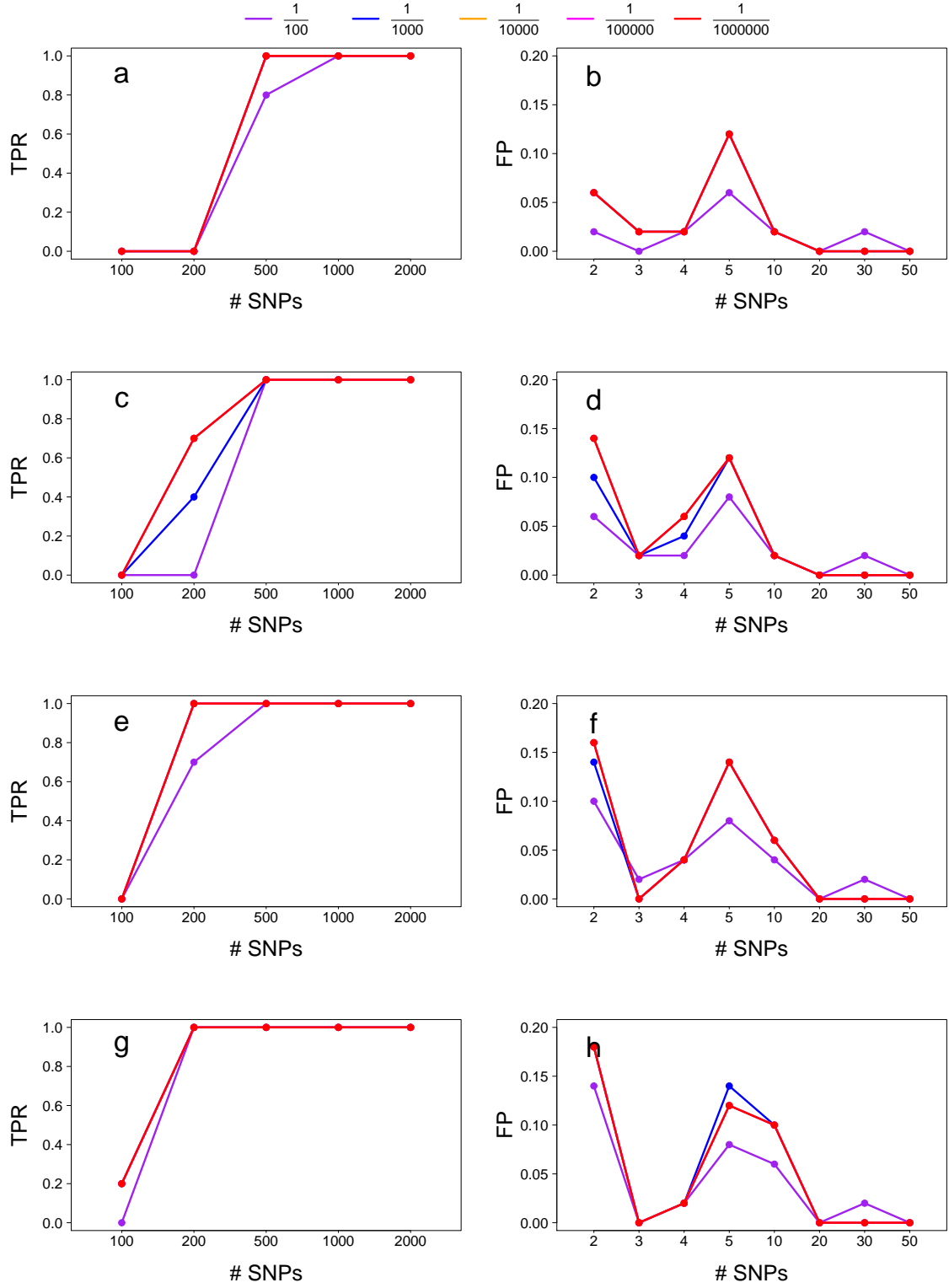
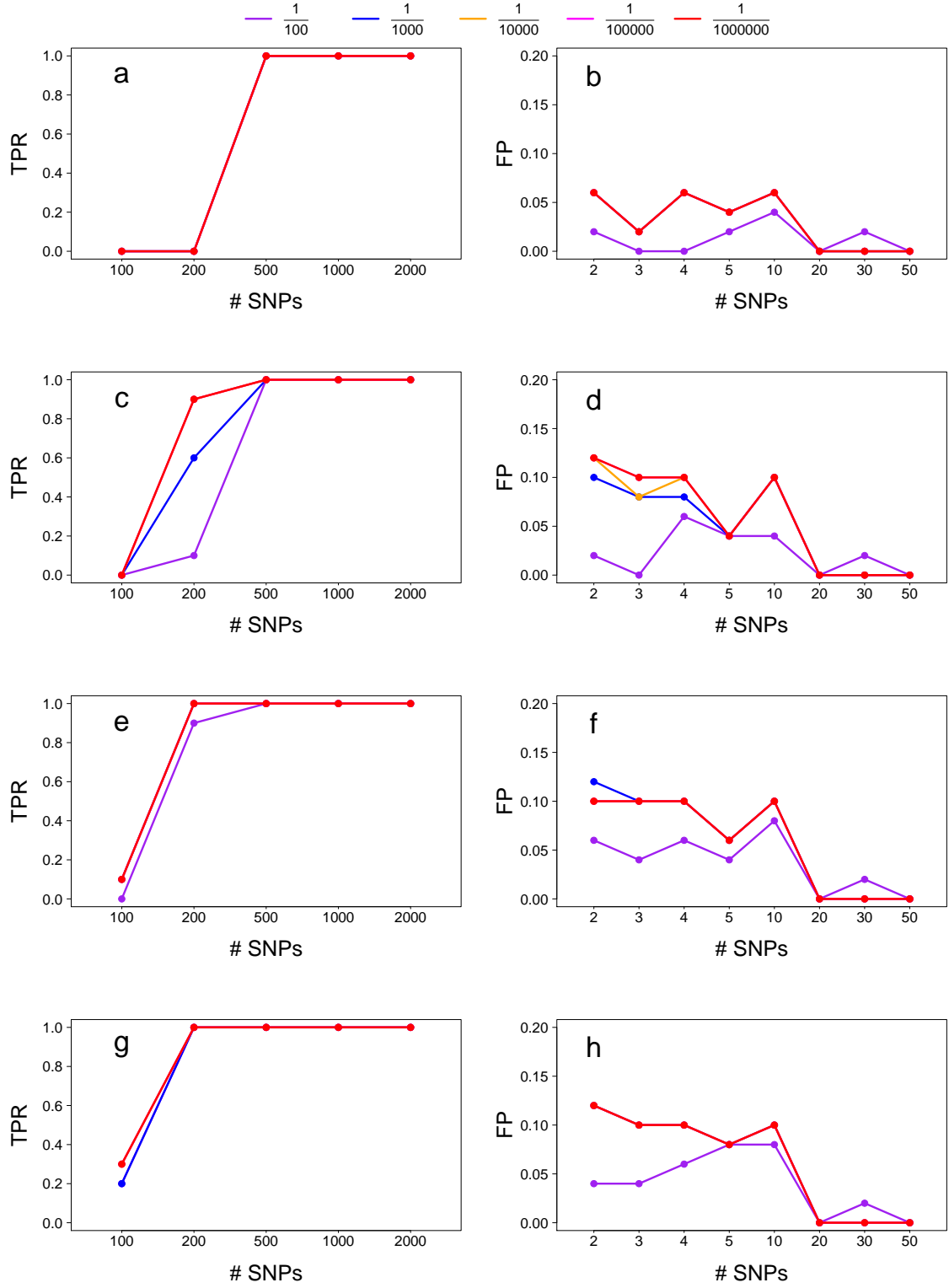


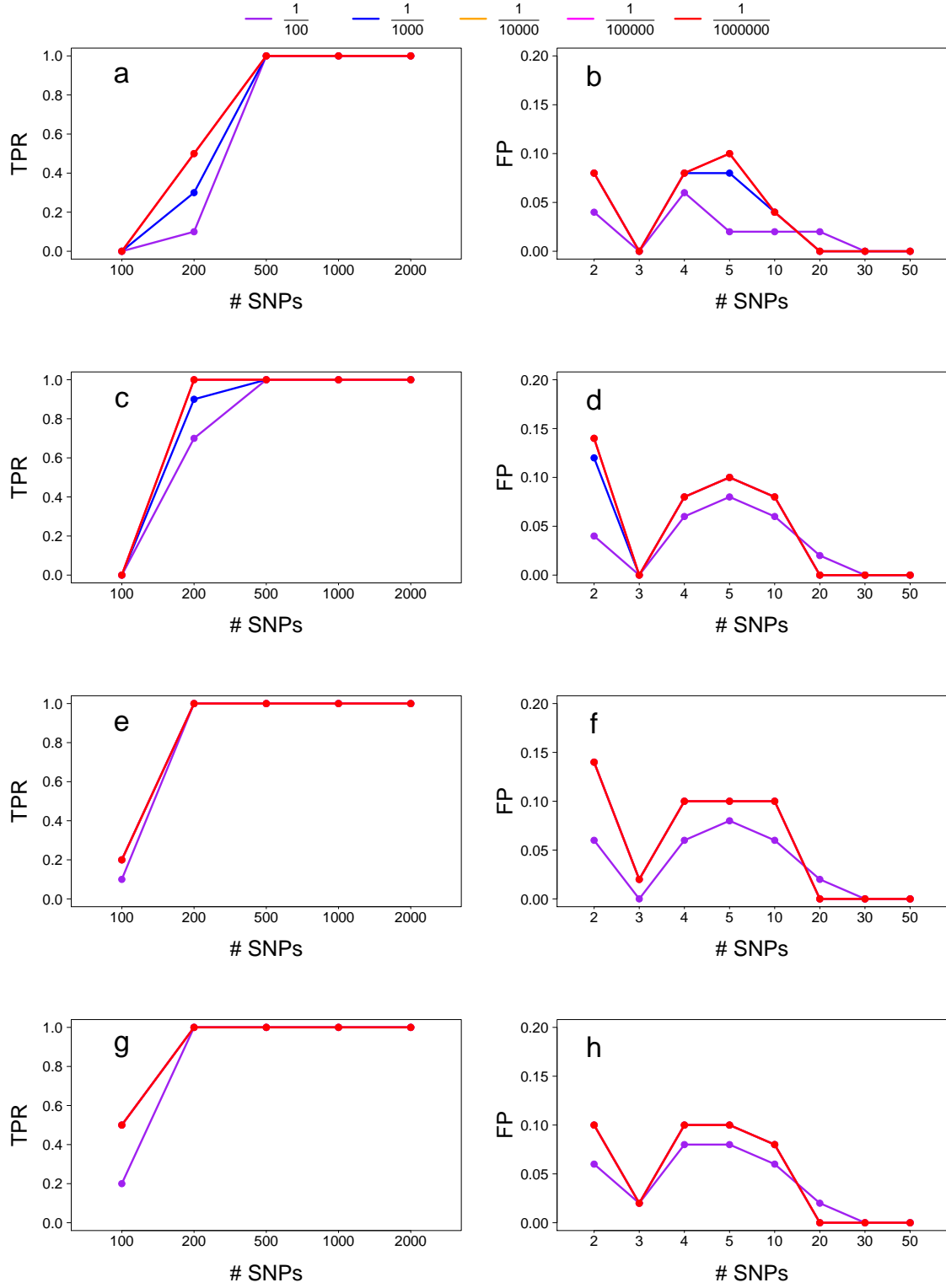
Supplemental Figure 1: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



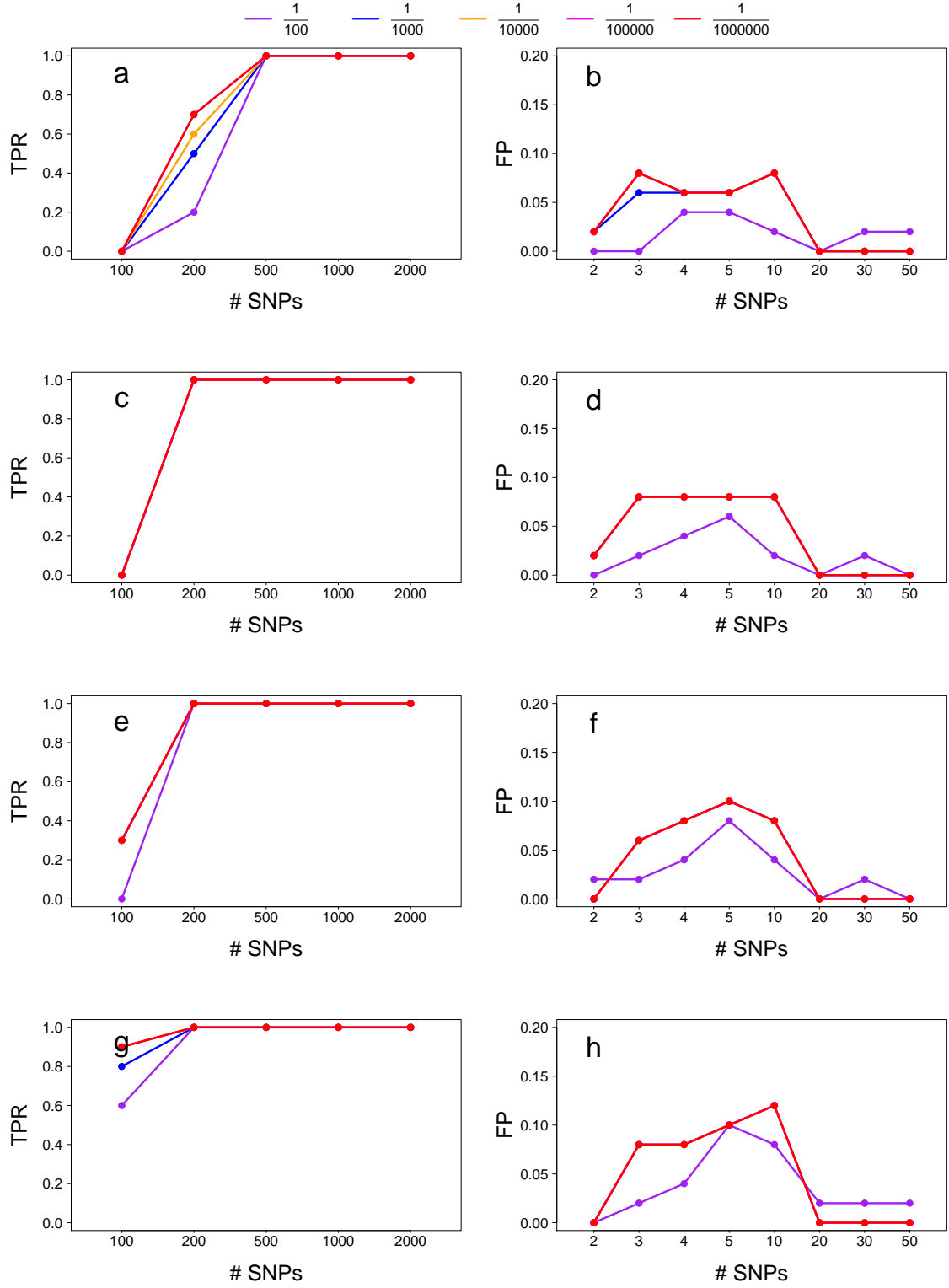
Supplemental Figure 2: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



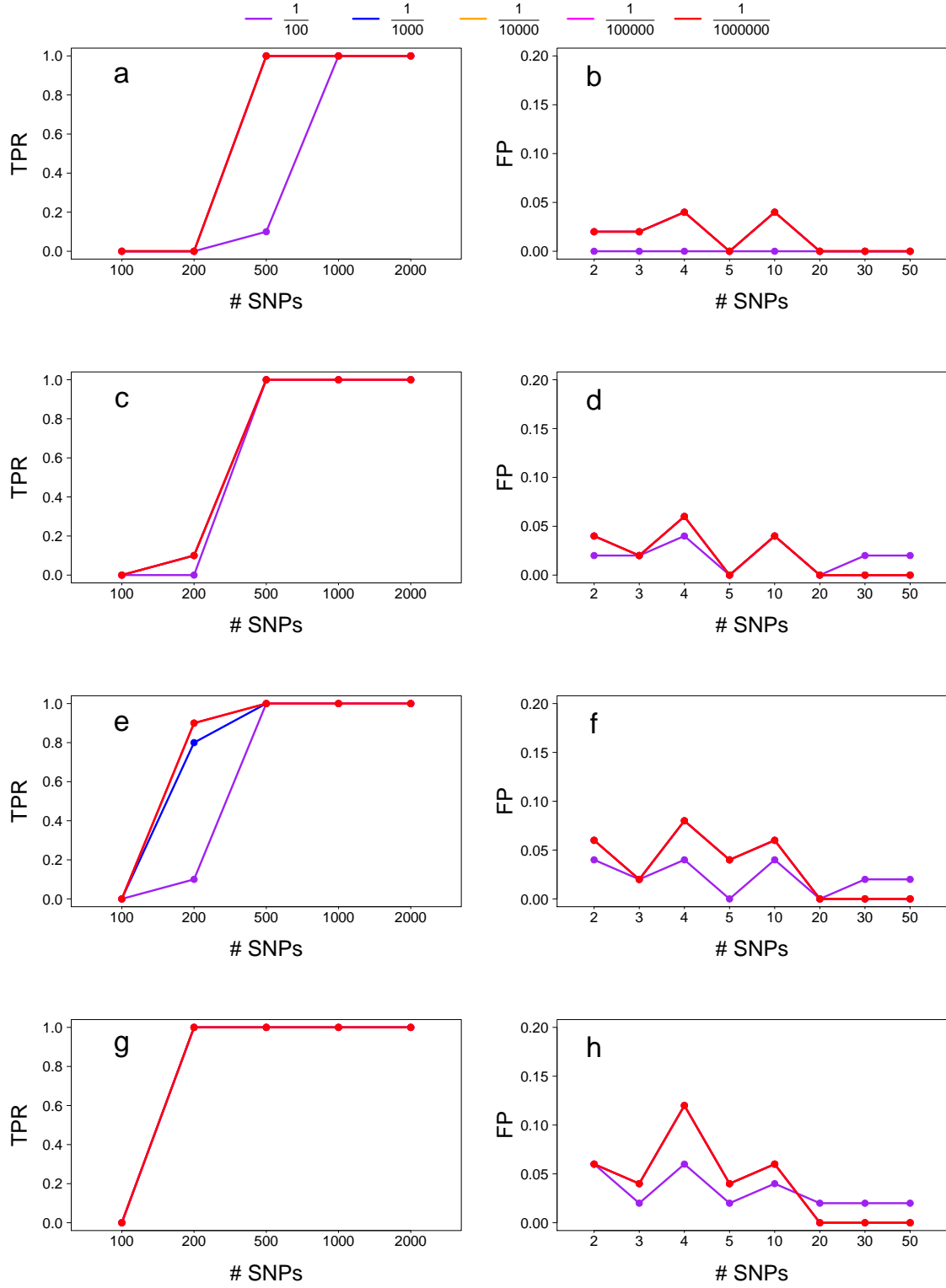
Supplemental Figure 3: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



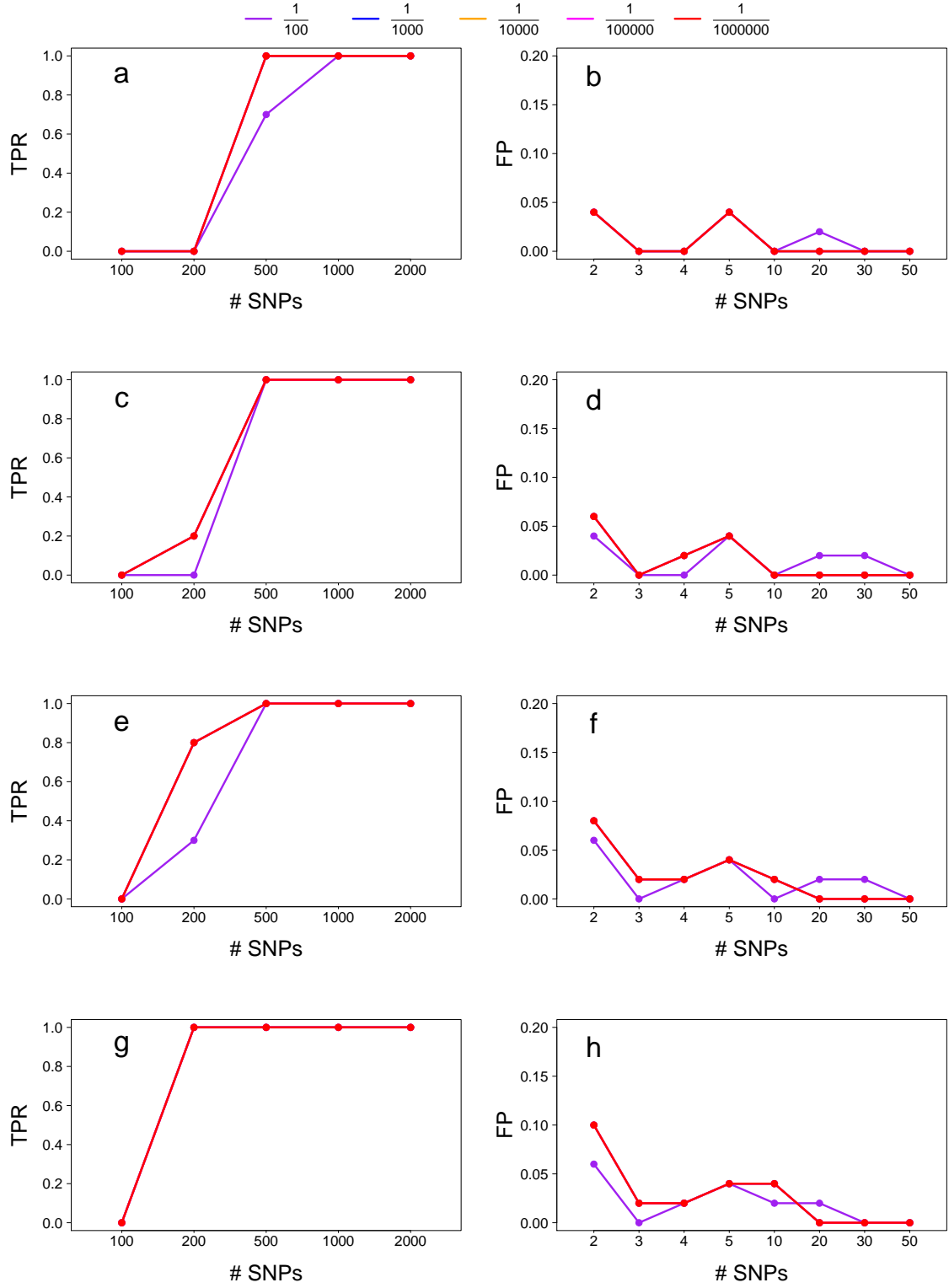
Supplemental Figure 4: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



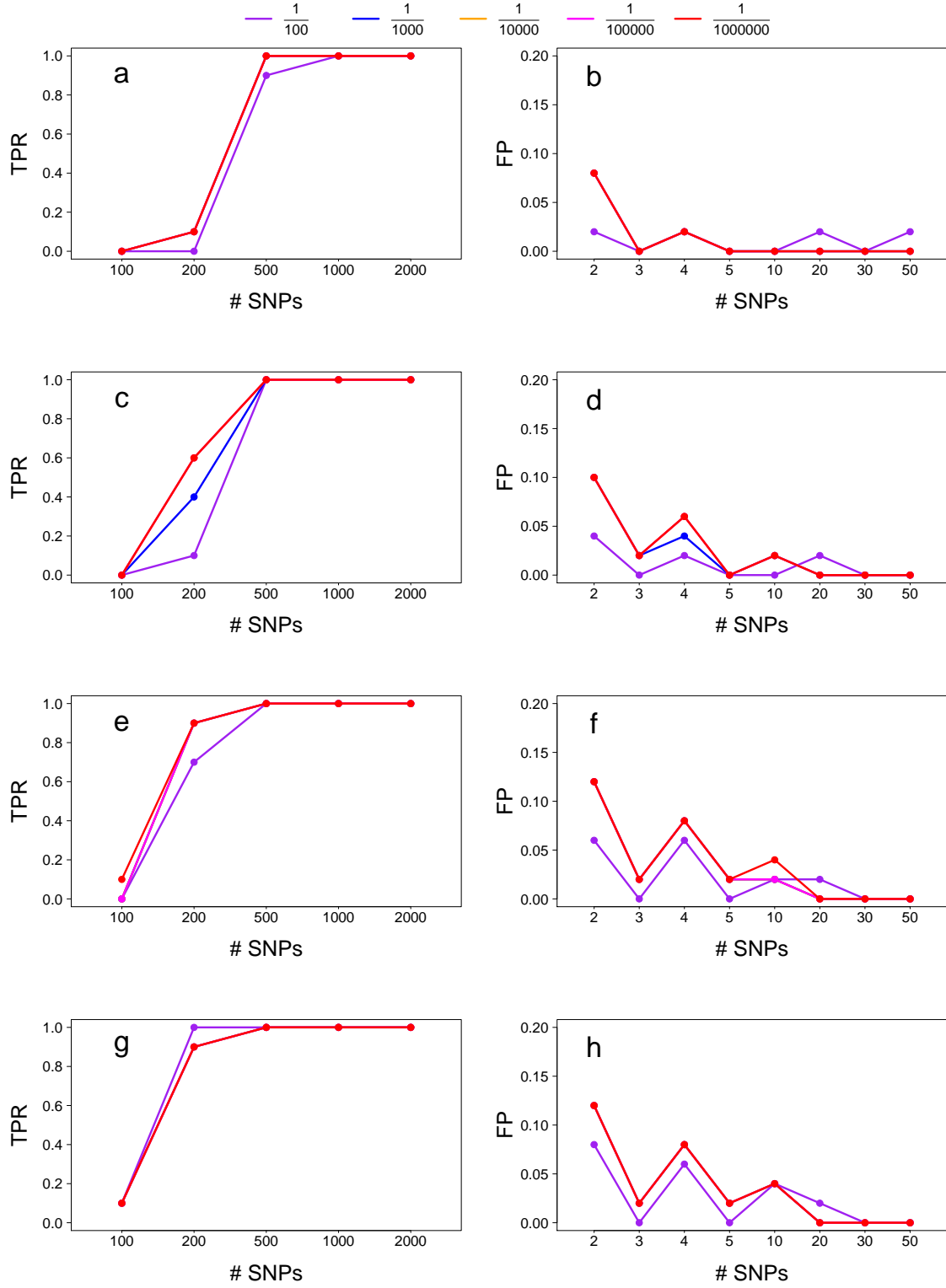
Supplemental Figure 5: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



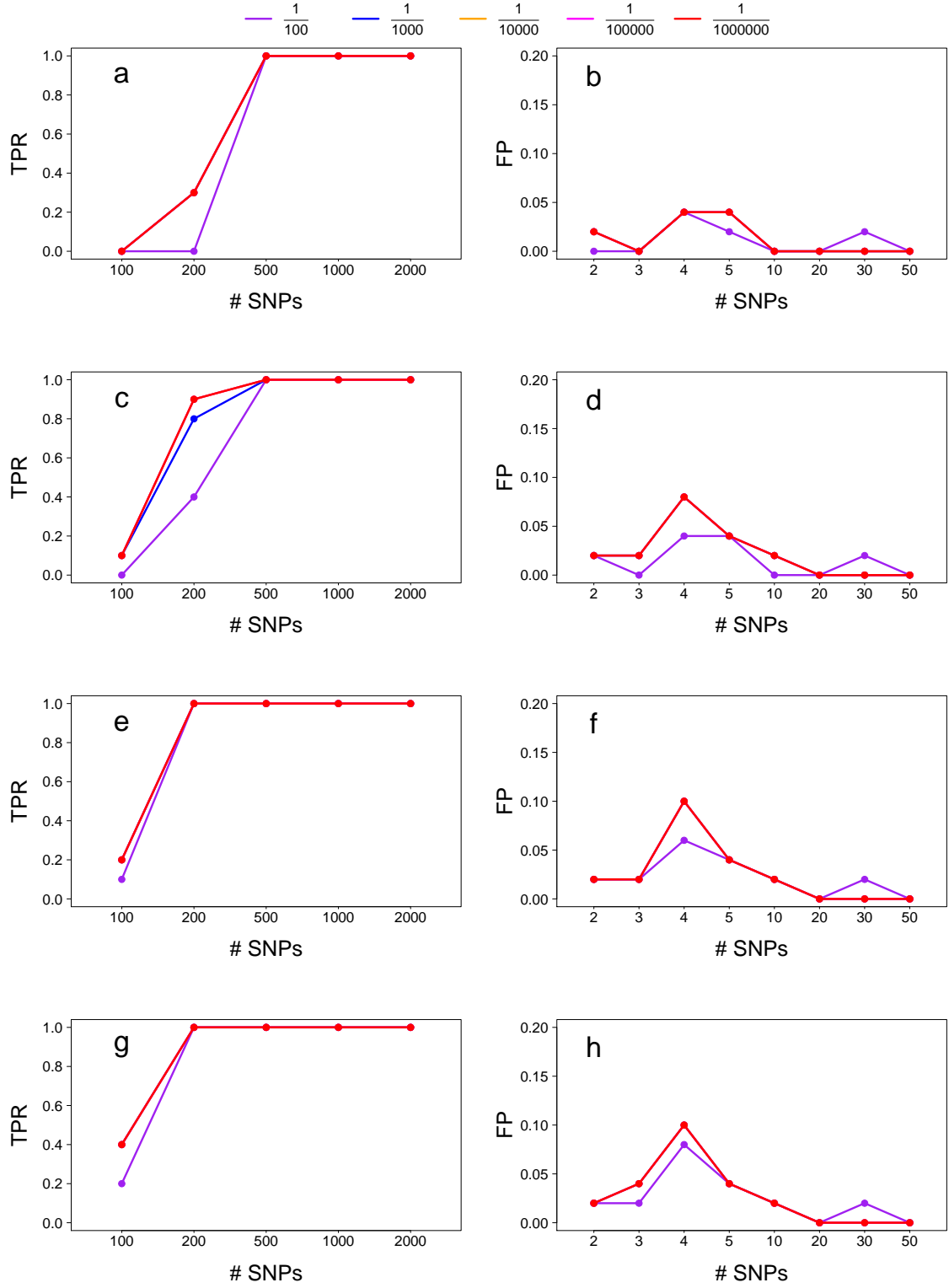
Supplemental Figure 6: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



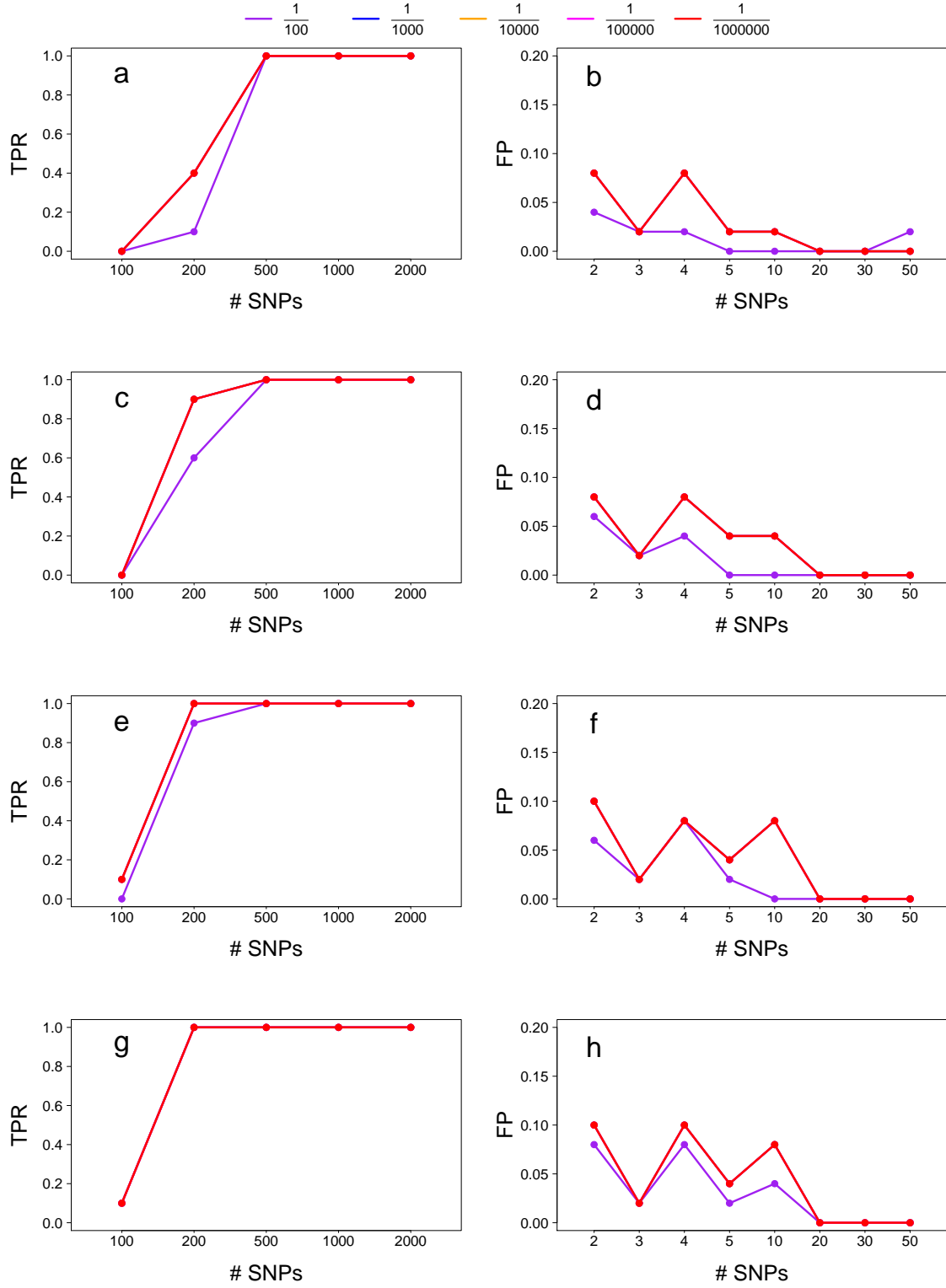
Supplemental Figure 7: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



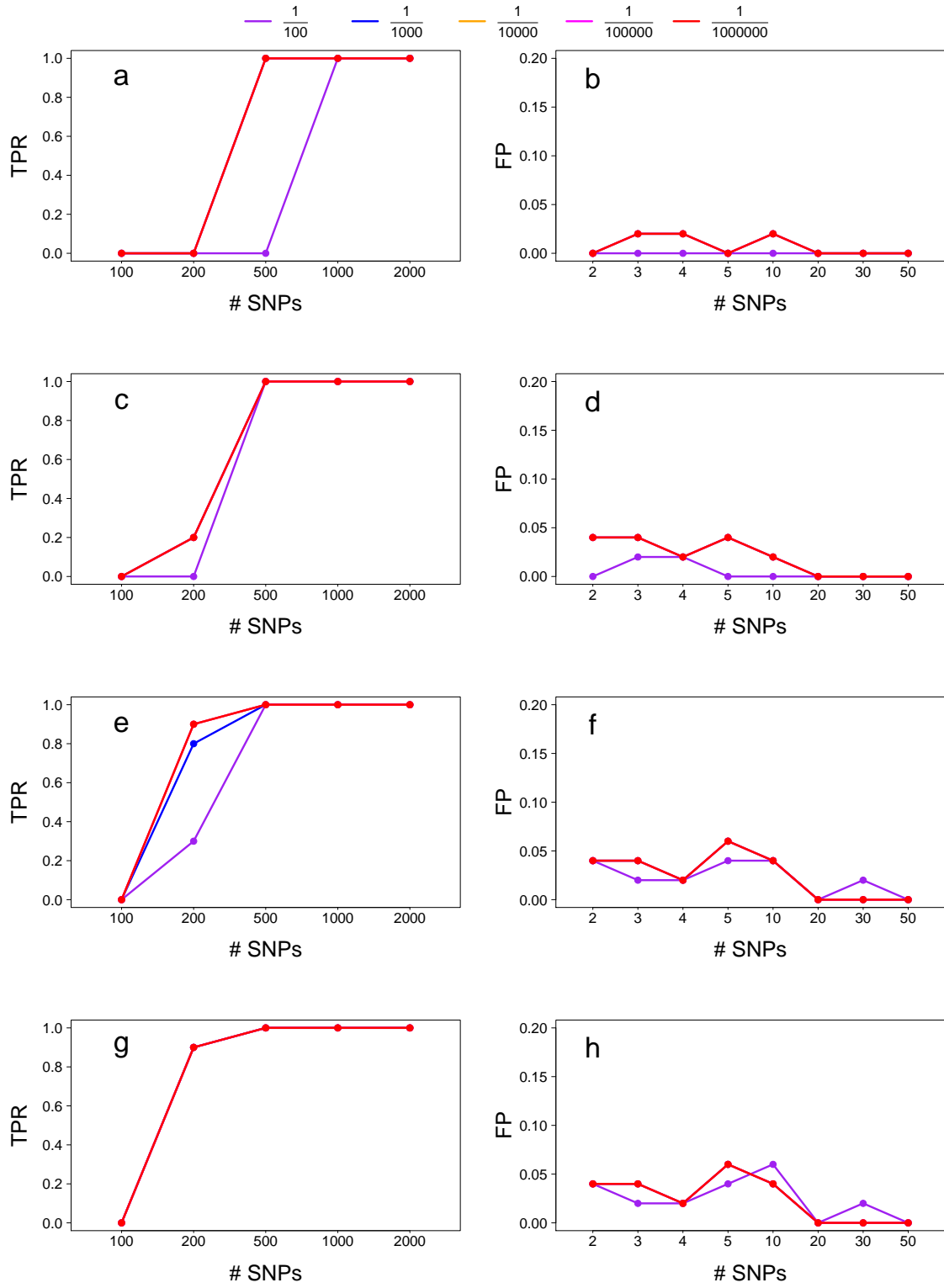
Supplemental Figure 8: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



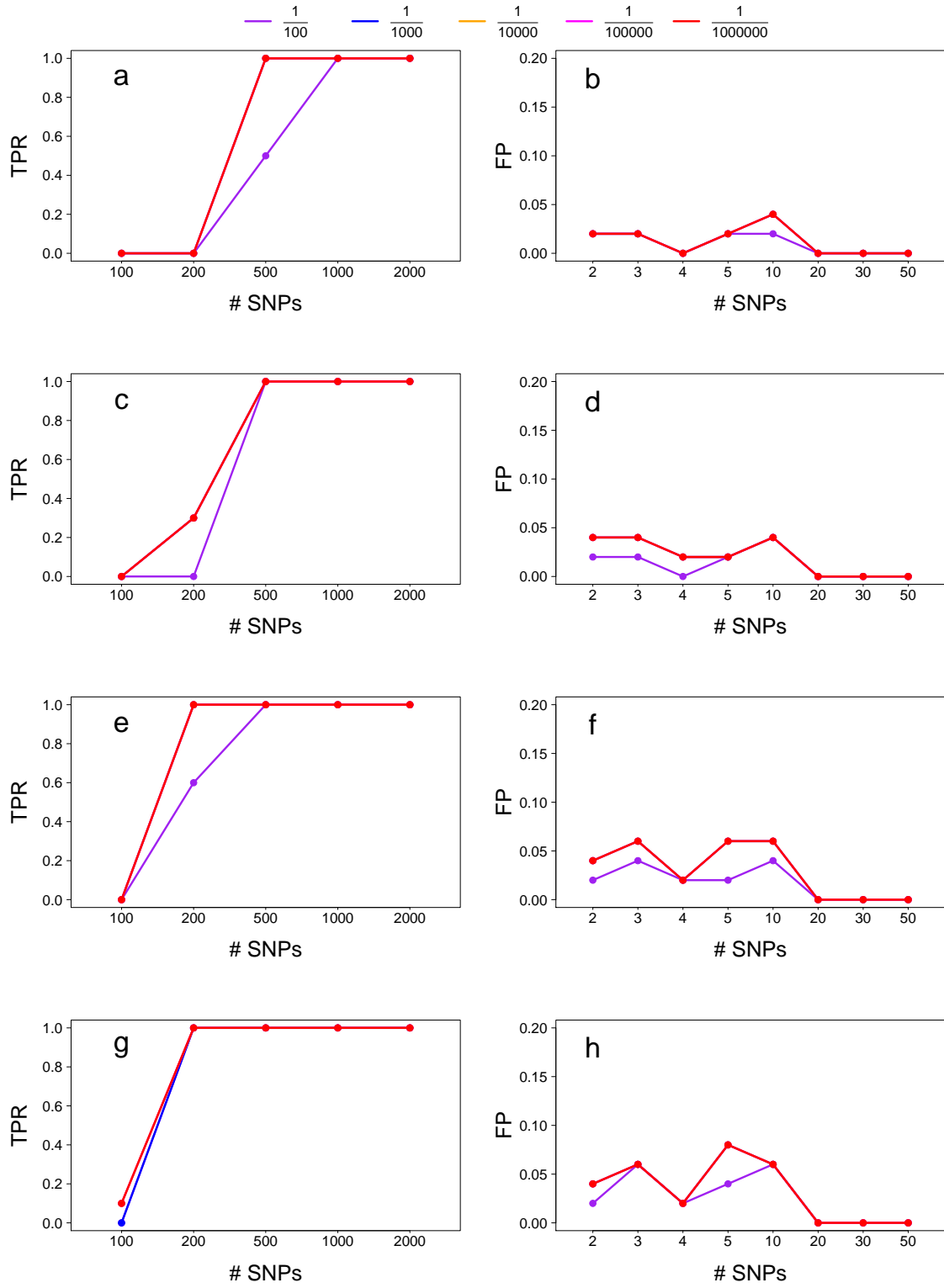
Supplemental Figure 9: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



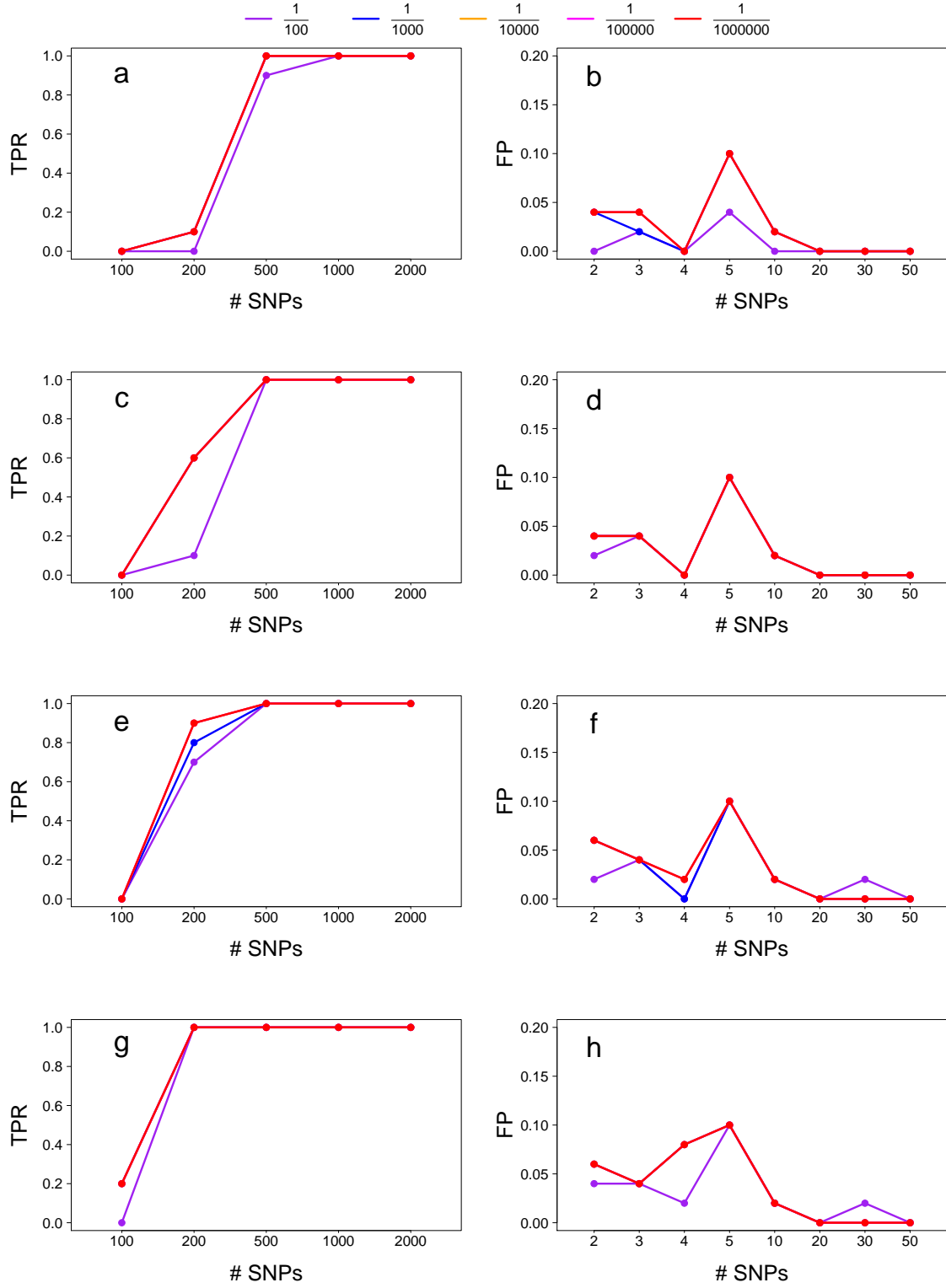
Supplemental Figure 10: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



