



NATURE'S COLORS Easter Egg Coloring Guide USING INDIA TREE NATURE'S COLORS DECORATING SET TO COLOR EGGS

Cooking:

1. Place one dozen eggs in a large saucepan, adding enough water to immerse the eggs completely, with 1 inch of coverage.

2. Add up to 2 tablespoons of white vinegar to each quart of water. Bring the water to a boil, then turn off the heat and let the eggs sit in the hot water for 15 minutes.

3. Drain the pan of the hot water and fill it again with cold water to stop the eggs from cooking. Dry each egg with a towel before dyeing.



Dyeing:

1. Into a deep cup, small glass bowl, or coffee mug, pour enough boiling water to completely cover eggs. Add 20 to 30 drops of the dye, making certain to stir well, and 1-2 teaspoons of vinegar per cup of water.

2. Slowly lower eggs into the dye water. Once the eggs are immersed, gently rock the containers or move the eggs around with a spoon to shake off any air bubbles.

3. Let the eggs soak in the hot dye water for 1-2 hours. At a certain point the eggshell will stop absorbing pigment.

4. Lift the eggs out with two forks or a spoon. Place the eggs on a paper towel or pin board. Avoid touching the wet eggs with your fingers.

5. When the eggs are dry to the touch, gently pick them up to check the bottom. If a small pool of dye has formed at the base of the egg, blot it off gently with a paper towel.

6. Refrigerate the eggs until you are ready to use them.

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The colors in the illustrations are approximate and are to be used as guides only.

The Nature's Colors Decorating Set uses natural ingredients for colorants such as beets, turmeric, and spirulina. The set of colors was developed for tinting icing and frosting, but it can be used for coloring eggs.

The dyeing process requires more time, when it comes to eggs, and the resulting colors are softer, more natural looking.

Vinegar works as a binding agent between the decorating color and the eggshell. If you don't use any vinegar at all, even after a 90 minute soak, the eggs will only be lightly colored. For deeper saturation, vinegar should be used in the soak. Adding it to the boiling process, however, will provide a wider range of patterns, like tie-dye or fractals.

