Table S1. Source publications used for forward snowballing during the literature search.

Publication
Melough MM, Kim K, Cho E, Chun OK. Relationship between Furocoumarin Intake and Melanoma History among US Adults in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2003-2012. Nutr Cancer. 2020;72(1):24-32.
Mahamat-Saleh Y, Cervenka I, Al-Rahmoun M, Mancini FR, Severi G, Ghiasvand R, et al. Citrus intake and risk of skin cancer in the European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition cohort (EPIC). Eur J Epidemiol. 2020;35(11):1057-67.
Feskanich D, Willett WC, Hunter DJ, Colditz GA. Dietary intakes of vitamins A, C, and E and risk of melanoma in two cohorts of women. Br J Cancer. 2003;88(9):1381-7.
Malavolti M, Malagoli C, Fiorentini C, Longo C, Farnetani F, Ricci C, et al. Association between dietary vitamin C and risk of cutaneous melanoma in a population of Northern Italy. Int J Vitam Nutr Res. 2013;83(5):291-8.
Marley AR, Li M, Champion VL, Song Y, Han J, Li X. The association between citrus consumption and melanoma risk in the UK Biobank*. British Journal of Dermatology. 2021;185(2):353-62.
Sun WY, Rice MS, Park MK, Chun OK, Melough MM, Nan HM, et al. Intake of Furocoumarins and Risk of Skin Cancer in 2 Prospective US Cohort Studies. J Nutr. 2020;150(6):1535-44.
Melough MM, Wu SW, Li WQ, Eaton C, Nan HM, Snetselaar L, et al. Citrus Consumption and Risk of Cutaneous Malignant Melanoma in the Women's Health Initiative. Nutr Cancer. 2020;72(4):568-75.
Wu SW, Han JL, Feskanich D, Cho E, Stampfer MJ, Willett WC, et al. Citrus Consumption and Risk of Cutaneous Malignant Melanoma. J Clin Oncol. 2015;33(23):2500-U32.
Melough MM, Sakaki J, Liao LDM, Sinha R, Cho E, Chun OK. Association between Citrus Consumption and Melanoma Risk in the NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study. Nutr Cancer. 2021;73(9):1613-20.

Table S2. Search strings used for searching Pubmed, Scopus and Web of Science – Core Collection

Pubmed
((diet[Title/Abstract] OR nutrition[Title/Abstract] OR furocoumarin[Title/Abstract] OR citrus[Title/Abstract] OR "citrus fruits"[Title/Abstract] OR lemon[Title/Abstract] OR lime[Title/Abstract] OR grapefruit[Title/Abstract] OR "citrus sinensis"[Title/Abstract] OR "oranges"[Title/Abstract] OR tangerine[Title/Abstract] OR mandarin[Title/Abstract] OR clementine[Title/Abstract] OR pummelo[Title/Abstract] OR papeda[Title/Abstract] OR citron[Title/Abstract] OR "citrus juice"[Title/Abstract] OR "orange juice"[Title/Abstract] OR "lemon juice"[Title/Abstract] OR "lime juice"[Title/Abstract] OR "grapefruit juice"[Title/Abstract] OR "fig"[Title/Abstract] OR carrot[Title/Abstract] OR "carrot juice"[Title/Abstract] OR parsnip[Title/Abstract] OR turnip[Title/Abstract] OR celeriac[Title/Abstract] OR celery[Title/Abstract] OR parsley[Title/Abstract] OR dill[Title/Abstract] OR cilantro[Title/Abstract] OR cumin[Title/Abstract] OR coriander[Title/Abstract]) AND (melanoma[Title/Abstract] OR "malignant melanoma"[Title/Abstract])) OR ((diet[Other Term] OR nutrition[Other Term] OR furocoumarin[Other Term] OR citrus[Other Term] OR "citrus fruits"[Other Term] OR lemon[Other Term] OR lime[Other Term] OR grapefruit[Other Term] OR "citrus sinensis"[Other Term] OR "oranges"[Other Term] OR tangerine[Other Term] OR mandarin[Other Term] OR clementine[Other Term] OR pummelo[Other Term] OR papeda[Other Term] OR citron[Other Term] OR "citrus juice"[Other Term] OR "orange juice"[Other Term] OR "lemon juice"[Other Term] OR "lime juice"[Other Term] OR "grapefruit juice"[Other Term] OR "fig"[Other Term] OR carrot[Other Term] OR "carrot juice"[Other Term] OR parsnip[Other Term] OR turnip[Other Term] OR celeriac[Other Term] OR celery[Other Term] OR parsley[Other Term] OR dill[Other Term] OR cilantro[Other Term] OR cumin[Other Term] OR coriander[Other Term]) AND (melanoma[Other Term] OR "malignant melanoma"[Other Term]))
Scopus
TITLE-ABS-KEY ((diet OR nutrition OR furocoumarin OR citrus OR "citrus fruits" OR lemon OR lime OR grapefruit OR "citrus sinensis" OR {oranges} OR tangerine OR mandarin OR clementine OR pummelo OR papeda OR citron OR "citrus juice" OR "orange juice" OR "lemon juice" OR "lime juice" OR "grapefruit juice" OR {fig} OR carrot OR "carrot juice" OR parsnip OR turnip OR celeriac OR celery OR parsley OR dill OR cilantro OR cumin OR coriander) AND (melanoma OR "malignant melanoma"))
Web of Science – Core Collection
TS=((diet OR nutrition OR furocoumarin OR citrus OR "citrus fruits" OR lemon OR lime OR grapefruit OR “citrus sinensis” OR “oranges” OR tangerine OR mandarin OR clementine OR pummelo OR papeda OR citron OR “citrus juice” OR “orange juice” OR “lemon juice” OR “lime juice” OR “grapefruit juice” OR “fig” OR carrot OR “carrot juice” OR parsnip OR turnip OR celeriac OR celery OR parsley OR dill OR cilantro OR cumin OR coriander) AND (melanoma OR "malignant melanoma"))