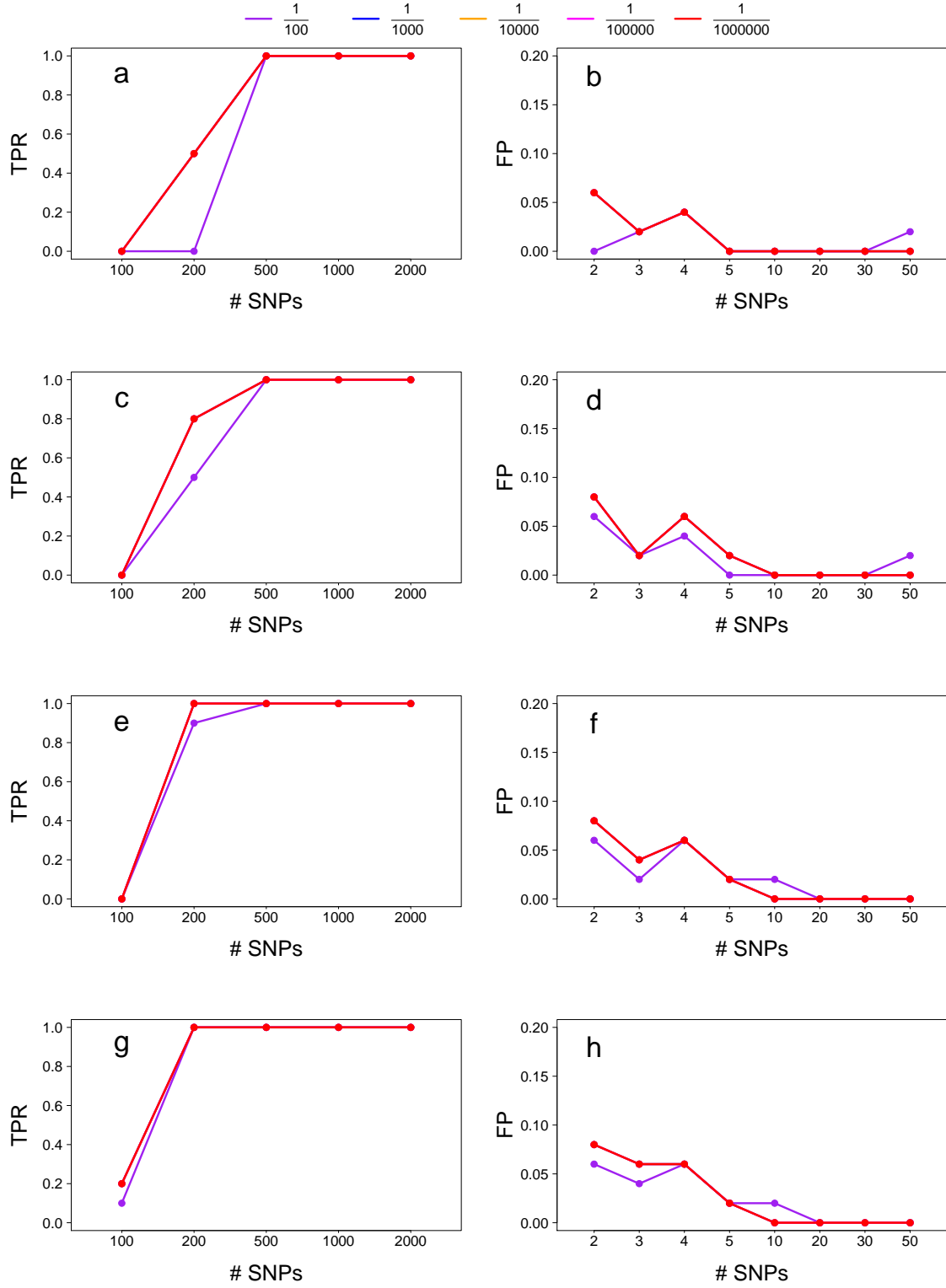
Supplemental Figure 11: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



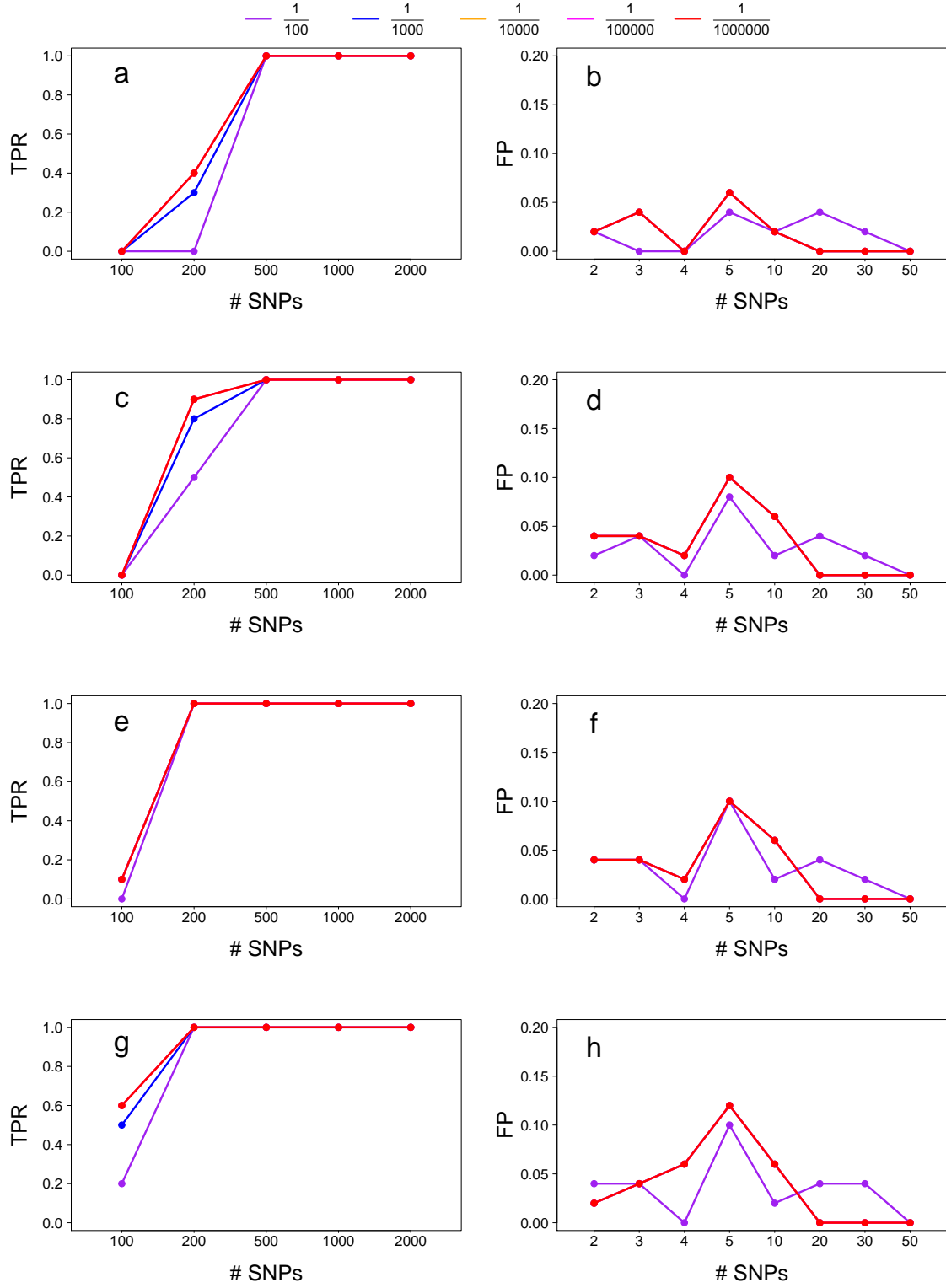
Supplemental Figure 12: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



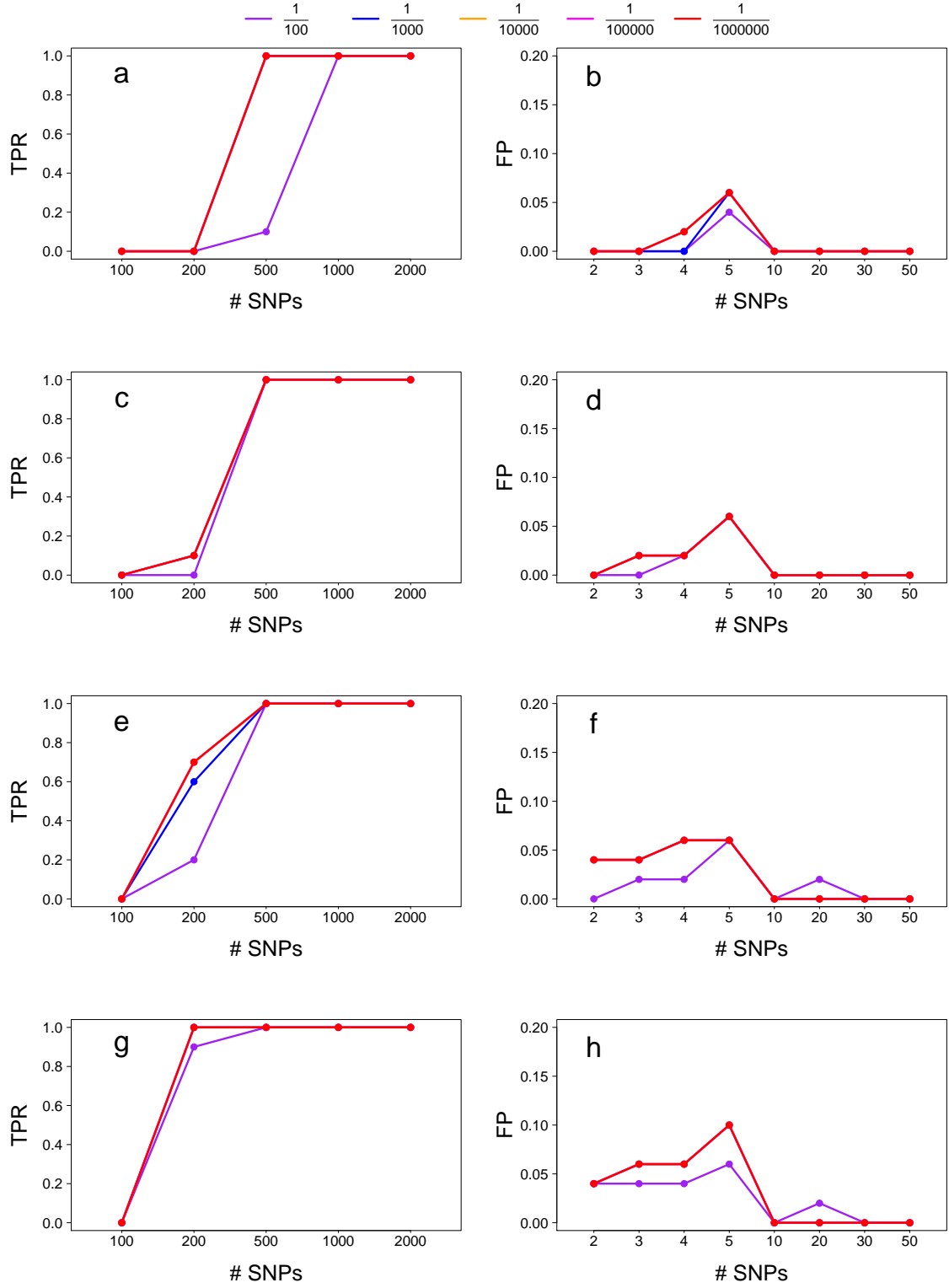
Supplemental Figure 13: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



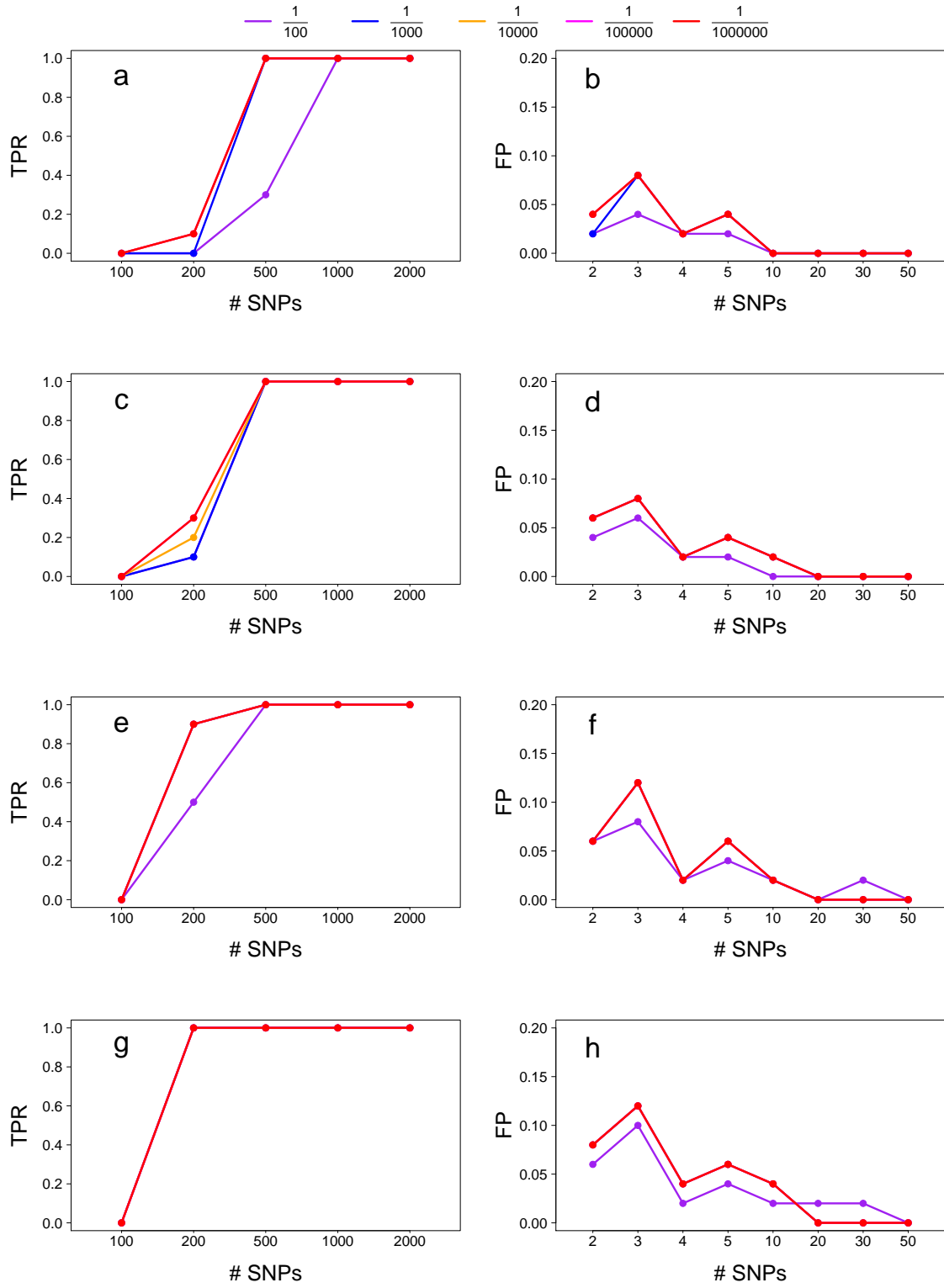
Supplemental Figure 14: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



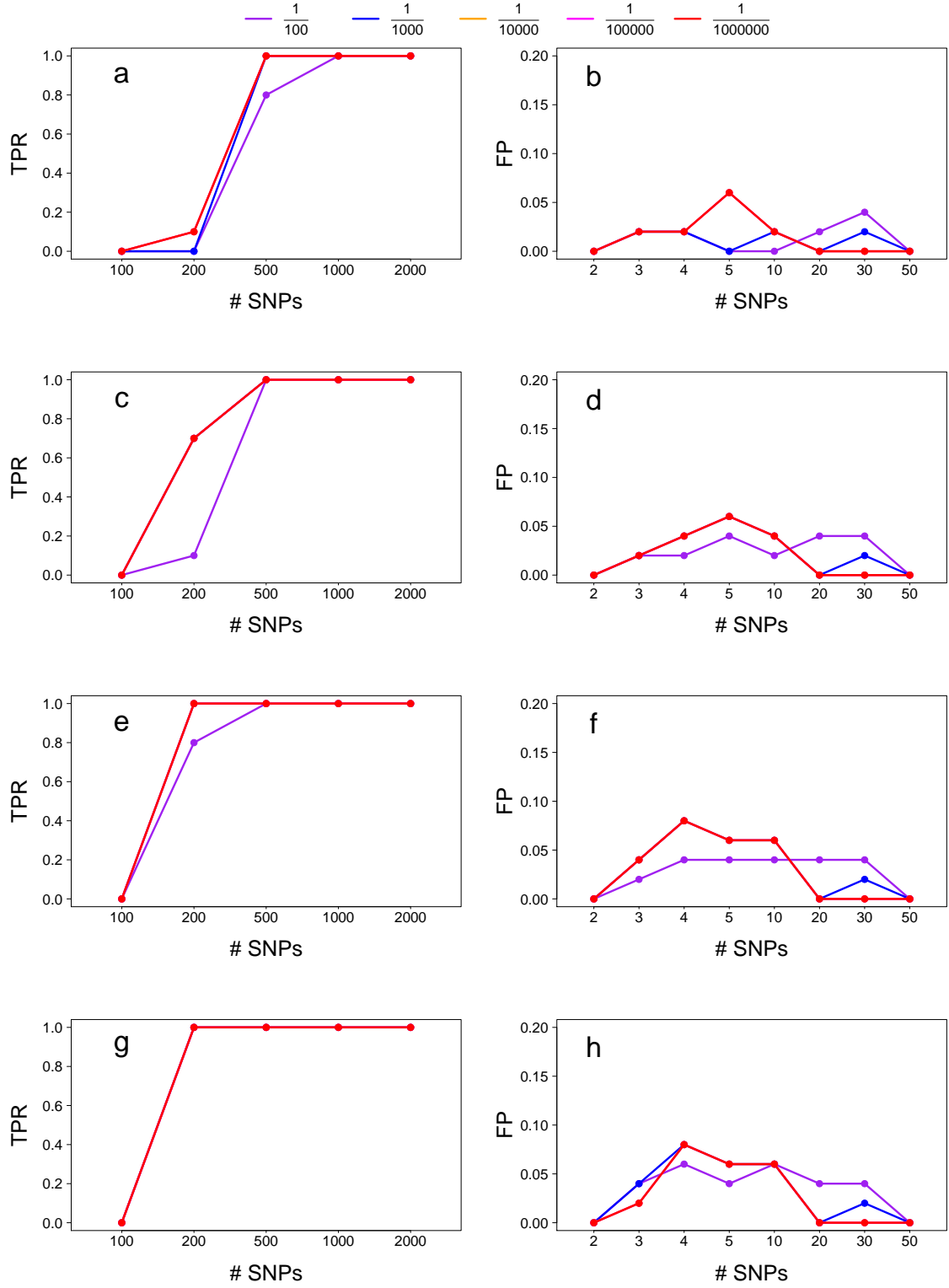
Supplemental Figure 15: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



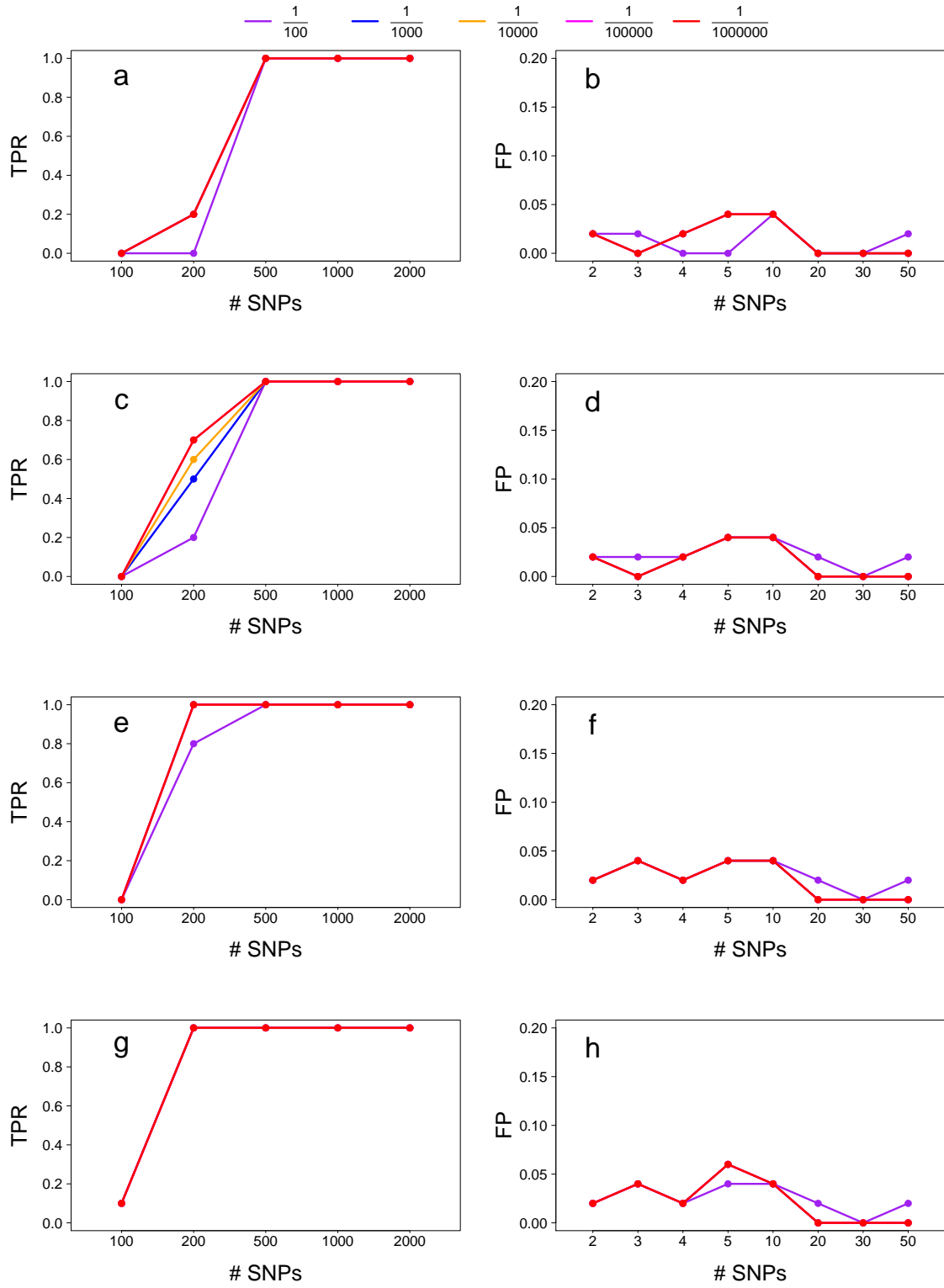
Supplemental Figure 16: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



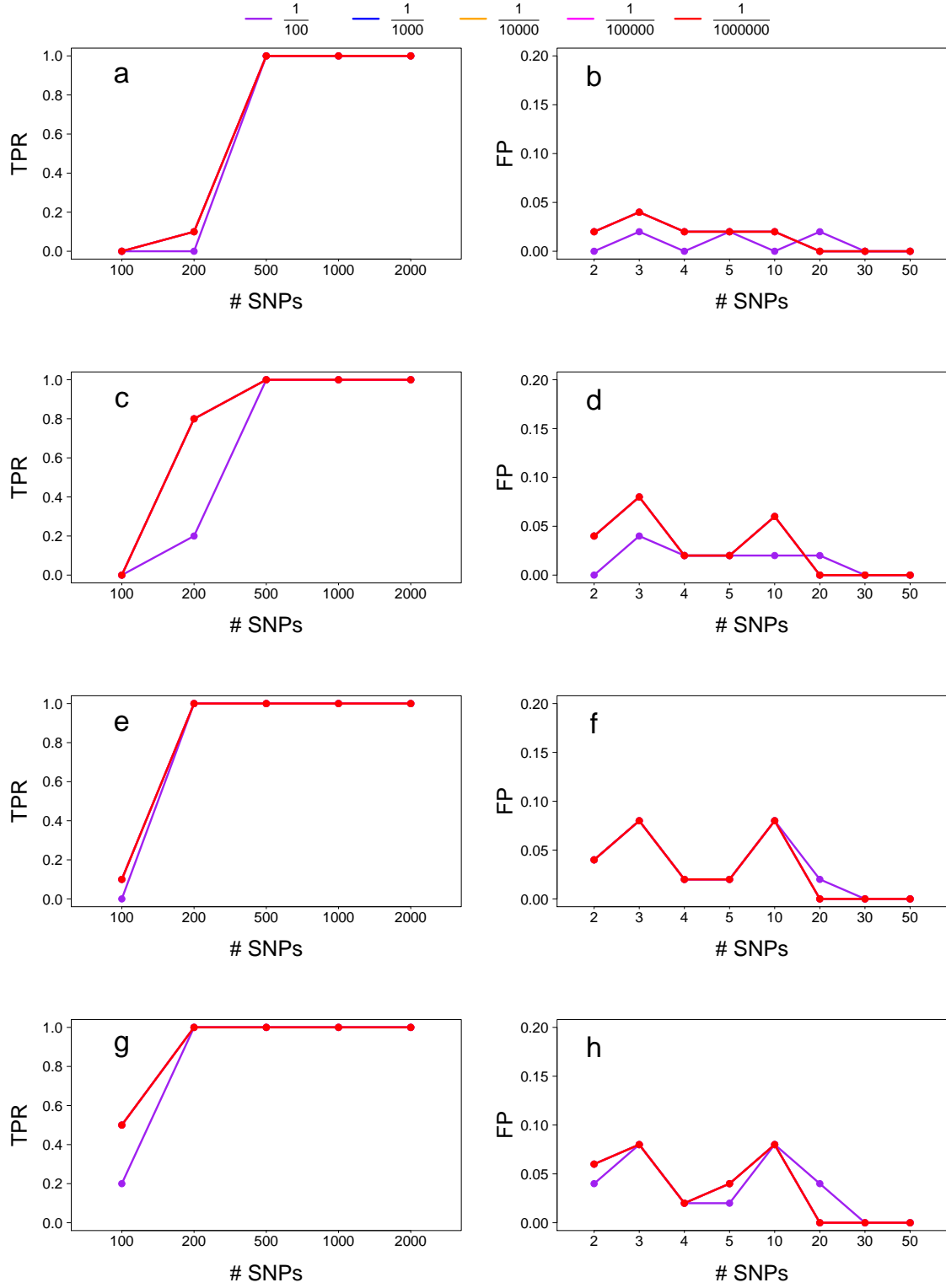
Supplemental Figure 17: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



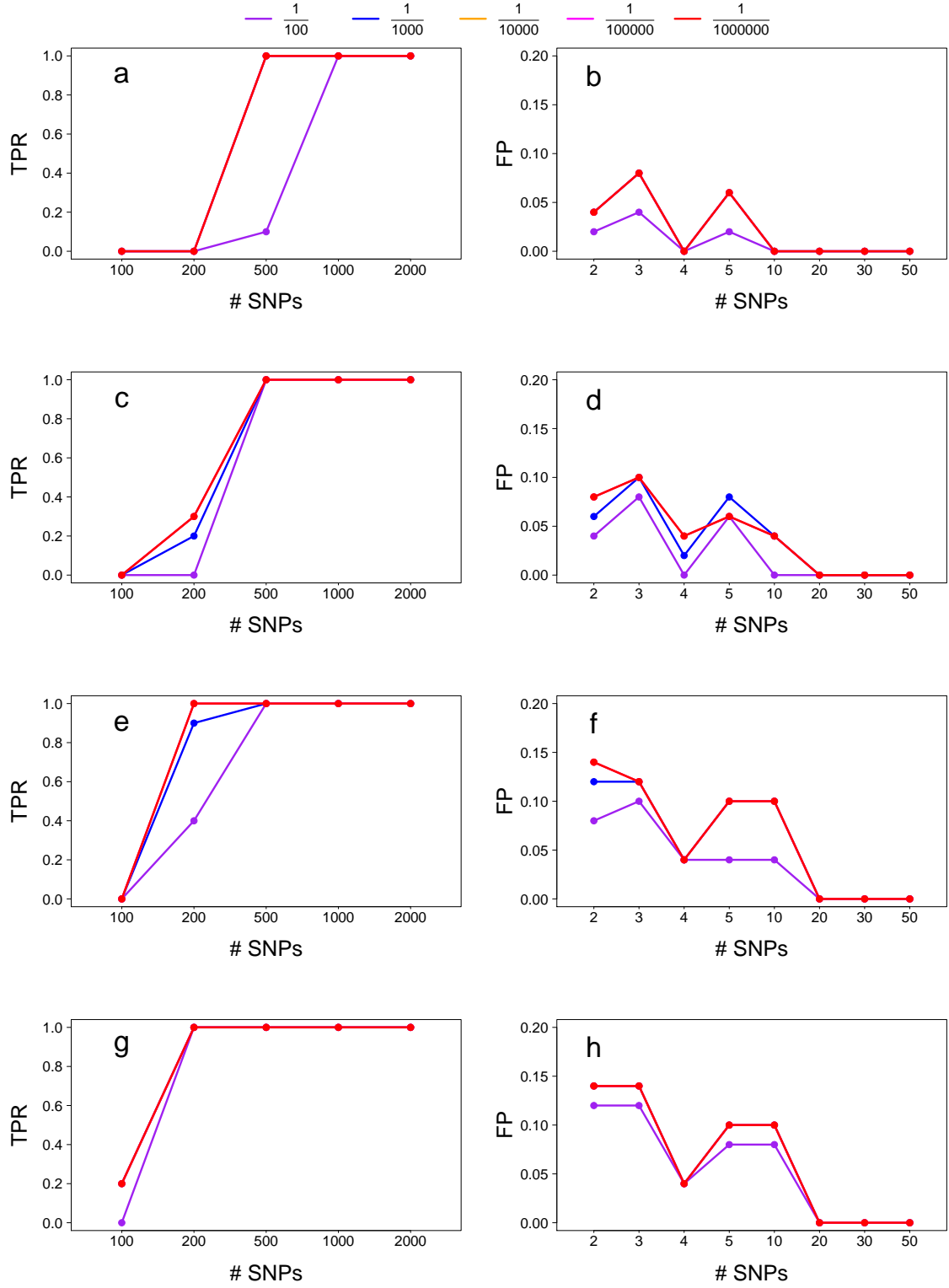
Supplemental Figure 18: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



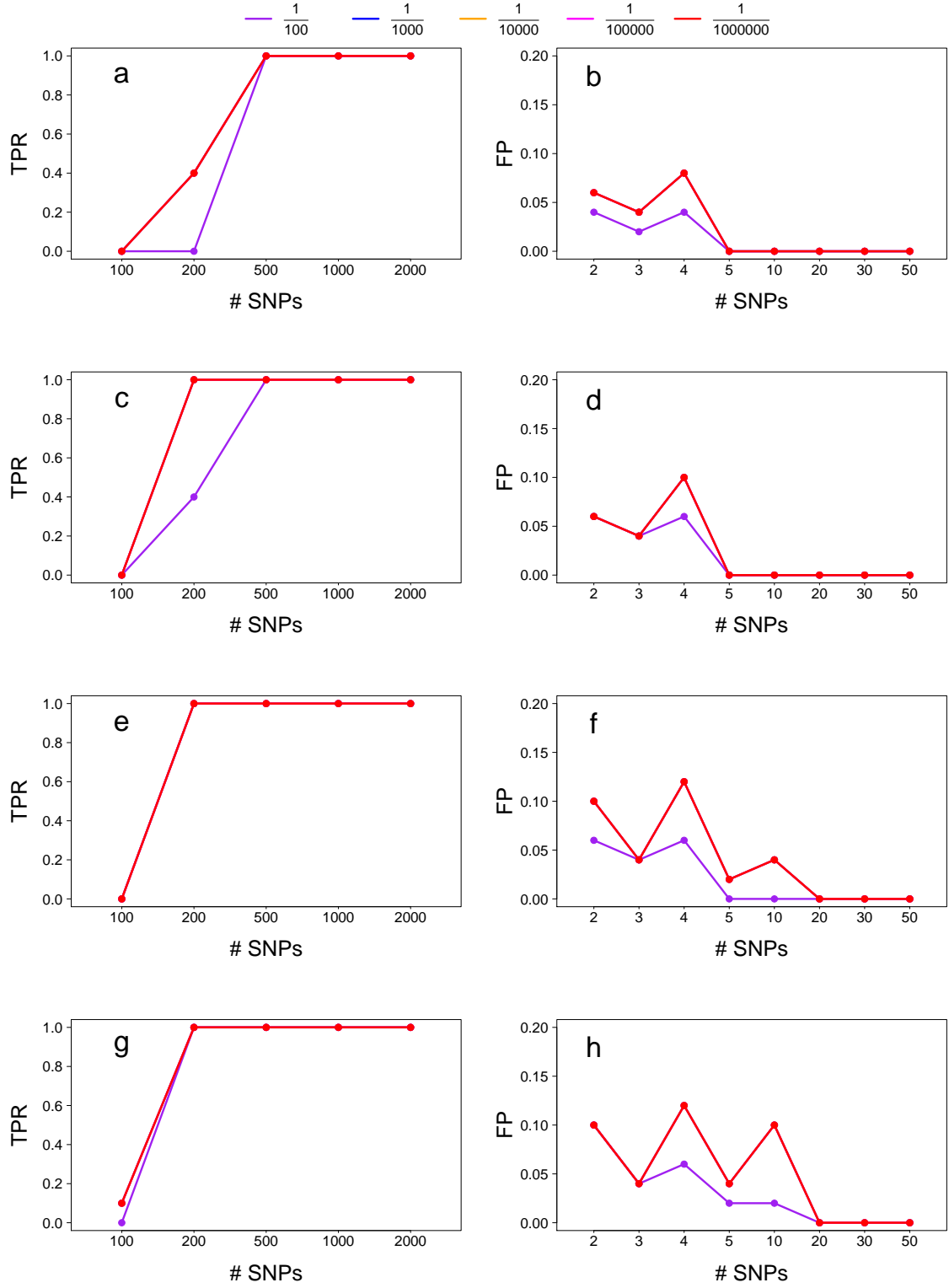
Supplemental Figure 19: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



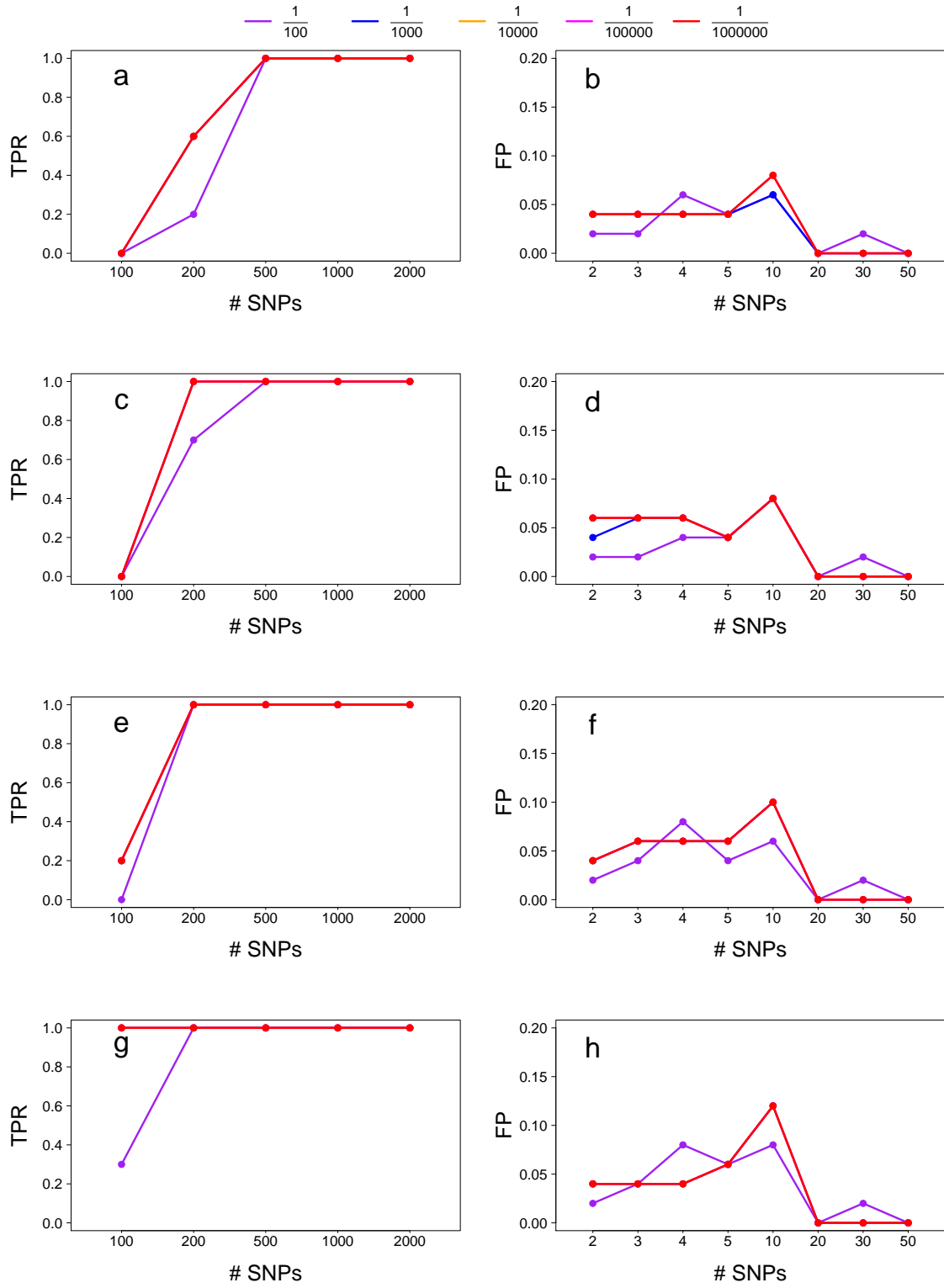
Supplemental Figure 20: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



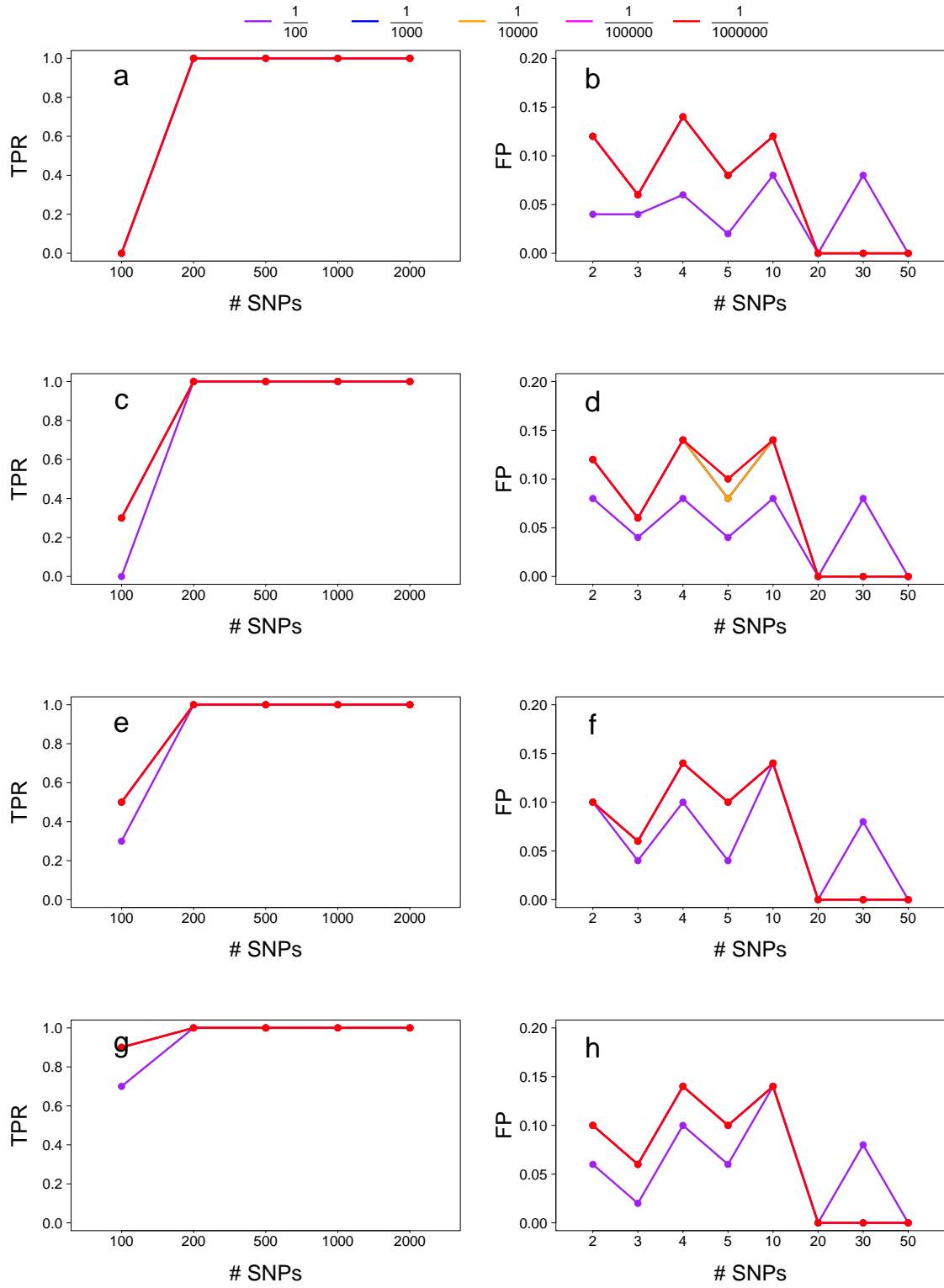
Supplemental Figure 21: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



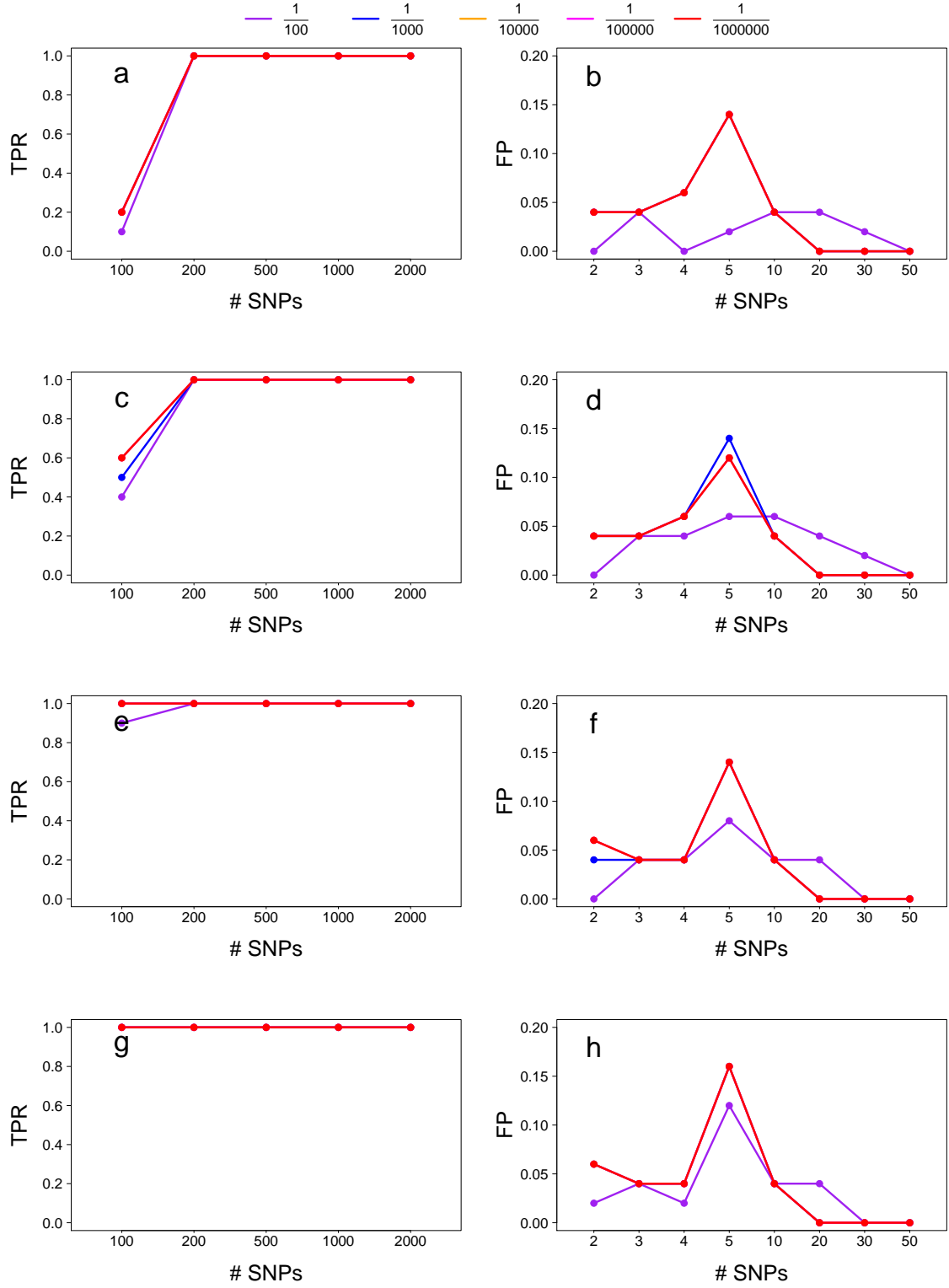
Supplemental Figure 22: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



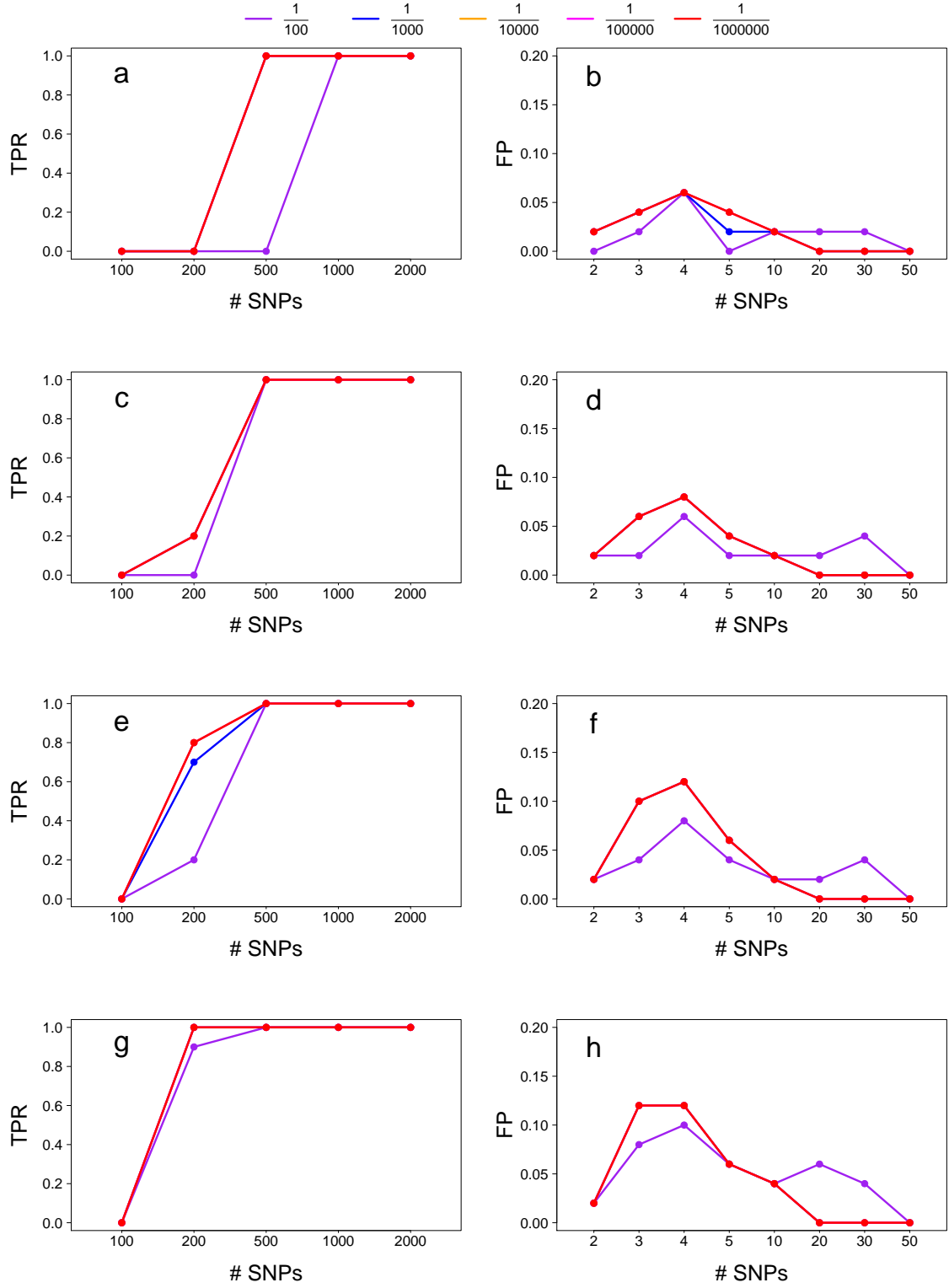
Supplemental Figure 23: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



