

# EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT baking soda + baking powder

When mixing cookies, muffins and cakes, it is easy to misuse baking soda and baking powder. The white powder ingredients look very much the same. Depending on the brand, they may even come in similar containers. And when quickly skimming through a recipe, you can no doubt misread one for the other if you aren't paying close attention.

Does it even matter, you might wonder? Can using the wrong one make that big of a difference to your finished baked good? The answer is yes.

Baking powder and baking soda are both leavening agents, meaning that they make dough and batter rise. But chemically, the two ingredients work differently to make the rising happen, and using the wrong one can affect the flavor of your baked good.

So let's take a closer look at the differences between the two leaveners and find out exactly when to use one over the other (or both at the same time).

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## WHAT IS BAKING SODA?

Baking soda, also known as sodium bicarbonate, is considered a base. As in science, the base has to be combined with an acid, like buttermilk (*more on this below*). When the two are mixed together, they produce carbon dioxide, bubbles form, and your cookie dough or cake batter rise.

Baking soda also enhances browning and gives baked goods their golden hue. A down side is the baking soda will make your cookies spread more because the acidity that causes them to set faster has been neutralized.

The carbon dioxide reaction happens only when baking soda comes into contact with both a liquid and an acid. **It takes place as soon as the ingredients are mixed together, so you'll need to get baked goods that include baking soda into the oven as soon as possible before the reaction slows down.** (You can, however, mix your baking soda into dry ingredients like flour and sugar while preparing your recipe and let it sit without a problem.)

While you need enough baking soda to react with the amount of acid in the recipe and neutralize the flavor, too much baking soda for the amount of acid will create a metallic, soapy aftertaste in your baked goods.

**A GOOD RULE OF THUMB:** Use 1/4 teaspoon of baking soda per cup of flour in the recipe.

## ACIDS THAT REACT WITH BAKING SODA

Buttermilk | Brown Sugar | Yogurt | Sour Cream | Maple Syrup | Lemon Juice | Vinegar | Molasses  
Cream of Tartar | Applesauce | Natural Cocoa Powder | Honey | Chocolate

## HOW DOES BAKING POWDER WORK?

Baking powder is a blend of baking soda, cream of tartar, and normally corn starch, a moisture-absorbing agent used to hold off premature reactions. It is considered an all-in-one leavener because it includes baking soda and the exact amount of acid (cream of tartar) to use up all of the baking soda.

Most baking powder is double acting meaning there are two leavening reactions that occur. The first happens immediately when the baking powder gets wet, like when you combine wet and dry ingredients, and some bubbles will be produced.

The second leavening happens more slowly when the baking powder is exposed to heat. This is when most of the rising takes place, so **double acting baking powder can sit for about 15 to 20 minutes before baking without losing its leavening power.**

Using too much baking powder leaves baked goods with a bitter taste and causes batter to rise too rapidly before collapsing. The air bubbles that are created from the leavening reaction grow too large and then break, which causes your batter to fall leaving cakes tough and volume-less and cookies spread too thin.

**A GOOD RULE OF THUMB:** Use 1 teaspoon of baking powder per cup of flour in a recipe.

## CAN YOU USE BAKING SODA + BAKING POWDER TOGETHER?

Some recipes call for both ingredients. In these instances, an acid is used to react with the baking soda, but the carbon dioxide created is not enough to completely leaven the volume of batter. The baking powder is used to add additional lift. Sometimes you need more leavening in a batter than you have acid available.

A combination of the two is also used to enhance flavor and add tartness. For example, when making buttermilk pancakes, you want a tangy flavor. Baking soda would neutralize that taste, so baking powder is included to add leavening to the pancakes. Both are necessary to produce a pancake that is light and tangy.

## CAN YOU SUBSTITUTE ONE FOR THE OTHER?

There are tutorials that will tell you how to substitute one ingredient for the other, but it is tricky to get right and not worth the chance of ruining your baked good. They really are not interchangeable.

Because baking soda is stronger, you'll need about four times as much baking powder to get the same amount of rising reaction, but you'll end up with a bitter cookie or cake. And substituting baking soda for baking powder means you'll need to increase the amount of acid (or add an acid), which will also change the taste and texture of what you make.