Table S3. References excluded during full-text screening and reasons for exclusion

Reference	Reason for exclusion
References identified via database search	
Bain, C.; Green, A.; Siskind, V.; Alexander, J.; Harvey, P. Diet and melanoma. An exploratory case-control study. *Ann Epidemiol* **1993**, *3*, 235-238, doi:10.1016/1047-2797(93)90024-x.	(1)
Berwick, M. Dietary advice for melanoma: Not ready for prime time. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* **2015**, *33*, 2487-2488, doi:10.1200/jco.2015.61.8116.	(2)
Berwick, M. Reply to S. Lehrer et al and J.C. Dowdy and R.M. Sayre. *Journal of Clinical Oncology* **2016**, *34*, 638, doi:10.1200/jco.2015.64.9384.	(2)
Bosshardt, O.P.; Grichnik, J.M. Citrus and melanoma risk: better to consume with dinner? *Dermatol Ther* **2016**, *29*, 211, doi:10.1111/dth.12294.	(2)
Brunk, D. Citrus consumption linked to risk of cutaneous malignant melanoma. *Oncology Report* **2015**, *11*, 12-13.	(2)
Burrill, G.S. A decade of change. *BioProcess International* **2012**, *10*, 62-64.	(1) & (2)
Chan, W. Nutritional aspects of the development of cancer. *Nutrition & Food Science* **2000**, *30*, 174-177, doi:10.1108/00346650010329399.	(2)
Cho, E.; Li, T.; Qureshi, A.A. Adolescent citrus fruit intake and risk of melanoma in US women. *Journal of Investigative Dermatology* **2016**, *136*, S107-S107, doi:10.1016/j.jid.2016.02.642.	(2)
DeWeerdt, S. The edible skincare diet. *Nature* **2018**, *563*, S94-S95, doi:10.1038/d41586-018-07433-7.	(2)
Dhana, A.; Yen, H.; Qureshi, A.A.; Cho, E. Epidemiology of Diet and Melanoma-Letter. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* **2019**, *28*, 420, doi:10.1158/1055-9965.Epi-18-0882.	(2)
Dowdy, J.C.; Sayre, R.M. Melanoma risk from dietary furocoumarins: How much more evidence is required? *Journal of Clinical Oncology* **2016**, *34*, 636-637, doi:10.1200/jco.2015.63.8643.	(2)
Fan, Y.; Hu, C.; Xie, X.; Weng, Y.; Chen, C.; Wang, Z.; He, X.; Jiang, D.; Huang, S.; Hu, Z., et al. Effects of diets on risks of cancer and the mediating role of metabolites. *Nat. Commun.* **2024**, *15*, doi:10.1038/s41467-024-50258-4.	(1)
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Fortes, C.; Mastroeni, S.; Melchi, F.; Pilla, M.A.; Antonelli, G.; Camaione, D.; Alotto, M.; Pasquini, P. A Protective Effect of the Mediterranean Diet for Cutaneous Melanoma. *Epidemiol. Prev.* **2010**, *34*, 60-60.	(2)
Fortes, C.; Mastroeni, S.; Levati, L.; Alotto, M.; Ricci, F.; D'Atri, S. The potentialimpact of dietary choices on melanoma risk: an anti-inflammatory diet. *Genes Nutr.* **2024**, *19*, 8, doi:10.1186/s12263-024-00745-6.	(1)
Gallagher, R.P.; Elwood, J.M.; Hill, G.B. Risk factors for cutaneous malignant melanoma: the Western Canada Melanoma Study. *Recent results in cancer research. Fortschritte der Krebsforschung. Progrès dans les recherches sur le cancer* **1986**, *102*, 38-55, doi:10.1007/978-3-642-82641-2_4.	(1)
Godar, D.E. Can dietary furocoumarins really be responsible for the increase in melanoma? *Medical Hypotheses* **2008**, *71*, 613-614, doi:10.1016/j.mehy.2008.05.008.	(2)
Grant-Kels, J.M. Nutrition and the skin: "You are what you eat" Part II. *Clinics in Dermatology* **2010**, *28*, 597, doi:10.1016/j.clindermatol.2010.03.035.	(1) & (2)
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Le Marchand, L.; Saltzman, B.S.; Hankin, J.H.; Wilkens, L.R.; Franke, A.A.; Morris, S.J.; Kolonel, L.N. Sun exposure, diet, and melanoma in Hawaii Caucasians. *Am J Epidemiol* **2006**, *164*, 232-245, doi:10.1093/aje/kwj115.	(1)
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Marrelli, M.; Statti, G.A.; Tundis, R.; Menichini, F.; Conforti, F. Fatty acids, coumarins and polyphenolic compounds of Ficus carica L. cv. Dottato: Variation of bioactive compounds and biological activity of aerial parts. *Natural Product Research* **2014**, *28*, 271-274, doi:10.1080/14786419.2013.841689.	(1)
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Meyskens, F.L., Jr.; Farmer, P.J.; Anton-Culver, H. Diet and melanoma in a case-control study. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* **2005**, *14*, 293.	(3)
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Thesen, R.; Citrus fruits: Consumption seems to increase the risk of melanoma. *Pharmazeutische Zeitung* **2015**, *160*.	(2)
Vinceti, M.; Pellacani, G.; Malagoli, C.; Bassissi, S.; Sieri, S.; Bonvicini, F.; Krogh, V.; Seidenari, S. A population-based case-control study of diet and melanoma risk in northern Italy. *Public Health Nutr* **2005**, *8*, 1307-1314, doi:10.1079/phn2005754.	(1)
Wang, Q.; Qiu, Z.; Cheng, L.; Xu, S.; Li, H.; Guo, J.; Zhang, X. Is diet related to skin condition? A Mendelian randomization study. *Arch. Dermatol. Res.* **2024**, *316*, doi:10.1007/s00403-024-03103-z.	(1)
Weinstock, M.A.; Stampfer, M.J.; Lew, R.A.; Willett, W.C.; Sober, A.J. Case-control study of melanoma and dietary vitamin D: Implications for advocacy of sun protection and sunscreen use. *Journal of Investigative Dermatology* **1992**, *98*, 809-811, doi:10.1111/1523-1747.ep12499962.	(1)
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Yaghjyan, L.; Wijayabahu, A.T.; Egan, K.M. RE: The association between dietary quality and overall and cancer-specific mortality among cancer survivors, NHANES III. *JNCI Cancer Spectrum* **2018**, *2*, doi:10.1093/jncics/pky044.	(1) & (2)
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Filippini, T.; Tancredi, S.; Malagoli, C.; Malavolti, M.; Bargellini, A.; Vescovi, L.; Nicolini, F.; Vinceti, M. Dietary Estimated Intake of Trace Elements: Risk Assessment in an Italian Population. Expos. Health 2020, 12, 641-655, doi:10.1007/s12403-019-00324-w.	(1)
Melough, M.M.; Sakaki, J.; Liao, L.M.; Sinha, R.; Cho, E.; Chun, O.K. Association between Citrus Consumption and Melanoma Risk in the NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study. Nutrition and Cancer 2021, 73, 1613-1620, doi:10.1080/01635581.2020.1803933.	(3)
Sable, K.A.; Shields, B.E. The Role of Dietary Antioxidants in Melanoma and Nonmelanoma Skin Cancer. Cutis 2023, 111, 33-38, doi:10.12788/cutis.0672.	(2)
Wang, K.; Jiang, H.; Li, W.; Qiang, M.; Dong, T.; Li, H. Role of vitamin C in skin diseases. Front. Physiol. 2018, 9, doi:10.3389/fphys.2018.00819.	(2)