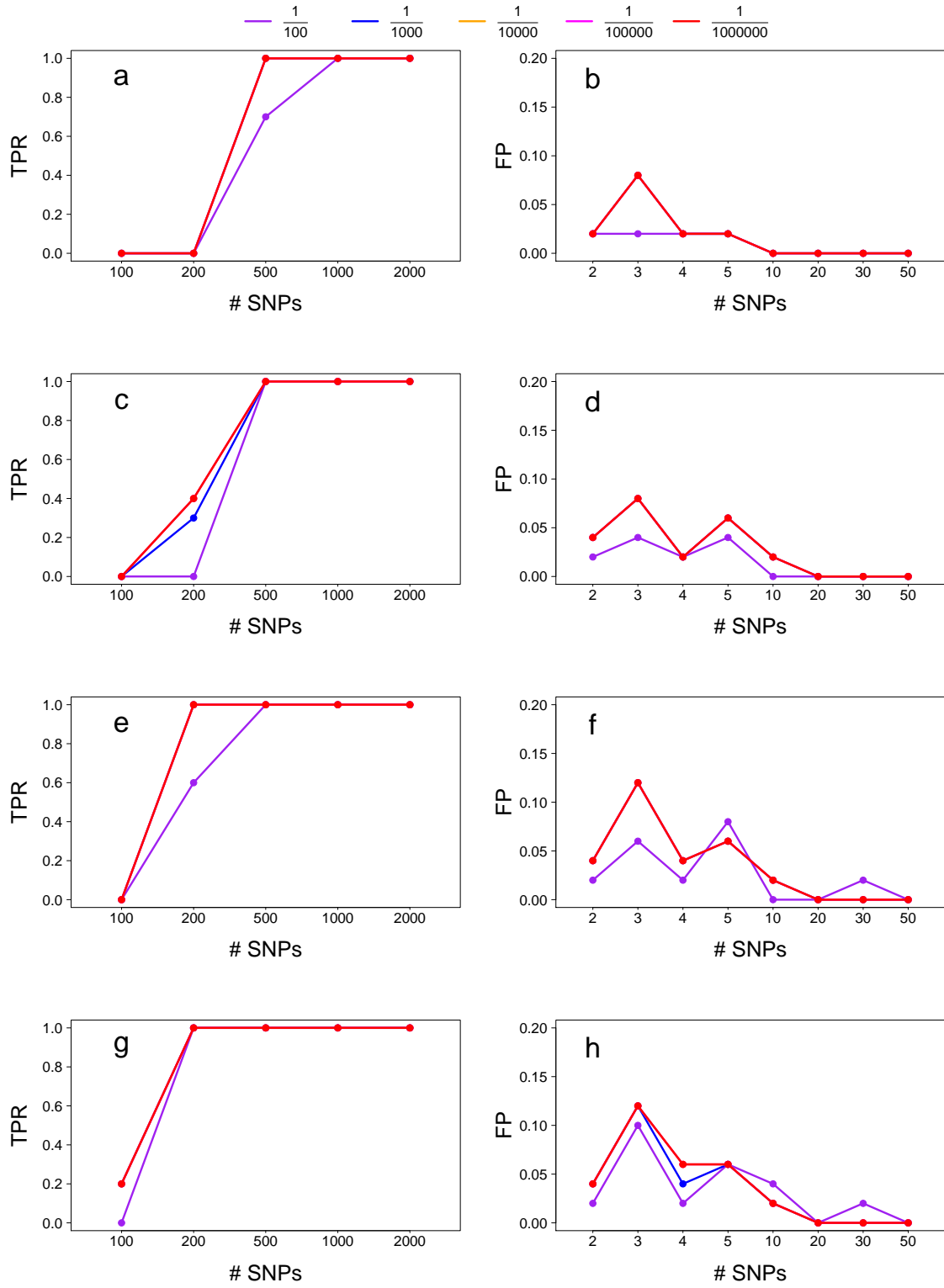
Supplemental Figure 24: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



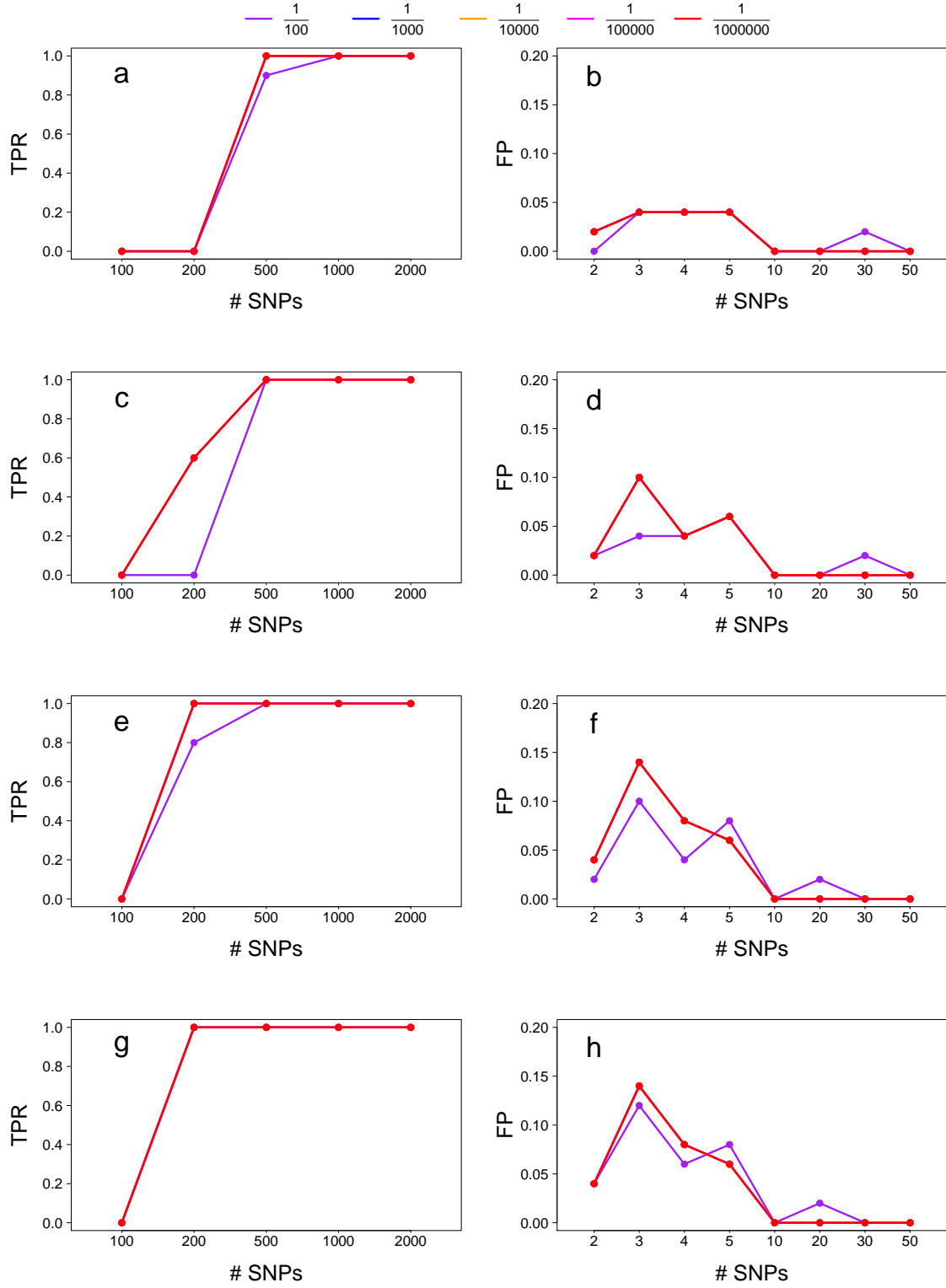
Supplemental Figure 25: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



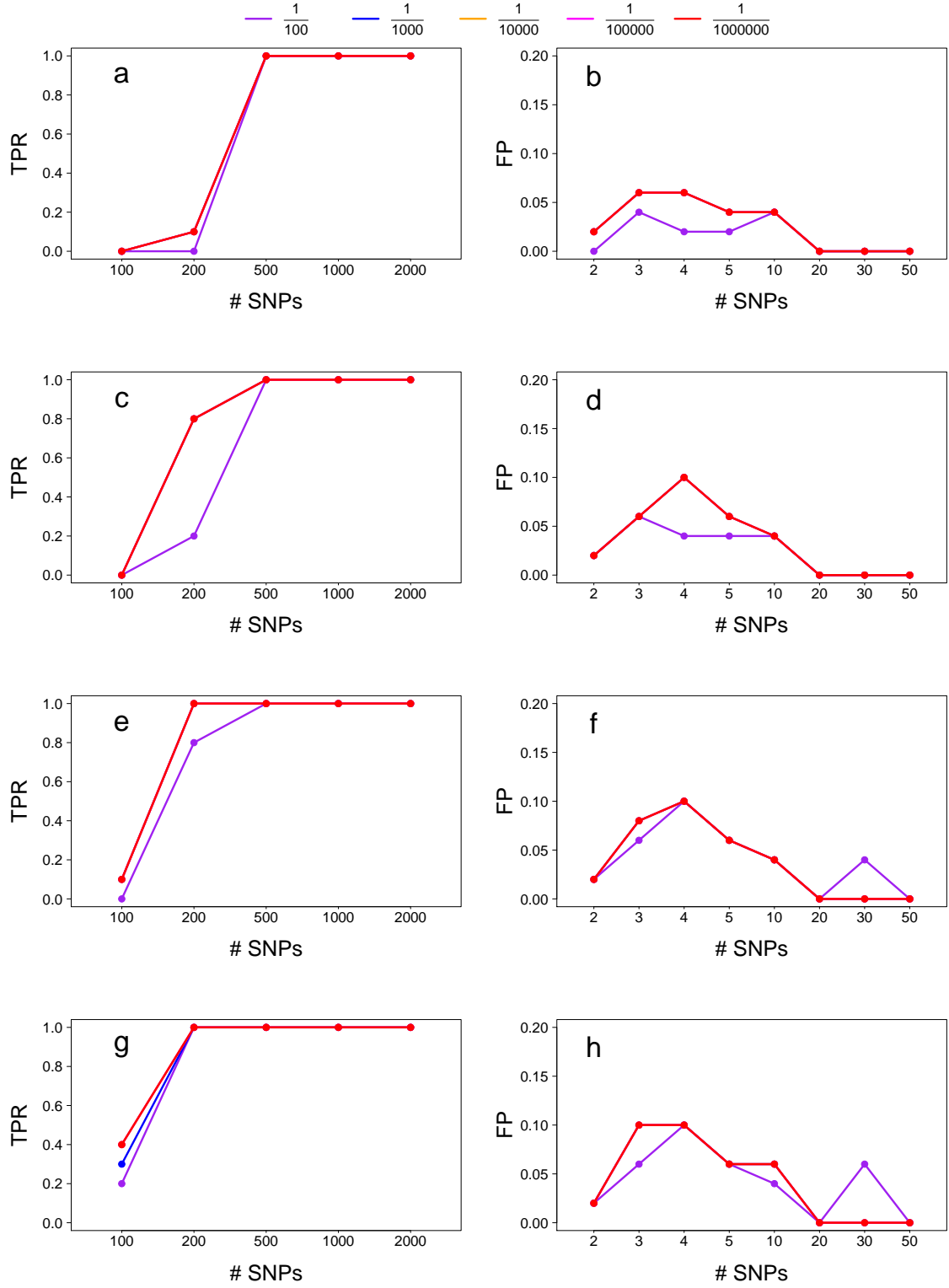
Supplemental Figure 26: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



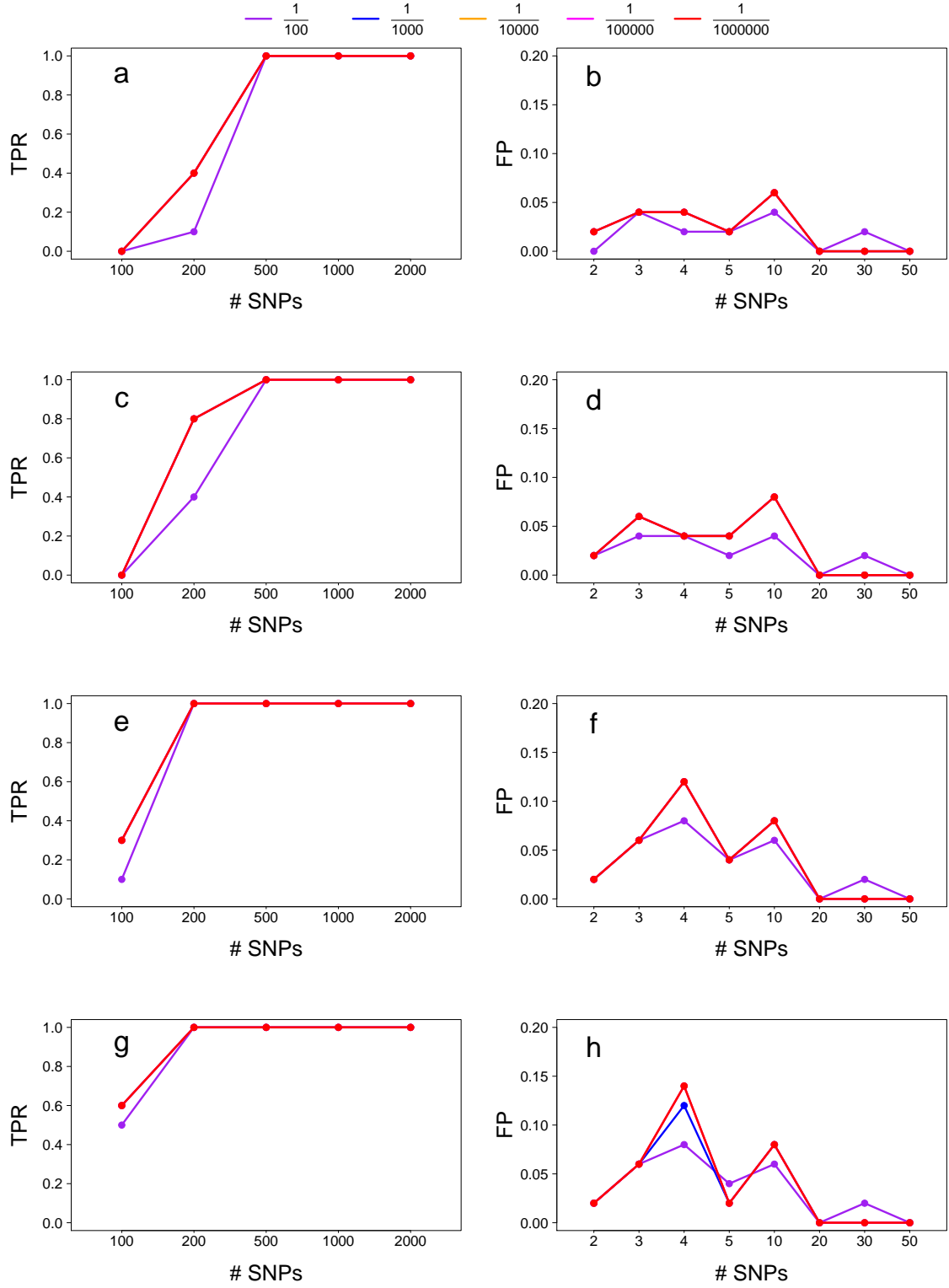
Supplemental Figure 27: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



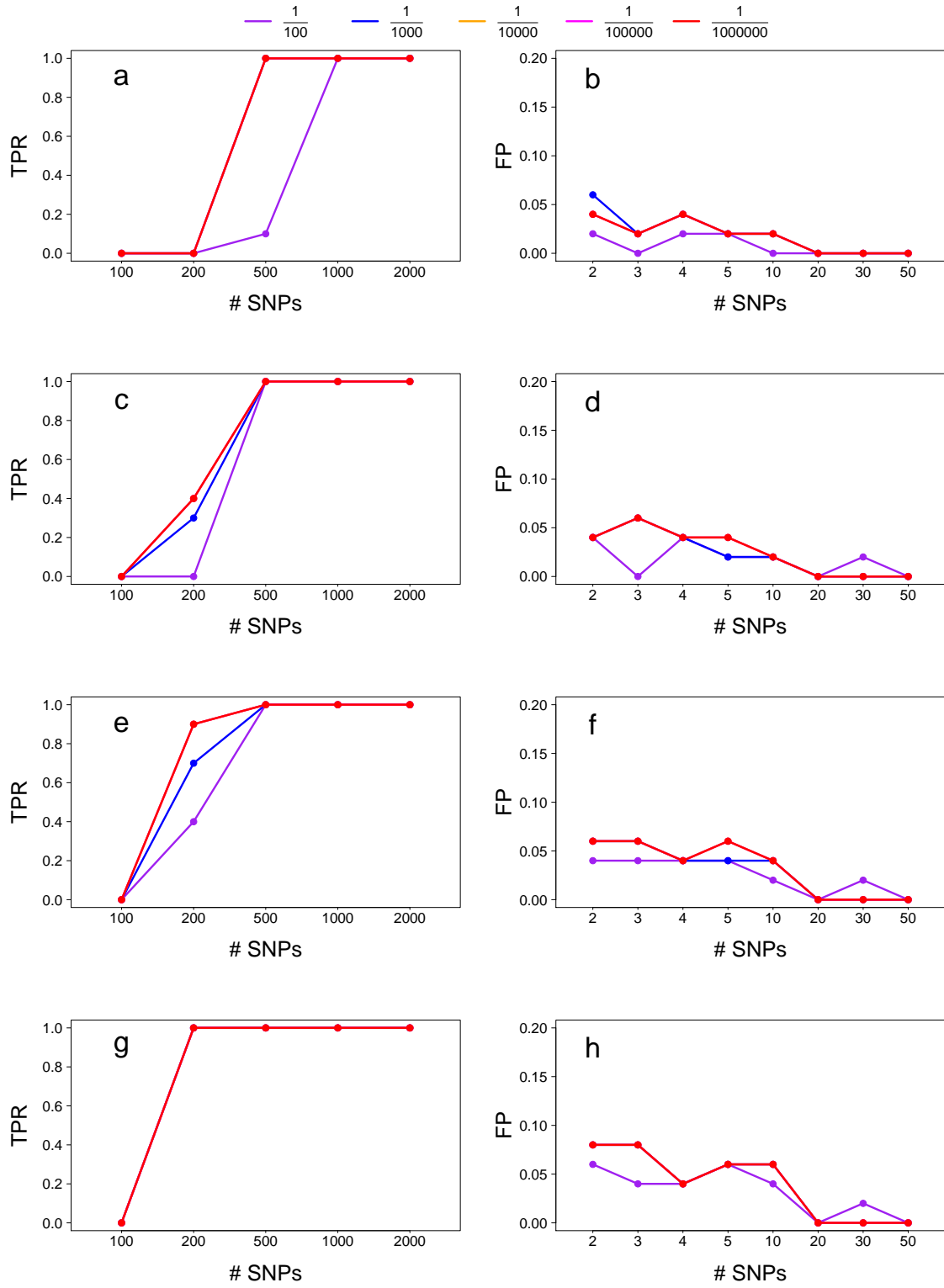
Supplemental Figure 28: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



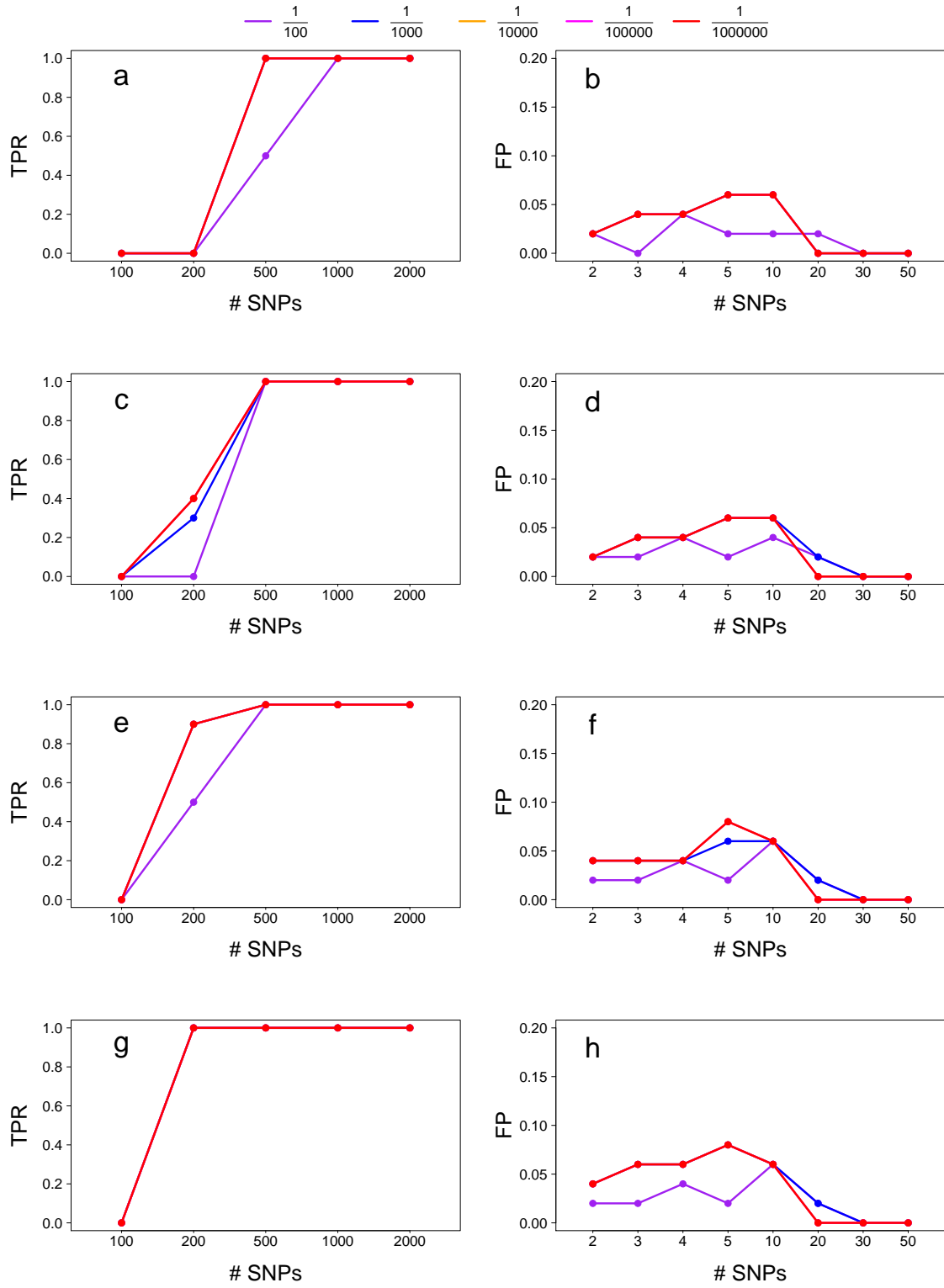
Supplemental Figure 29: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



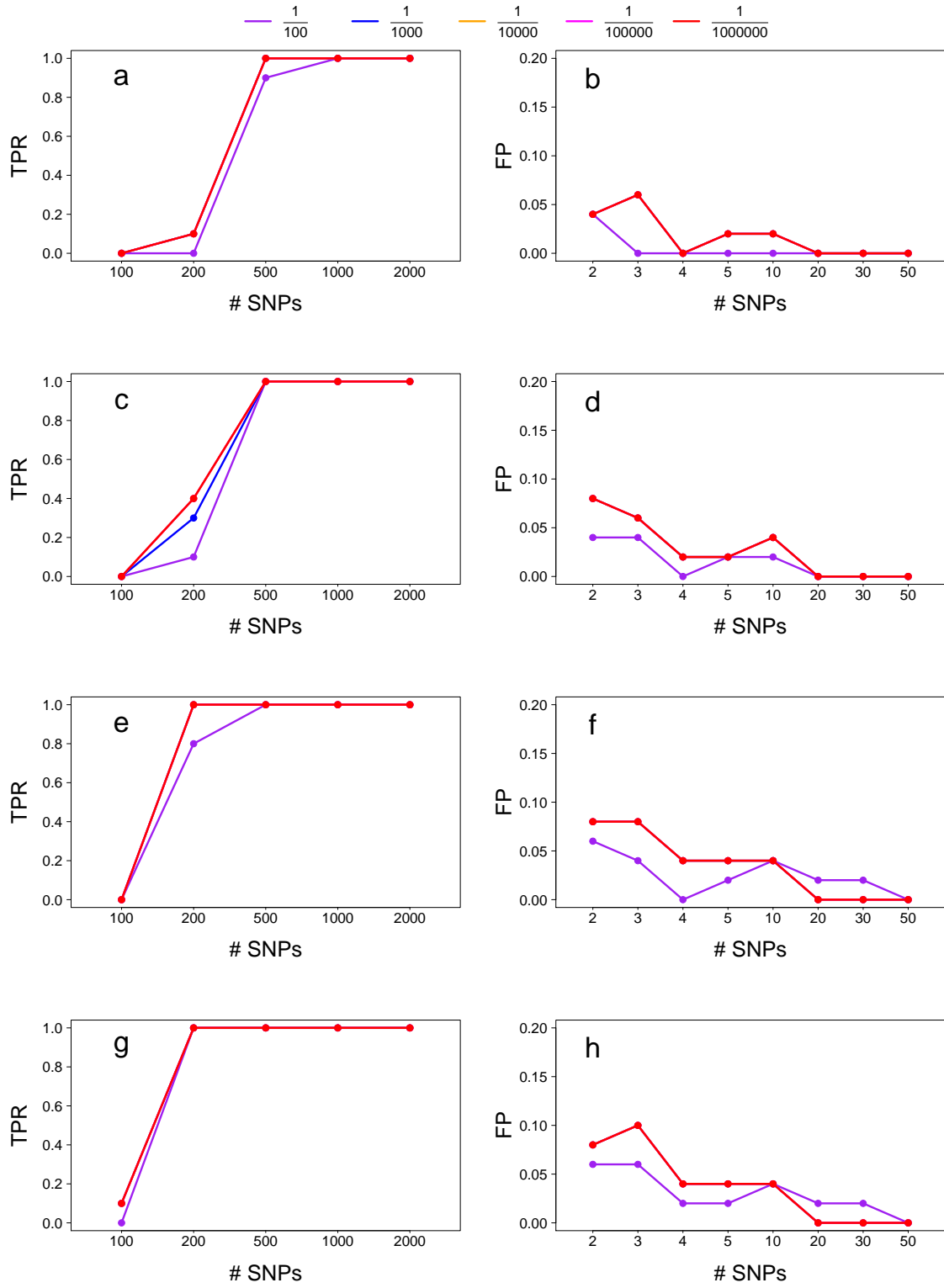
Supplemental Figure 30: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



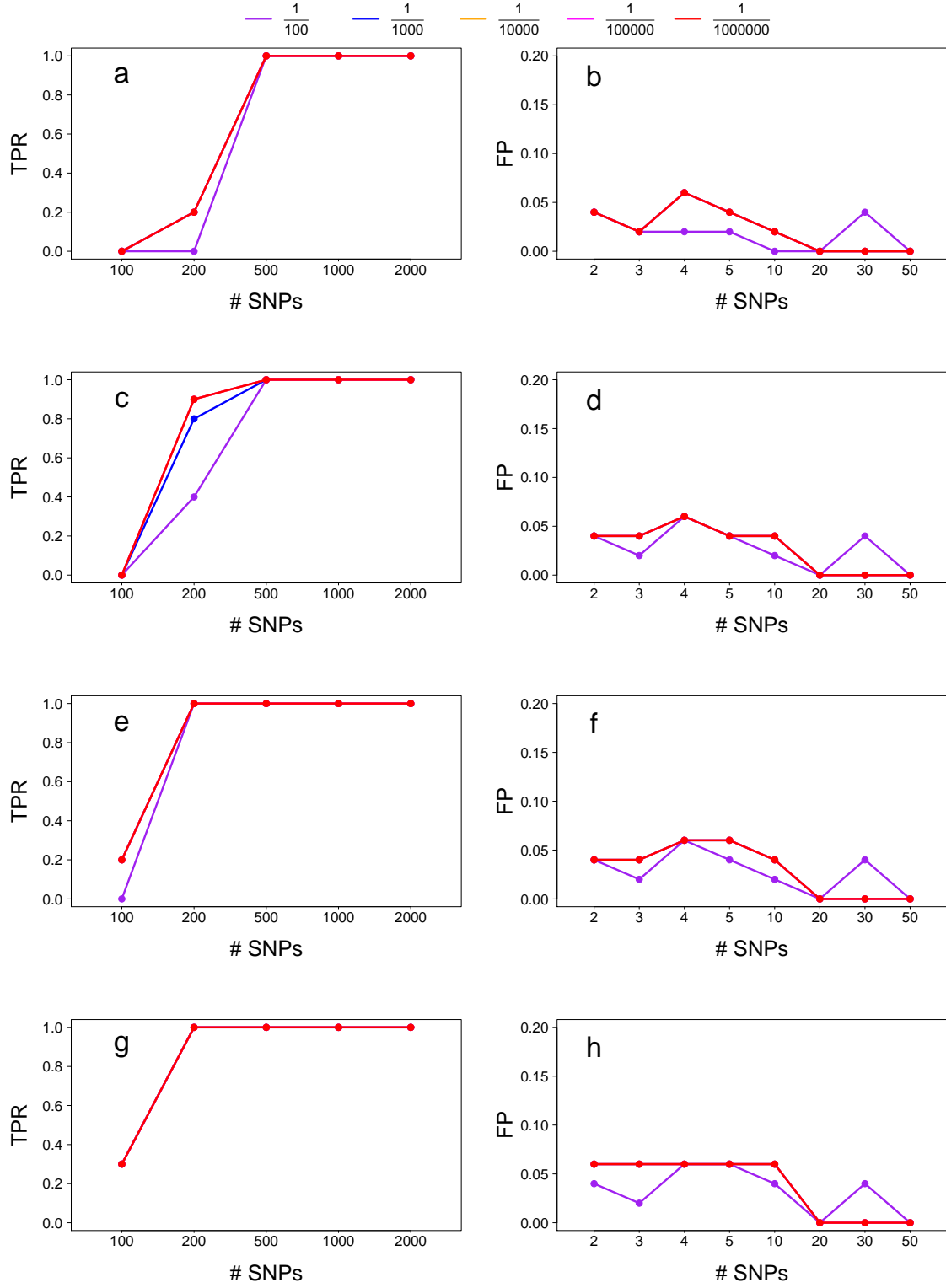
Supplemental Figure 31: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



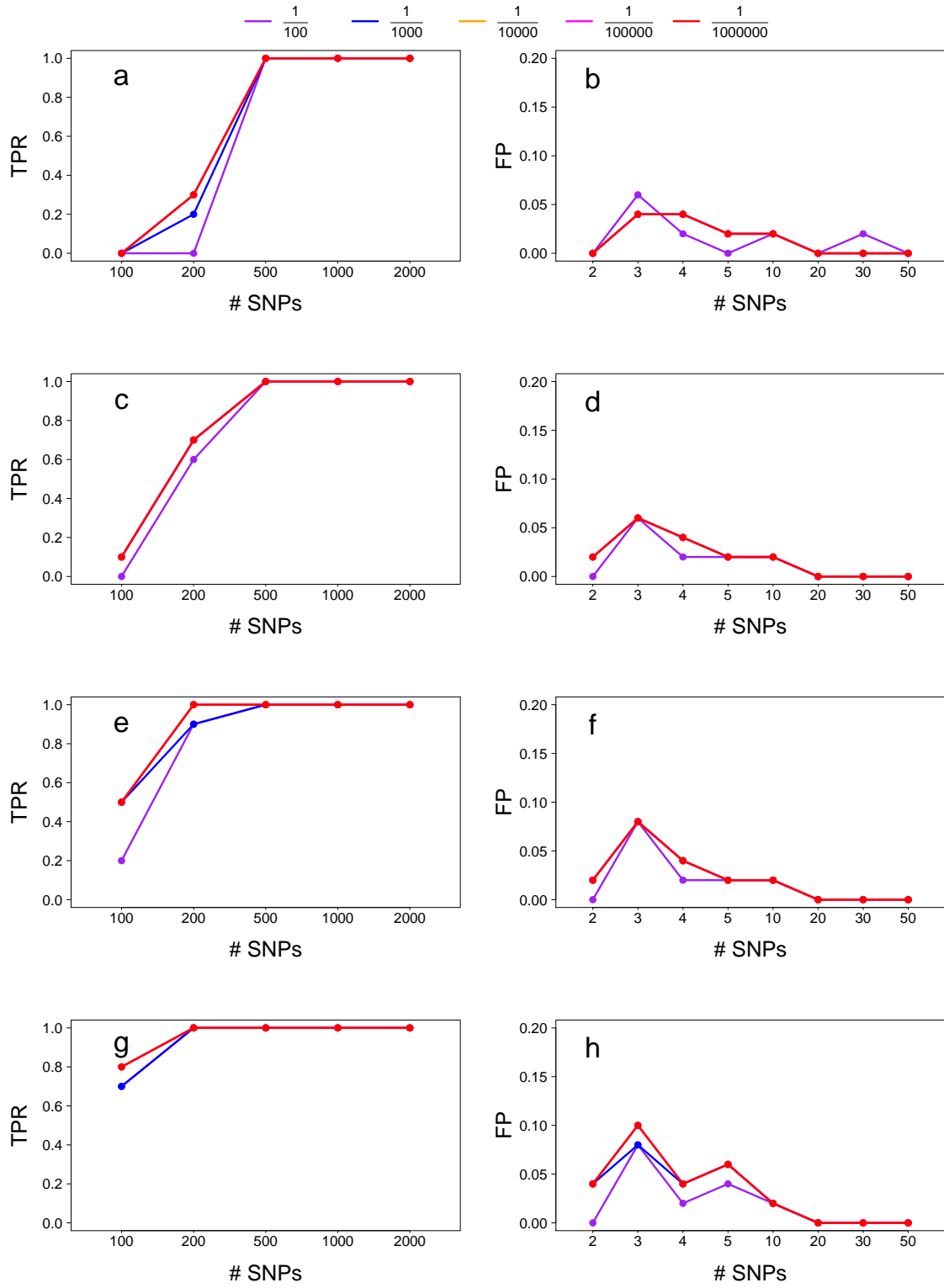
Supplemental Figure 32: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



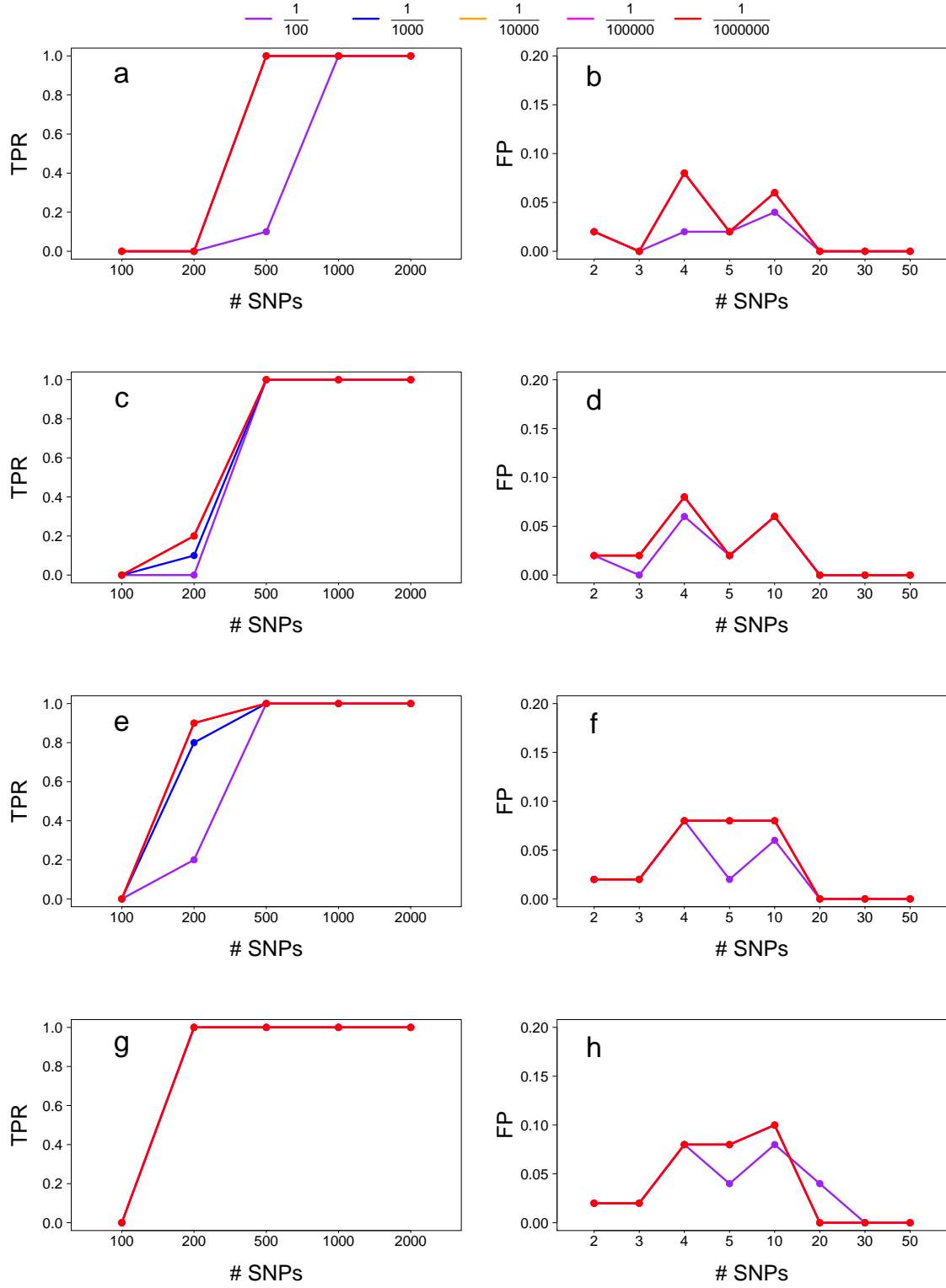
Supplemental Figure 33: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



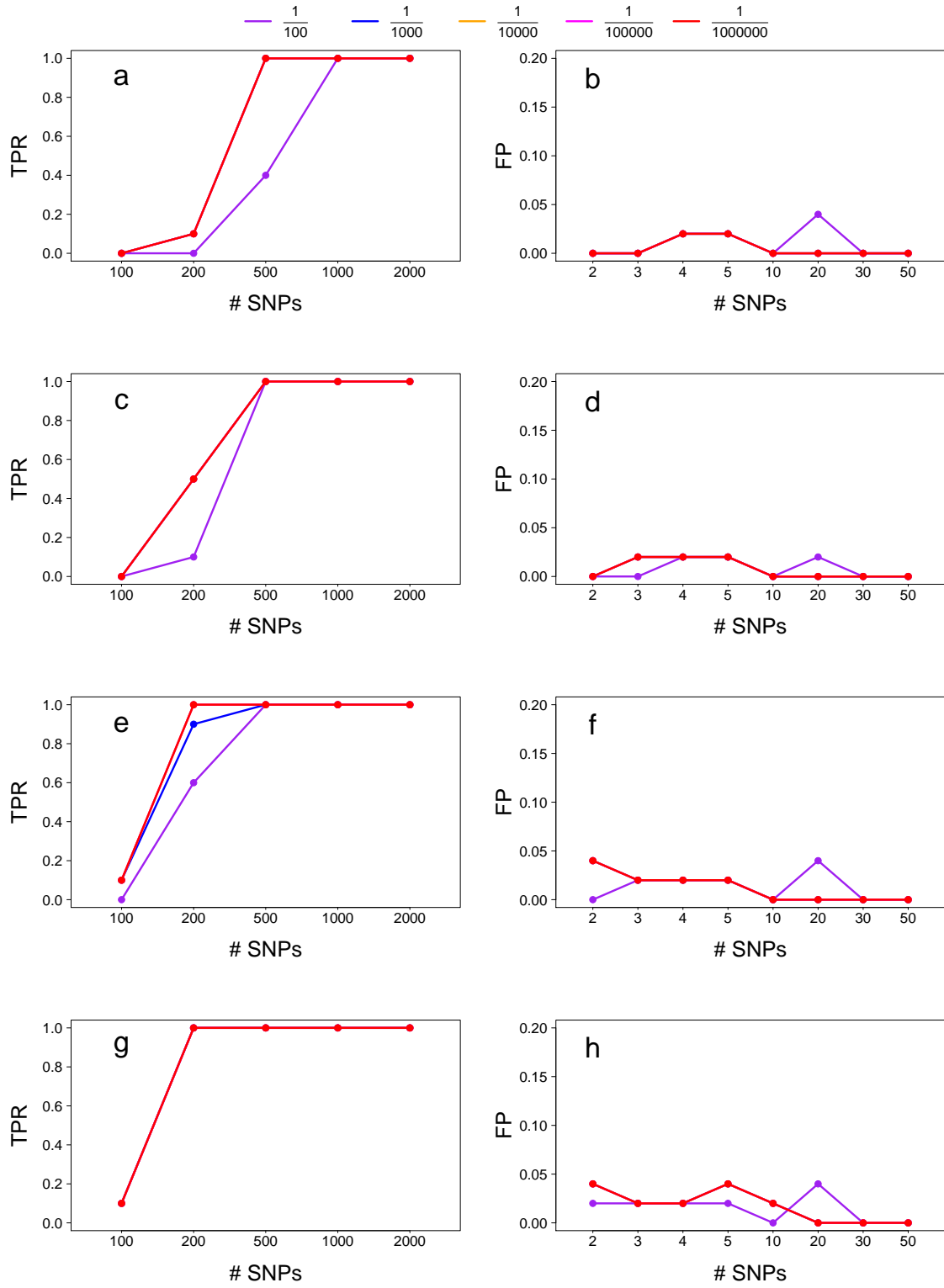
Supplemental Figure 34: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



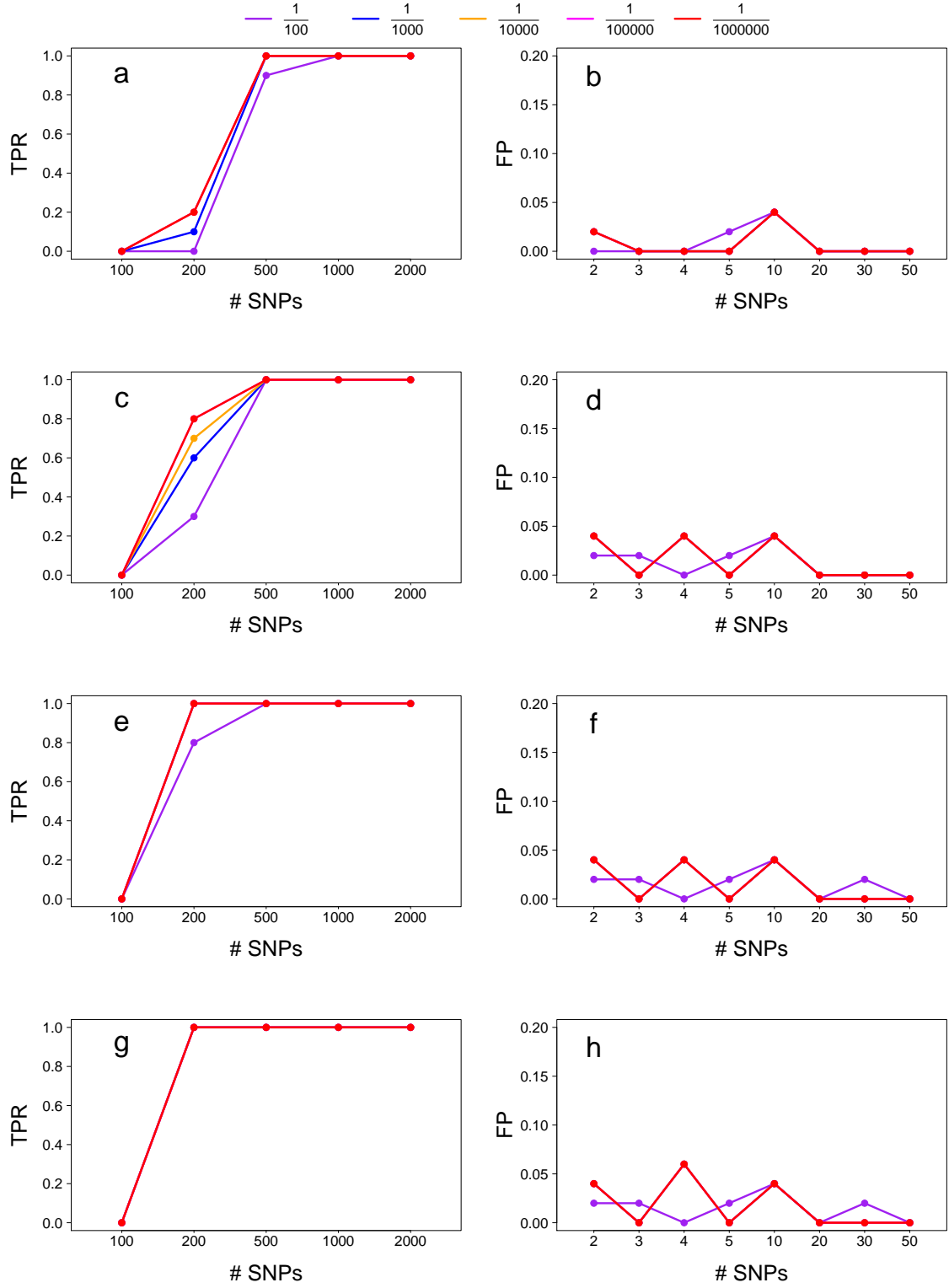
Supplemental Figure 35: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



