape to Olympus Mons because of the bottle inside.)







When the paint is dry, put your volcano in a sink or on a tray.
Wrap three teaspoons of bicarbonate of soda in a piece of tissue paper.







Pour the white vinegar into the bottle. Add a few drops of food colouring and a good squirt of washing-up liquid. Drop in your bicarbonate of soda and stand back.

After a few seconds, red foamy lava should erupt out of your volcano!

SCIENCE FACT

The foam is a result of a chemical reaction between the acidic vinegar and the alkaline bicarbonate of soda. The reaction causes bubbles of carbon dioxide to be released, which are then trapped by the washing-up liquid.