(1)= wrong topic with no information on CM risk of furocoumarin-containing food, (2)= wrong publication type, (3)= duplicate, (4)= wrong language

Table S4. Categories for exposure measurement and reporting by publication and food group.

Publication	Categories used for exposure measurement	Categories used for exposure reporting
Citrus fruits and juices		
Mahamat-Saleh [35]	grams/day	quartiles
Marley [38]	Fruits: quantity per day (1/2,1,2,3,4+) Juices: number of glasses (250ml) per day (1/2, 1,2,3,4,5,6+)	portions/day (5 categories)
Melough [37]	9 frequency options from never to 2+ servings per day, serving of fruit: 1 orange or 1⁄2 grapefruit, serving of juice: 177.5 ml glass	portions/day or week (5 categories)
Melough [39]	Juices: 10 frequency options from never to 6+ times per day, with 3 serving options from less than 3⁄4 cup to more than 1 cup. Fruits: 10 frequency options from never to 2+ times per day, with 3 serving options from less than 1 serving to more than 1 serving. 1 serving of fruit: 1 orange or 1⁄2 grapefruit respectively.	cups/day or week (5 categories)
Millen [31]	0 to 3/day in the previous year. No unit described.	consumption times/day (4 categories)
Wu [26]	6 frequency options from never to 6 servings per day (average over previous year), serving of fruit: 1 orange or 1⁄2 grapefruit, serving of juice: 177.5 ml glass	portions/day or week (5 categories)
Citrus fruits		
Fortes [32]	7 frequency options: "never", "less than monthly", "less than weekly", "one to two times per week", "three to four times per week", "five to seven times per week", "daily".	consumption times/week (3 categories)
Mahamat-Saleh [35]	grams/day	quartiles
Malagoli [23]	grams/day	tertiles
Melough [37]	9 frequency options from never to 2+ servings per day, serving of fruit: 1 orange or 1⁄2 grapefruit	portions/week (5 categories)
Melough [39]	Fruits: 10 frequency options from never to 2+ times per day, with 3 serving options from less than 1 serving to more than 1 serving. 1 serving of fruit: 1 orange or 1⁄2 grapefruit respectively.	cups/week (5 categories)
Vinceti [33]	3 portion options (“small”, “medium”, “large”) per day assessed by selecting a picture of the respective portion size	increment of 10g consumption/day (continuous variable)
Citrus juices		
Mahamat-Saleh [35]	grams/day	quartiles