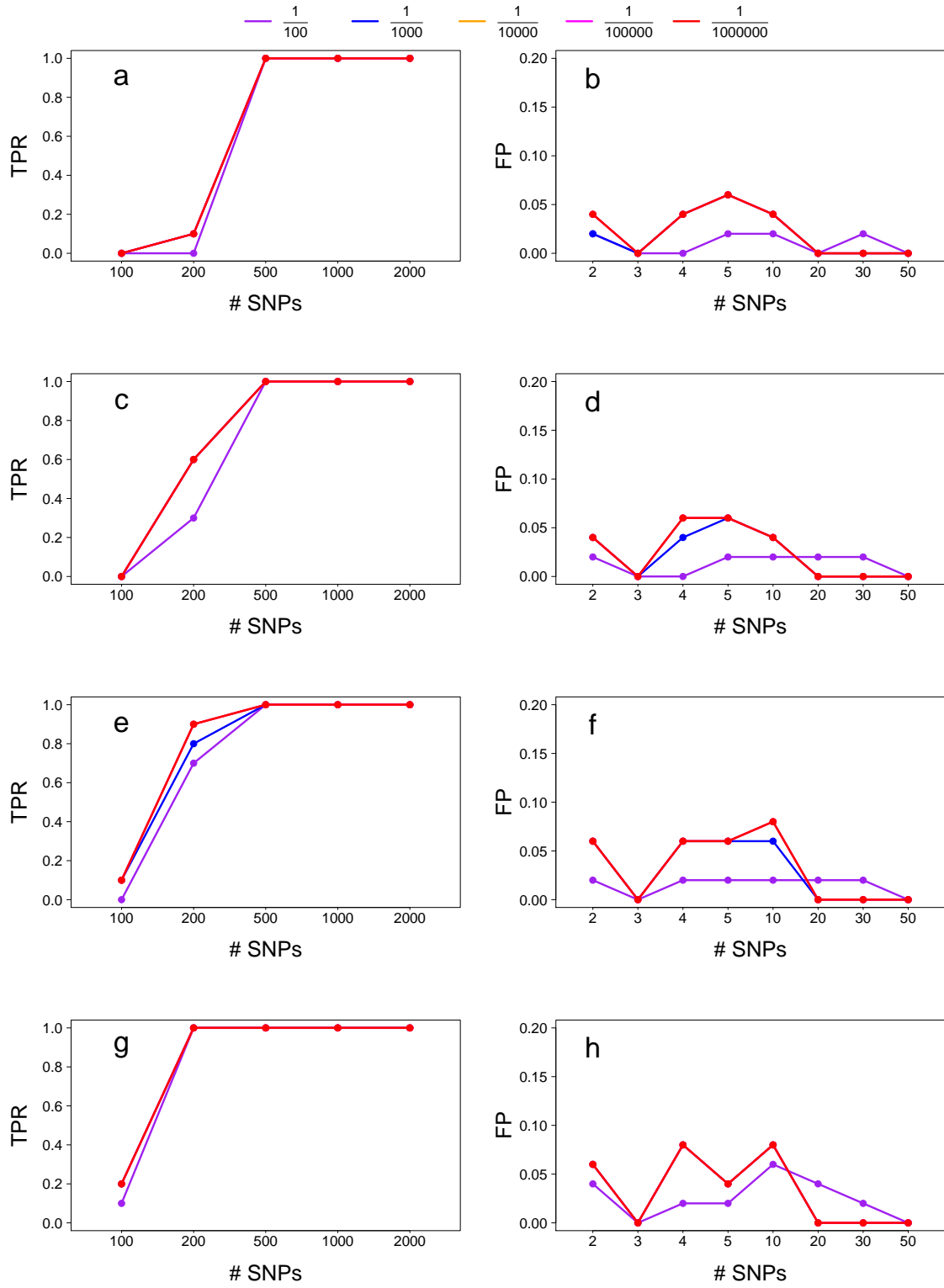
Supplemental Figure 36: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



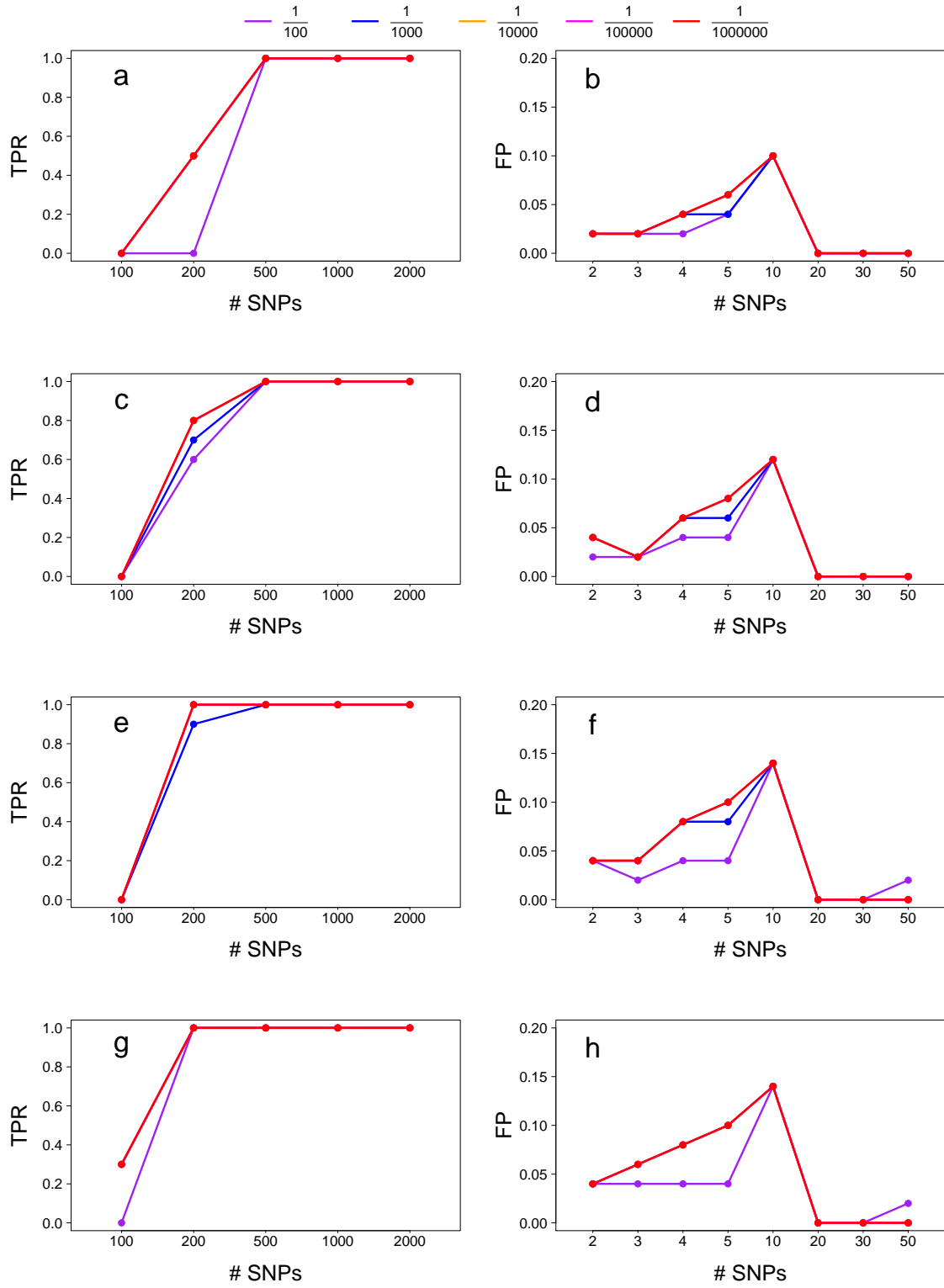
Supplemental Figure 37: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



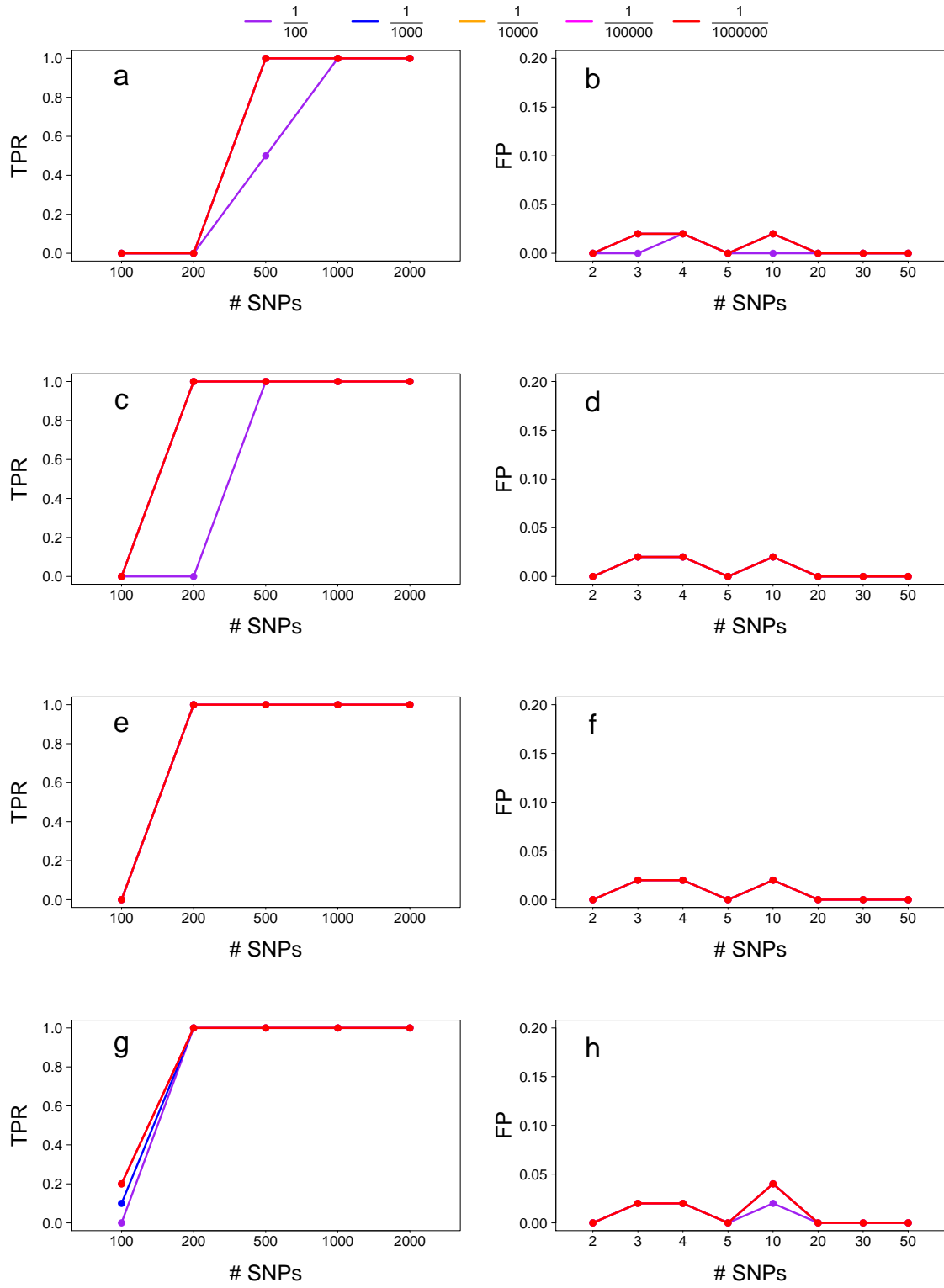
Supplemental Figure 38: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



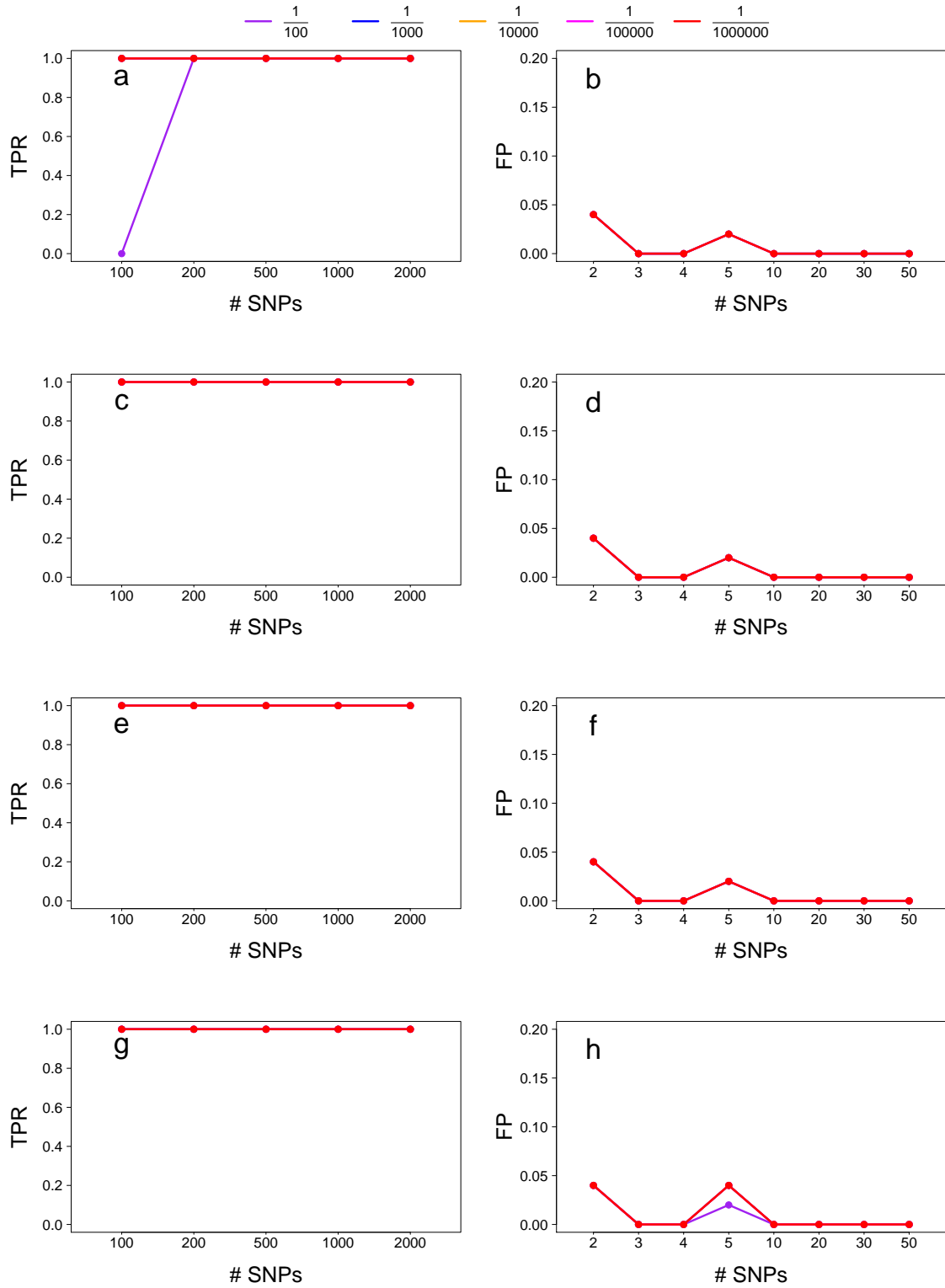
Supplemental Figure 39: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



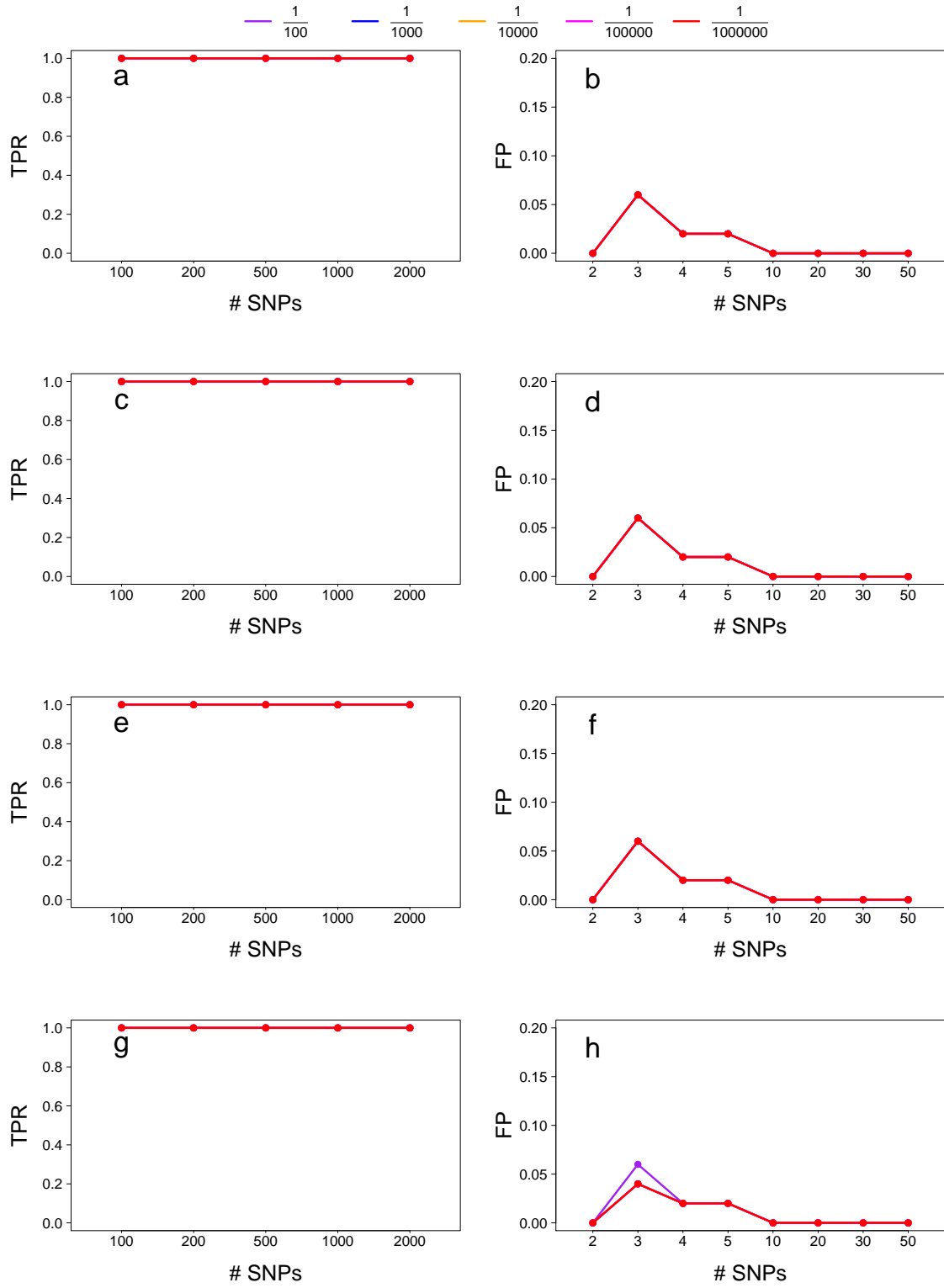
Supplemental Figure 40: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



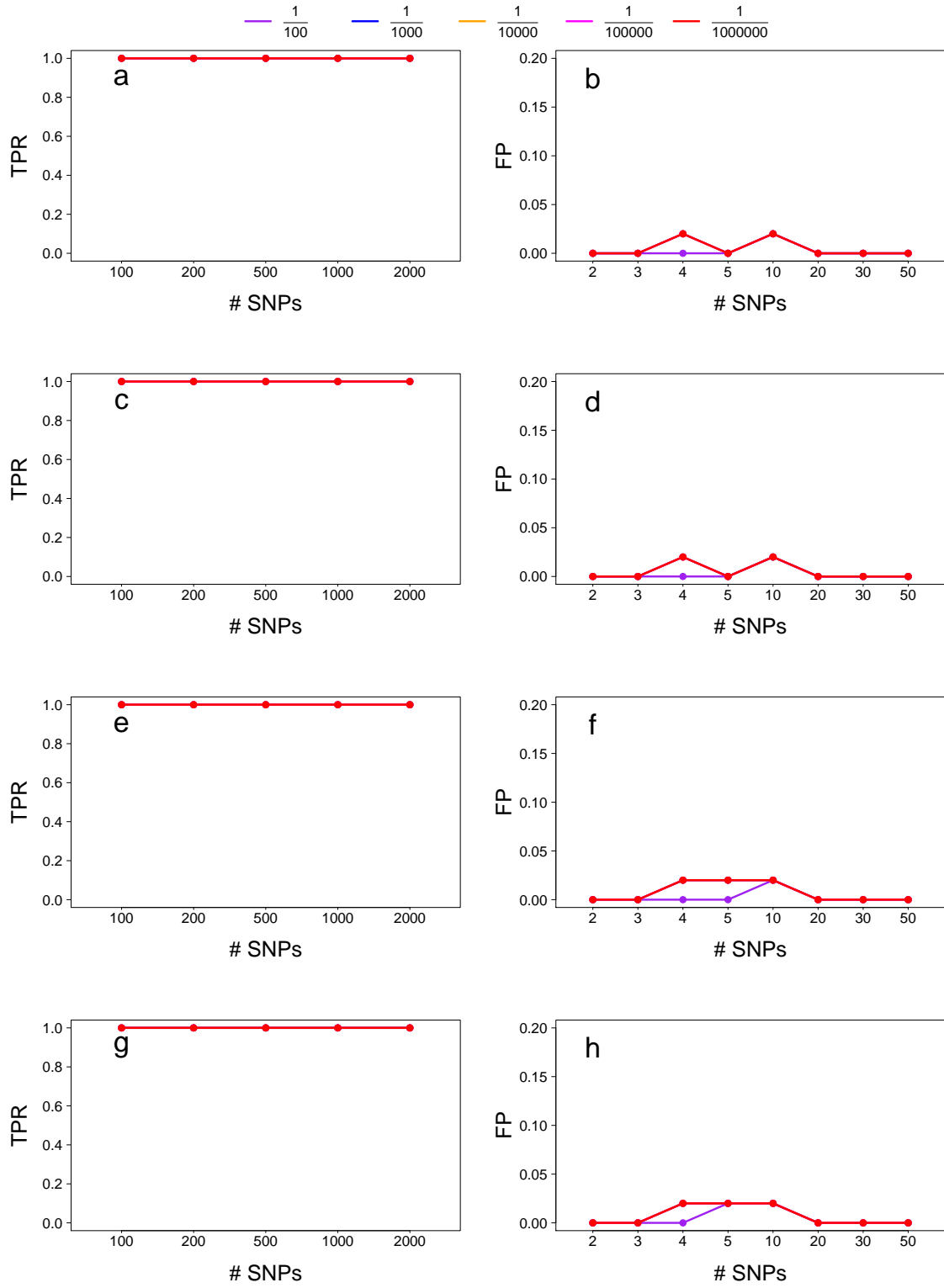
Supplemental Figure 41: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



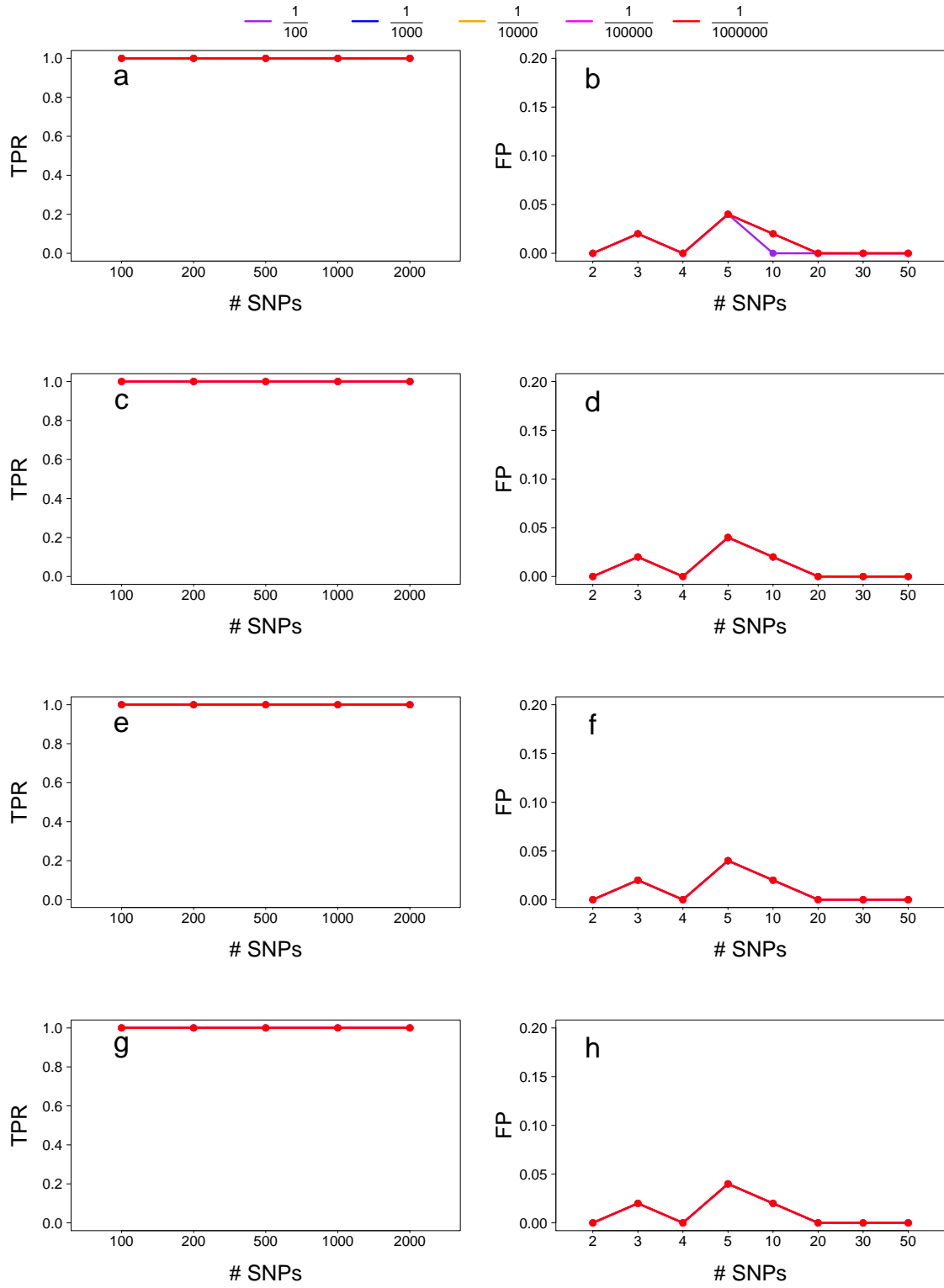
Supplemental Figure 42: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



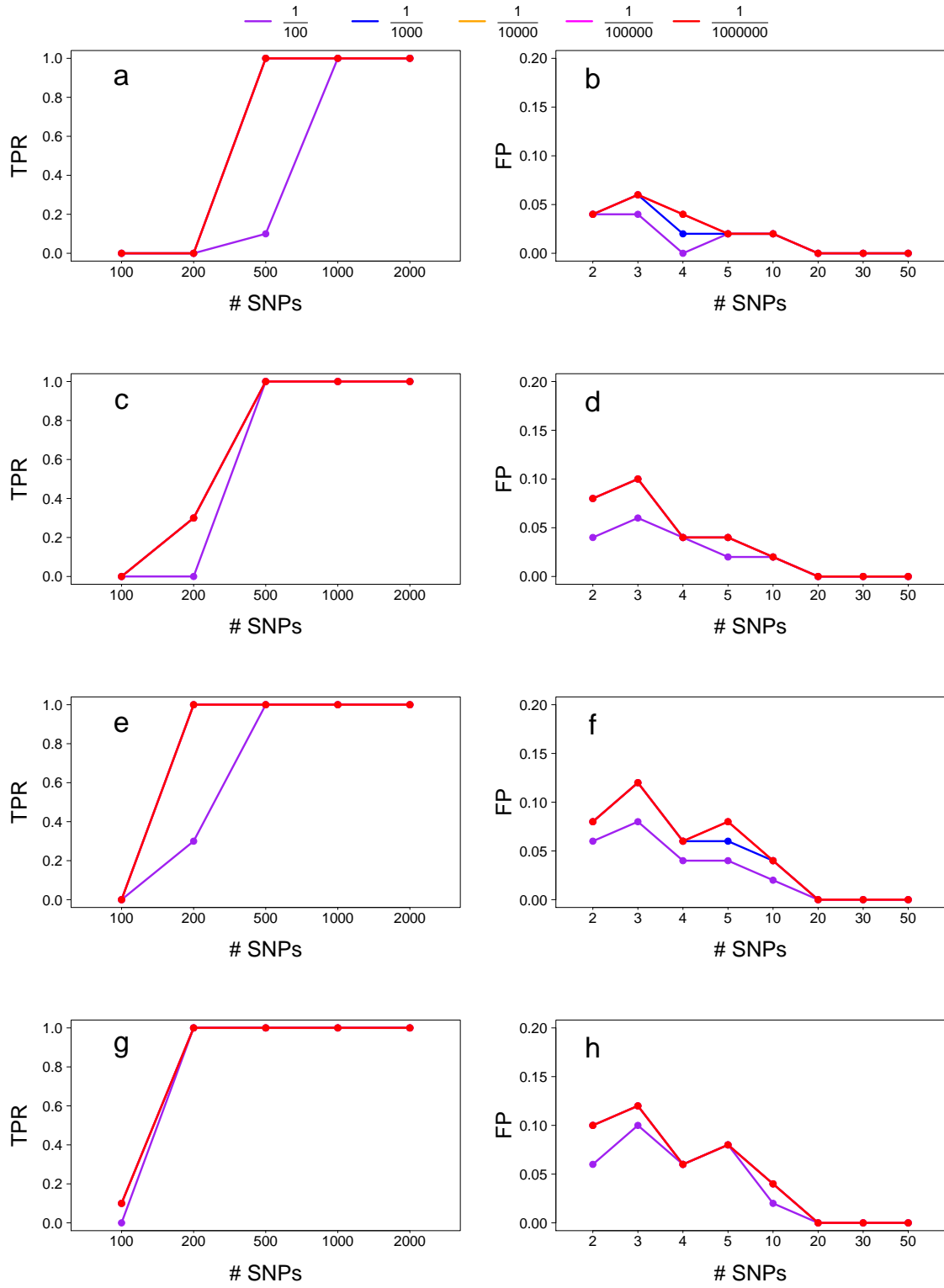
Supplemental Figure 43: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



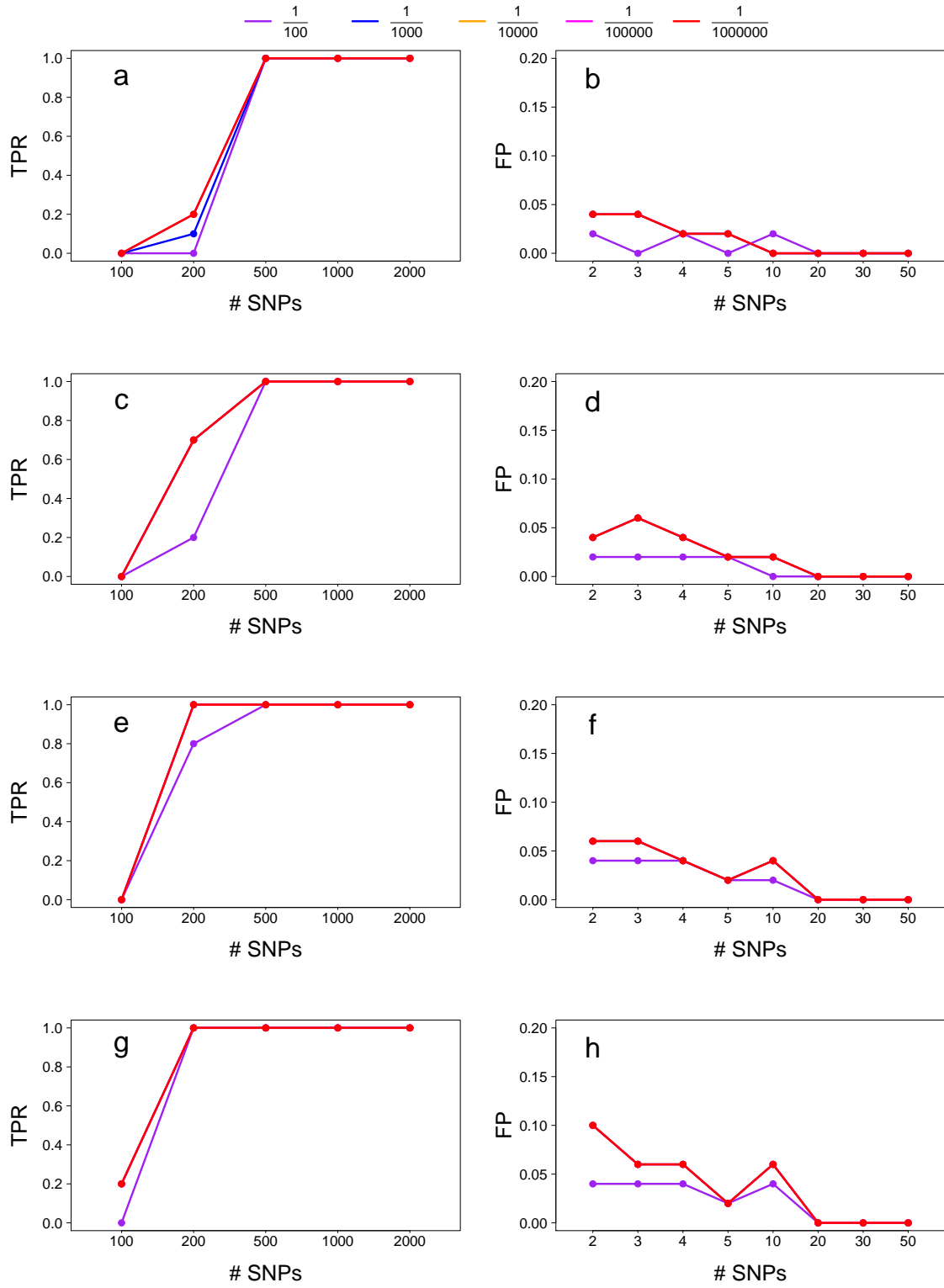
Supplemental Figure 44: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



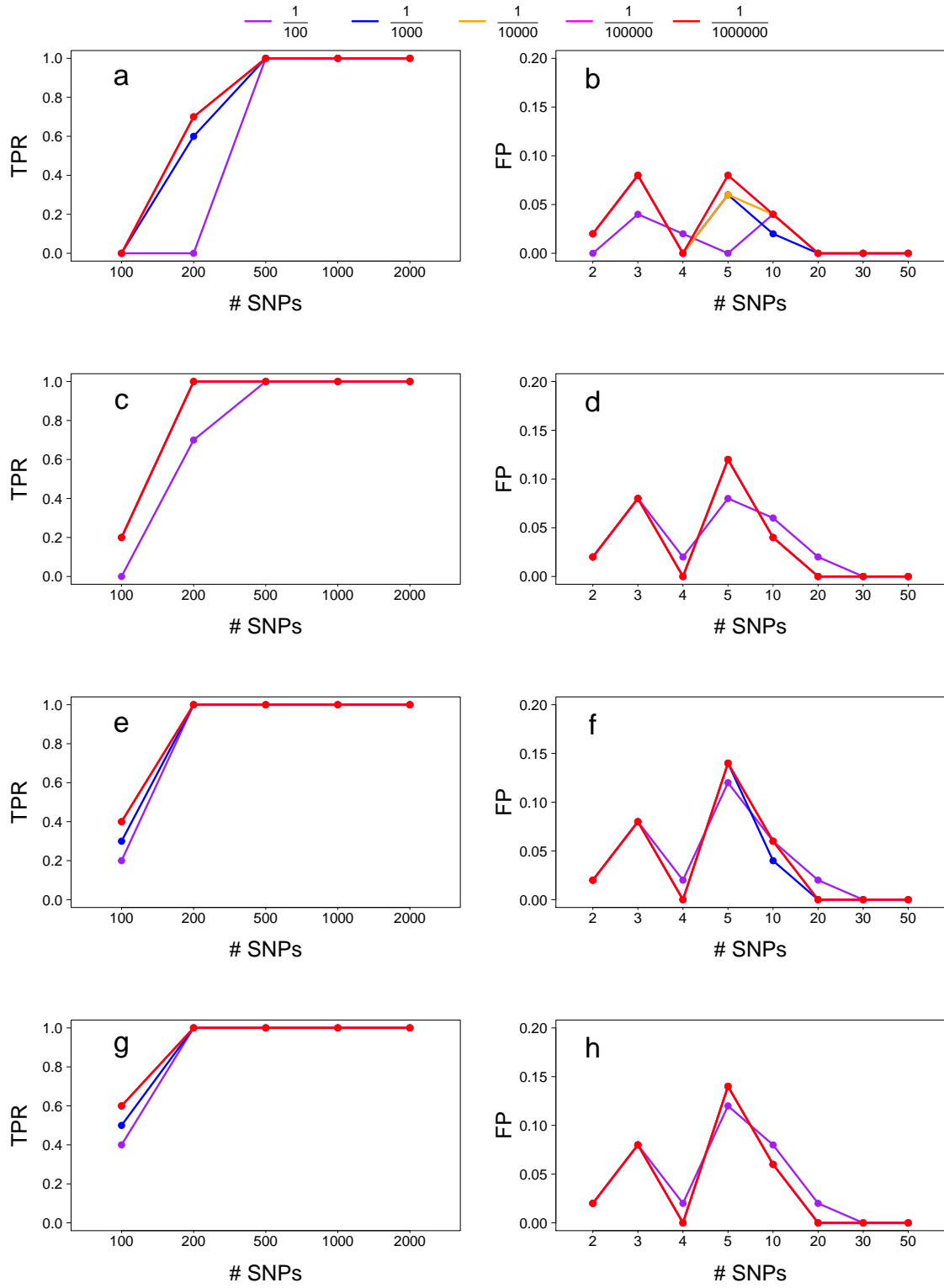
Supplemental Figure 45: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



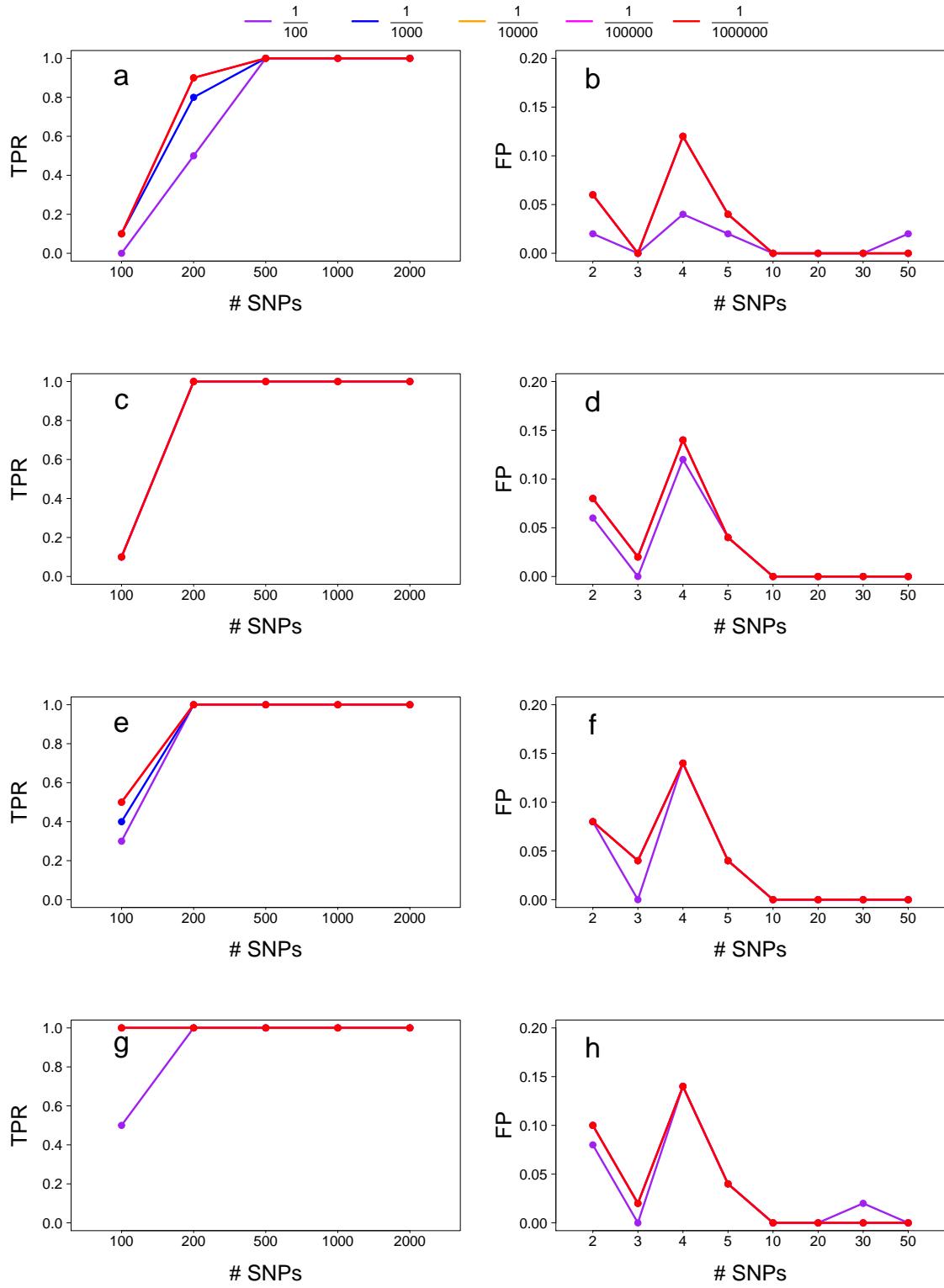
Supplemental Figure 46: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



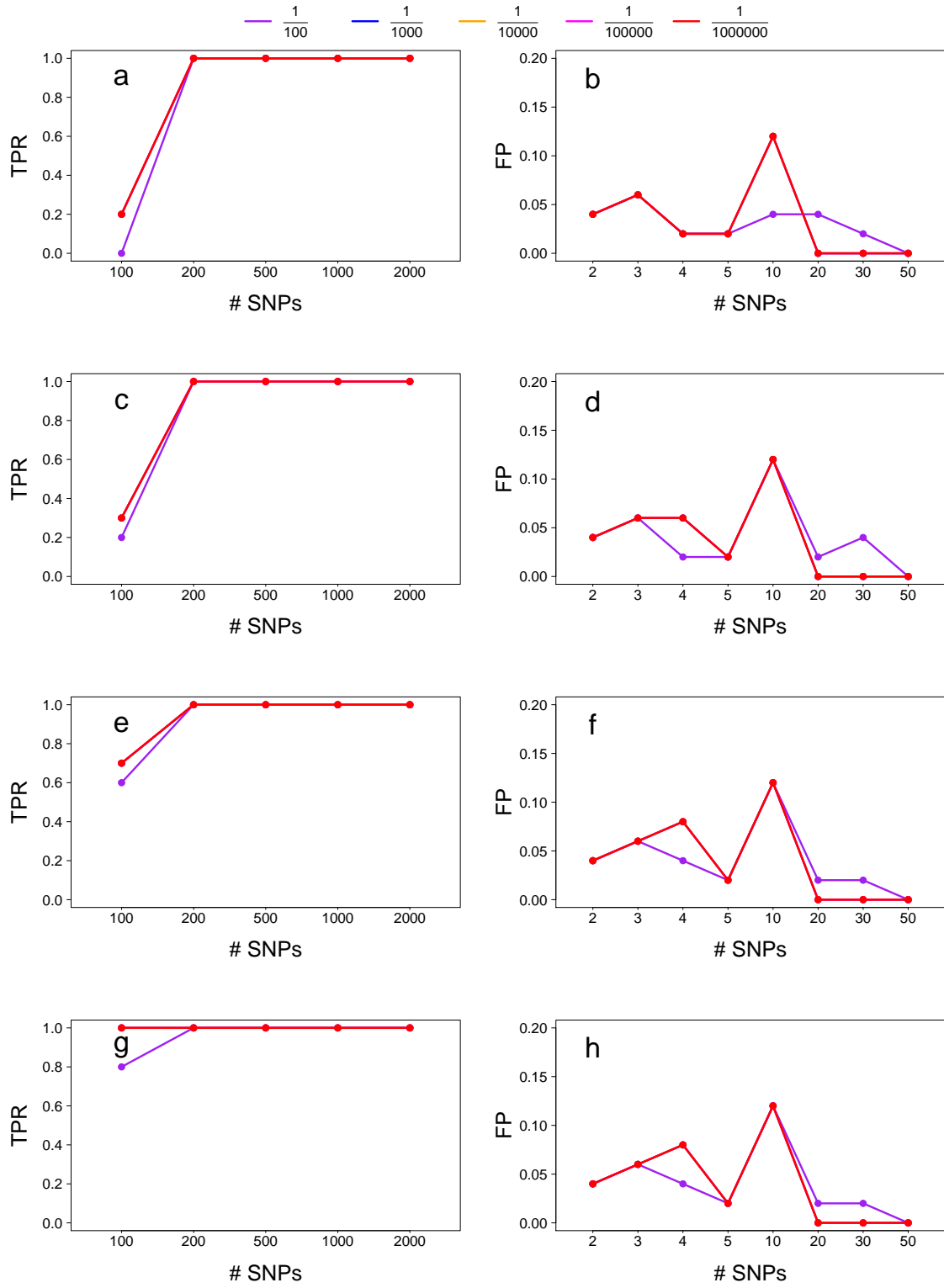
Supplemental Figure 47: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



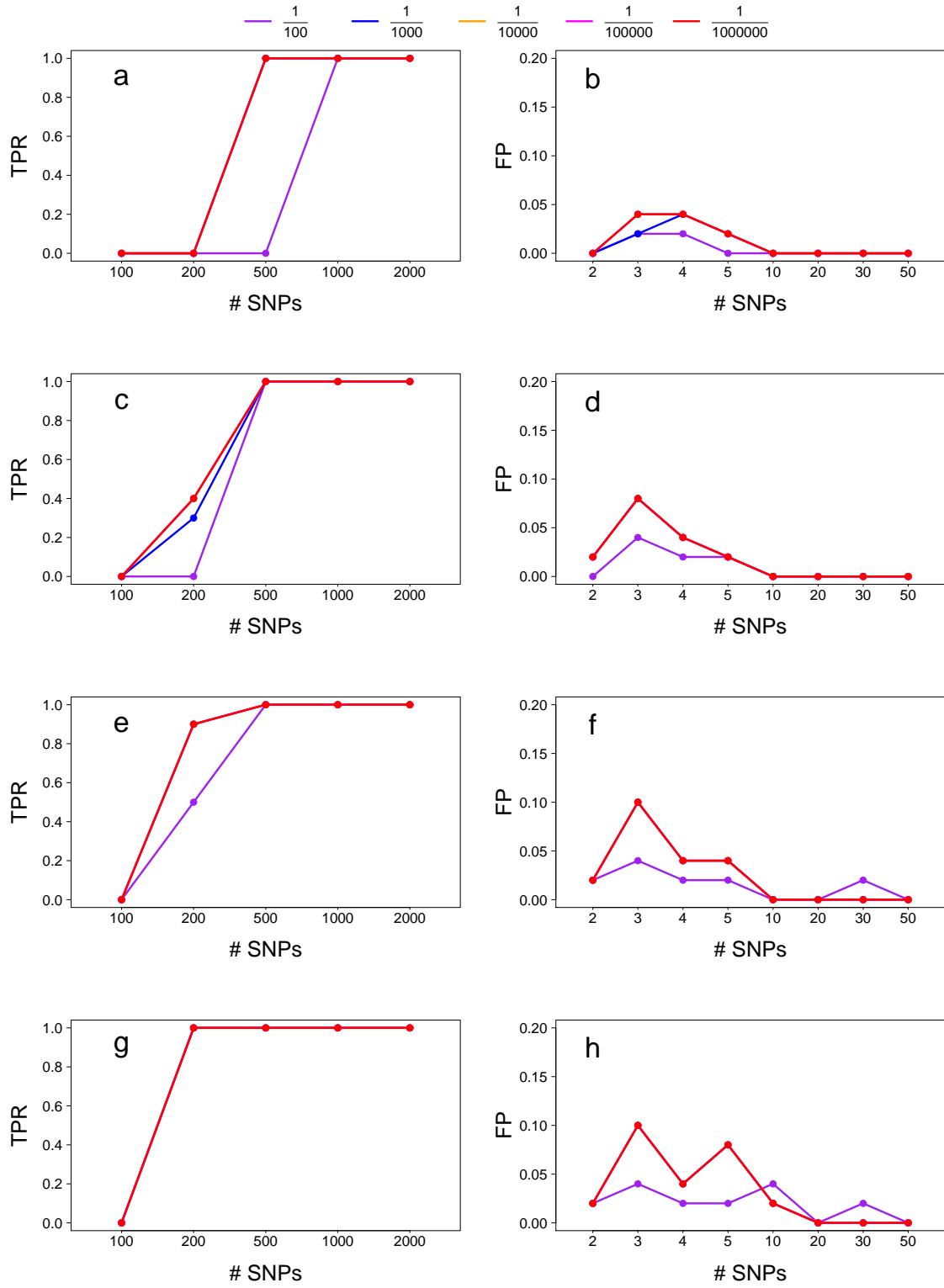
Supplemental Figure 48: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



