Supplementary table 1. Plants currently used for coloration of Easter eggs in Bulgaria

Taxon name	Family name	Bulgarian/Eglish name	Cultivated/Wild	Plant part/ product	Technique	Color
Allium cepa* L.	Amaryllidaceae	luk, kromid / onion	c	bulb (peels)	boiling	yellow to brown
Anethum graveolens L.	Apiaceae	kopar / dill	c	herbage	soaking	green
Apium graveolens L.	Apiaceae	tselina / celery	c	herbage	boiling/soaking	green
***Aronia melanocarpa* (Michx.) Elliott**	Rosaceae	aronia / chokeberries	c	fruits	soaking	purple
***Beta vulgaris* L. Conditiva Group**	Amaranthaceae	cherveno tsveklo / red beet	c	root	boiling	pink to purple
***Brassica oleracea* L. var. capitata f. rubra**	Brassicaceae	cherveno zele / red cabbage	c	leaves	boiling	blue
Brassica oleracea L. var. italica	Brassicaceae	brokoli / broccoli	c	flowering head stalks	soaking	green
Calendula officinalis L.	Asteraceae	neven / marigold	c	inflorescences	boiling	yellow
Camellia sinensis (L.) Kuntze**	Theaceae	cheren chay / black tea	c	leaves (black tea)	boiling	reddish brown
Capsicum annuum L.	Solanaceae	cherveni chushki / red peppers (paprika)	c	fruits	boiling	red
Clitoria ternatea L.**	Fabaceae	peperuden grah / blue pea	c	flowers	boiling/soaking	blue
Coffea arabica L.**	Rubiaceae	kafe / coffee	c	seeds (roasted beens)	boiling/soaking	brown

Cotinus coggygria Scop.*	Anacardiaceae	smradlika / smoketree	w	leaves, bark	boiling	reddish brown
Crocus flavus Weston*	Iridaceae	minzuhar / crocus	c/w	leaves, bulbs	boiling	yellow to red
Crocus sativus L.*	Iridaceae	shafran / saffron	c	stigmas	boiling/soaking	yellow
Curcuma longa* L.*	Zingiberaceae	kurkuma / curcuma	c	rhizomes	boiling/soaking	yellow
Cydonia oblonga L.*	Rosaceae	dyulya / quince	c	leaves	boiling leaves	yellow to brown
Equisetum arvense L.	Equisetaceae	hvosht / horsetail	w	herbage	boiling/soaking	yellow to brown
Geranium macrorrhizum L.	Geraniaceae	zdravets / geranium	c	leaves	soaking	green to brown
Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.*	Malvaceae	Karkade, hibiscus / roselle	c	flower calyces (herbal tea)	soaking/boiling	grey, blue to violet
Indigofera tinctoria L.**	Fabaceae	indigo	c	leaf extract (powder)	soaking/boiling	purple, blue, black
Juglans regia L.*	Juglandaceae	orekh / walnut	c	leaves, green fruits (husks)	boiling	green/brown
Matricaria chamomilla L.	Asteraceae	layka / chamomile	c/w	inflorescences	boiling/soaking	yellow
Muscari sp.	Asparagaceae	kukuviche grozde / grape hyacinth	c/w	flowers	soaking	blue
Origanum vulgare L.*	Lamiaceae	cherven rigan, metvitsi / oregano	c/w	herbage	boiling	purple, brown
Oryza sativa L.**	Poaceae	cheren oriz / black rice	c	seeds	boiling	purple
Parthenocissus sp.	Vitaceae	diva loza / Virginia creeper	c	fruits	soaking/boiling	blue, purple

Pelargonium × *hortorum* L.H.Bailey	Geraniaceae	mushkato / pelargonium	c	flowers	boiling	red
Persea americana Mill.**	Lauraceae	avocado	c	Seeds (peels)	boiling	rose ash
Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Fuss	Apiaceae	magdanoz / parsley	c	herbage	boiling	green
Primula veris L.	Primulaceae	iglika / cowslip	w	flowers	boiling/soaking	yellow
Primula vulgaris L.	Primulaceae	iglika / common primrose	c	flowers (petals of blue varieties)	fresh petals	blue
Prunus persica (L.) Batsch*	Rosaceae	praskova / peach	c	leaves	boiling	yellow to brown
Reseda sp.	Resedaceae	rezeda / mignonette	w	herbage	boiling	yellow
Rubia tinctorum* L.	Rubiaceae	brosh / rose madder	w	rhizomes	boiling	red
Rumex sp.	Polygonaceae	lapad / dock	w	leaves	boiling	green
***Sambucus nigra* L.**	Adoxaceae	bazak / elderberry	w	fruits	boiling	purple
Spinacia oleracea L*.	Amaranthacea	spanak / spinach	c	leaves	boiling	green
Tagetes sp.	Asteraceae	turta / African/French marigold	c	flowers	boiling	yellow
Tilia sp.*	Malvaceae	lipa / linden	c/w	inflorescences	boiling	brown/reddish brown
Urtica dioica L.*	Urticaceae	kopriva / stinging nettle	c/w	leaves	boiling	green
***Vaccinium myrtillus* L.**	Ericaceae	cherna borovinka / blueberry	w	fruits	boiling	brown/blue

***Vitis vinifera* L.**	Vitaceae	loza / grapevine	c	fruits (red wine or juice)	soaking	blue
Arthrospira spp. (cyanobacteria)	Microcoleaceae	spirulina	c	thallus (powder)	soaking	green
Lichens*	Ascomycota	kameniche	w	thallus	boiling	yellow to orange

Taxa in bold were the preloaded options; *Dye plant reported in Bulgarian ethnographic literature [23,44]; **imported product

English translation of the questions used to assess natural dye knowledge and preferences of the participants

1. How do you dye Easter eggs?

I prefer dyes that are sold in stores/supermarkets
I don't buy dyes but use traditional methods for dyeing
I prefer to experiment and to try new techniques
I know how to obtain some of the colors and buy the rest
I have no preferences
Other (free text)

2. Please, mark the colors you know how to obtain?

Color	YES	NO
Red		
Orange		
Yellow		
Green		
Blue		
Violet		
Grey		
Brown		

3. My Easter eggs are:

(Multiple answer)
Red only
Only one color (different than red)
Only single colors
Colorful with random patterns (cotton, oil, other technique)
Wax/Paraffin technique
Painting/Decoupage/other art techniques
Other (add text)

4. Mark if you use some of the following plants or products made of them for Easter egg dyeing (Multiple answer)

Rose madder
Onion peels
Red cabbage
Red beetroot
Elderberries
Hibiscus
Curcuma
Blueberries
Aronia
Wine
Others: (text)

5. Please, state your reasoning for using natural dyes (multiple answer)

Synthetic dyes are harmful for the health
Synthetic dyes are harmful for the environment
Natural dyes are less harmful for the health
Natural dyes are less harmful for the environment
Natural dyes are part of a tradition that is important to me
Natural dyes allow more diverse coloration
Natural dyes usage elevates the Easter egg dyeing experience
I like the pastel tones of natural dyes
It’s a magical/emotional experience
It is fashionable
Other: (add text)