Melough [37]	9 frequency options from never to 2+ servings per day, serving of juice: 177.5 ml glass	portions/day or week (5 categories)
Melough [39]	10 frequency options from never to 6+ times per day, with 3 serving options from less than 3⁄4 cup to more than 1 cup.	cups/week (5 categories)
Grapefruit and grapefruit juice		
Grapefruit		
Marley [38]	quantity per day (1/2,1,2,3,4+)	portions/day (5 categories)
Melough [39]	10 frequency options from never to 2+ times per day, with 3 serving options from less than 1 serving to more than 1 serving. 1 serving of fruit: 1 orange or 1⁄2 grapefruit respectively.	cups/week (5 categories)
Soliman [21]	Number of medium-sized servings per week. Medium-sized was not defined.	consumption times/week (3 categories)
Wu [26]	6 frequency options from never to 6 servings per day (average over previous year), serving of fruit: 1 orange or 1⁄2 grapefruit	portions/week (5 categories)
Grapefruit juice		
Marley [38]	number of glasses (250ml) per day (1/2, 1,2,3,4,5,6+)	portions/day (5 categories)
Wu [26]	6 frequency options from never to 6 servings per day (average over previous year), serving of juice: 177.5 ml glass	portions/week (5 categories)
Oranges and orange juice		
Orange		
Marley [38]	quantity of fruit per day (1/2,1,2,3,4+)	portions/day (5 categories)
Soliman [21]	Number of medium-sized servings per week. Medium-sized was not defined.	consumption times/week (3 categories)
Veierød [29]	not reported	no quantitative data reported
Wu [26]	6 frequency options from never to 6 servings per day (average over previous year), serving of fruit: 1 orange or 1⁄2 grapefruit	portions/week (5 categories)
Orange juice		
Feskanich [24]	6 frequency options from never to 6 servings per day (average over previous year), serving of juice: 177.5 ml glass	portions/week or day (5 categories)
Marley [38]	number of glasses (250ml) per day (1/2, 1,2,3,4,5,6+)	portions/day (5 categories)
Soliman [21]	Number of medium-sized servings per week. Medium-sized was not defined.	consumption times/week (3 categories)
Vinceti [33]	grams/day	tertiles
Wu [26]	6 frequency options from never to 6 servings per day (average over previous year), serving of juice: 177.5 ml glass	portions/week (5 categories)

Other citrus fruits		
Orange, tangerine, tangelo		
Melough [39]	10 frequency options from never to 2+ times per day, with 3 serving options from less than 1 serving to more than 1 serving. 1 serving of fruit: 1 orange or 1⁄2 grapefruit respectively.	cups/week (5 categories)
Mandarin		
Marley [38]	quantity of fruit per day (1/2,1,2,3,4+)	portions/day (4 categories)
Orange and grapefruit		
Malavolti [22]	grams/day	Tertiles (of vitamin C intake)
Orange and mandarin		
Grasgruber [34]	gram/day	gram/day
Orange juice and grapefruit juice		
Malavolti [22]	grams/day	Tertiles (of vitamin C intake)
Tangerine		
Malavolti [22]	grams/day	Tertiles (of vitamin C intake)
Others		
Parsely		
Fortes [32]	7 frequency options: "never", "less than monthly", "less than weekly", "one to two times per week", "three to four times per week", "five to seven times per week", "daily".	consumption/week (2 categories)
Carrot		
Fortes [32]	7 frequency options: "never", "less than monthly", "less than weekly", "one to two times per week", "three to four times per week", "five to seven times per week", "daily".	consumption/week (2 categories)
Holman [20]	not reported	no quantitative data reported
Naldi [30]	3 frequency options per week from low (0 servings/week), and medium (<1 serving/week) to high (≥1 serving per week), serving size not defined.	portions/week (3 categories)
Østerlind [27]	2 categories: “exposed” = carrot consumption ≥ 1 time/ month vs. “non-exposed” = carrot consumption < 1 time/ month	exposed vs. non-exposed (2 categories)
Soliman [21]	Number of medium-sized servings per week. Medium-sized was not defined.	consumption times/week (3 categories)
Stryker [28]	3 frequency options as consumption times per week (low, medium and high = at least 1 cup/week)	consumption/week (3 categories)
Total furocoumarin consumption		
Melough [36]	Furocoumarin consumption calculated by summing the furocoumarin content contributed by each food recorded in two 24-hour dietary recall interviews	percentiles (4 categories)