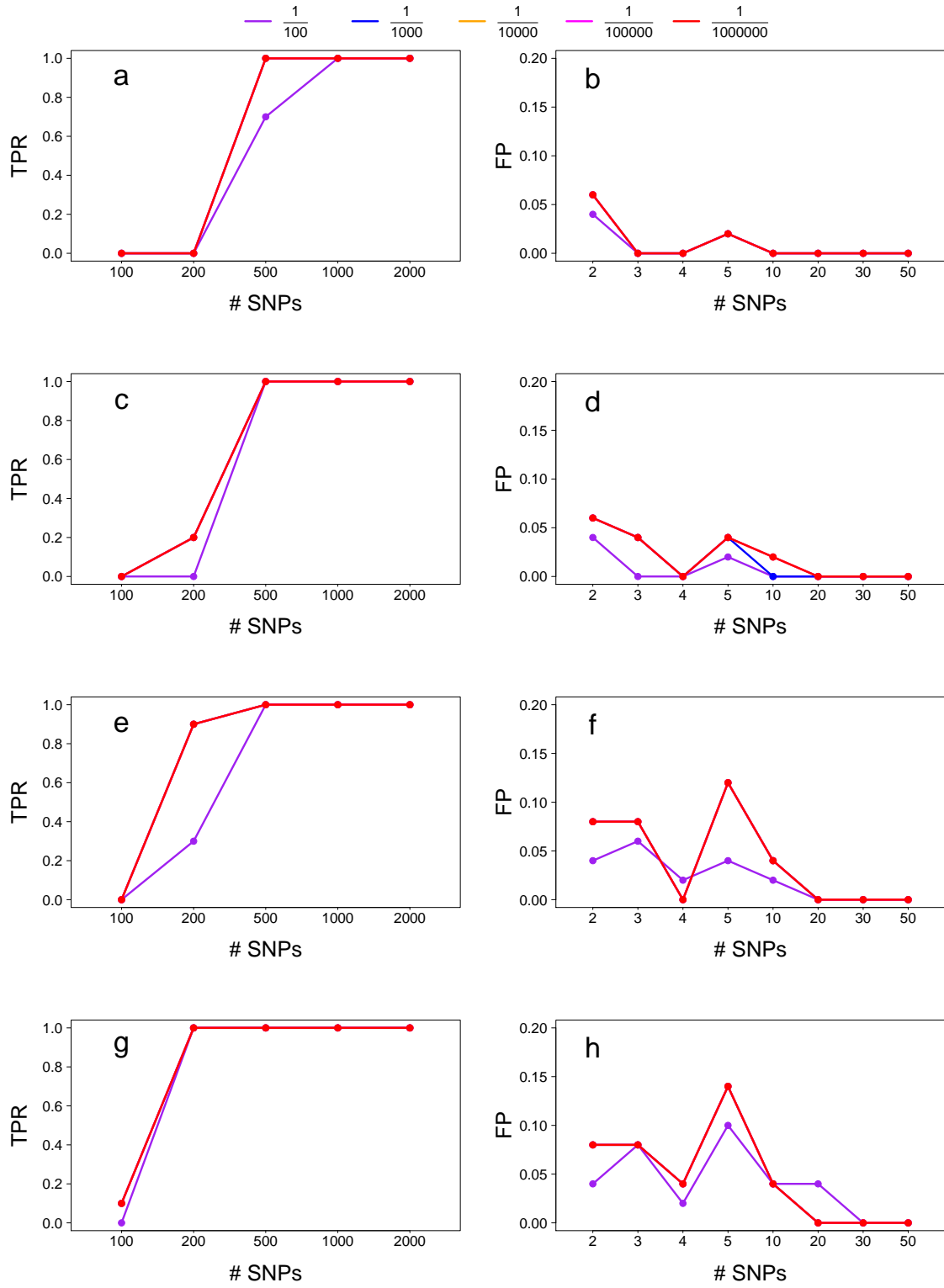
Supplemental Figure 49: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



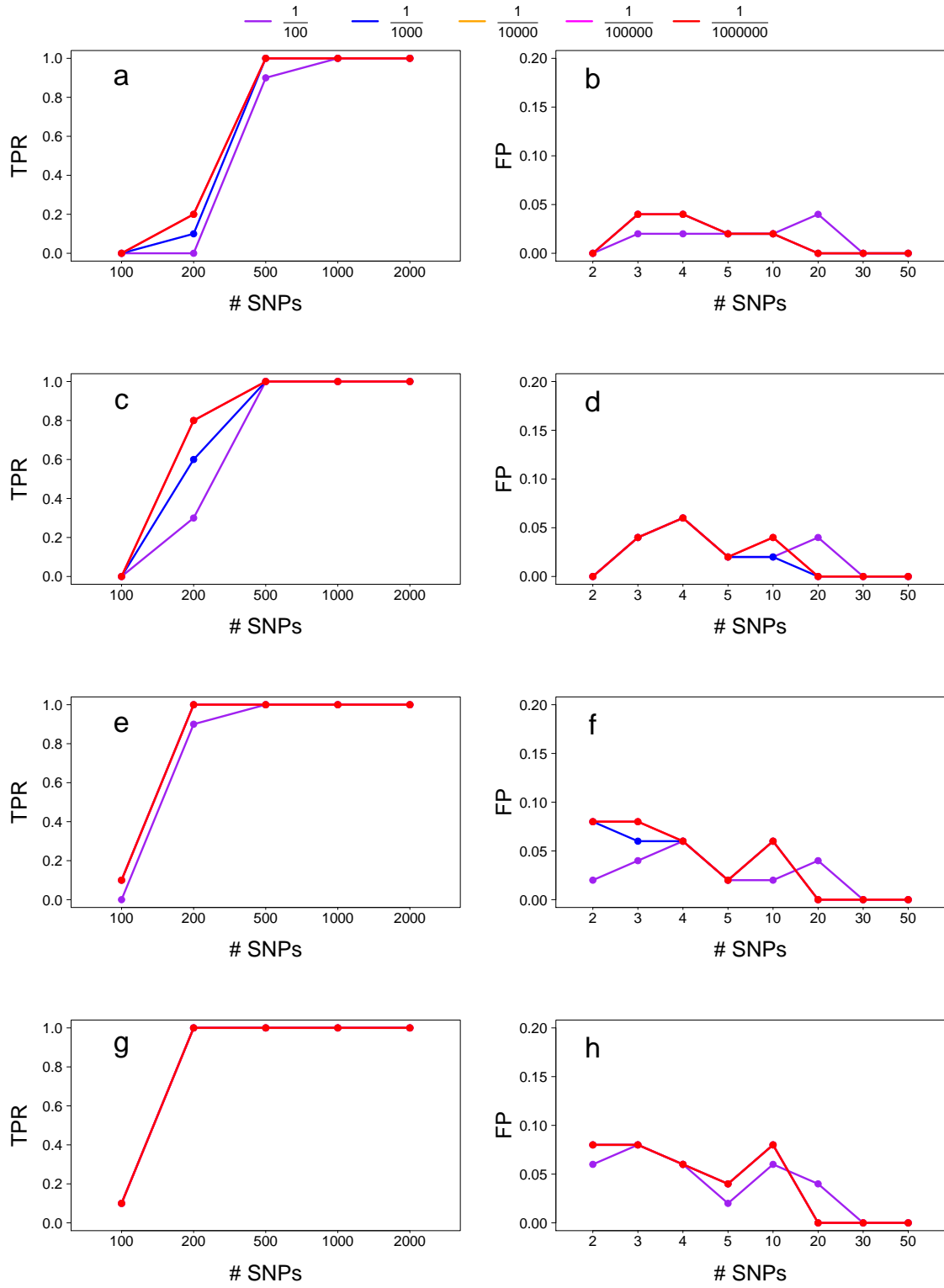
Supplemental Figure 50: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



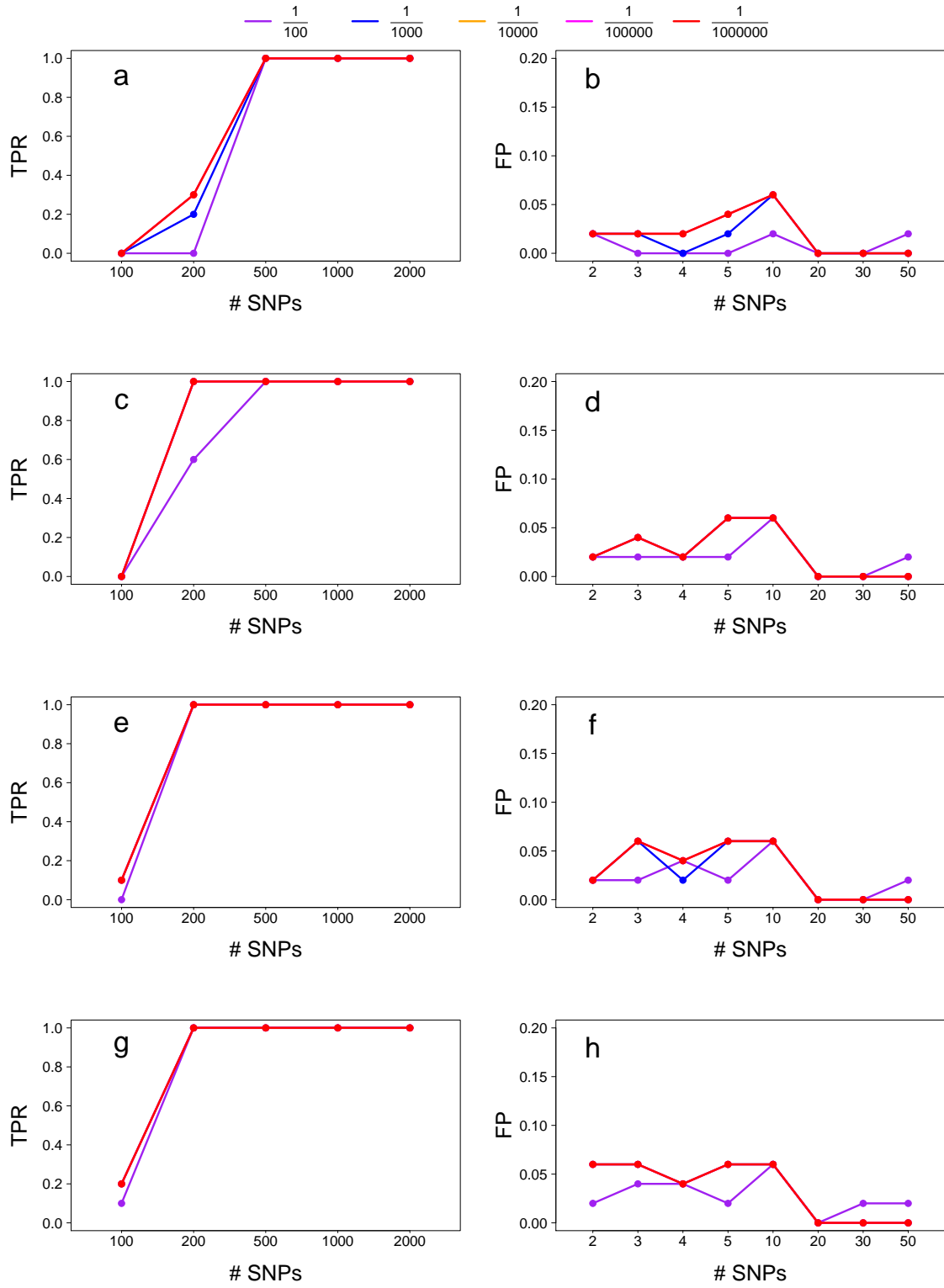
Supplemental Figure 51: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



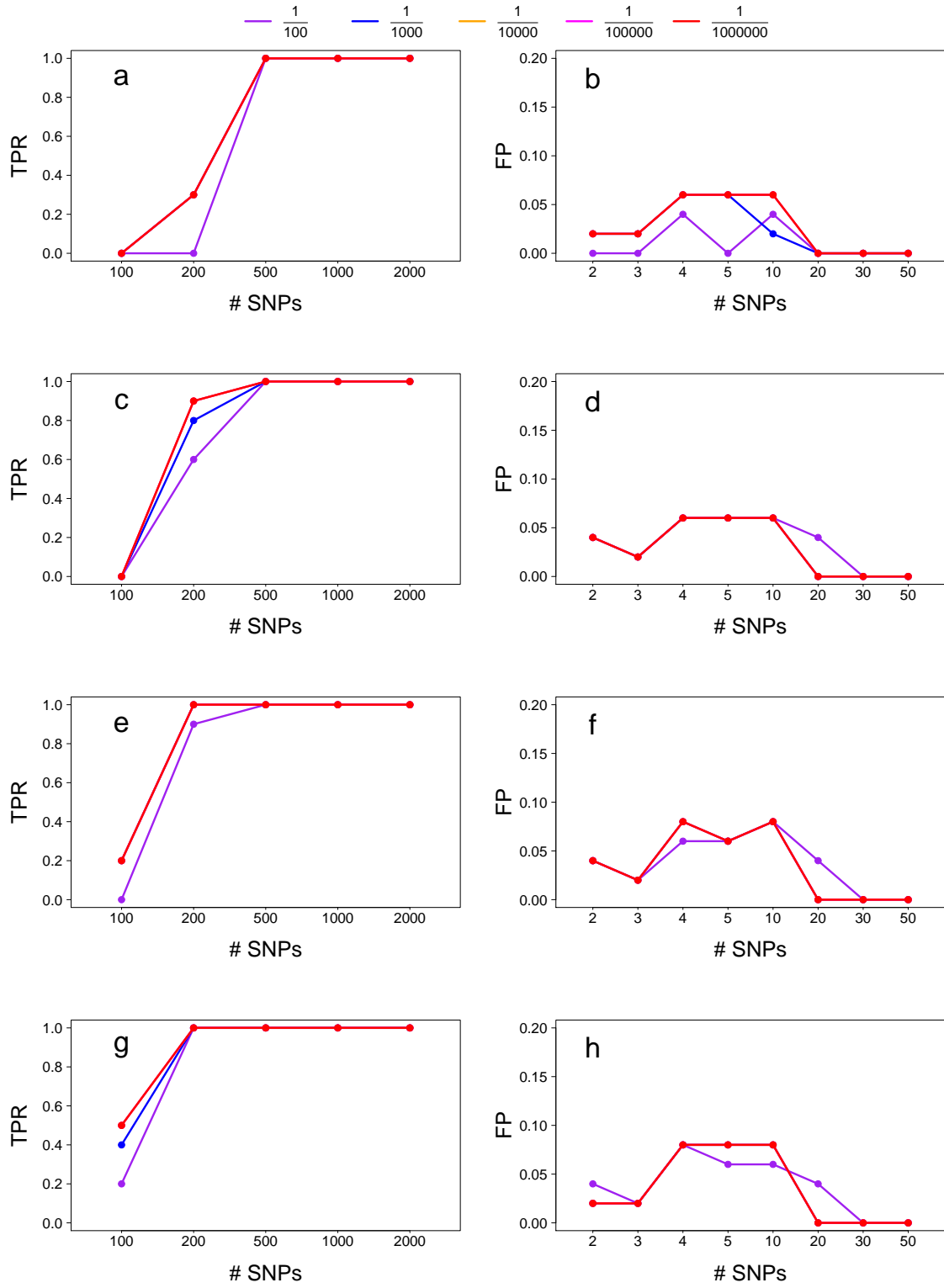
Supplemental Figure 52: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



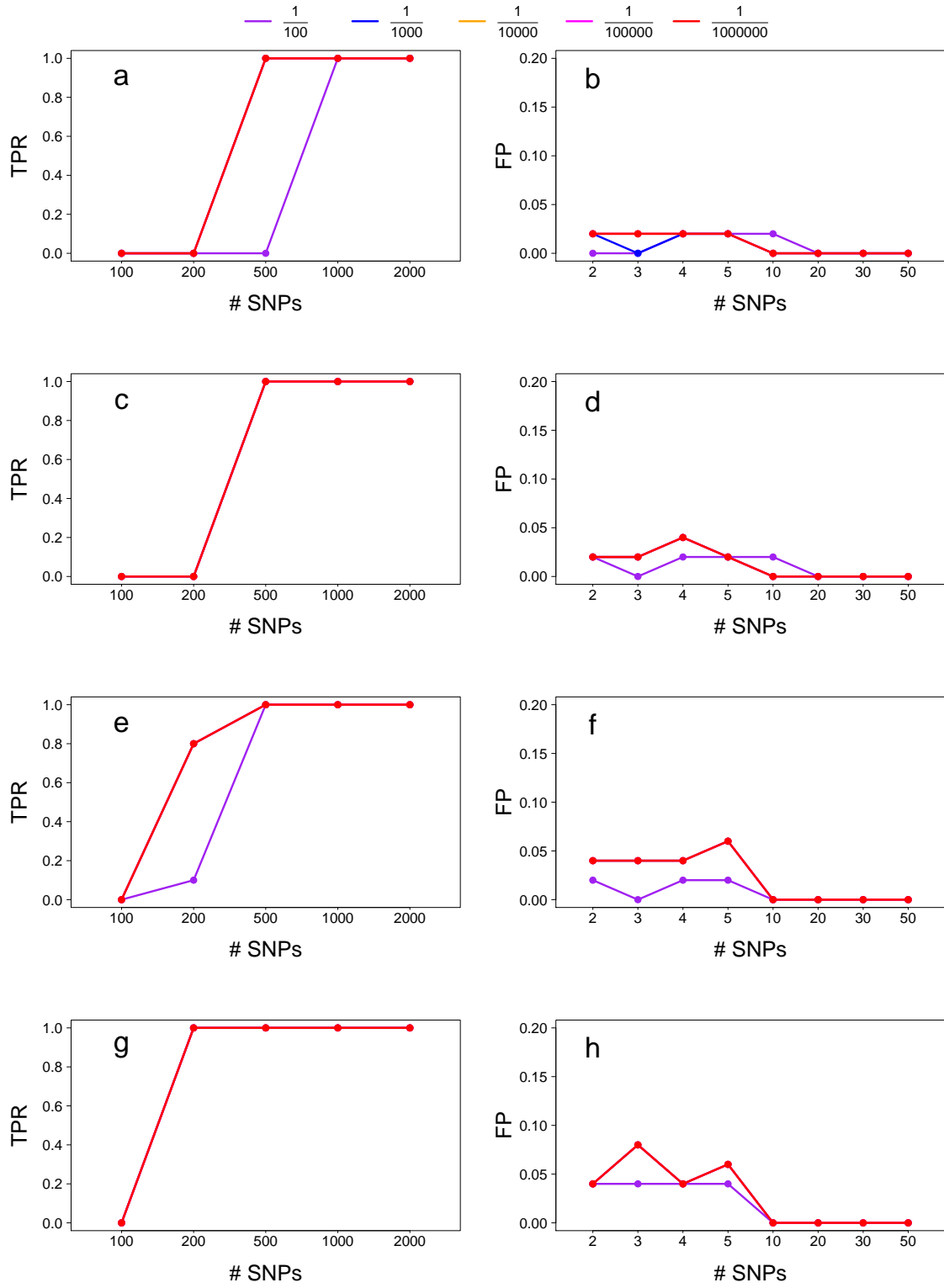
Supplemental Figure 53: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



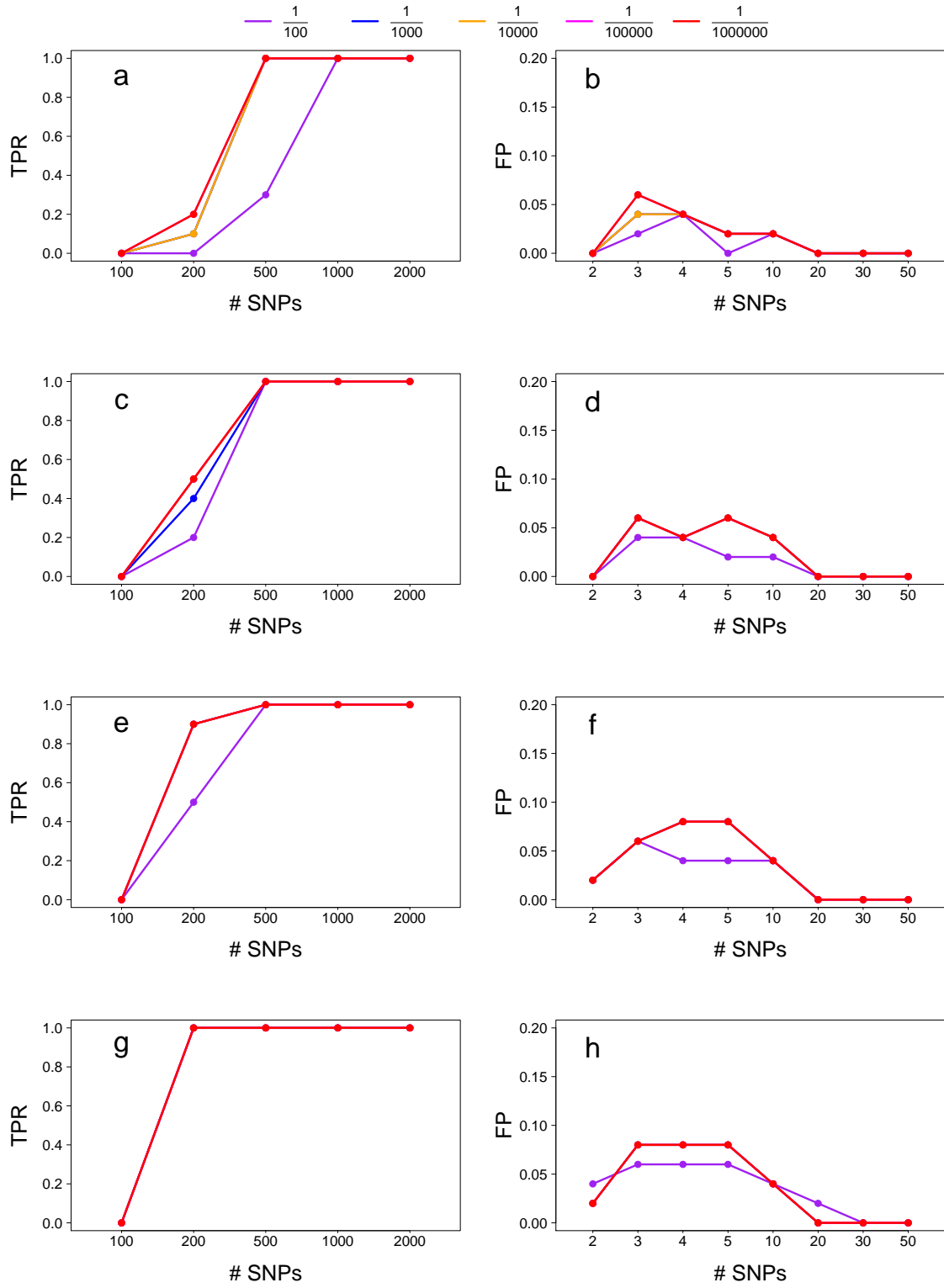
Supplemental Figure 54: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



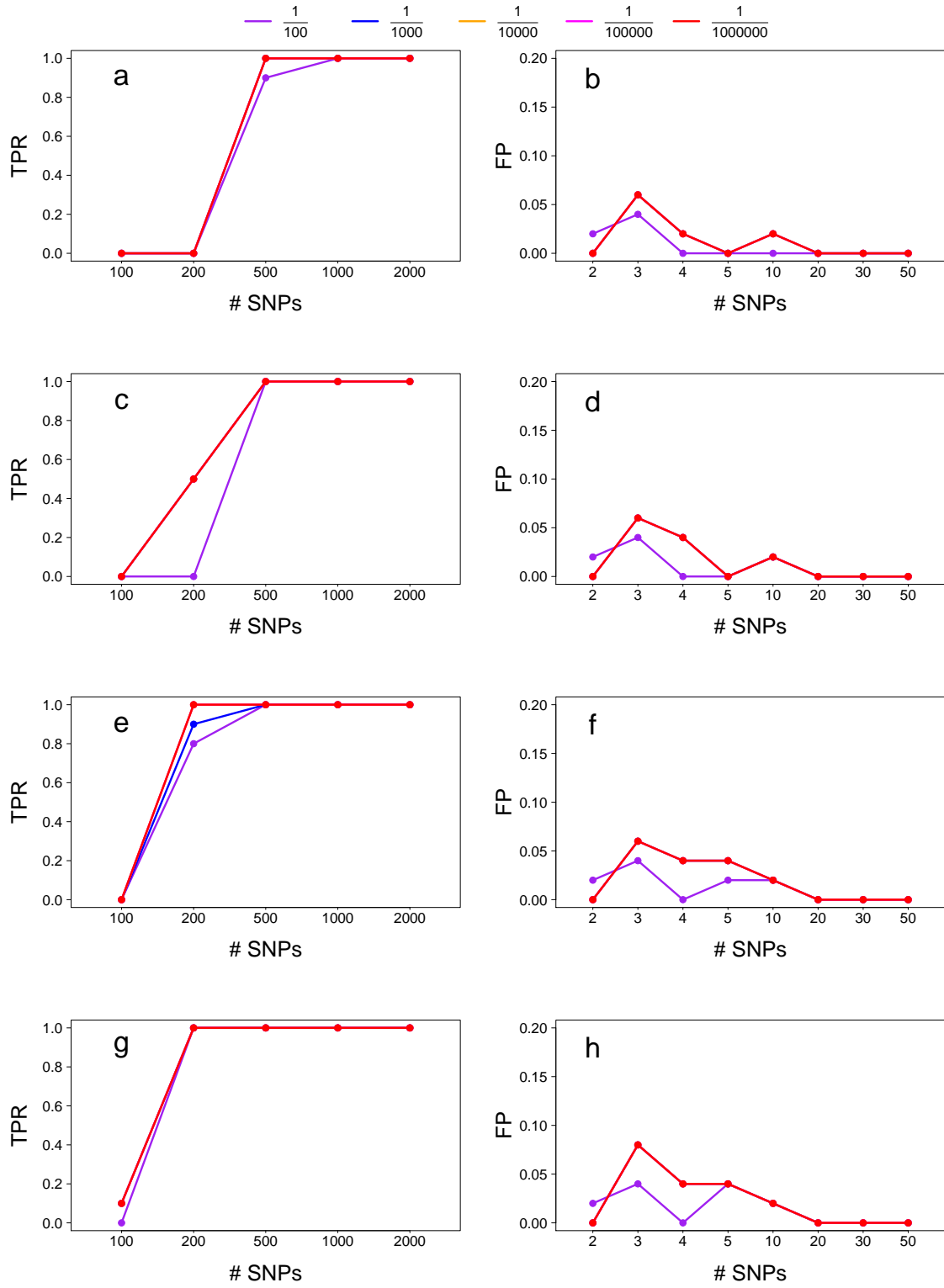
Supplemental Figure 55: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



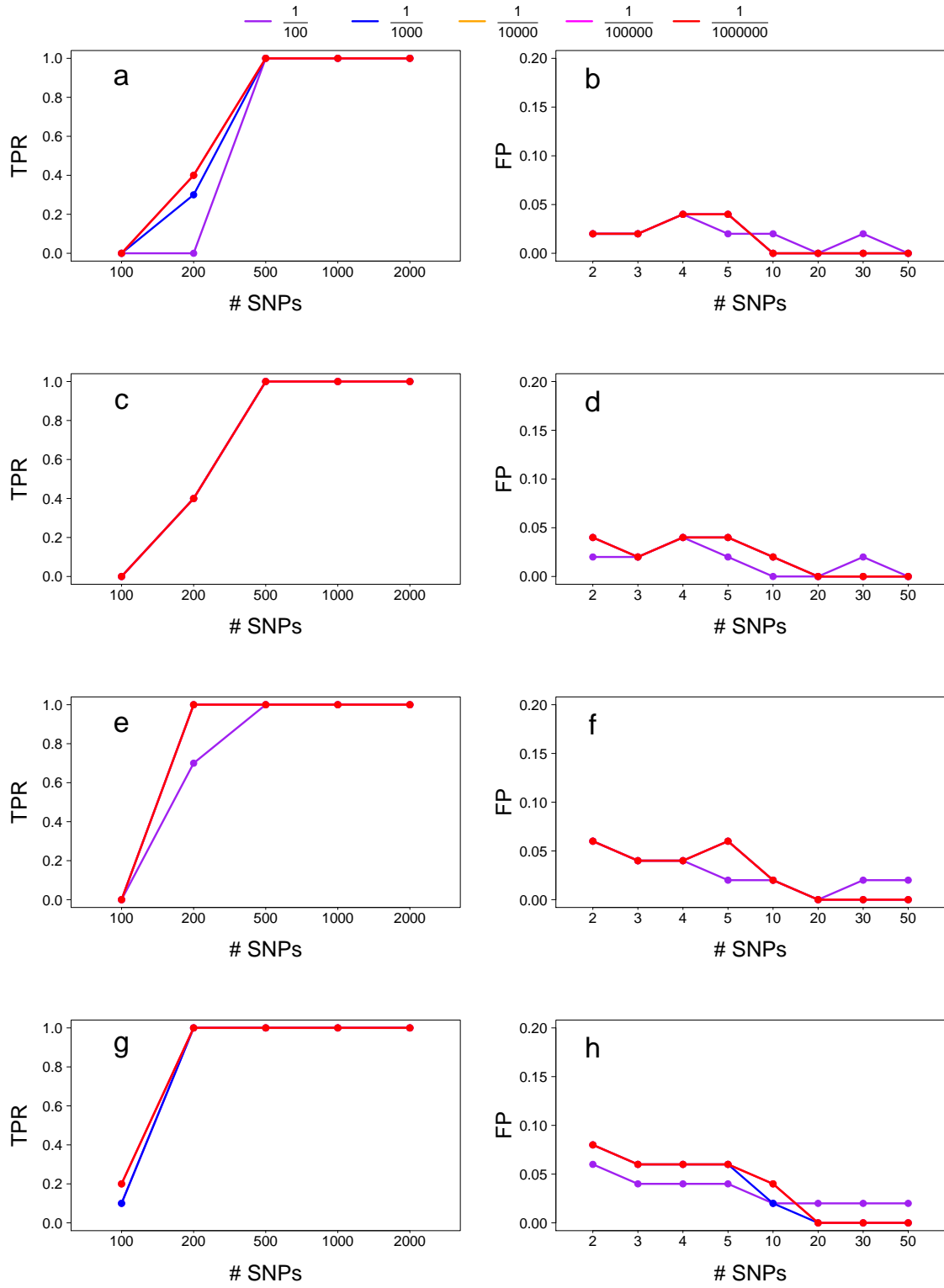
Supplemental Figure 56: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



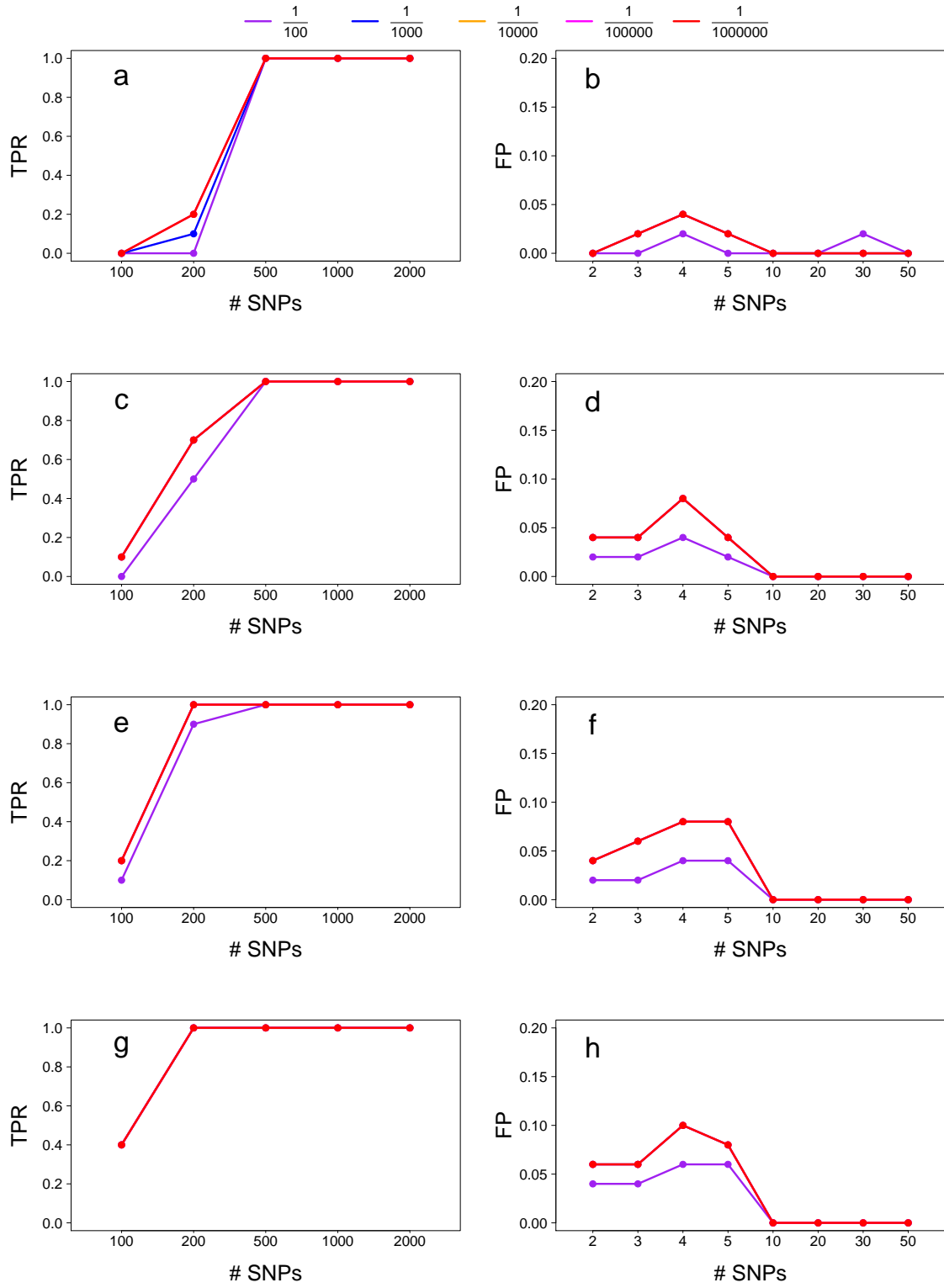
Supplemental Figure 57: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



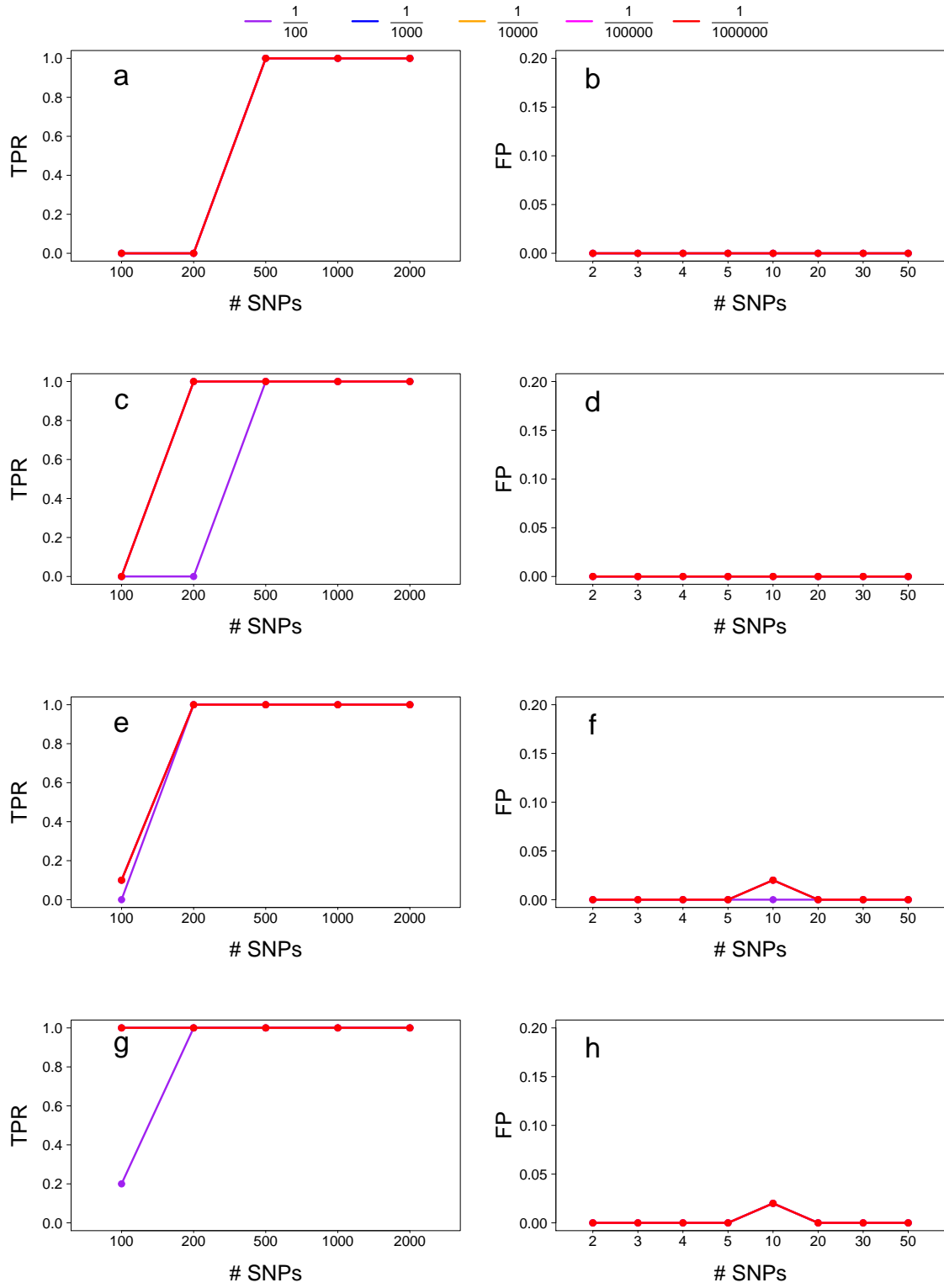
Supplemental Figure 58: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



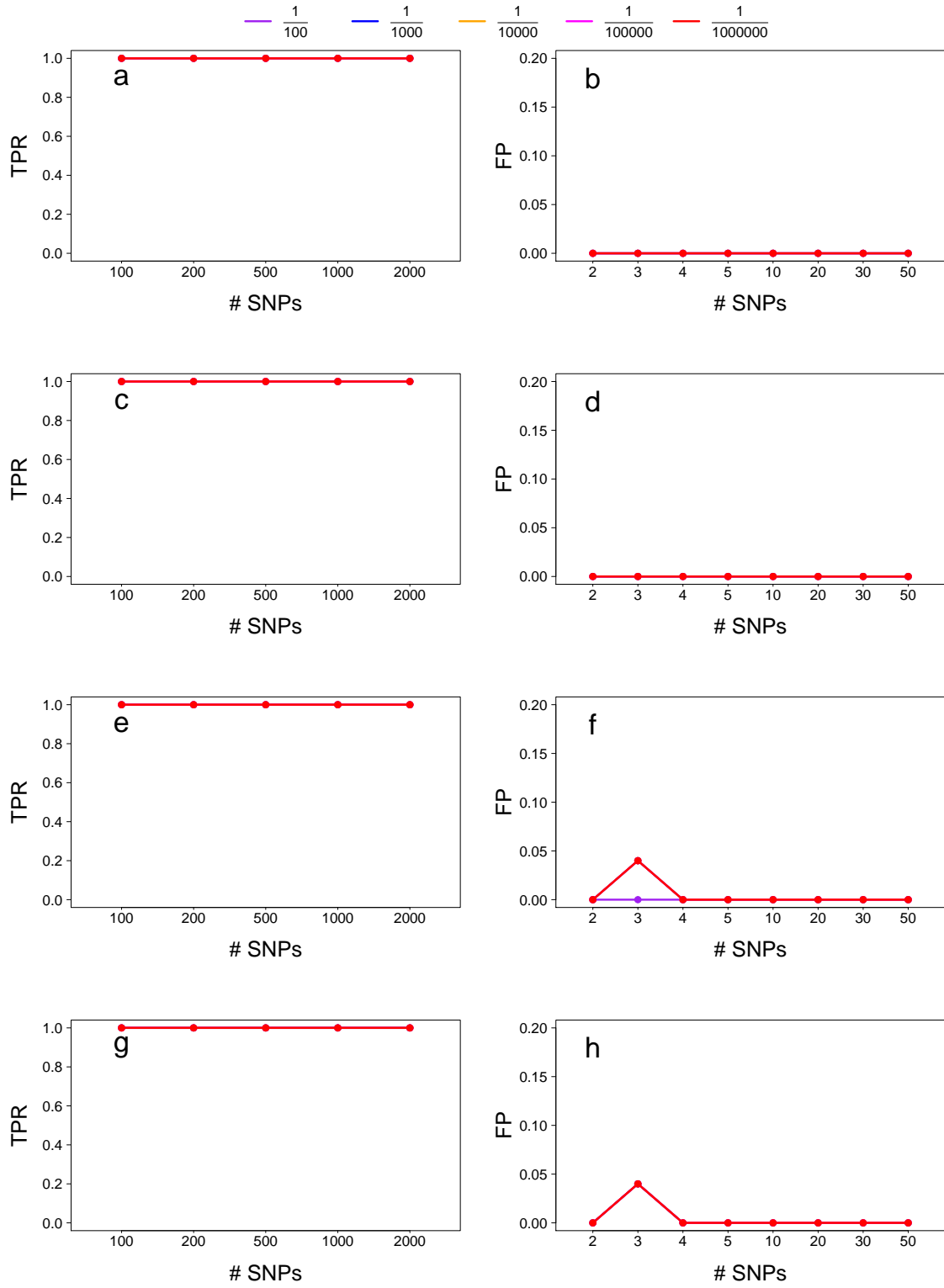
Supplemental Figure 59: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



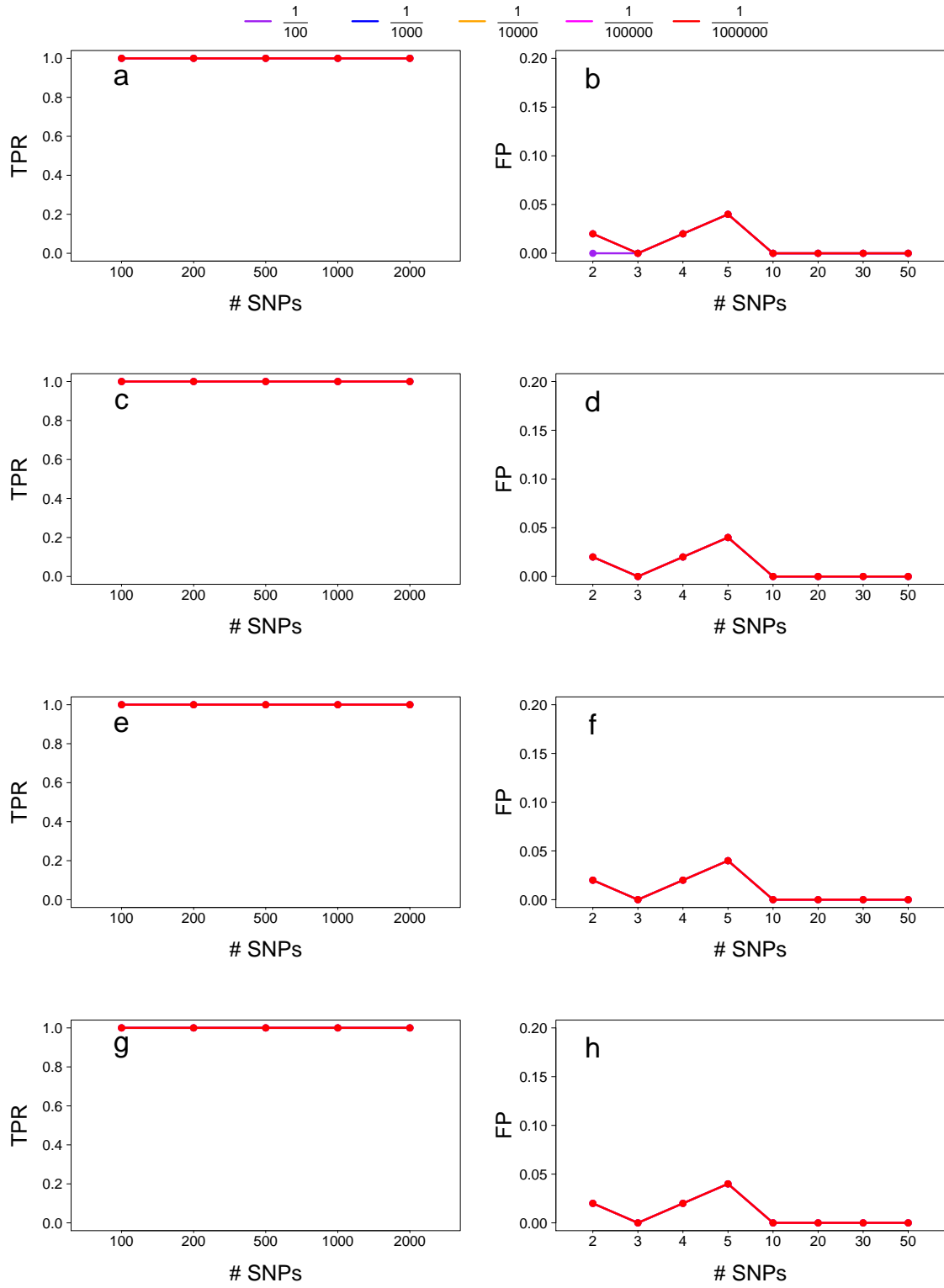
Supplemental Figure 60: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 1000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



