Brief Description of Studies Conducted and Completed Examining the Effects of Ginger on Disgust and Moral thinking

\*\*Studies reported in the main text document are mentioned in **bold**.

1. We first ran **Study 1**, reported in our main document and described as “Study 1” in our original pre-registration document (<https://osf.io/pbqn5/>), in which we manipulated ginger (vs. sugar) and tested for effects on psychological disgust feelings in response to non-moral content: “core-disgust elicitors”, or non-moral purity-violating images. We included both highly severe and moderately severe images, determined prior to data collection on the basis of ratings made by RAs. We planned in advance to separately test effects for each category of stimuli, as explained in the main text and our pre-registration document.

2. We next ran an Interim Study, reported in SOM2, SOM3, SOM4, and SOM5, and labeled “Study 2” in our original pre-registration document (<https://osf.io/pbqn5/>). This study was not sufficiently powered to detect our key effects, so we have refrained from drawing any conclusions on the basis of its findings. This study examined effects of the ginger manipulation on highly severe moral purity violations, a range of harm violations, and responses to several trolley dilemmas (which we considered to be moderately severe harm violations). No moderately severe purity violations were included in this study.

3. We next ran **Study 2**, reported in our main document and labeled “Study 3 (planned)” in our original pre-registration document (<https://osf.io/pbqn5/>). This study tested pre-registered predictions; we manipulated ginger (vs. sugar) and tested for effects on moral wrongness judgments of highly and moderately severe violations of the purity moral foundation—having predicted effects for moderately severe violations only. We also tested preregistered predictions about two trolley dilemmas, as described in the main text.

4. We next ran **Study 3**, reported in our main document, in which we largely replicated the method of Study 2 (excluding the trolley dilemmas). This study was not separately pre-registered.

5. We next ran a study, reported in SOM1, SOM7, and Footnotes 1 and 2, that aimed to address issues raised by members of the second author’s dissertation committee at his proposal meeting. In this study we tested whether ginger influenced judgments of moderately and highly severe harm-violating vignettes (see SOM7), and, for about half the sample, whether ginger had an effect on feelings of fear in response to fear-inducing stimuli (see SOM1). In all cases null results emerged, as reported in detail in the SOM. This study was not pre-registered. No purity violations were examined.

6. We next ran a study attempting to replicate the method of Studies 2 and 3 (but using fewer purity items) and also examining effects of ginger on violations of other moral domains. We pre-registered this study’s methods and hypotheses at <https://osf.io/gsw27/>. After completing data collection for this study, we realized that a major procedural error had been made, as described in our subsequent pre-registration document for Study 4 ([https://osf.io/mkxsp/](https://osf.io/mkxsp/?view_only=5ad5e40175a54dc2bb3057a50605361d)) and in Footnote 7 of the main text. In short, due to transitions on the research team, the RA who filled the ginger capsules for this study used a method that resulted in severely underfilled capsules; we subsequently realized that this method resulted in each capsule weighing between .25-.4 g, for an average of .3g/capsule, such that participants in the ginger condition ingested substantially less ginger than we had intended (approximately .9g, on average, instead of 1.5g). We therefore view the data collected in this study as corrupted and not useable.

7. We finally ran **Study 4**, reported in the main text, which was pre-registered in a separately posted pre-registration document (see [https://osf.io/mkxsp/](https://osf.io/mkxsp/?view_only=5ad5e40175a54dc2bb3057a50605361d)). This study replicated the methods of Studies 2 and 3 in attempt to test the robustness of both the main effect of ginger on responses to moderately severe purity moral violations and the interaction between ginger and BSA on responses to these violations. This study also examined the effects of ginger on highly and moderately severe violations in the other four moral foundation domains (i.e., harm/care, fairness, loyalty, and authority). To avoid the procedural errors that corrupted the previous attempt at this study, the third author individually filled and weighed every ginger capsule by hand, and ensured that each weighed at least .55g including the capsule itself (which weighed.12g), with an average of .68g per pill including capsule.