Sun [25]	average intake of foods in the previous year measured in 9 frequency options from “never” to “more than 6 servings per day” matched with furocoumarin database (accumulated)	Quintiles

Table S5. Detailed results of the individual studies and assigned type of association

Publication	Reported results				Type of association
Citrus fruits and juices					
Mahamat-Saleh [35]	**Quartiles of intake**	**HR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	o
	Q1	1.00 (ref)	age, education, BMI, smoking, alcohol intake, physical activity, and energy intake, total vegetable intake, coffee intake, non-citrus fruit intake, and non-citrus juice intake	0.96	
	Q2	0.97 (0.83-1.13)			
	Q3	1.03 (0.88-1.21)			
	Q4	0.98 (0.83-1.15)			
Marley [38]	**Categories of intake**	**OR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	+
	None	1.0 (ref)	age, sex, education, income, physical activity, BMI, smoking status, alcohol intake, energy intake, coffee intake, tanning ability, childhood sunburn occasions, natural hair color, skin color, average time spent outdoors in summer, sunlamp or solarium use, use of sun/ultraviolet protection and history of NMSC	0.0051	
	>0-0.5 portions/day	0.98 (0.82-1.16)			
	>0.5-1/day	1.07 (0.91-1.25)			
	>1-2 portions/day	1.13 (0.93-1.36)			
	>2 portions/day	1.63 (1.24-2.12)			
Melough [37]	**Categories of intake**	**HR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	+
	<2 portions/week	1.00 (ref)	age, BMI, education, physical activity, alcohol consumption, history of NMSC, regional solar radiation, skin reaction to sun, average daily time outdoors currently, sunscreen use	0.45	
	2-4 portions/week	1.14 (0.95-1.37)			
	5-6 portions/week	0.90 (0.70-1.16)			
	1-1.4 portions/day	1.06 (0.88-1.28)			
	1.5+ portions/day	1.12 (0.91-1.37)			
Melough [39]	**Categories of intake**	**HR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	o
	None	1.00 (ref)	age, sex, cigarette smoking, BMI, education, alcohol intake, physical activity, family history of cancer, July erythemal exposure	0.41	
	<1 cups/week	0.98 (0.77-1.25)			
	1 - <3.5 cups/week	1.15 (0.91-1.46)			
	0.5 - <1 cups/day	1.16 (0.92-1.47)			
	1+ cups/day	1.09 (0.86-1.39)			

Millen [31]	**Frequency of intake**	**OR**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	-
	0-0.1 times/day	1.0 (ref)	age, sex, study site, confirmed dysplastic nevi status, education, and skin response after repeated/prolonged sun	0.19	
	0.2-0.5 times/day	0.75			
	0.6-1.0 times/day	0.59			
	1.1-3.0 times/day	0.77			
Wu [26]	**Categories of intake**	**HR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	+
	<2 portions/week	1.0 (ref)	age, family history of melanoma, natural hair color, No. of arm moles, sunburn susceptibility as child or adolescent, No. of lifetime blistering sunburns, cumulative ultraviolet flux since baseline, average time spent in direct sunlight since high school, BMI, physical activity, smoking status, intake of total energy, alcohol, coffee, vitamin C from supplements, menopausal status and postmenopausal hormone use (only women)	<0.001	
	2-4 portions/week	1.10 (0.94-1.30)			
	5-6 portions/week	1.26 (1.08-1.47)			
	1-1.5 portions/day	1.27 (1.09-1.49)			
	≥1.6 portions/day	1.36 (1.14-1.63)			
Citrus fruits					
Fortes [32]	**Frequency of intake**	**OR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	-
	Low (up to 2 times/week)	1.0 (ref)	age, sex, education, hair color, skin phototypes, number of nevi, presence of freckles in childhood and sunburns in childhood.	0.003	
	Medium (3-4 times/week)	0.79 (0.47-1.32)			
	High (>5 times/week)	0.51 (0.32-0.80)			
Mahamat-Saleh [35]	**Quartiles of intake**	**HR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	+
	Q1	1.00 (ref)	age, education, BMI, smoking, alcohol intake, physical activity, energy intake, total vegetable intake, non-citrus fruit intake, citrus juice, and coffee intake	0.01	
	Q2	1.05 (0.90-1.22)			
	Q3	1.17 (0.99-1.37)			
	Q4	1.23 (1.02-1.48)			