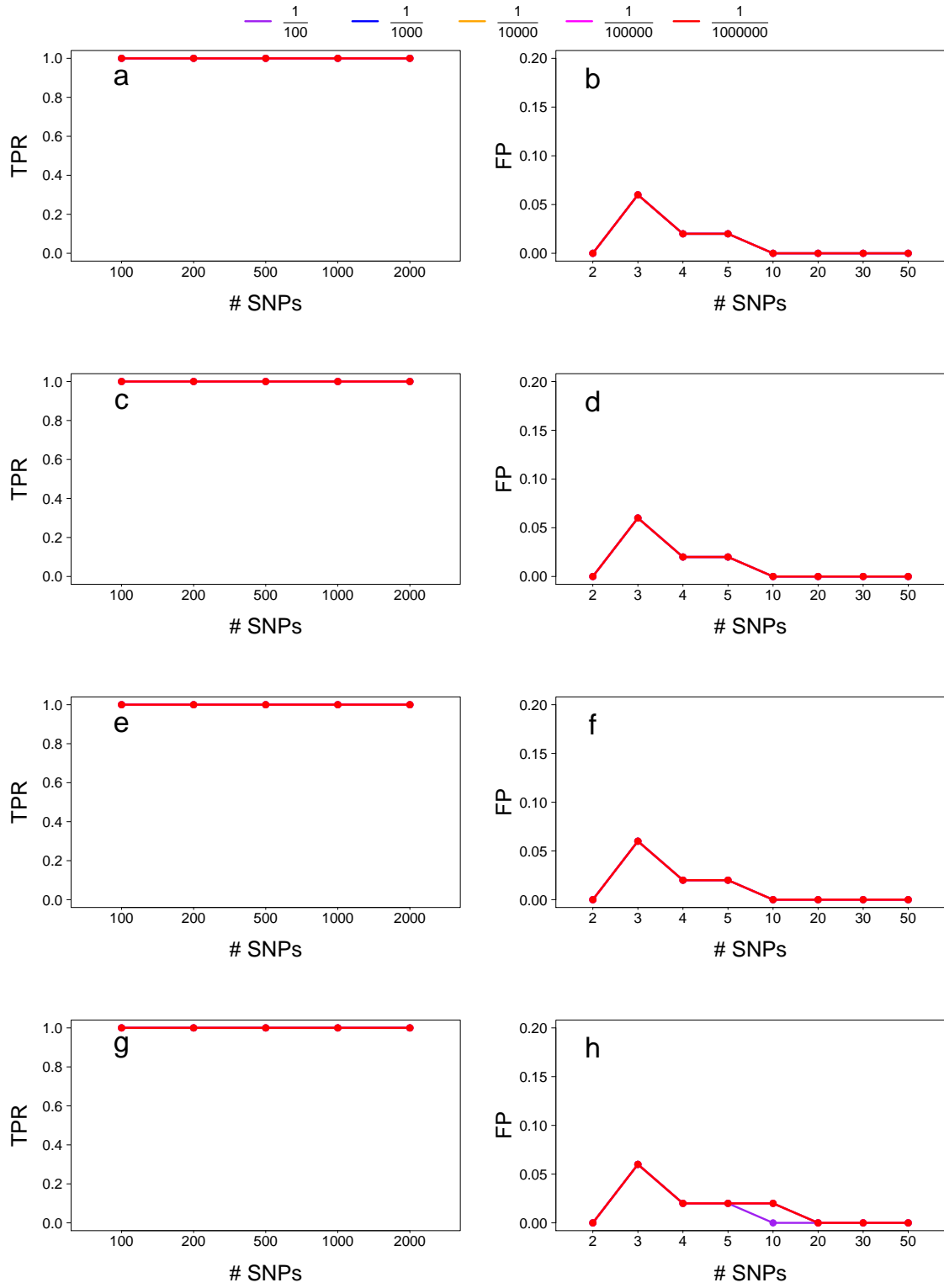
Supplemental Figure 61: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



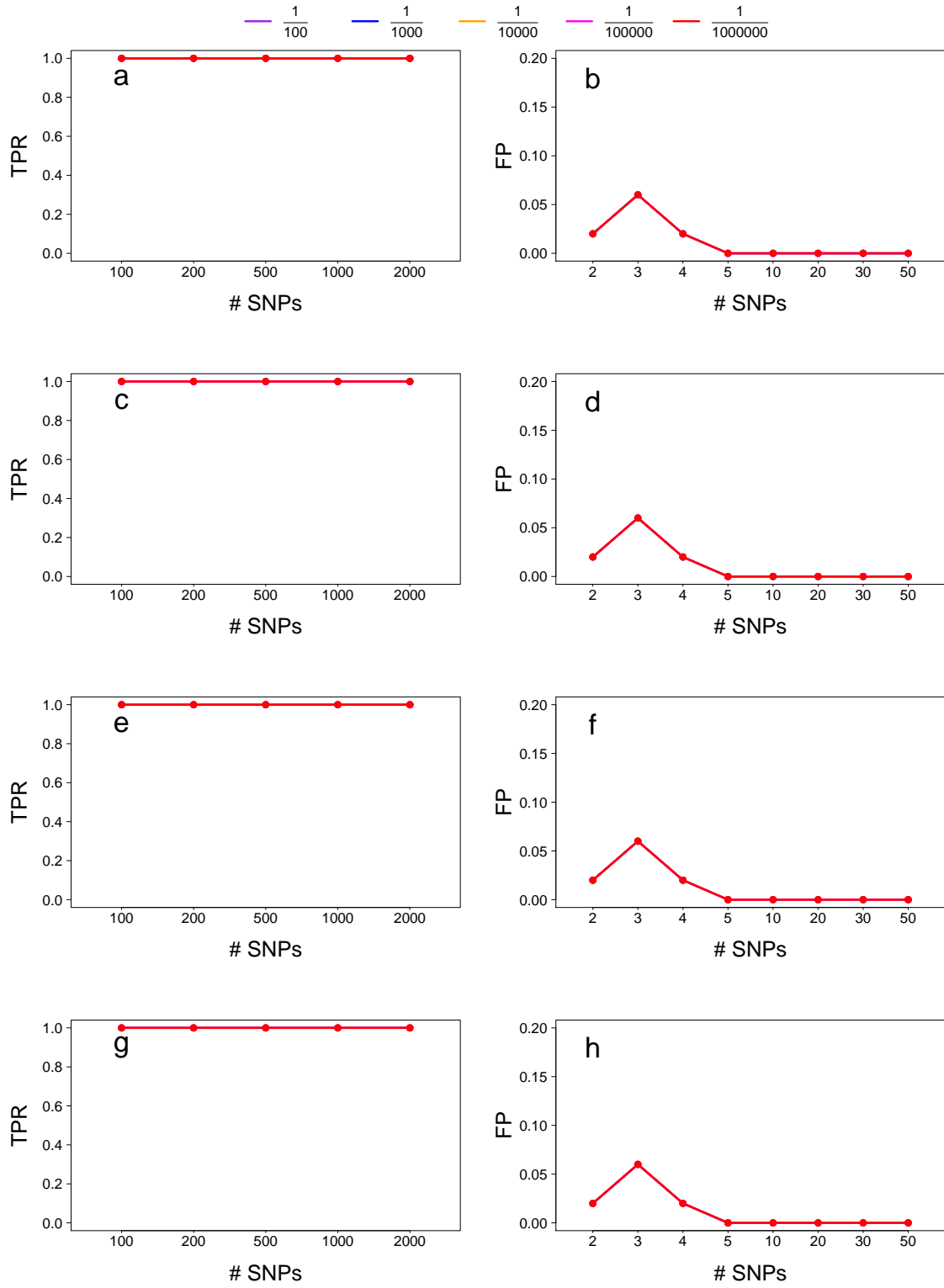
Supplemental Figure 62: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



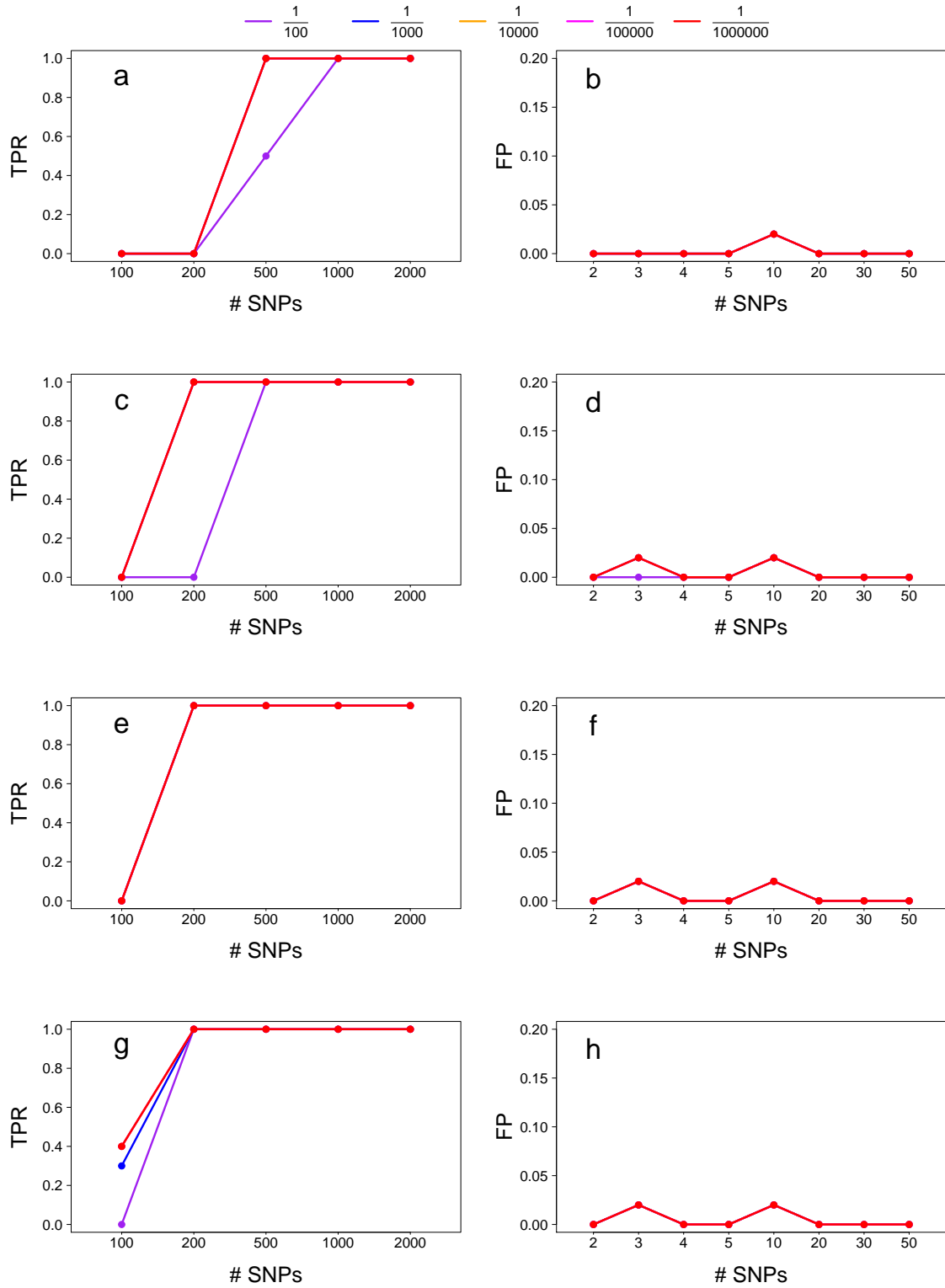
Supplemental Figure 63: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



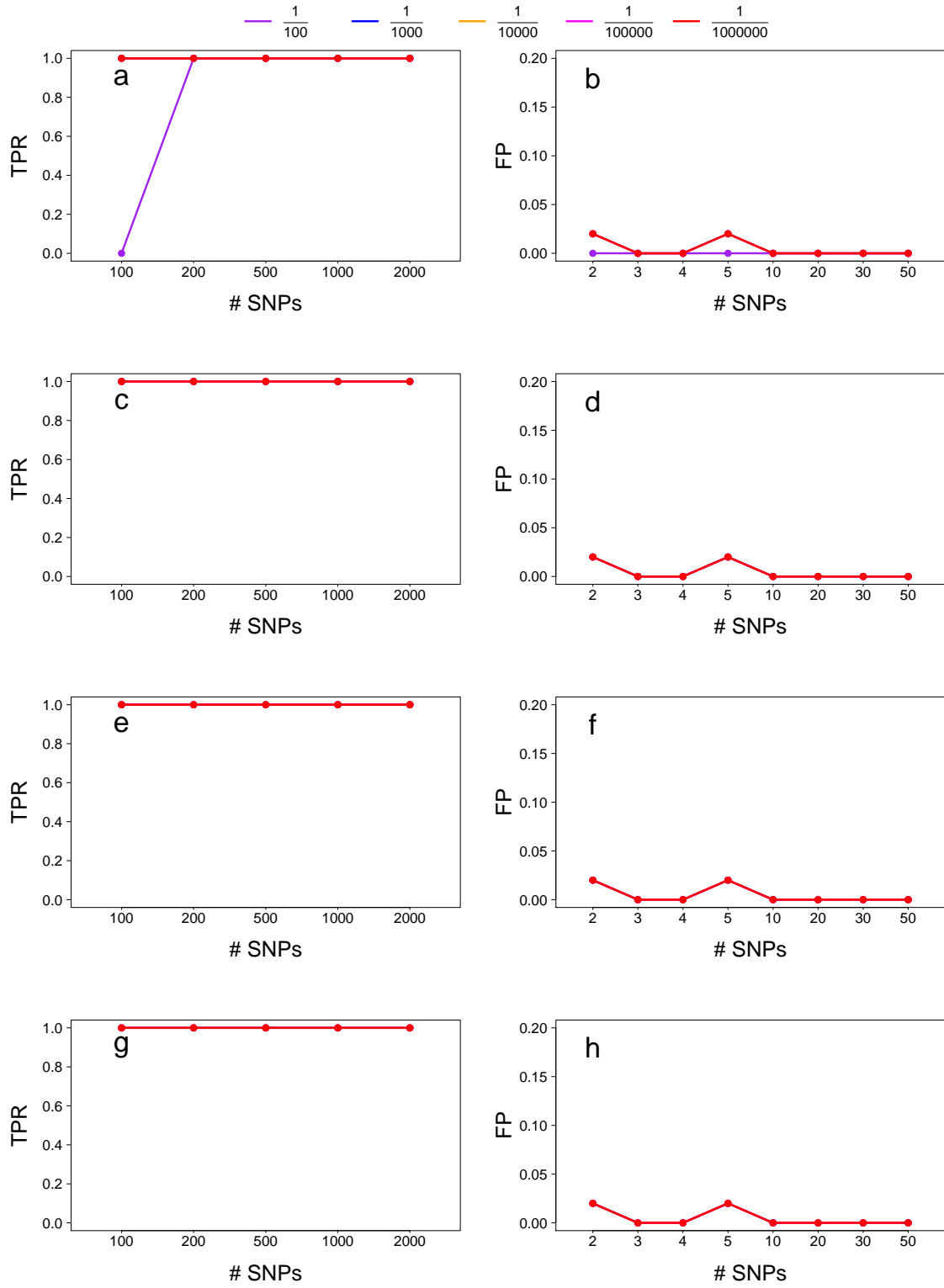
Supplemental Figure 64: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



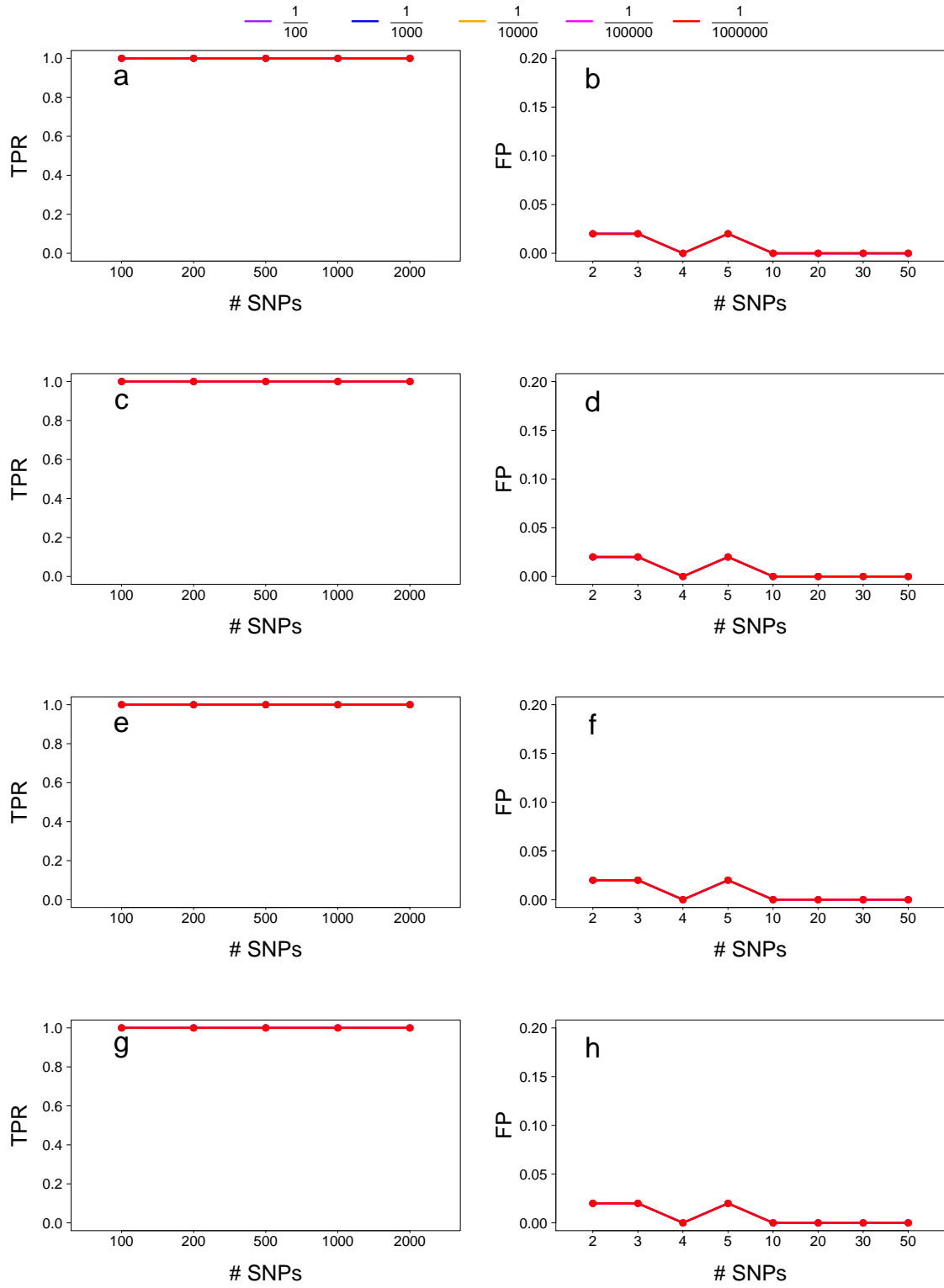
Supplemental Figure 65: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



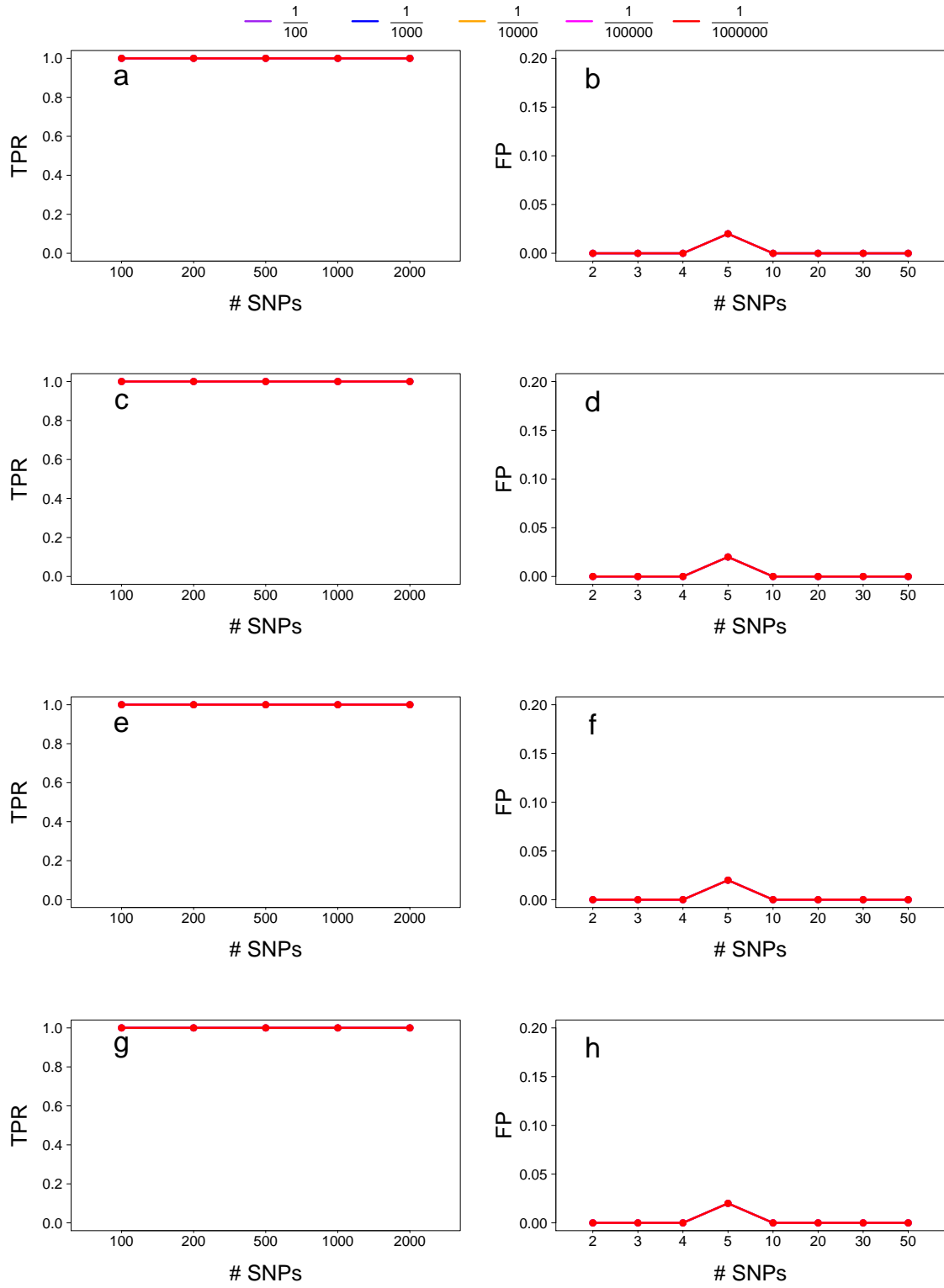
Supplemental Figure 66: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



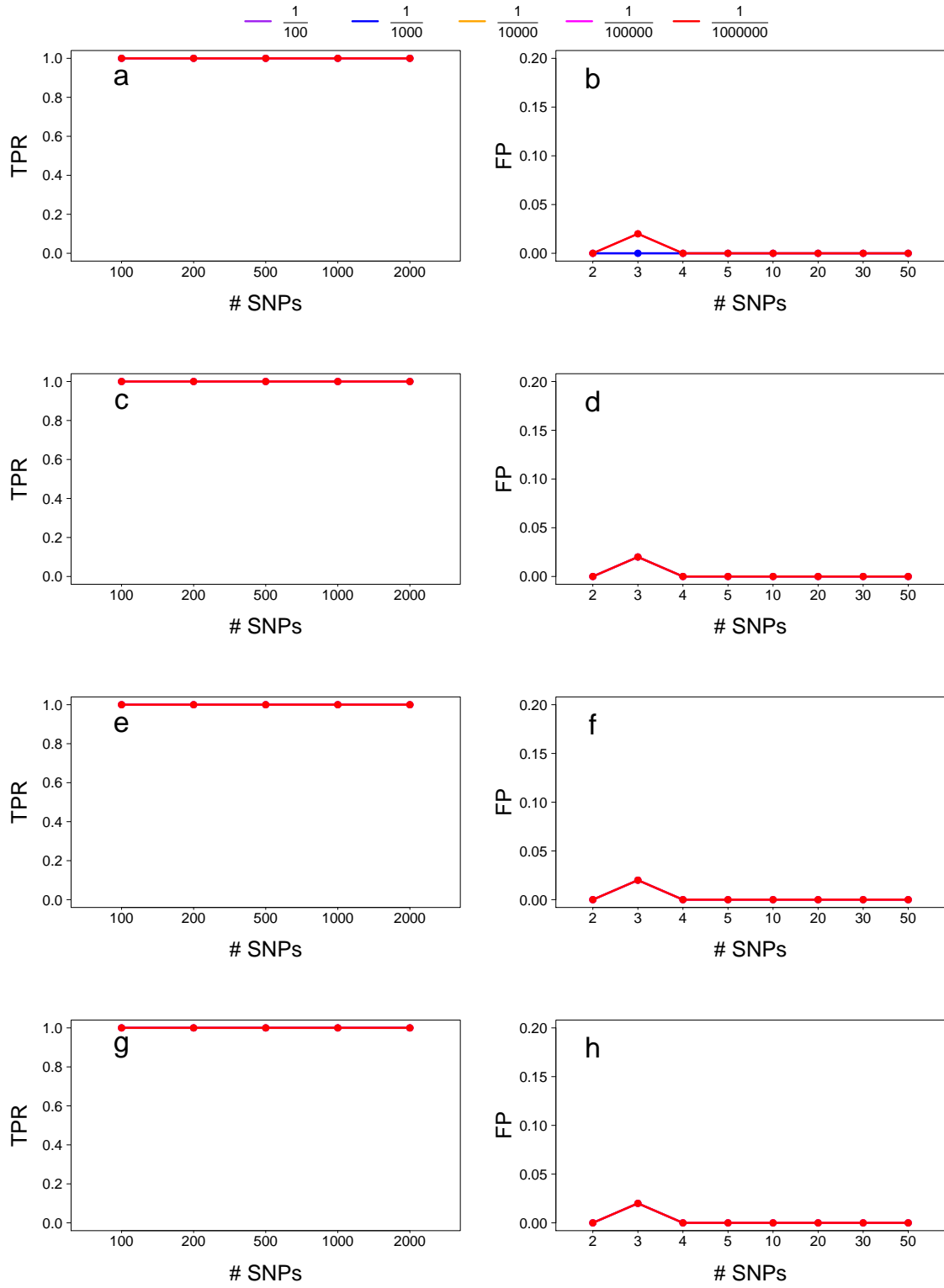
Supplemental Figure 67: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



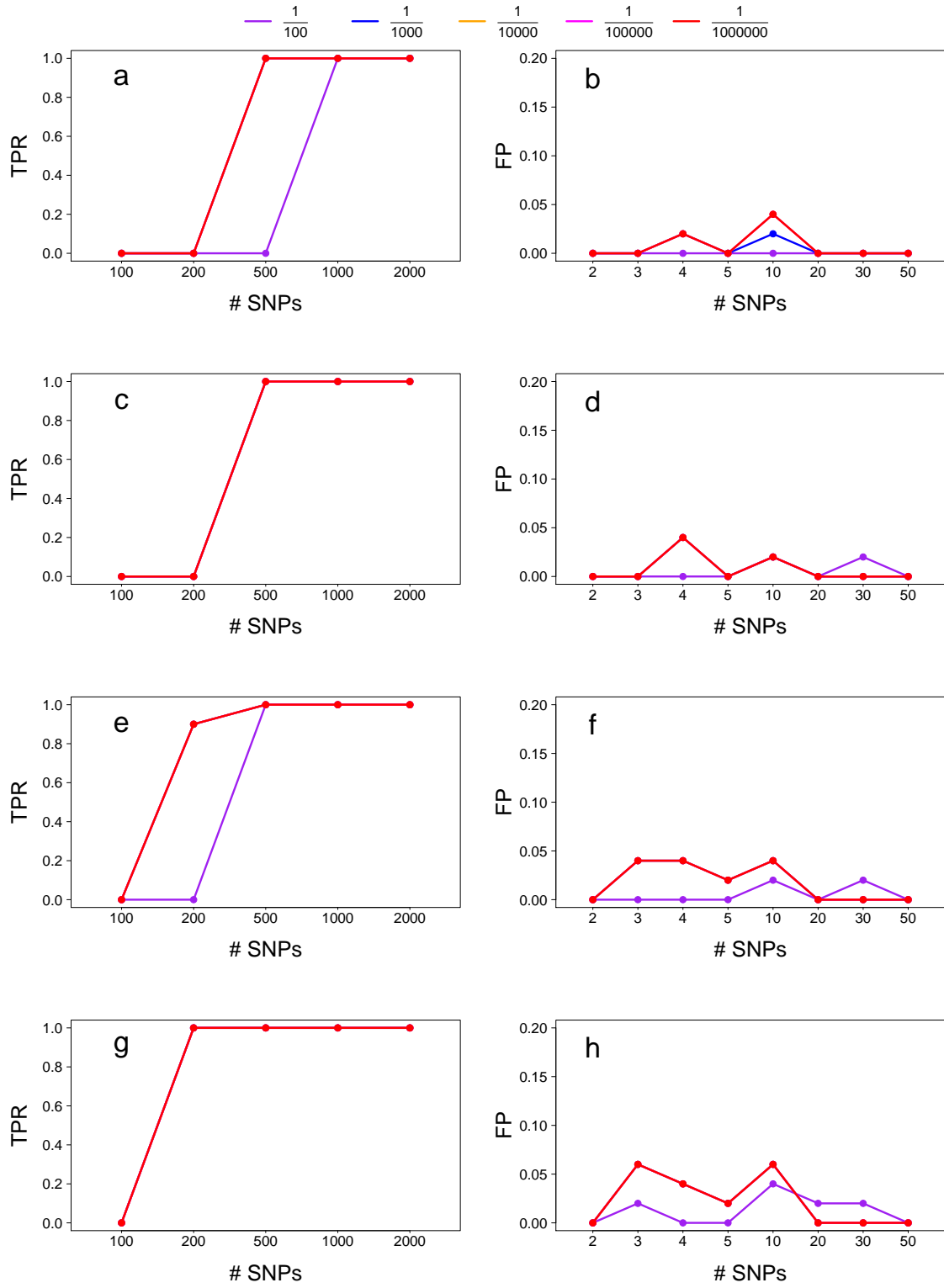
Supplemental Figure 68: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



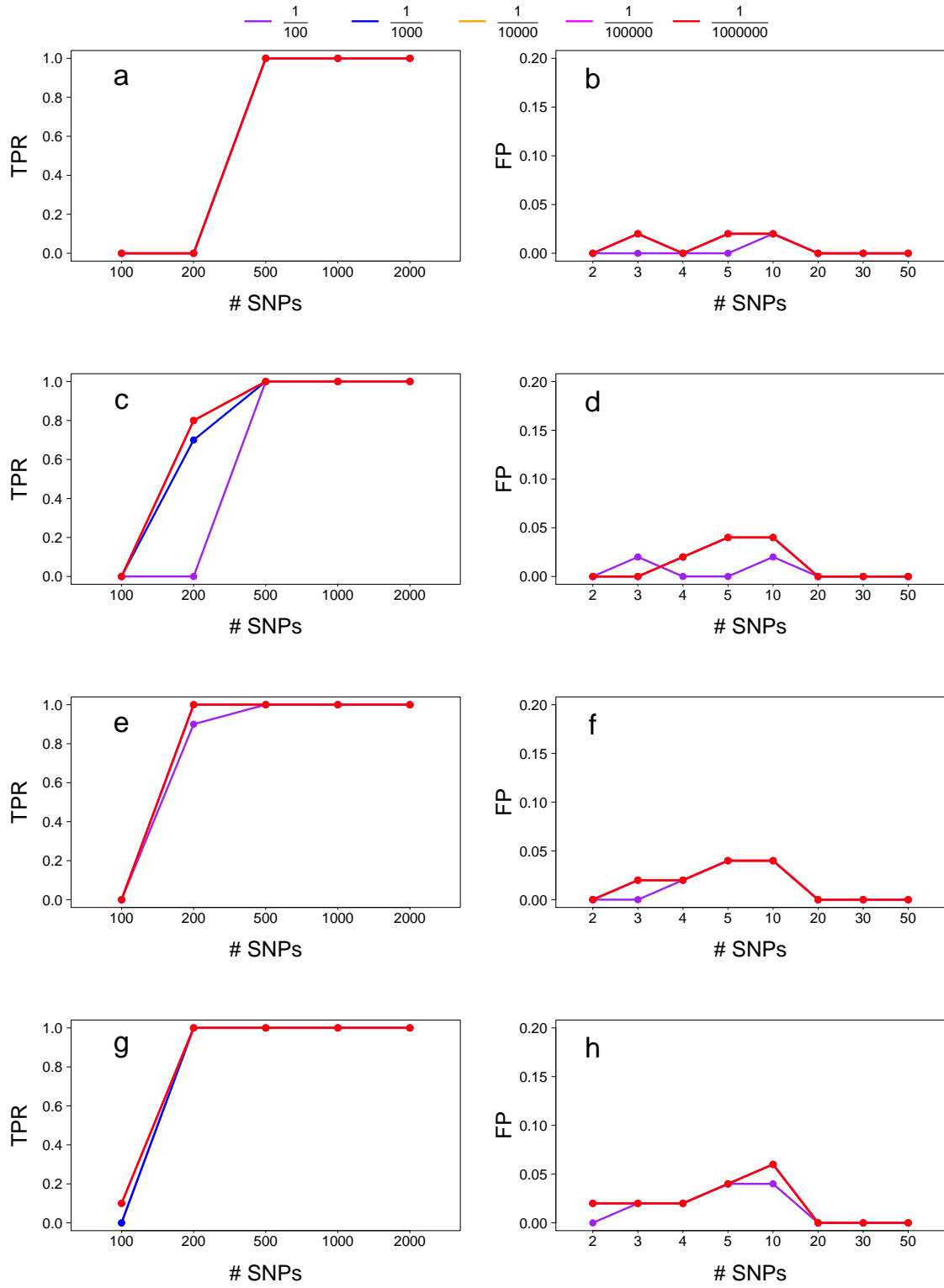
Supplemental Figure 69: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



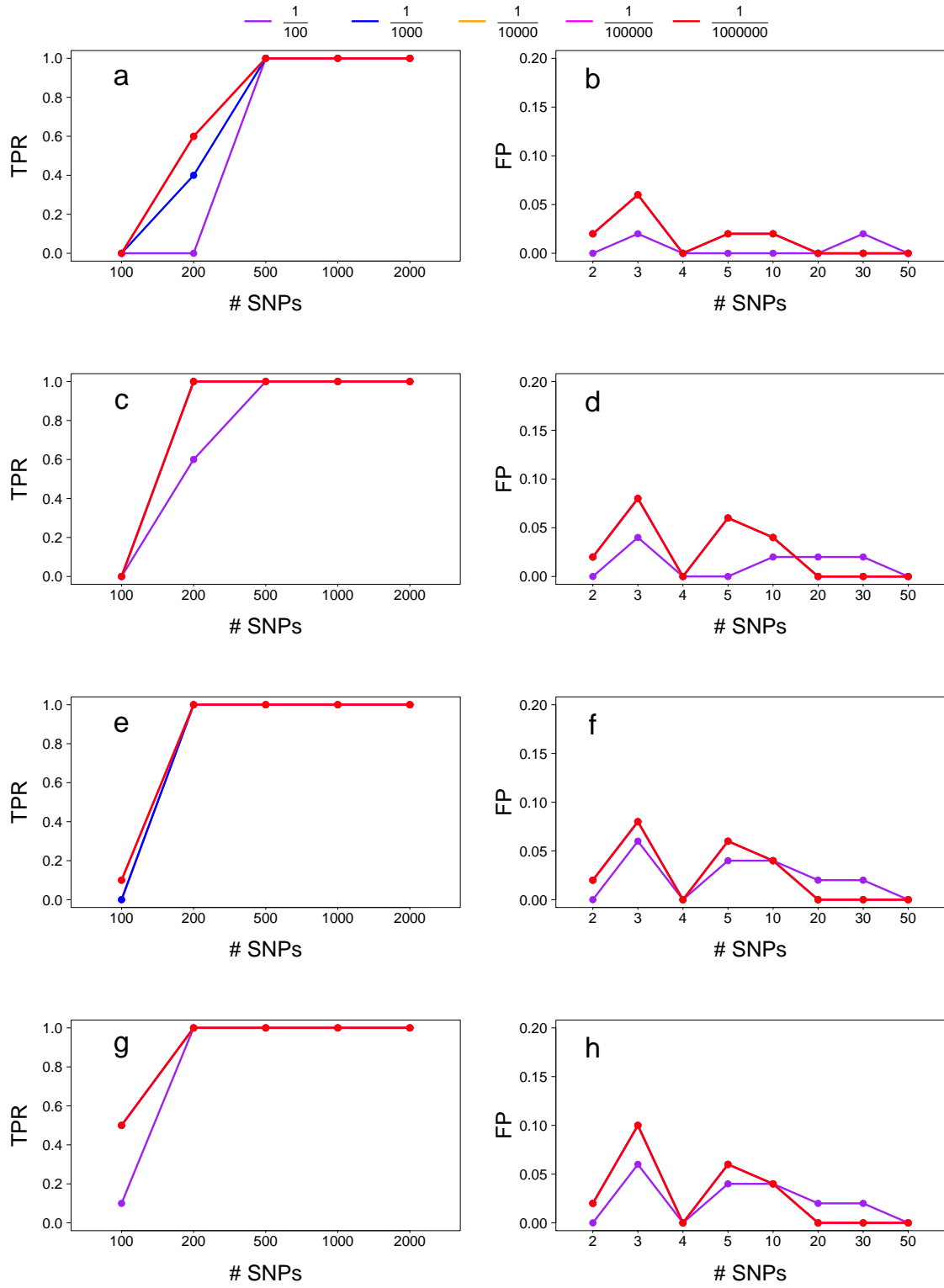
Supplemental Figure 70: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



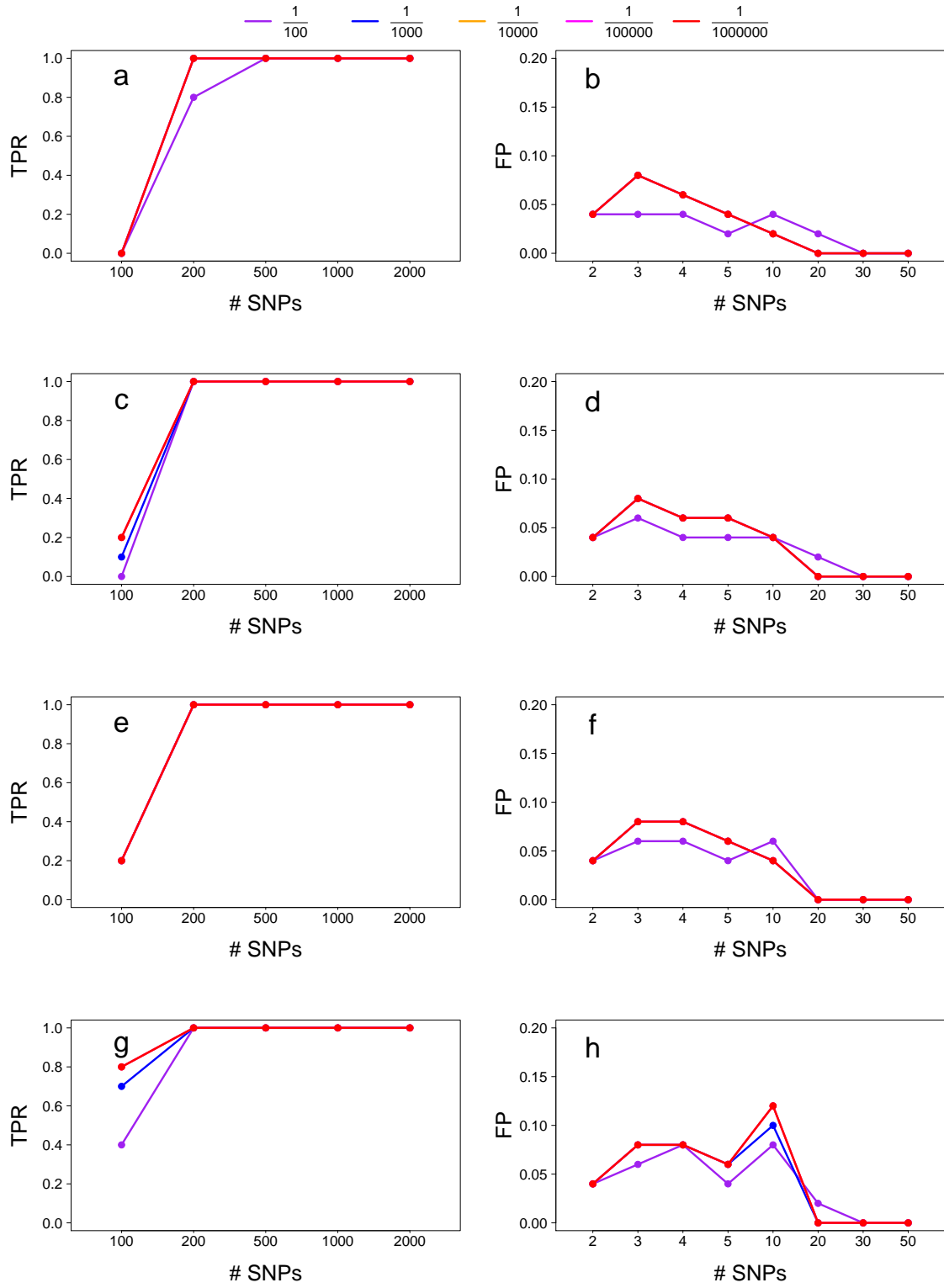
Supplemental Figure 71: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



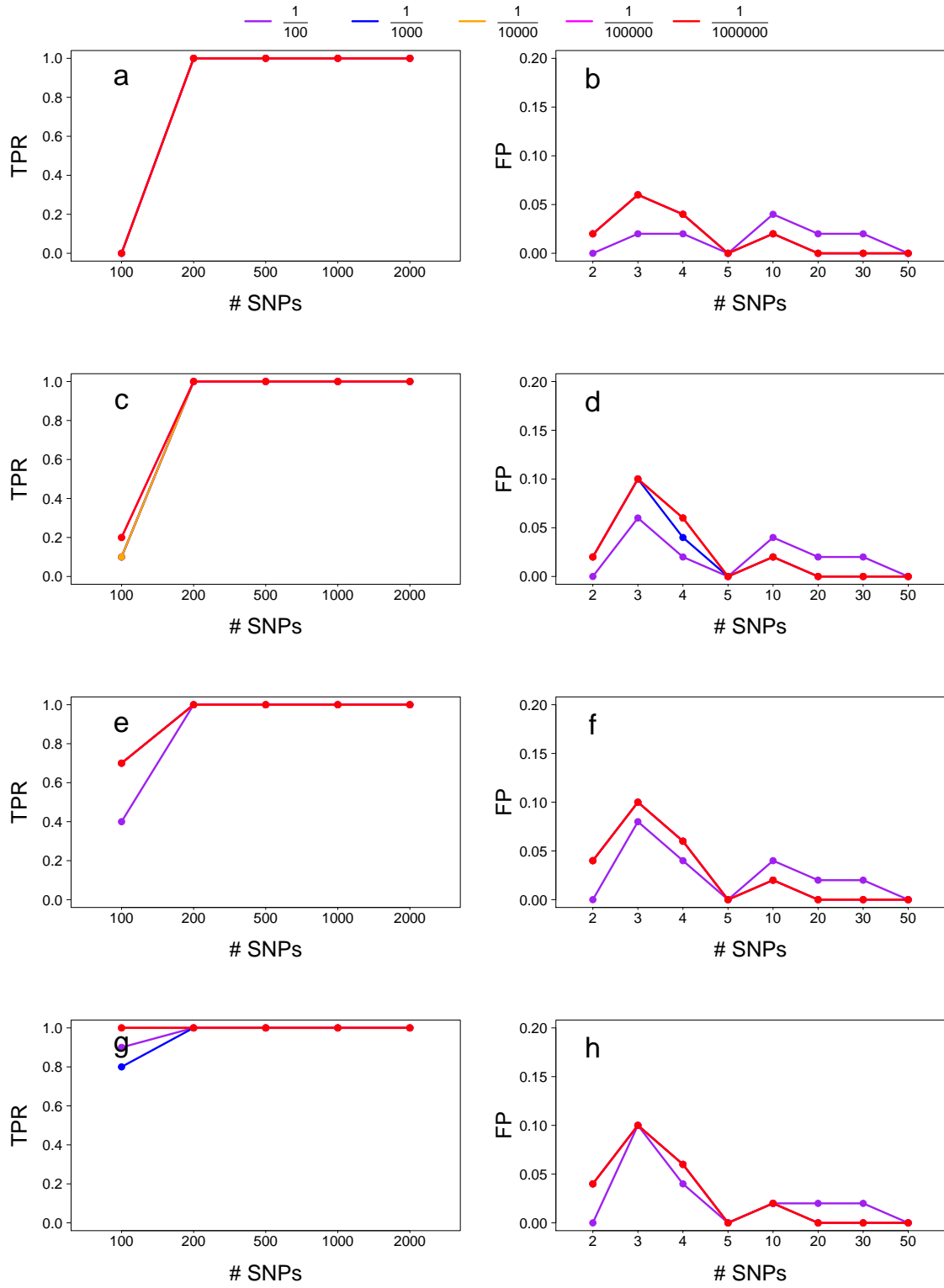
Supplemental Figure 72: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