Malagoli [23]	**Tertiles of daily intake**	**OR**	**Adjusted for**		o
	T1	1.0 (ref)	phototype, sunburn history, education, BMI, non-alcohol energy, vitamin C and vitamin D intake, Greek Mediterranean index and glycemic index		
	T2	0.97			
	T3	0.93			
	Daily intake as continuous variable:	1.01 (0.97-1.04)			
Melough [37]	**Categories of intake**	**HR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	o
	Never	1.00 (ref)	age, BMI, education, physical activity, alcohol consumption, history of NMSC, regional solar radiation, skin reaction to sun, average daily time outdoors currently, sunscreen use	0.44	
	<1 portions/week	1.05 (0.86-1.28)			
	1 portion/week	1.03 (0.81-1.31)			
	2-4 portions/week	0.97 (0.76-1.23)			
	5+ portions/week	0.95 (0.76-1.20)			
Melough [39]	**Categories of intake**	**HR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	o
	None	1.00 (ref)	age, sex, cigarette smoking, BMI, education, alcohol intake, physical activity, family history of cancer, July erythemal exposure	0.36	
	<0.25 cups/week	1.05 (0.91-1.21)			
	0.25 - <0.75 cups/week	1.07 (0.93-1.23)			
	0.75 - <2 cups/week	1.05 (0.91-1.22)			
	2+ cups/week	1.07 (0.93-1.23)			
Vinceti [33]	**Daily intake as continuous variable (per 10-g increments)**	**RR (95%-CI)** 1.05 (0.96-1.15)	No adjustment	**p-trend** 0.308	+
Citrus juices					
Mahamat-Saleh [35]	**Quartiles of intake**	**HR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	o
	Q1	1.00 (ref)	age, education, BMI, smoking, alcohol intake, physical activity, energy intake, total vegetable intake, non-citrus juice, citrus fruit, and coffee intake	0.31	
	Q2	1.01 (0.84-1.21)			
	Q3	1.03 (0.87-1.22)			
	Q4	0.92 (0.78-1.08)			

Melough [37]	**Categories of intake**	**HR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	+
	<1 portions/week	1.00 (ref)	age, BMI, education, physical activity, alcohol consumption, history of NMSC, regional solar radiation, skin reaction to sun, average daily time outdoors currently, sunscreen use	0.11	
	1 portion/week	0.86 (0.67-1.11)			
	2-4 portions/week	0.95 (0.78-1.15)			
	5-6 portions/week	1.08 (0.82-1.42)			
	1+ portions/day	1.13 (0.96-1.32)			
Melough [39]	**Categories of intake**	**HR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	o
	None	1.00 (ref)	age, sex, cigarette smoking, BMI, education, alcohol intake, physical activity, family history of cancer, July erythemal exposure	0.9	
	<0.25 cups/week	1.06 (0.93-1.20)			
	0.25 - <0.5 cups/week	1.20 (1.04-1.39)			
	0.5 - <1 cups/week	1.14 (1.00-1.30)			
	1+ cups/week	1.02 (0.87-1.19)			
Grapefruit and grapefruit juice					
Grapefruit					
Marley [38]	**Categories of intake**	**OR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	+
	None	1.0 (ref)	age, sex, education, income, physical activity, BMI, smoking status, alcohol intake, coffee intake, tanning ability, childhood sunburn occasions, natural hair color, skin color, average time spent outdoors in summer, sunlamp or solarium use, use of sun/ultraviolet protection, total energy intake, history of NMSC, consumption of other individual citrus products	0.089	
	>0-0.5 portions/day	1.04 (0.77-1.37)			
	>0.5-1 portions/day	1.54 (0.89-2.45)			
	>1 portions/day	2.41 (0.14-11.25)			
Melough [39]	**Categories of intake**	**HR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	+
	None	1.00 (ref)	age, sex, cigarette smoking, BMI, education, alcohol intake, physical activity, family history of cancer, July erythemal exposure	0.5	
	<1 cups/week	1.10 (1.02-1.19)			
	1 - <2 cups/week	1.15 (0.94-1.41)			
	2 - <3 cups/week	1.21 (1.04-1.41)			
	3+ cups/week	1.10 (0.96-1.26)			

Soliman [21]	**Level of intake**	**OR**	No adjustment	**p-trend**	o
	Low	1.0 (ref)			
	Moderate	0.9		0.94	
	High	1.0			
Wu [26]	**Categories of intake**	**HR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	+
	Never	1.0 (ref)	age, family history of melanoma, natural hair color, No. of arm moles, sunburn susceptibility as child or adolescent, No. of lifetime blistering sunburns, cumulative ultraviolet flux since baseline, average time spent in direct sunlight since high school, BMI, physical activity, smoking status, intake of total energy, alcohol, coffee, vitamin C supplements, menopausal status and postmenopausal hormone use (only women)		
	<1 portions/week	1.17 (1.02-1.36)			
	1 portion/week	1.30 (1.10-1.53)		<0.001	
	2 portions/week	1.33 (1.11-1.59)			
	≥3 portions/week	1.41 (1.10-1.82)			
Grapefruit juice					
Marley [38]	**Categories of intake**	**OR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	+
	None	1.0 (ref)	age, sex, education, income, physical activity, BMI, smoking status, alcohol intake, coffee intake, tanning ability, childhood sunburn occasions, natural hair color, skin color, average time spent outdoors in summer, sunlamp or solarium use, use of sun/ultraviolet protection, total energy intake, history of NMSC, consumption of other individual citrus products		
	>0-0.5 portions/day	0.71 (0.46-1.03)			
	>0.5-1 portions/day	1.20 (0.71-1.89)		0.6	
	>1 portions/day	1.96 (0.48-5.23)			
Wu [26]	**Categories of intake**	**OR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	o
	Never	1.0 (ref)	age, family history of melanoma, natural hair color, No. of arm moles, sunburn susceptibility as child or adolescent, No. of lifetime blistering sunburns, cumulative ultraviolet flux since baseline, average time spent in direct sunlight since high school, BMI, physical activity, smoking status, intake of total energy, alcohol, coffee, vitamin C supplements, menopausal status and postmenopausal hormone use (only women)		
	<1 portions/week	0.98 (0.87-1.10)			
	1 portion/week	0.98 (0.82-1.16)		0.79	
	2 portions/week	0.99 (0.81-1.20)			
	≥3 portions/week	0.98 (0.81-1.19)			

Oranges and orange juice					
Orange					
Marley [38]	**Categories of intake**	**OR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	+
	None	1.0 (ref)	age, sex, education, income, physical activity, BMI, smoking status, alcohol intake, coffee intake, tanning ability, childhood sunburn occasions, natural hair color, skin color, average time spent outdoors in summer, sunlamp or solarium use, use of sun/ultraviolet protection, total energy intake, history of NMSC, consumption of other individual citrus products	0.043	
	>0-0.5 portions/day	1.00 (0.82-1.21)			
	>0.5-1 portions/day	1.11 (0.88-1.38)			
	>1 portions/day	1.79 (1.07-2.78)			
Soliman [21]	**Level of intake**	**OR**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	o
	Low	1.0 (ref)	age, sex, tanning, number of palpable moles, total calories, sun exposure, year of recruitment into the study	0.52	
	Moderate	1.3			
	High	1.2			
Veierød [29]	No quantitative results: "The consumption of […] oranges […] were not associated with the incidence of CMM, both for men and women."				o
Wu [26]	**Categories of intake**	**HR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	o
	Never	1.0 (ref)	age, family history of melanoma, natural hair color, No. of arm moles, sunburn susceptibility as child or adolescent, No. of lifetime blistering sunburns, cumulative ultraviolet flux since baseline, average time spent in direct sunlight since high school, BMI, physical activity, smoking status, intake of total energy, alcohol, coffee, vitamin C supplements, menopausal status and postmenopausal hormone use (only women)	0.81	
	≤1 portions/week	1.06 (0.88-1.28)			
	2 portions/week	0.97 (0.71-1.23)			
	3 portions/week	1.05 (0.85-1.31)			
	≥4 portions/week	1.08 (0.86-1.35)			
Orange juice					
Feskanich [24]	**Categories of intake**	**RR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	+
	Never	1.0 (ref)	age, follow-up cycle, skin reaction after 2h of sun exposure during childhood, number of sunburns, number of moles, hair color, family history of melanoma, state of residence, menopausal status, oral contraceptive use, postmenopausal hormone use, parity, height, BMI, total energy intake, multivitamin use, use of vitamin C, vitamin E, b-carotene supplements	0.008	
	1-3 portions/month	1.09 (0.73-1.62)			
	1 portions/month	1.31 (0.83-2.05)			
	2-6 portions/week	1.44 (1.00-2.08)			
	≥1 portions/day	1.61 (0.92-2.84)			

Marley [38]	**Categories of intake**	**OR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	+
	None	1.0 (ref)	age, sex, education, income, physical activity, BMI, smoking status, alcohol intake, coffee intake, tanning ability, childhood sunburn occasions, natural hair color, skin color, average time spent outdoors in summer, sunlamp or solarium use, use of sun/ultraviolet protection, total energy intake, history of NMSC, consumption of other individual citrus products	0.021	
	>0-0.5 portions/day	0.96 (0.82-1.13)			
	>0.5-1 portions/day	1.09 (0.92-1.29)			
	>1 portions/day	1.54 (1.10-2.10)			
Soliman [21]	**Categories of intake**	**OR**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	o
	Low	1.0 (ref)	age, sex, tanning, number of palpable moles, total calories, sun exposure, year of recruitment into the study	0.96	
	Moderate	0.6			
	High	1.0			
Vinceti [33]	**Tertiles of intake**	**RR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	o
	T1	1.0 (ref)	total energy intake, family history of melanoma, skin type, history of sunlight exposure and sunburns	0.518	
	T2	1.81 (0.66-4.97)			
	T3	0.29 (0.06-1.38)			
Wu [26]	**Categories of intake**	**HR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	+
	<1 portions/week	1.0 (ref)	age, family history of melanoma, natural hair color, No. of arm moles, sunburn susceptibility as child or adolescent, No. of lifetime blistering sunburns, cumulative ultraviolet flux since baseline, average time spent in direct sunlight since high school, BMI, physical activity, smoking status, intake of total energy, alcohol, coffee, vitamin C supplements, menopausal status and postmenopausal hormone use (only women)	<0.001	
	1-2 portions/week	1.07 (0.93-1.24)			
	3-4 portions/week	1.04 (0.84-1.30)			
	5-6 portions/week	1.22 (1.05-1.42)			
	≥1 portions/day	1.25 (1.07-1.47)			
Other citrus fruits					
Orange, tangerine, tangelo					
Melough [39]	**Categories of intake**	**HR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	o
	None	1.00 (ref)	age, sex, cigarette smoking, BMI, education, alcohol intake, physical activity, family history of cancer, July erythemal exposure	0.38	
	<0.25 cups/week	1.03 (0.92-1.15)			
	0.25 - <0.75 cups/week	1.01 (0.09-1.14)			
	0.75 - <2 cups/week	1.04 (0.92-1.18)			
	2+ cups/week	1.03 (0.91-1.17)			