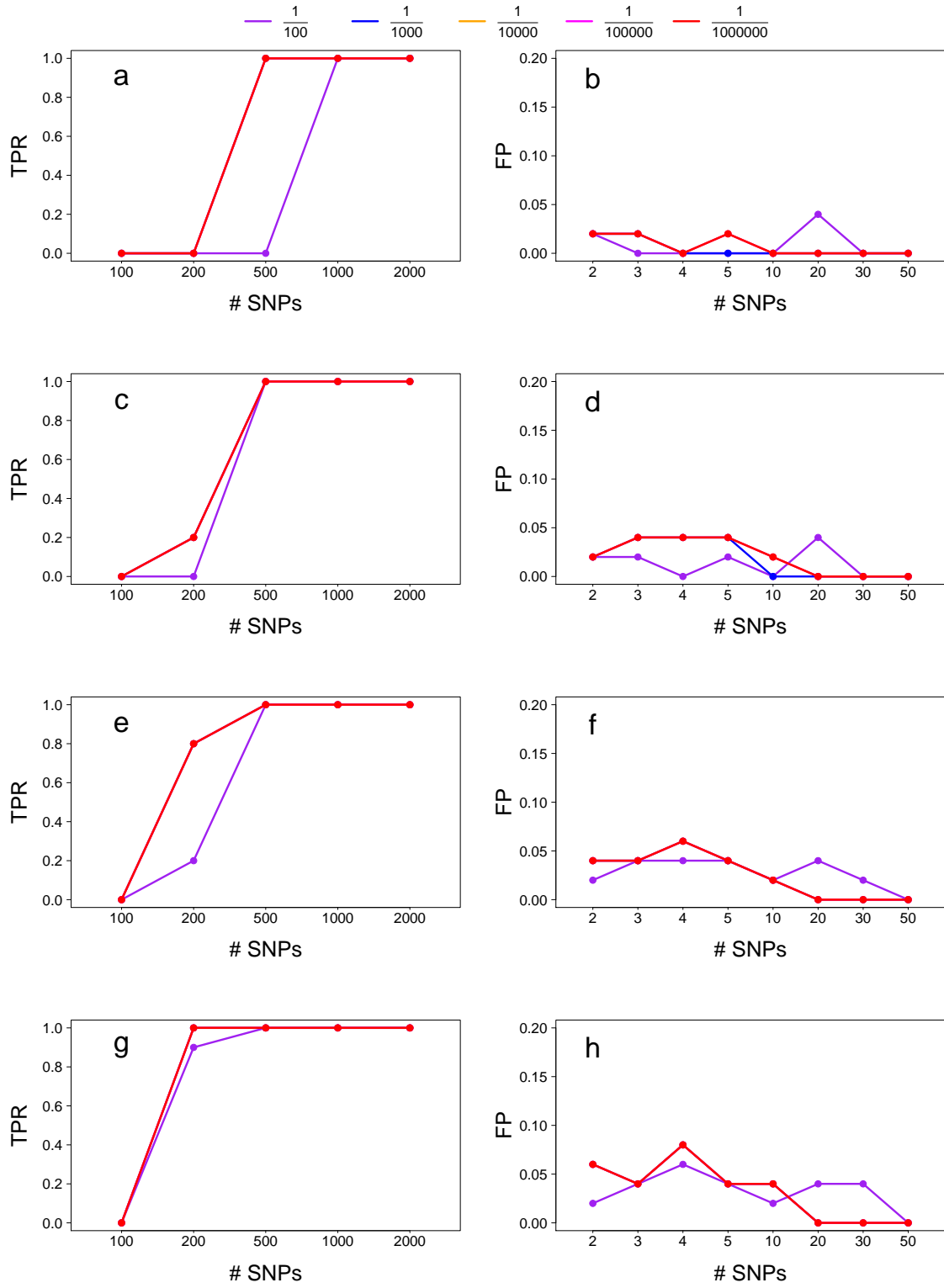
Supplemental Figure 73: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



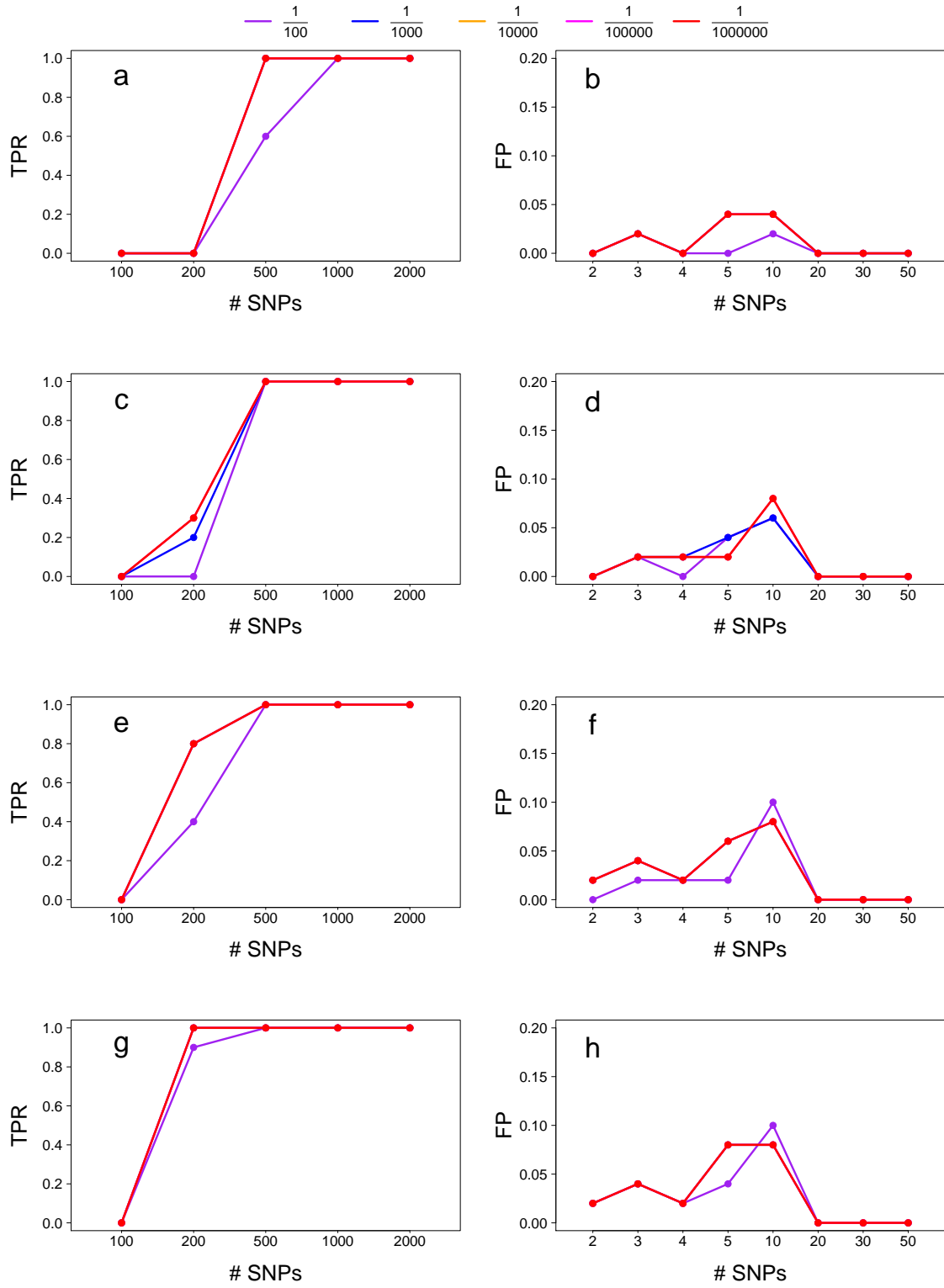
Supplemental Figure 74: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



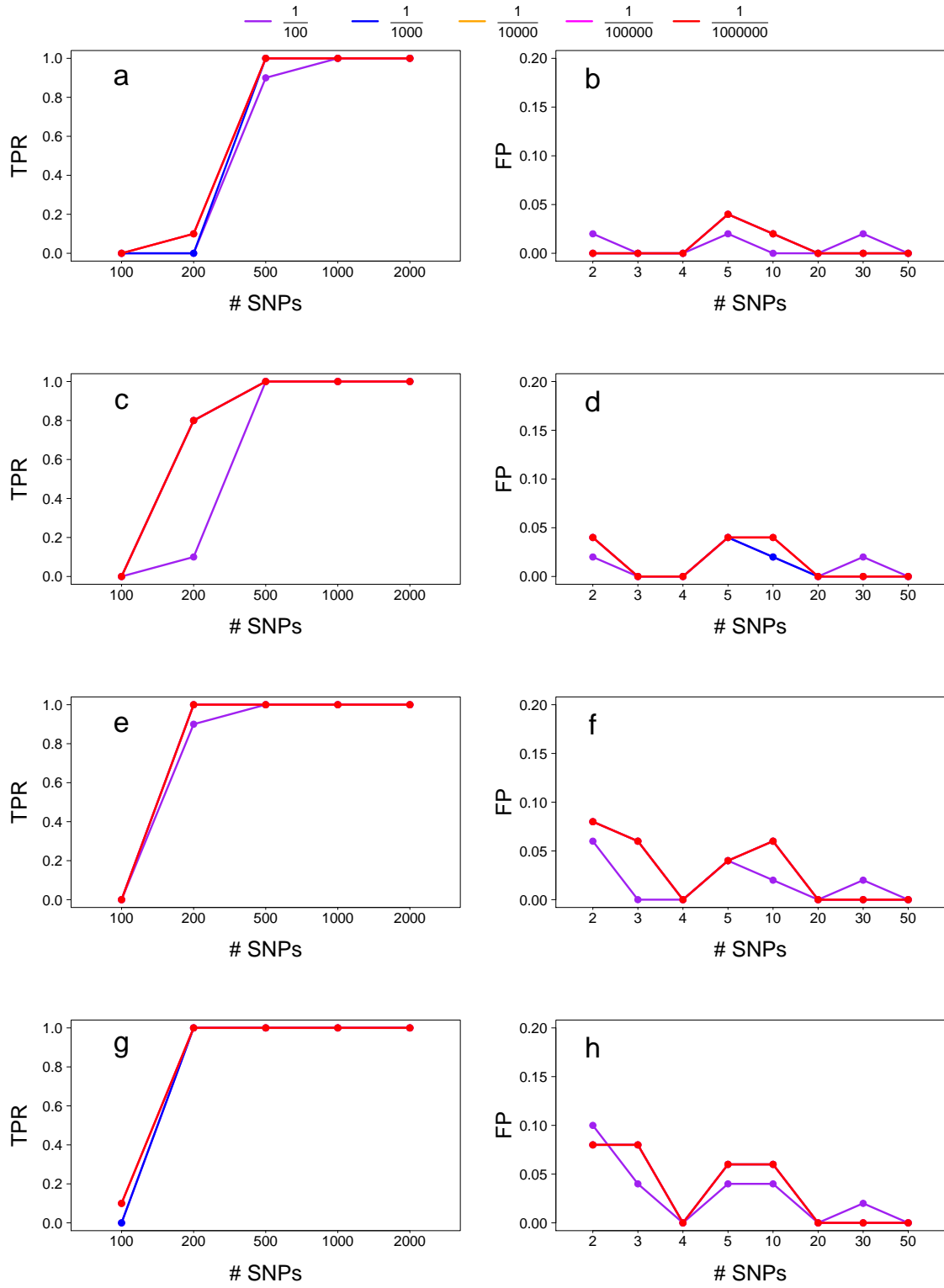
Supplemental Figure 75: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



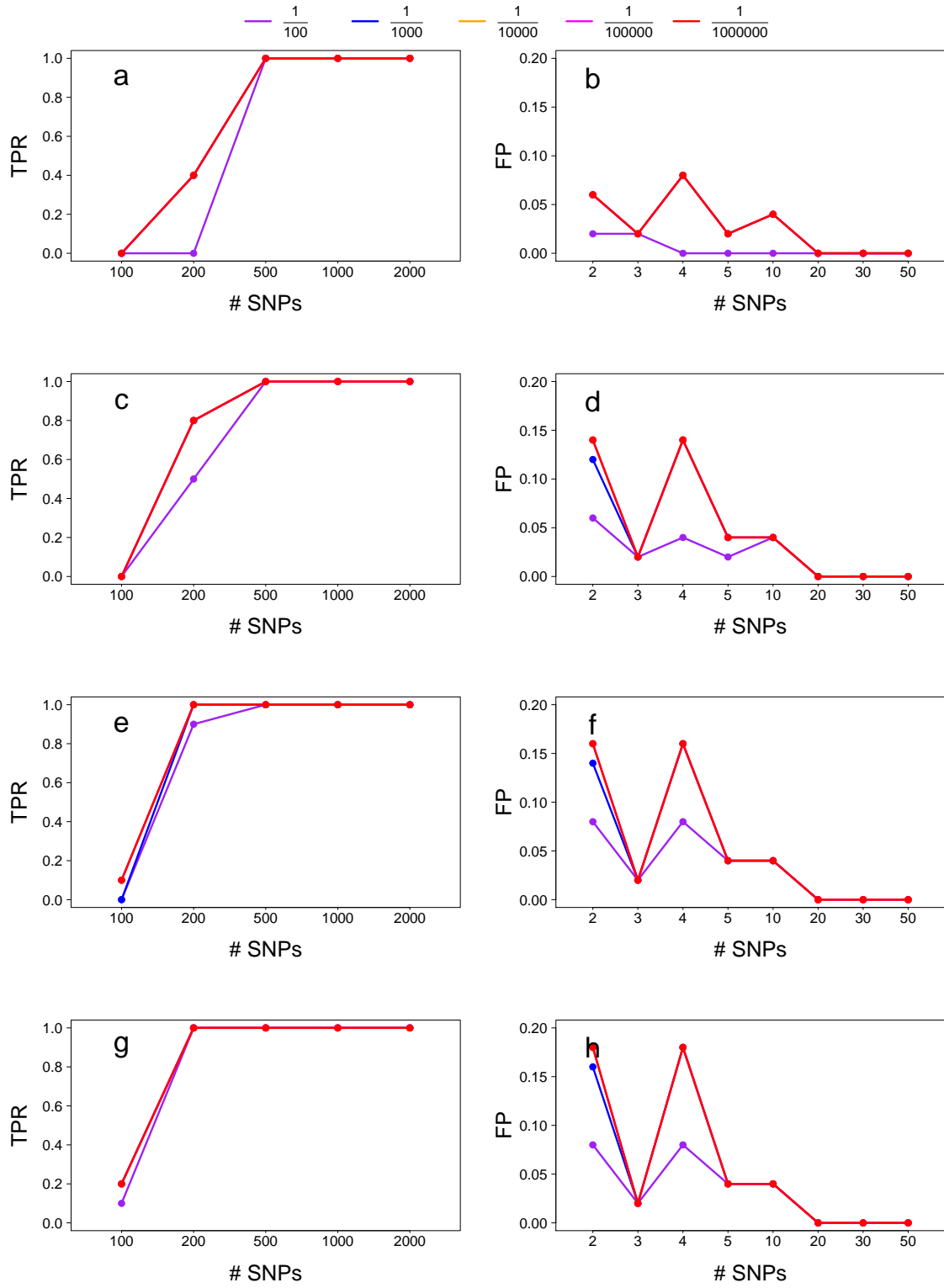
Supplemental Figure 76: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



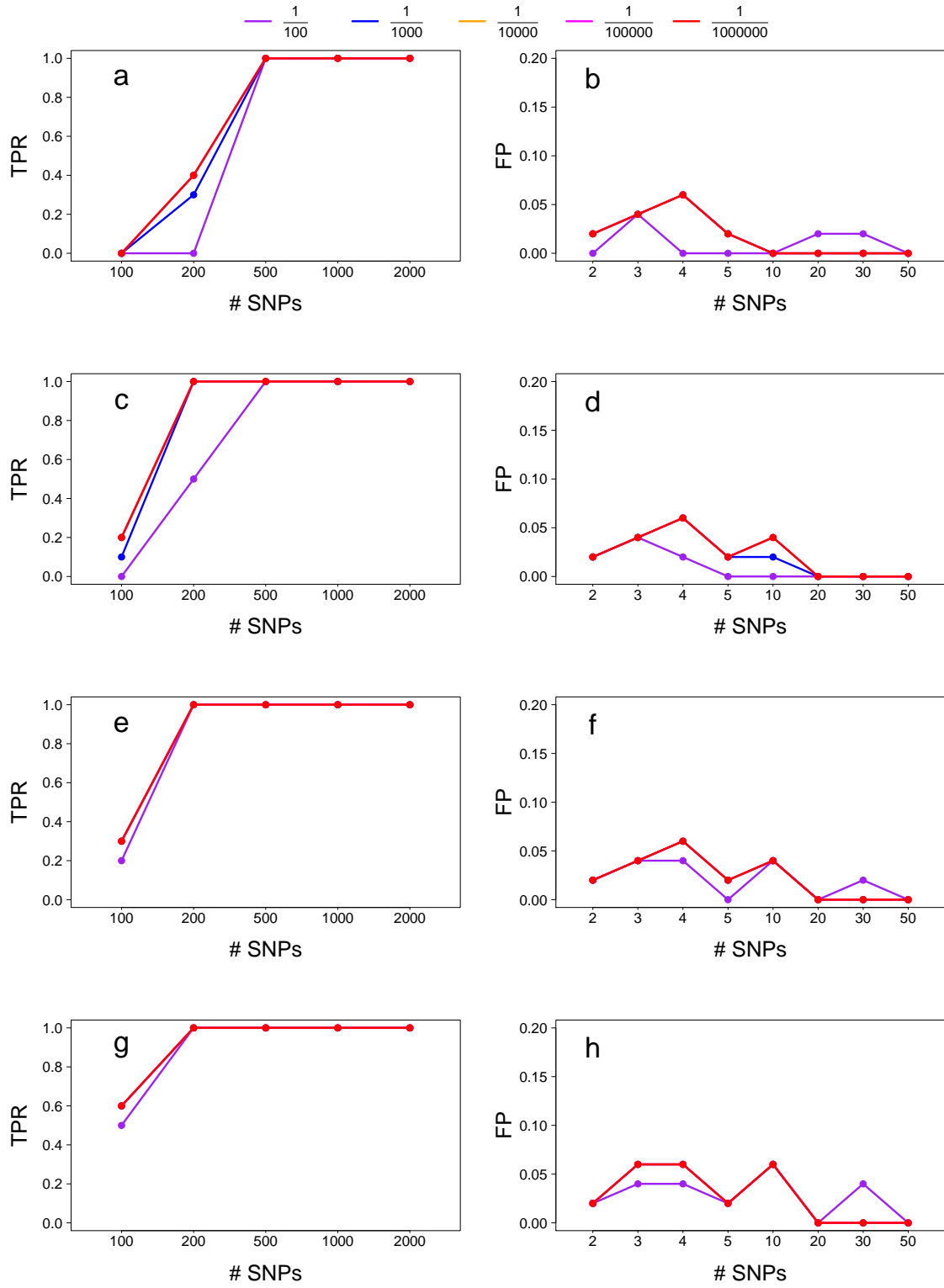
Supplemental Figure 77: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



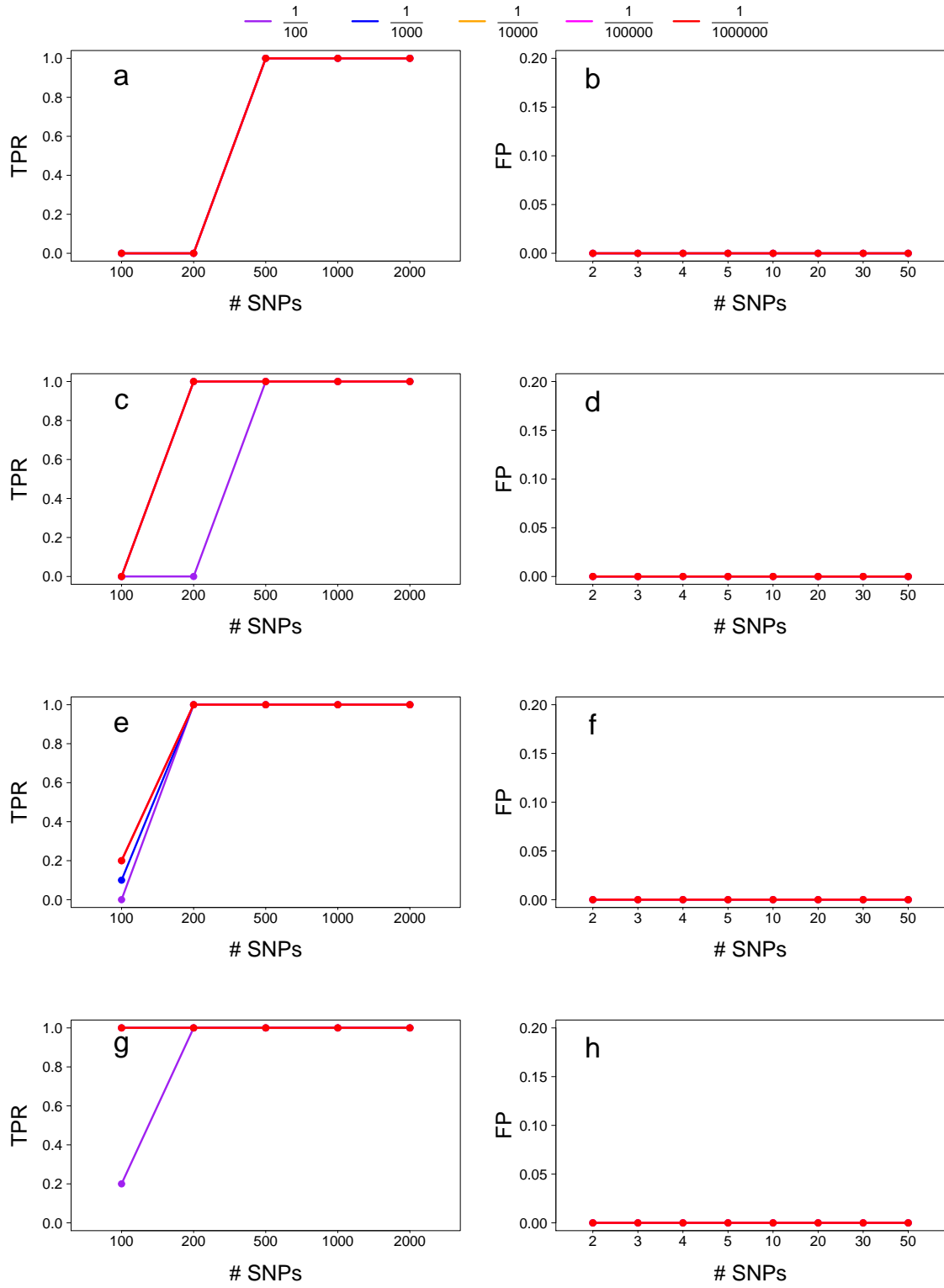
Supplemental Figure 78: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



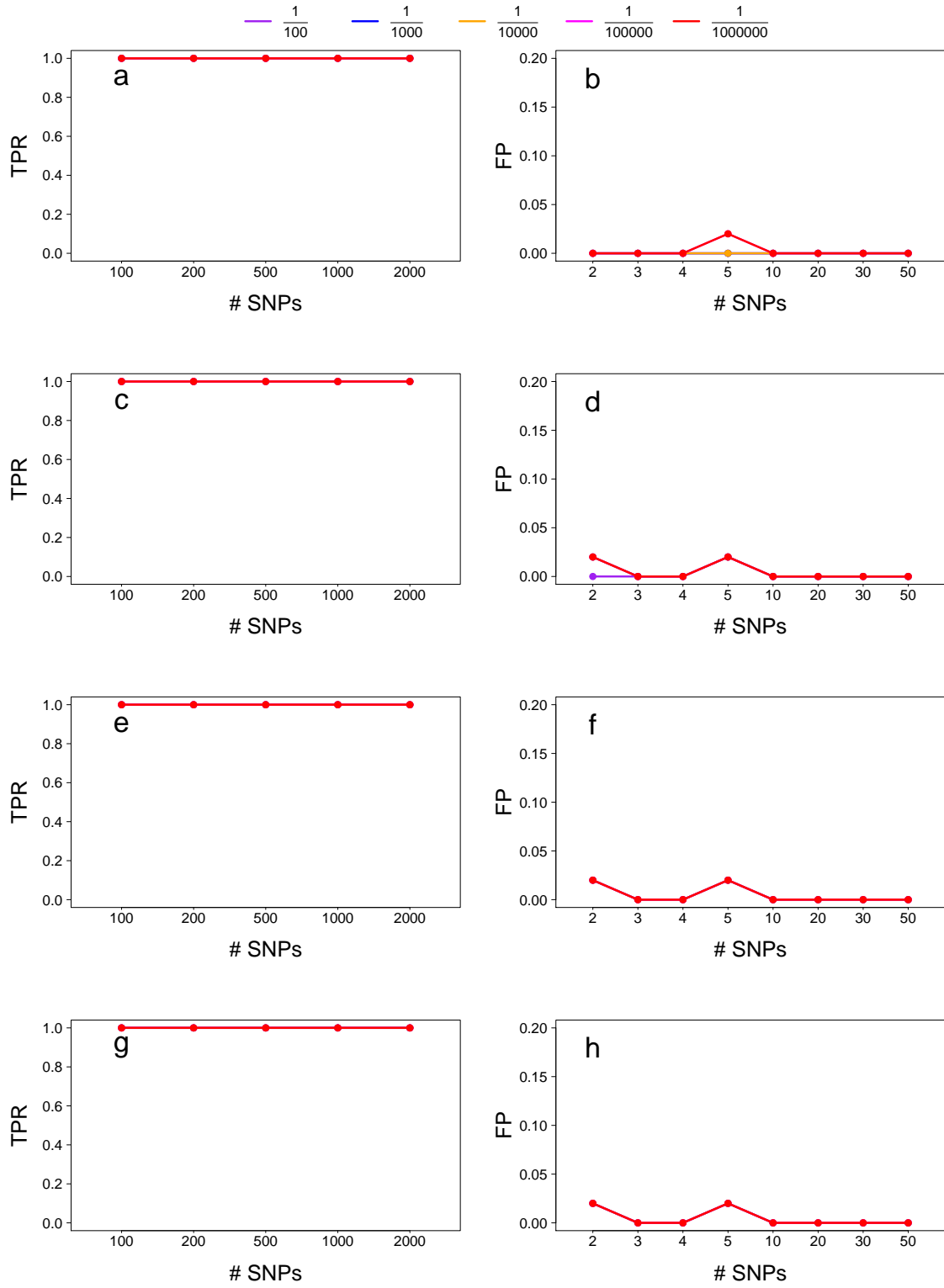
Supplemental Figure 79: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



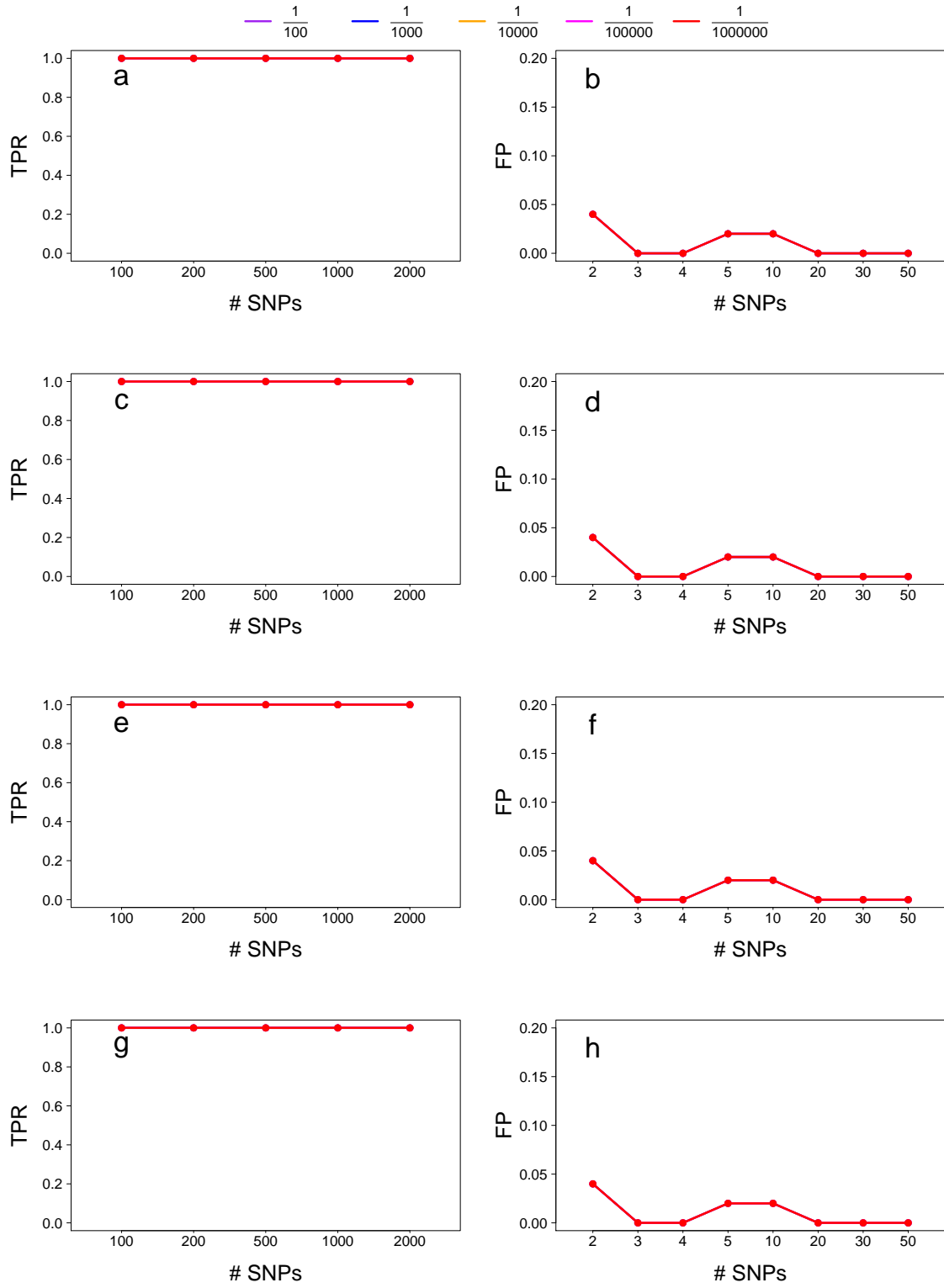
Supplemental Figure 80: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 10000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



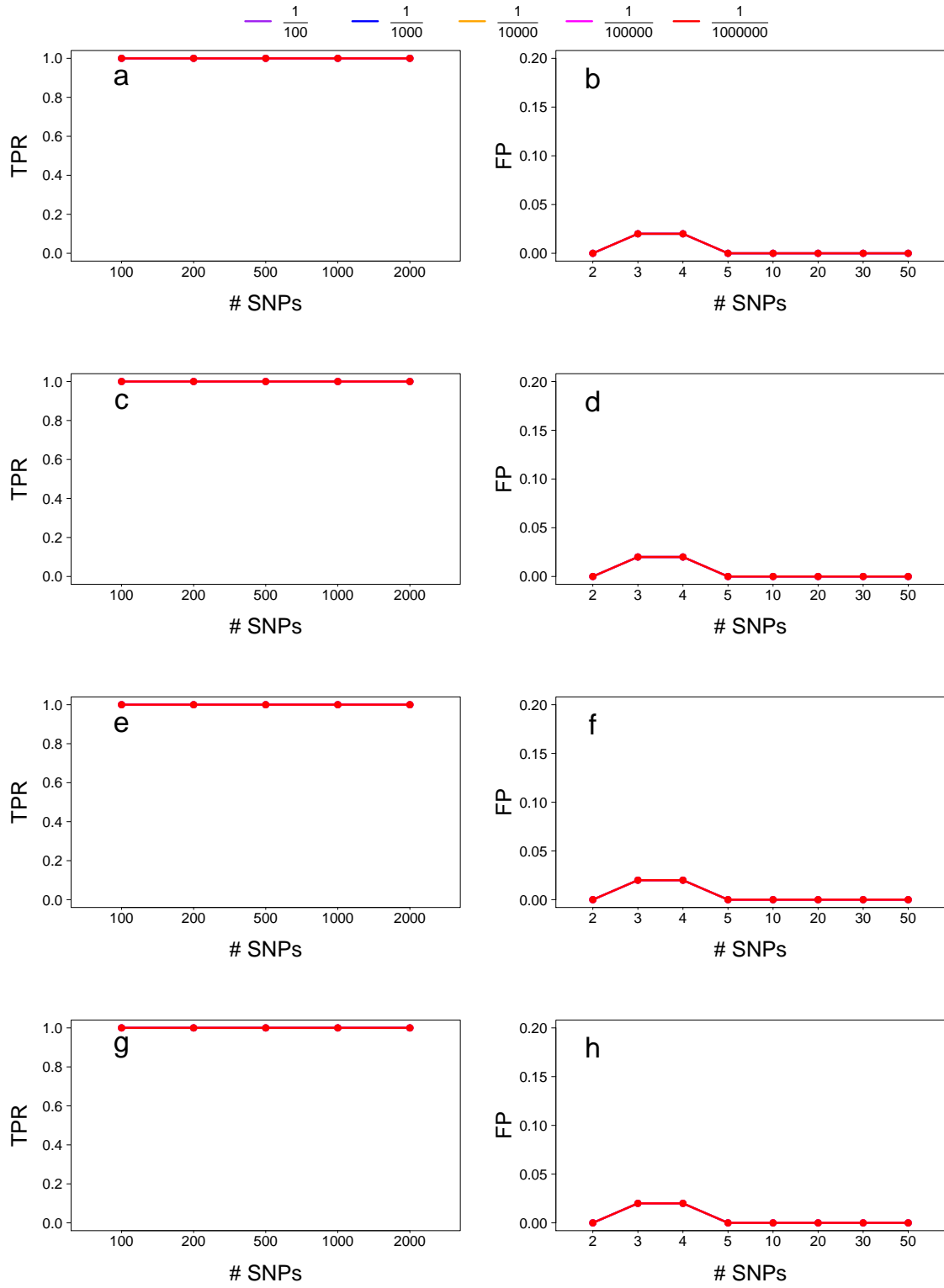
Supplemental Figure 81: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100,000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



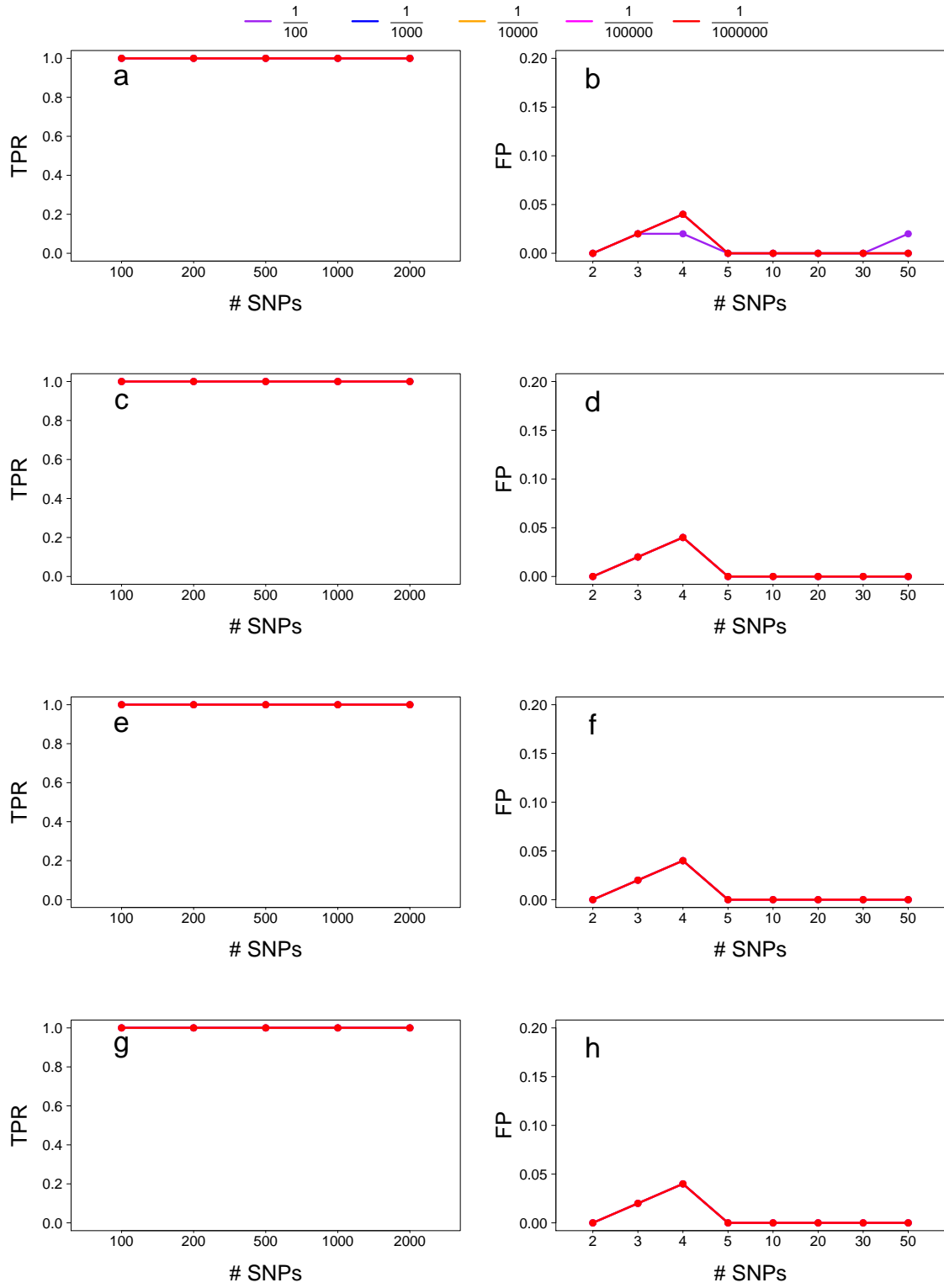
Supplemental Figure 82: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



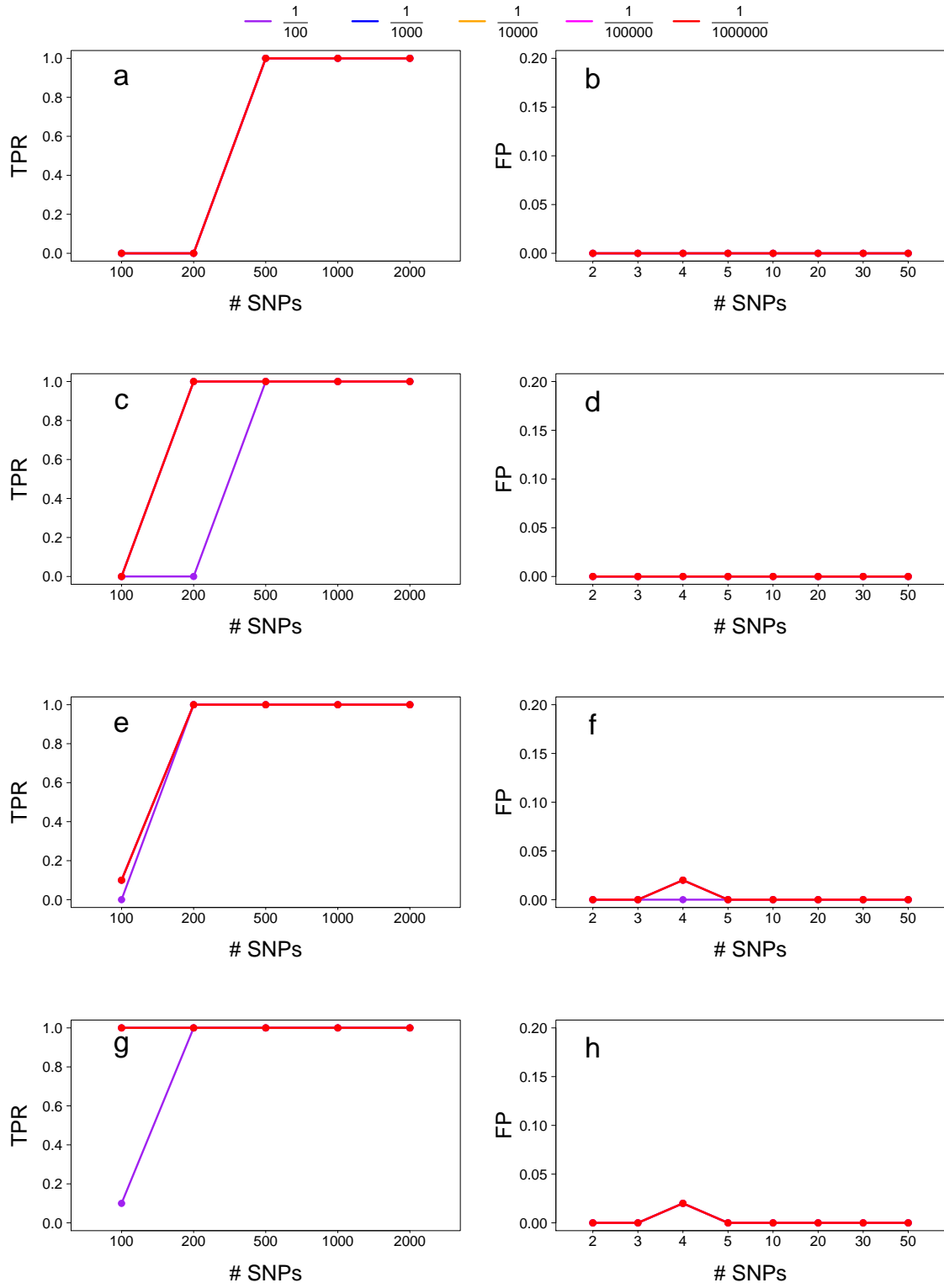
Supplemental Figure 83: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



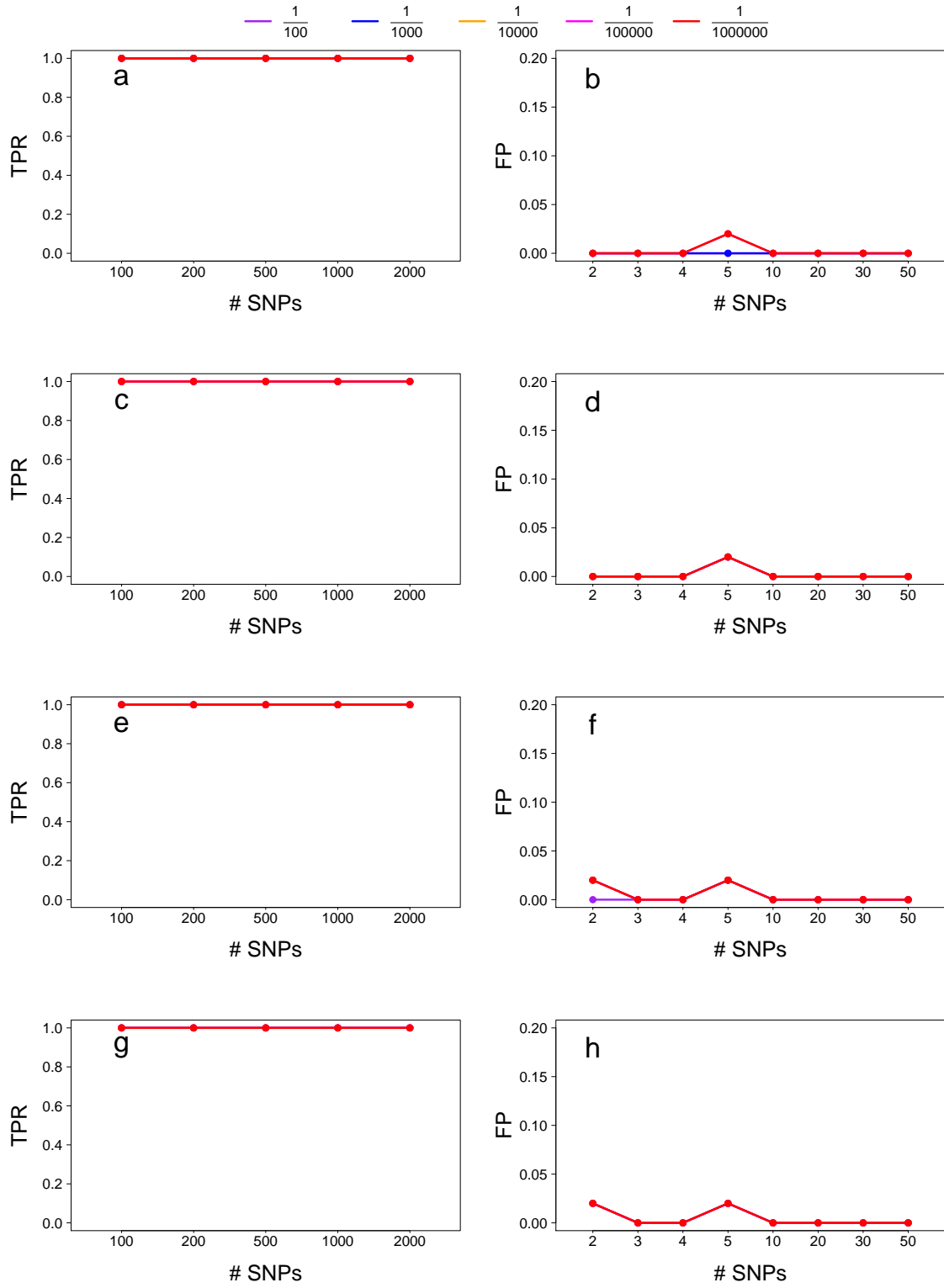
Supplemental Figure 84: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



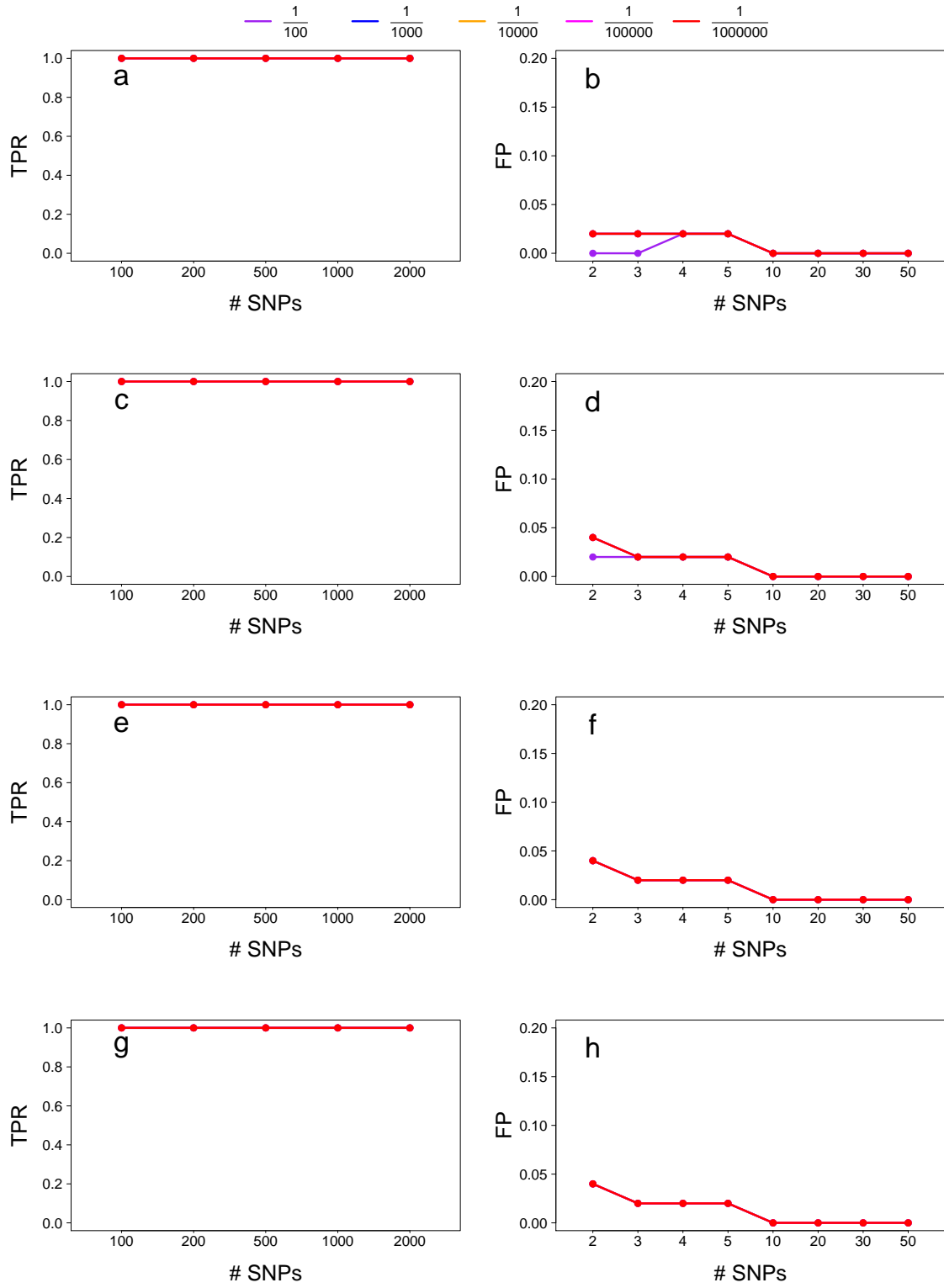
Supplemental Figure 85: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^3$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