Mandarin					
Marley [38]	**Categories of intake** None >0-0.5 portions/day >0.5-1 portions/day >1 portions/day	**OR (95%-CI)** 1.0 (ref) 1.19 (0.98-1.43) 1.04 (0.82-1.30) 1.29 (0.092-1.74)	**Adjusted for** age, sex, education, income, physical activity, BMI, smoking status, alcohol intake, coffee intake, tanning ability, childhood sunburn occasions, natural hair color, skin color, average time spent outdoors in summer, sunlamp or solarium use, use of sun/ultraviolet protection, total energy intake, history of NMSC, consumption of other individual citrus products	**p-trend** 0.11	o
Orange and grapefruit					
Malavolti [22]	**Tertiles of intake** T1 T2 T3	**OR (95%-CI)** 1.0 (ref) 1.02 (0.70-1.47) 1.08 (0.76-1.51)	**Adjusted for** vitamin D intake, tanning habits, and sunburns history	**p-trend** 0.363	o
Orange and mandarin					
Grasgruber [34]	Pearson's linear correlations:	r = 0.48 (men); r = 0.52 (women)	No adjustment possible due to design		o
Orange juice and grapefruit juice					
Malavolti [22]	**Tertiles of intake** T1 T2 T3	**OR (95%-CI)** 1.0 (ref) 1.01 (0.72-1.41) 0.82 (0.59-1.12)	**Adjusted for** vitamin D intake, tanning habits, and sunburns history	**p-trend** 0.178	o
Tangerine					
Malavolti [22]	**Tertiles of intake** T1 T2 T3	**OR (95%-CI)** 1.0 (ref) 1.12 (0.81-1.57) 1.07 (0.78-1.47))	**Adjusted for** vitamin D intake, tanning habits, and sunburns history	**p-trend** 0.935	o

Others					
Parsely					
Fortes [32]	**Categories of intake**	**OR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**		o
	No	1.0 (ref)	age, sex, education, hair color, skin phototypes, number of nevi, presence of freckles in childhood and sunburns in childhood		
	Yes	0.94 (0.46-1.95)			
Carrot					
Fortes [32]	**Frequency of intake**	**OR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**		-
	Low (less than weekly)	1.0 (ref)	age, sex, education, hair color, skin phototypes, number of nevi, presence of freckles in childhood and sunburns in childhood		
	High (weekly and more)	0.57 (0.38-0.84)			
Holman [20]	No quantitative results: "Examination of food frequency results relating to carrots […] also revealed no evidence of effect."				o
Naldi [30]	**Tertile of intake**	**OR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	-
	T1 (0 portions/week)	1.0 (ref)	age, sex, education, BMI, history of sunburns, propensity to sunburn, number of nevi, number of freckles, skin, hair and eye color, and tobacco smoking		
	T2 (<1 portions/week)	0.98 (0.62-1.53)		0.006	
	T3 (≥1 portions/week)	0.66 (0.44-0.99)			
Østerlind [27]	Exposed vs. not exposed	RR = 1.2 (0.6-2.2)	No adjustment	p = 0.09	o
Soliman [21]	**Level of intake**	**OR**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	o
	Low	1.0	age, tanning, number of palpable moles, total calories, sun exposure, year of recruitment into the study, gender		
	Moderate	1.0		0.9	
	High	1.0			
Stryker [28]	**Level of intake**	**OR**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	o
	Low	1.0 (ref)	age, sex, hair color, ability to tan		
	Moderate	1.1		0.8	
	High	1.1			

Total furocoumarin consumption					
	Categories of intake	**OR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**		
Melough [36]	Non- or Low Consumers (<50th %ile)	1.00 (ref)	age, gender, total energy intake, ethnicity, poverty income, ratio, smoking, and physical activity		+
	Moderate Consumers (50th to 80th %iles)	0.90 (0.45-1.78)			
	High Consumers (80th to 90th %iles)	1.66 (0.39-7.16)			
	Very High Consumers (>90th %iles)	1.75 (0.43-7.20)			
	Quintiles of intake	**HR (95%-CI)**	**Adjusted for**	**p-trend**	
Sun [25]	Q1	1.00 (ref)	age, calendar time, No. of lifetime blistering sunburns, No. of arm moles, natural hair color, sunburn susceptibility as child or adolescent, family history of melanoma, alcohol intake, UV exposure at residence, physical activity, routine physical examination, intake of total energy, history of basal cell carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma	0.64	+
	Q2	1.15 (0.98-1.36)			
	Q3	1.21 (1.02-1.42)			
	Q4	1.24 (1.06-1.46)			
	Q5	1.11 (0.94-1.31)			

HR: hazard ration, OR: odds ratio, RR: relative risk, BMI: body mass index, NMSC: non-melanoma skin cancer, UV: ultraviolet

+: positive association, o: no association, -: negative association.