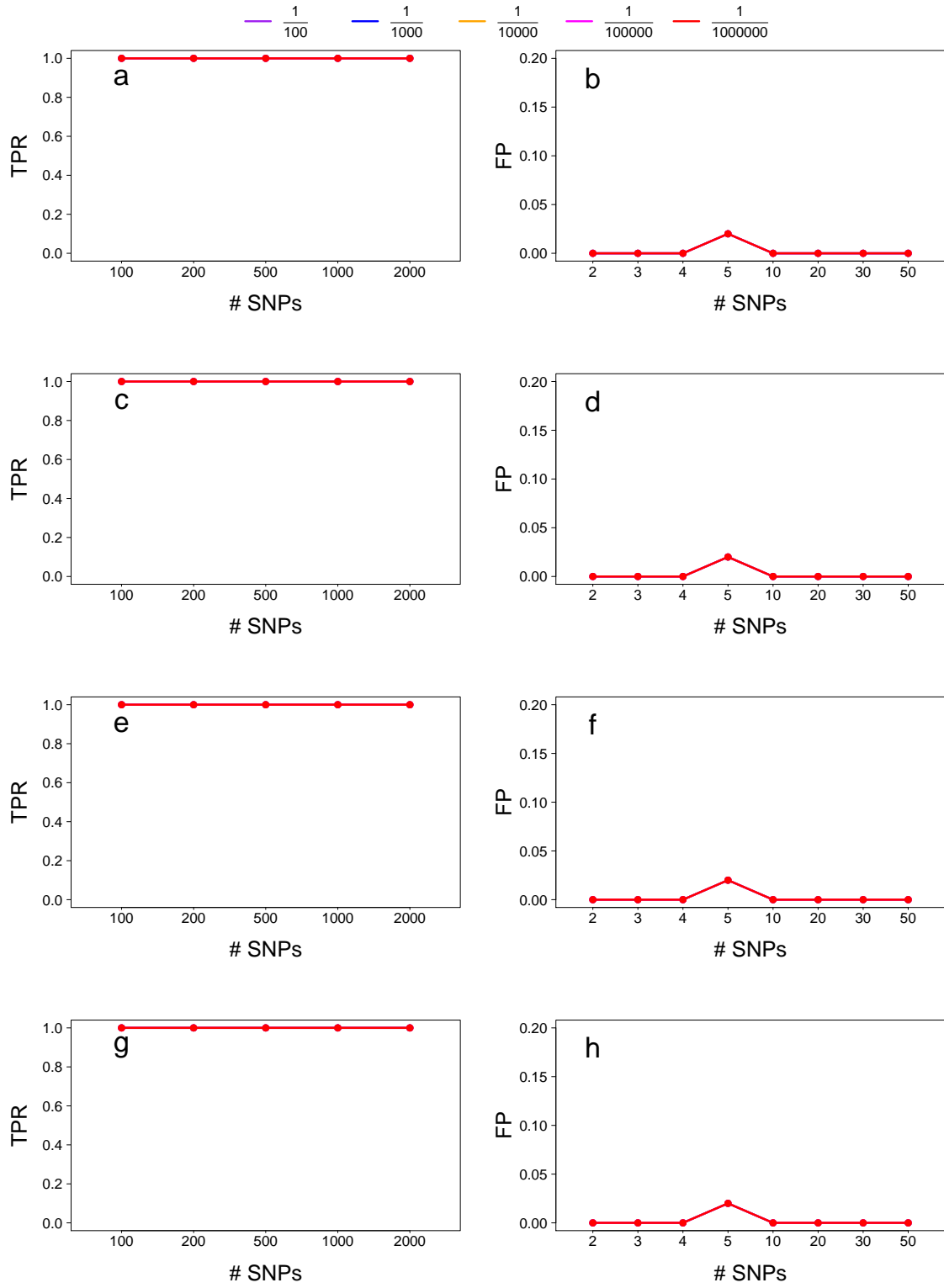
Supplemental Figure 86: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100,000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



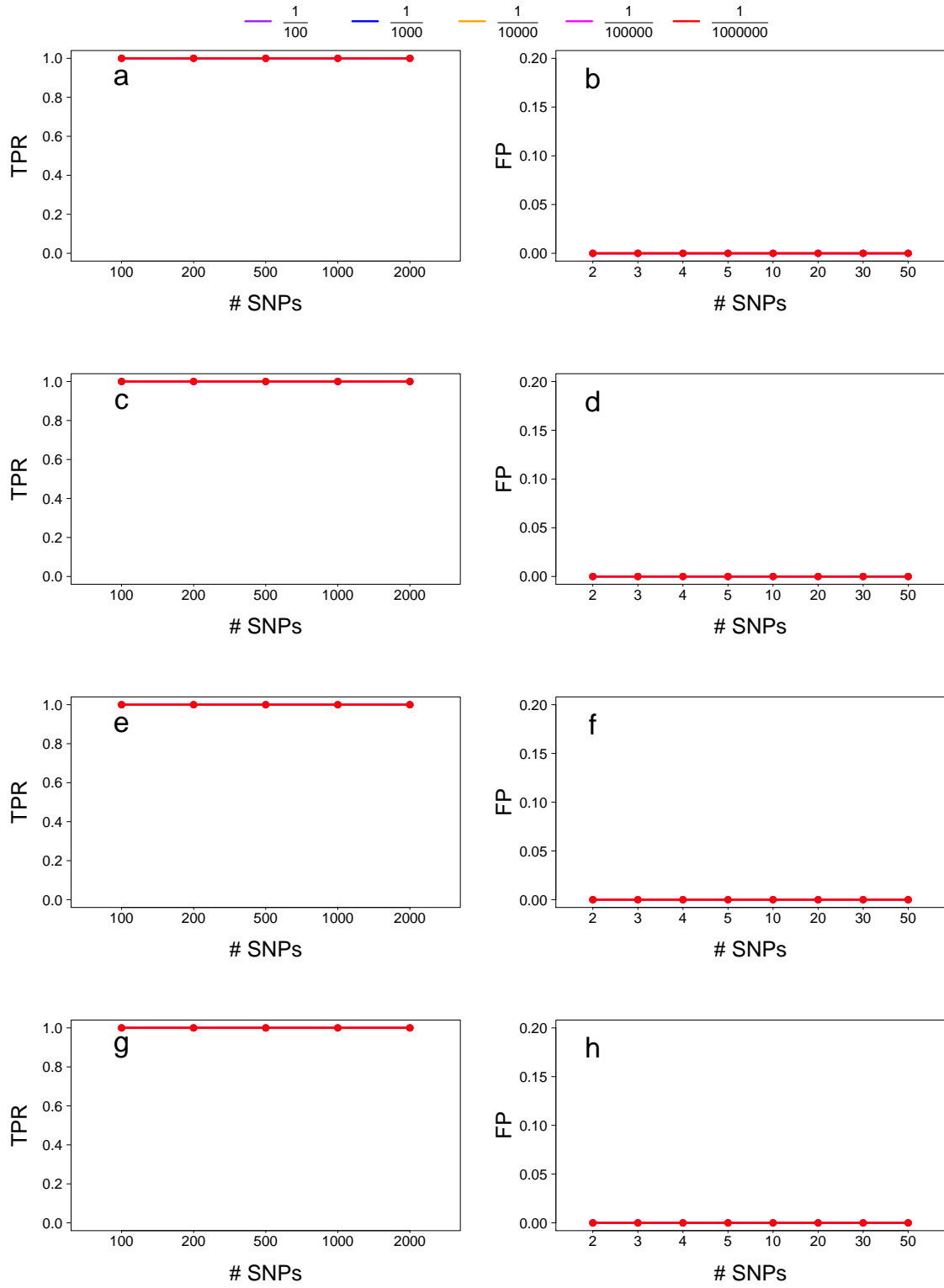
Supplemental Figure 87: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



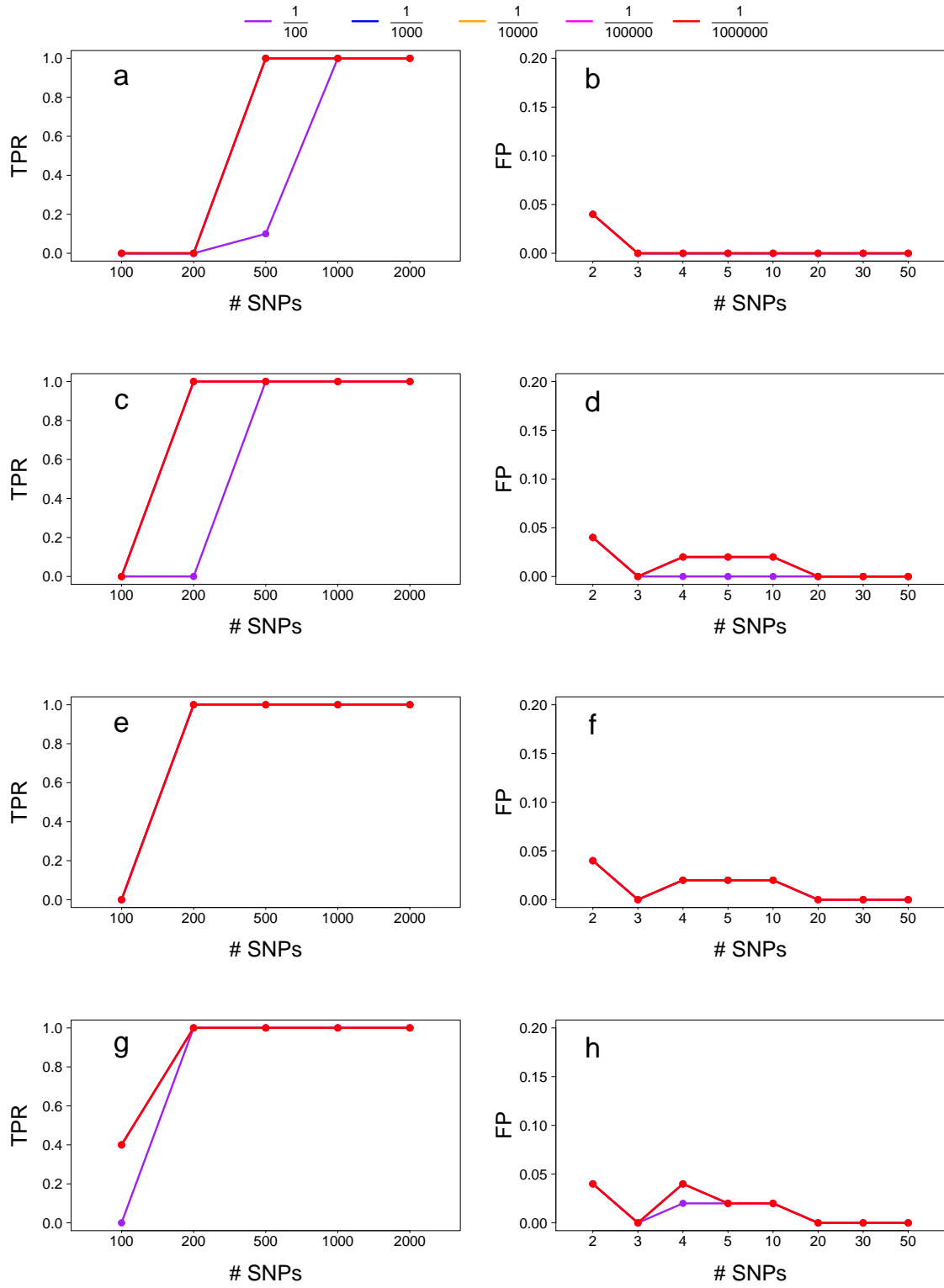
Supplemental Figure 88: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



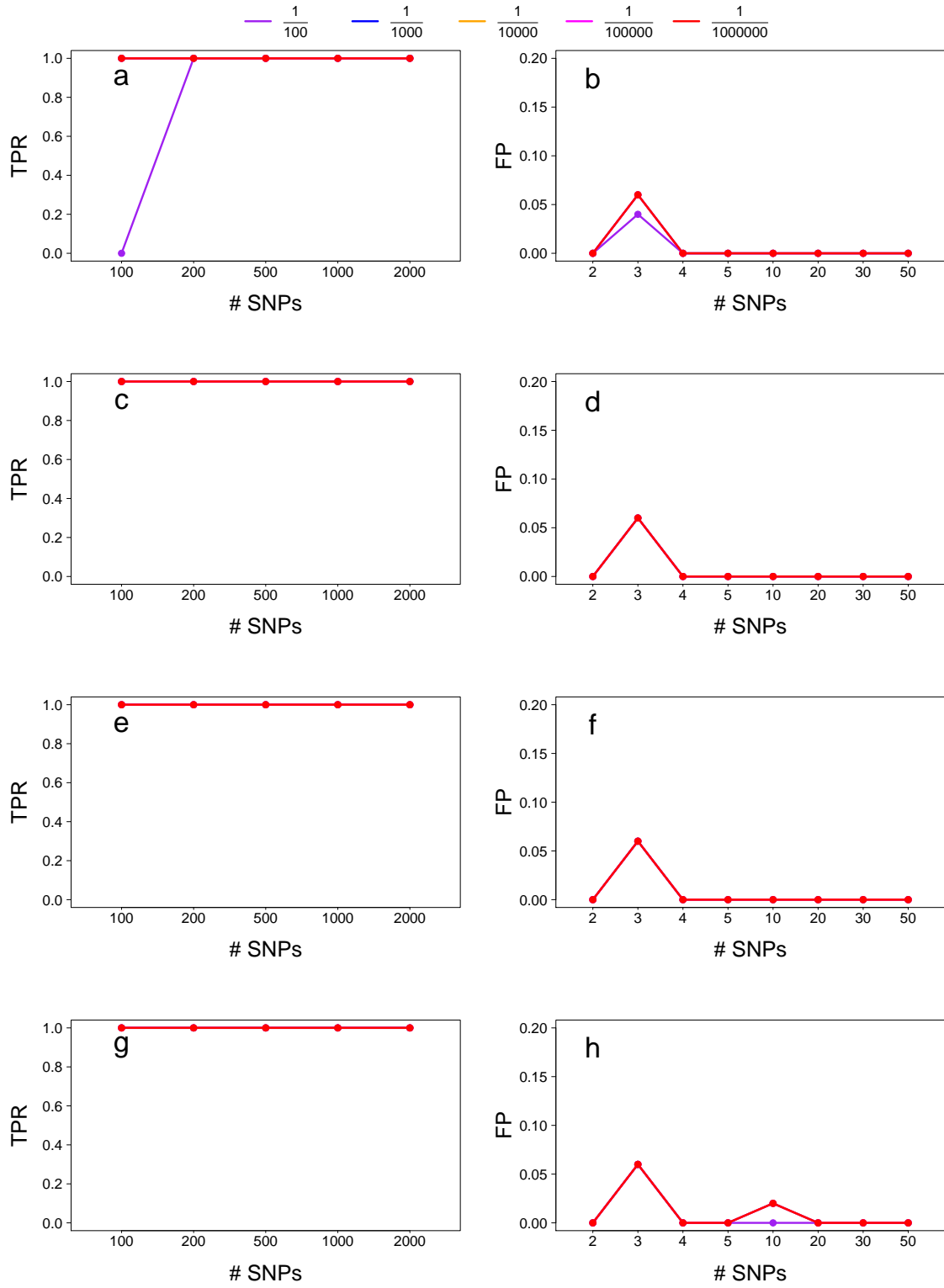
Supplemental Figure 89: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



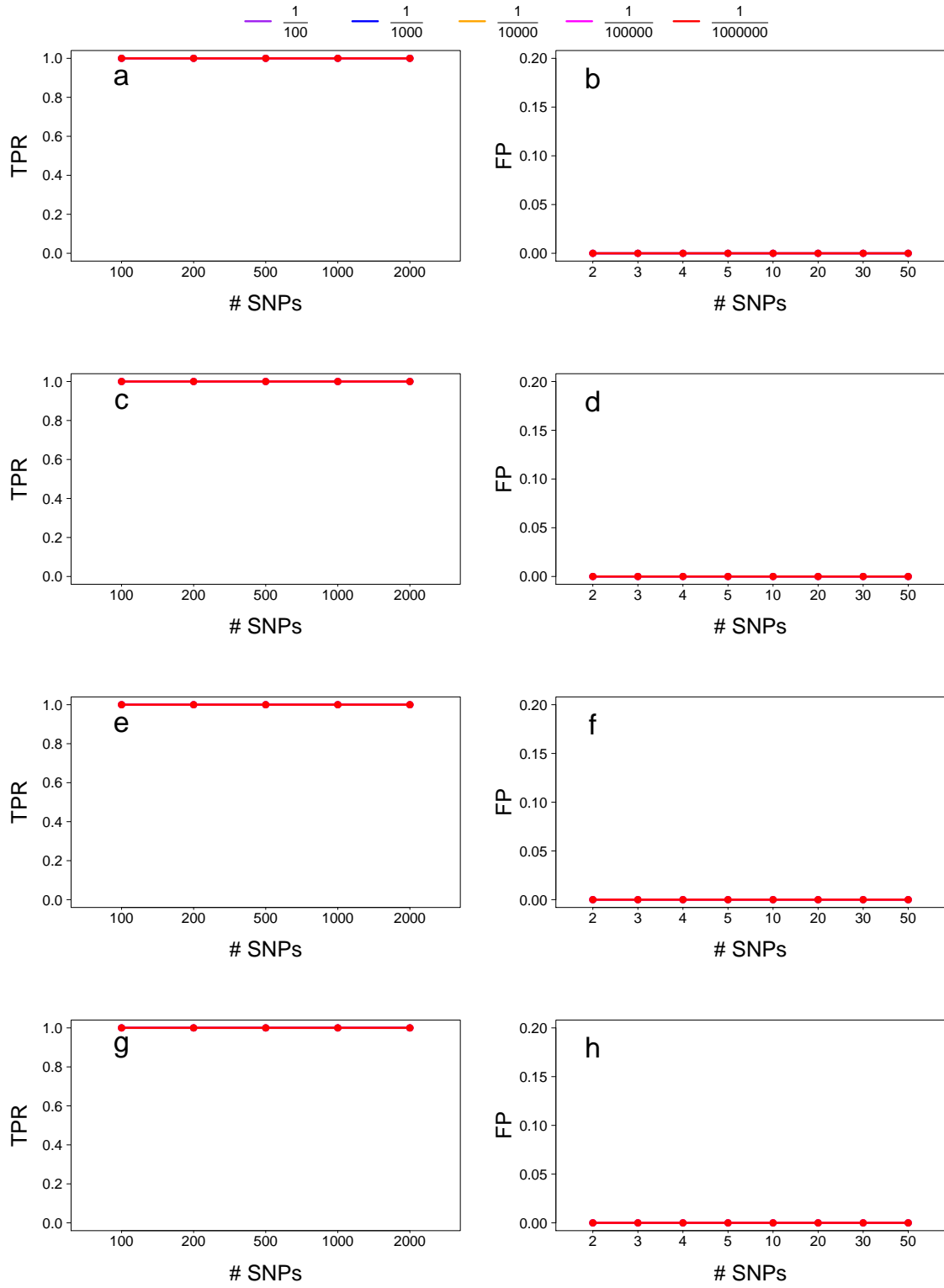
Supplemental Figure 90: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^4$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



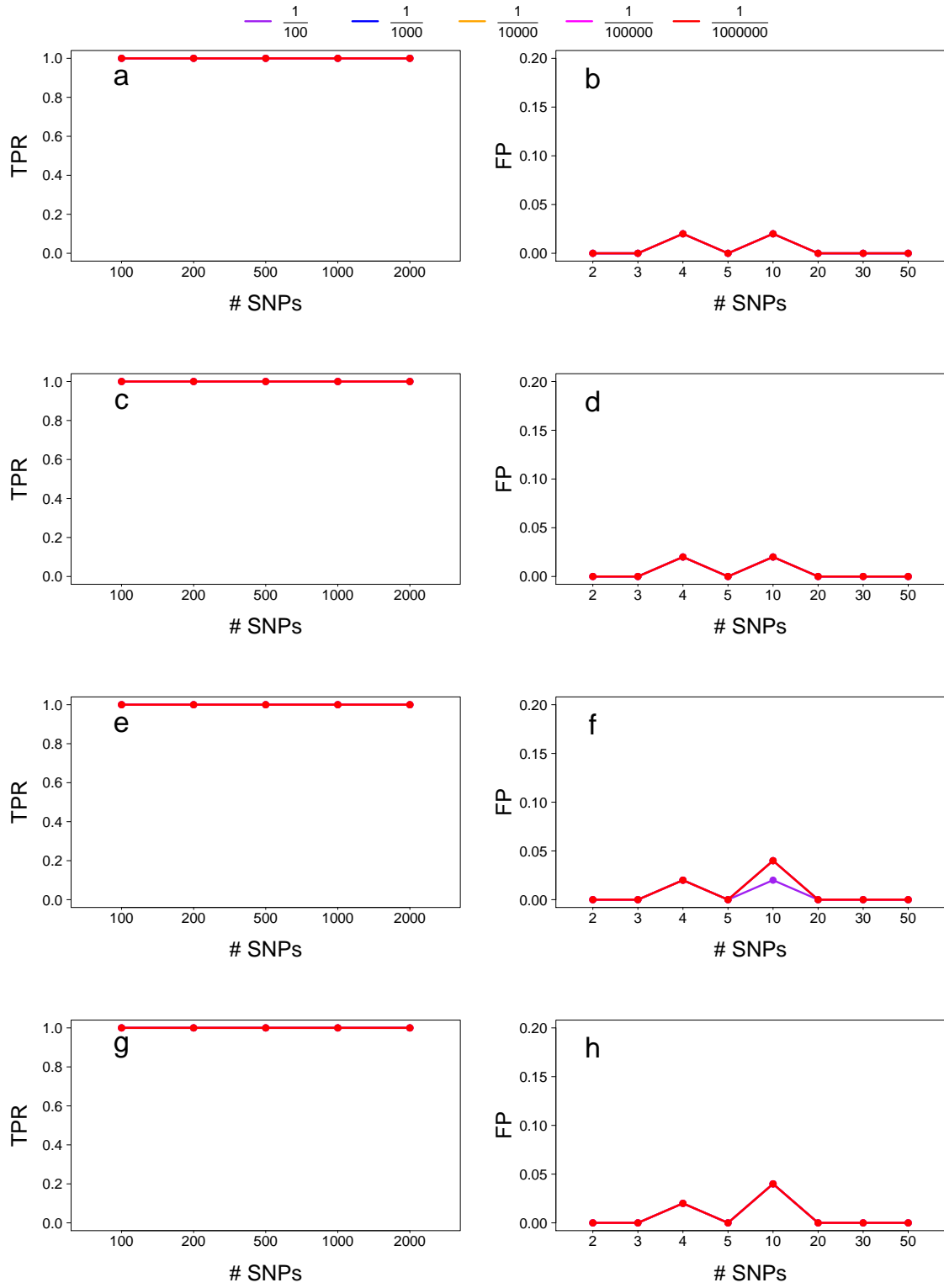
Supplemental Figure 91: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100,000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



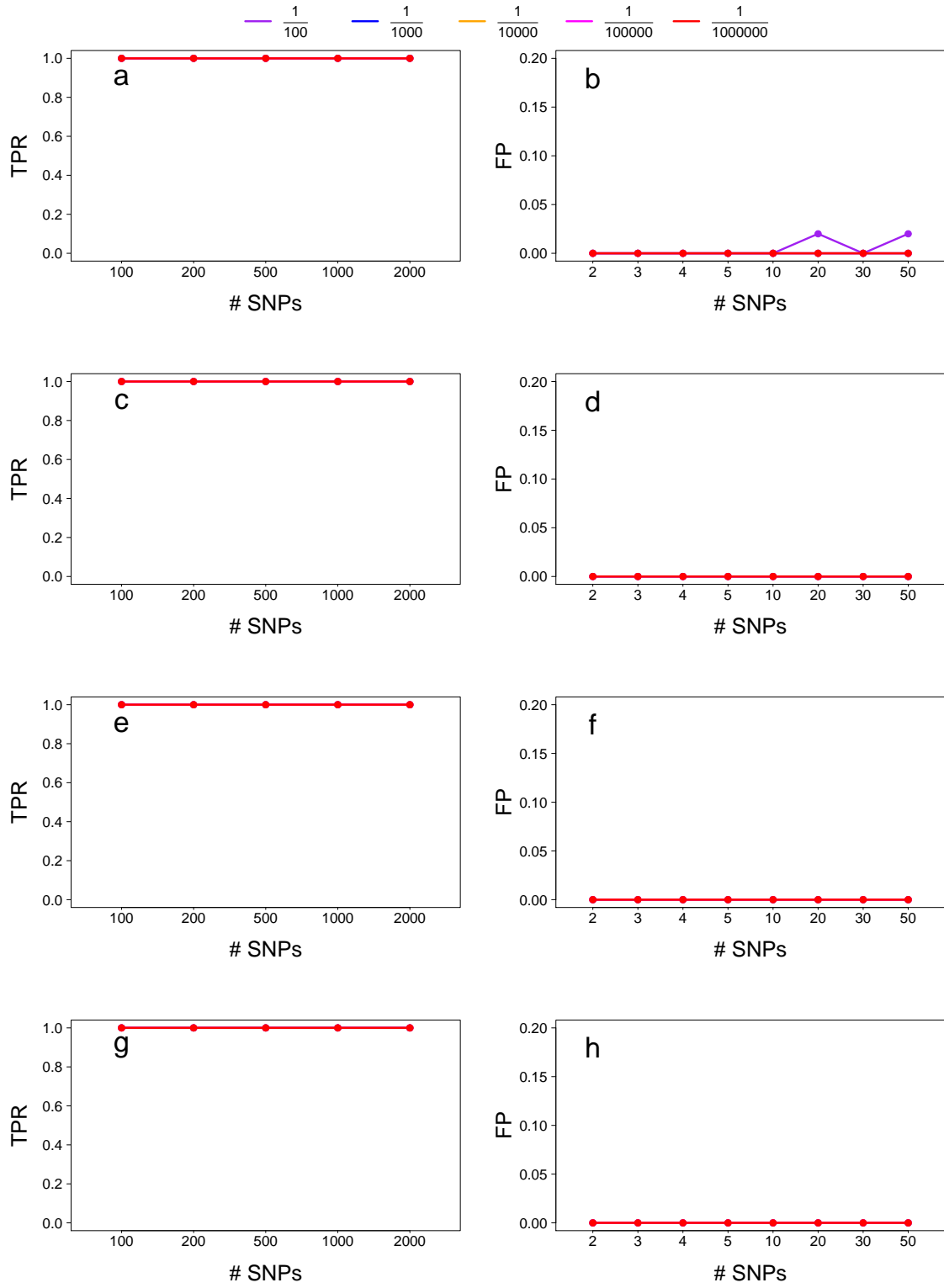
Supplemental Figure 92: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



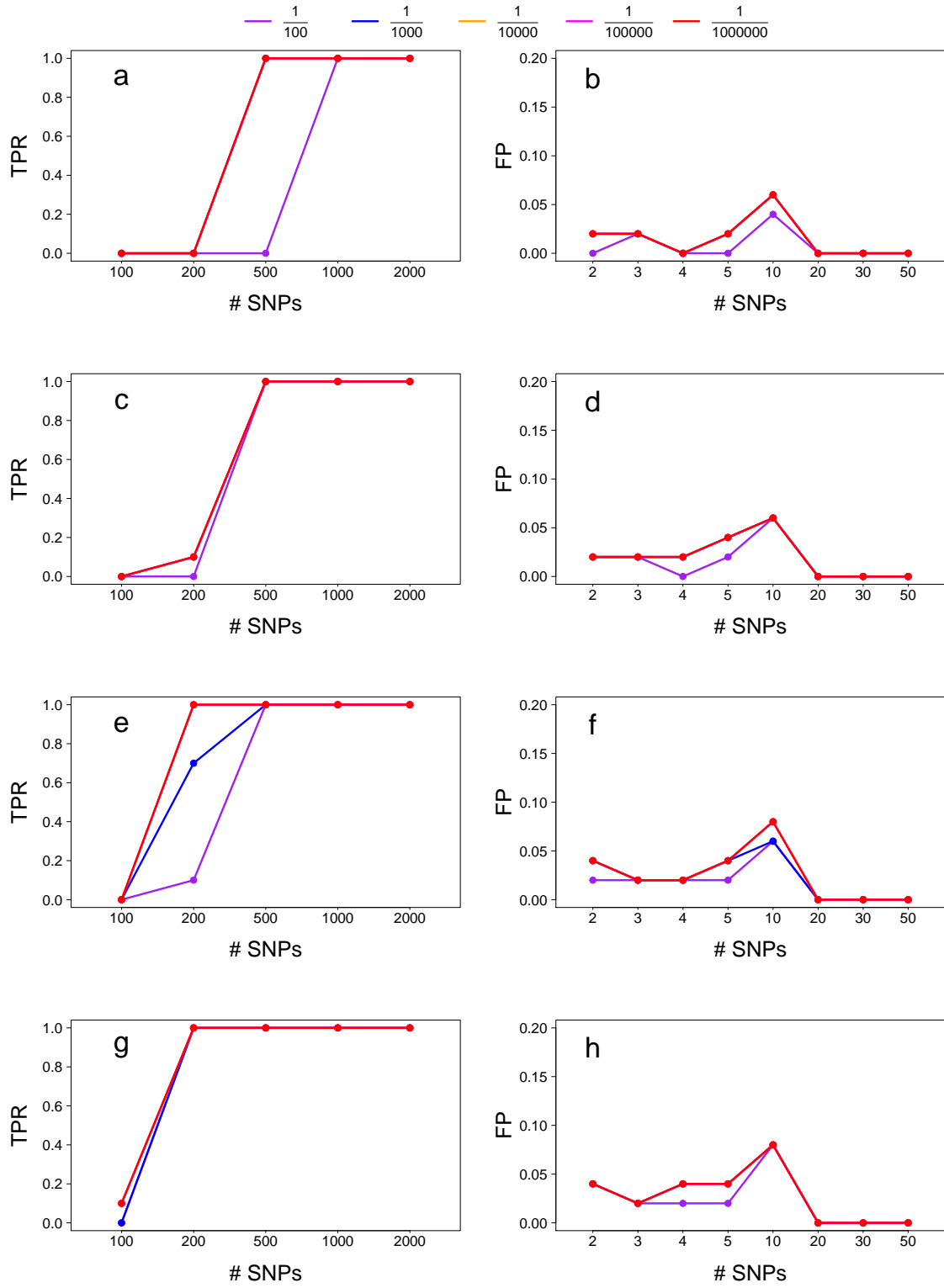
Supplemental Figure 93: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



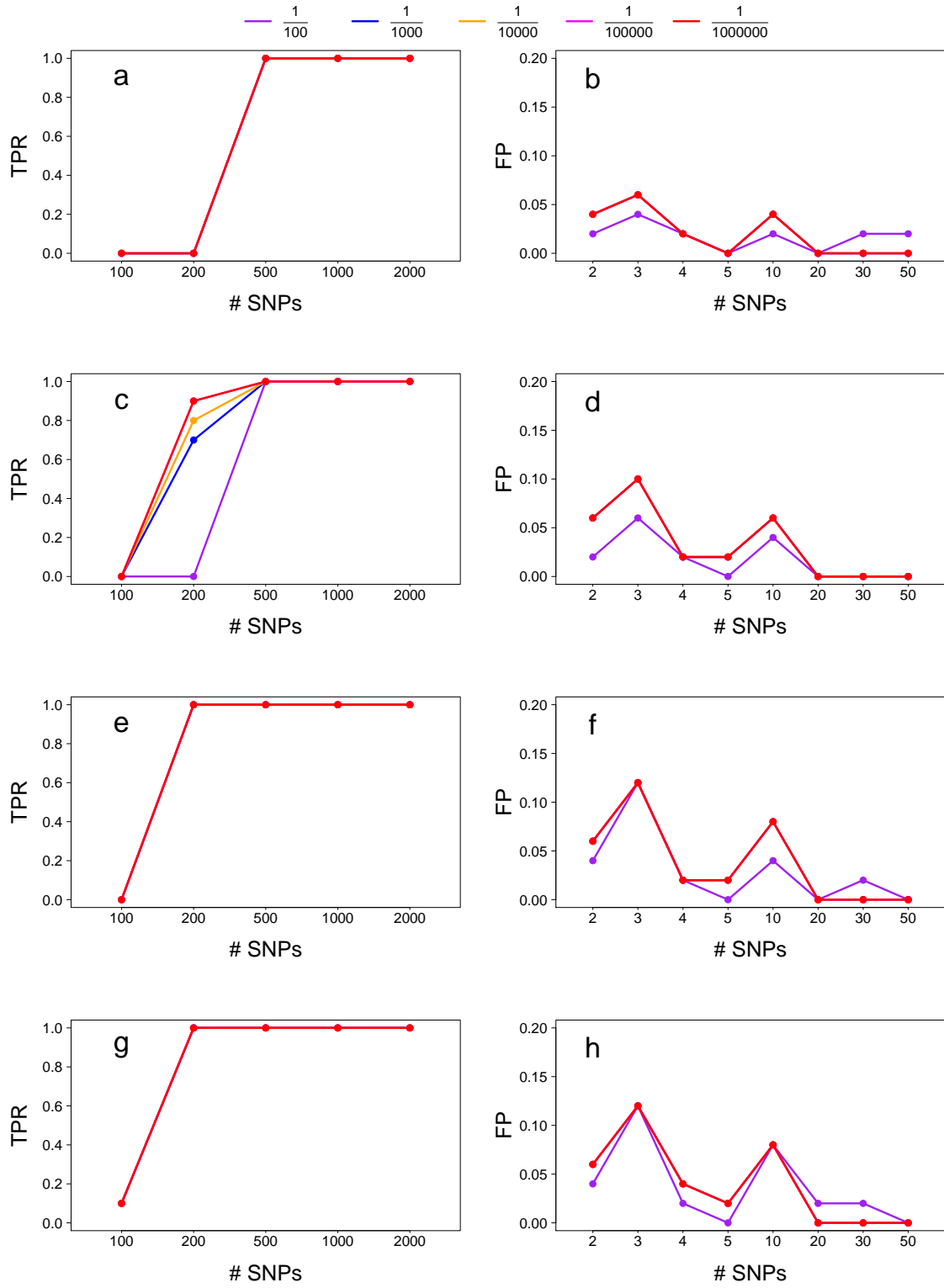
Supplemental Figure 94: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



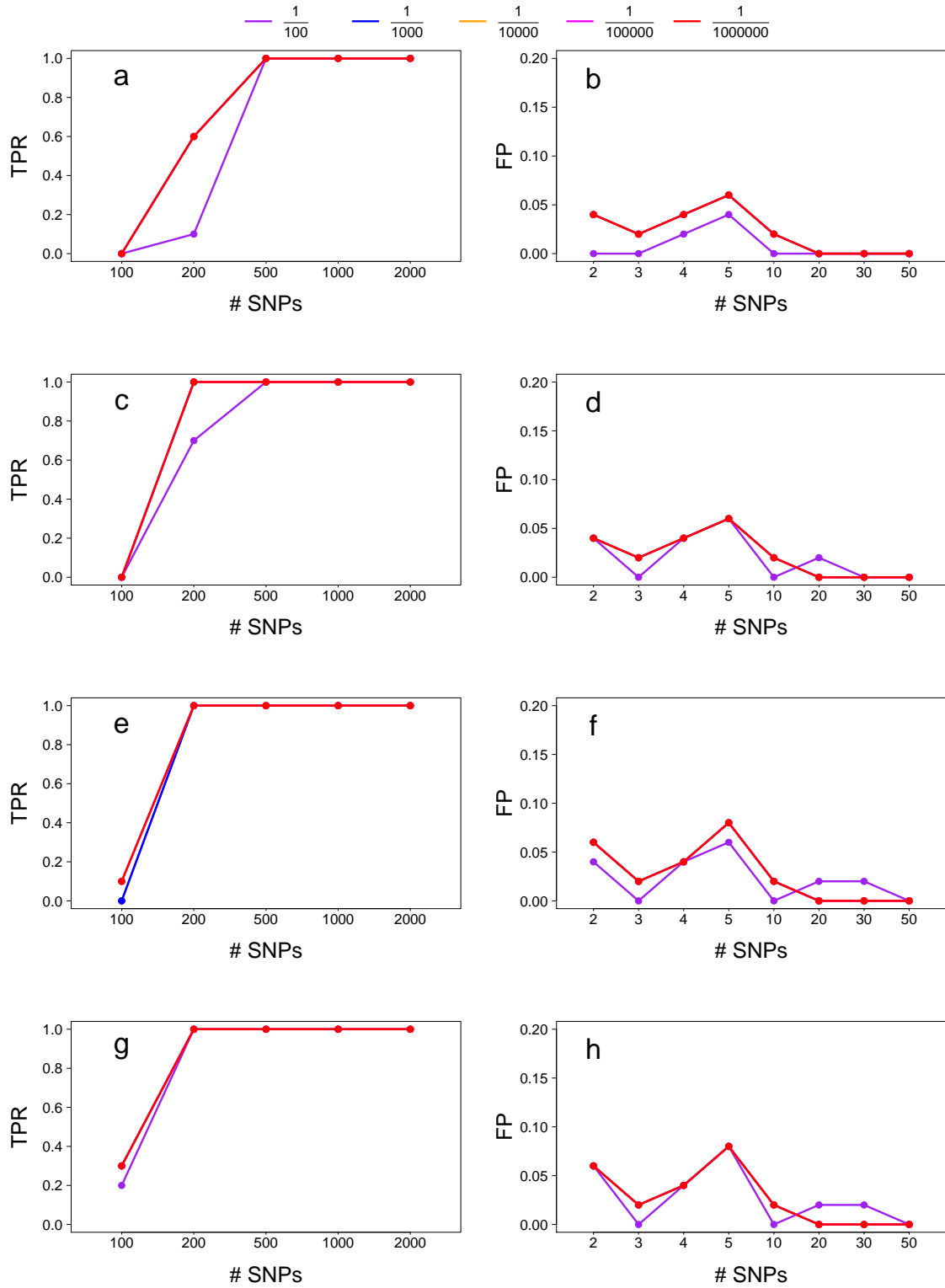
Supplemental Figure 95: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^5$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



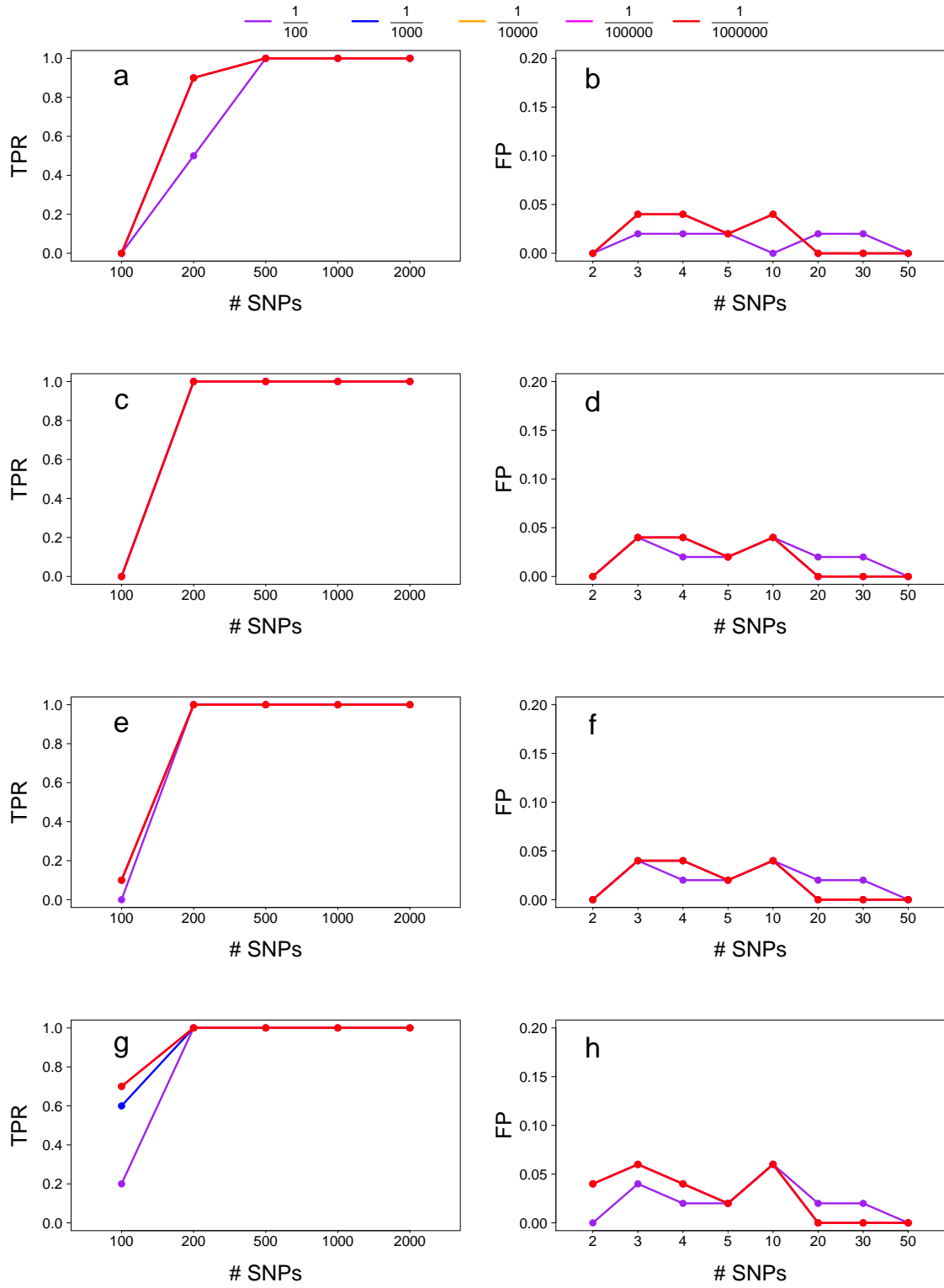
Supplemental Figure 96: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100,000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.1$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



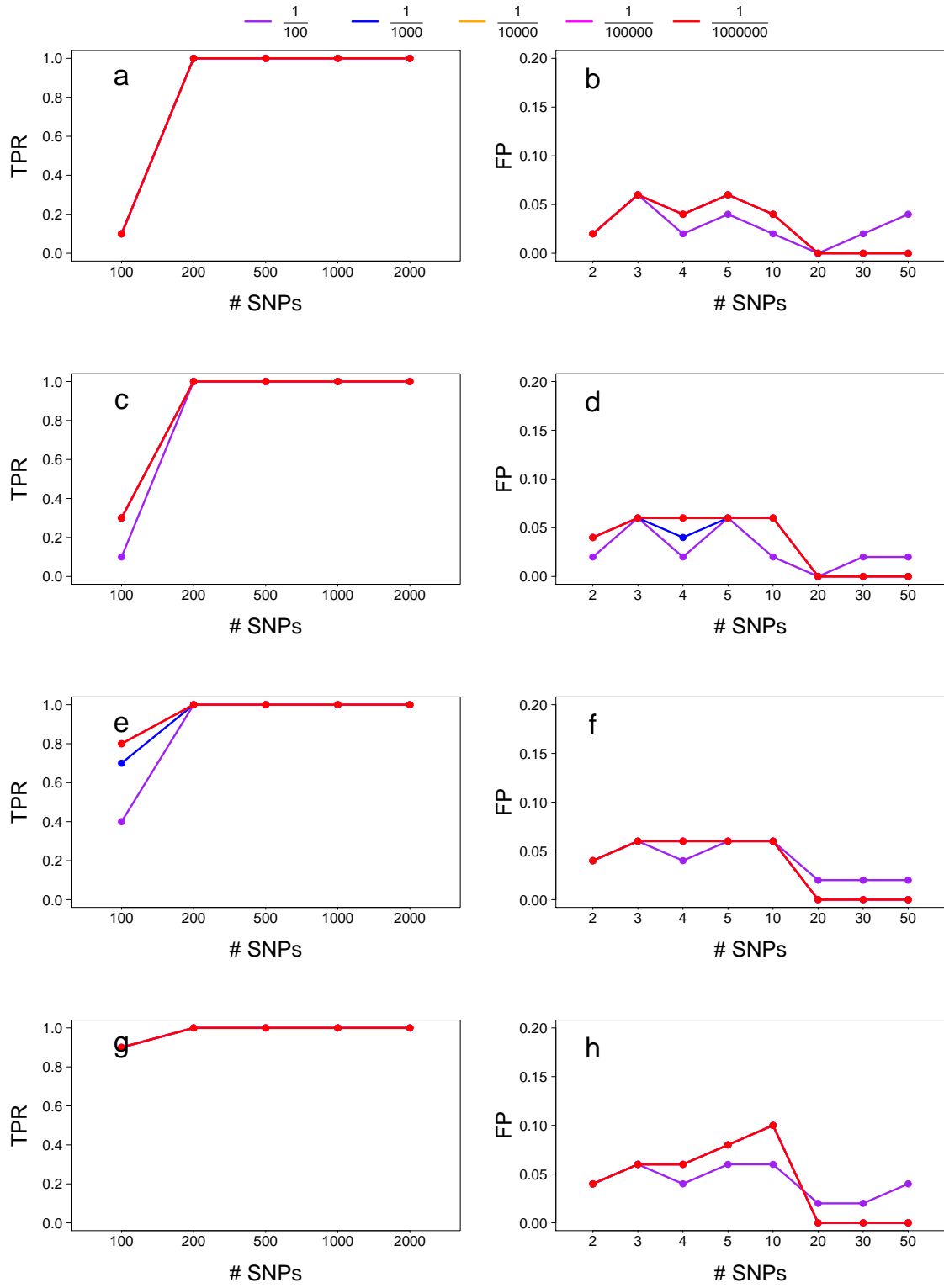
Supplemental Figure 97: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.15$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



Supplemental Figure 98: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.2$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



Supplemental Figure 99: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.25$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.



Supplemental Figure 100: Performance evaluation of the $DIDOH^3M^2$ in the detection of ROHs with distances between consecutive SNPs of 100000 bp. The algorithm was run with $d_{Norm} = 10^6$ and $p_1 = 0.3$. Panels a, c, e and g show the TPR vs the number of SNPs within the detected ROH. Panels b, d, e and f report the number of False Positive (FP) ROH made of different number of SNPs. Panels a and b show the results for $R_1 = 2/100$, c and d for $R_1 = 3/100$, e and f for $R_1 = 4/100$ while g and h for $R_1 = 5/100$. Line colors represent the results for different values of R_2 as shown in the legend.