Table S1. The output obtained by the HIrisPlex-S System Software for Subject A (SubjA), Subject B (SubjB), Subject C (SubjC), Subject D (SubjD), Subject E (SubjE), Subject F (SubjF), Subject G (SubjG), and Subject H (SubjH).

	Predicted phenotypes							
	SubjA	**SubjB**	**SubjC**	**SubjD**	**SubjE**	**SubjF**	**SubjG**	**SubjH**
	p-value	*p-value*	*p-value*	*p-value*	*p-value*	*p-value*	*p-value*	*p-value*
blue eye	0.629	0.848	0	0.003	0.099	0.884	0.184	0.106
intermediate eye	0.288	0.088	0.007	0.054	0.134	0.073	0.15	0.153
brown eye	0.083	0.065	0.993	0.943	0.767	0.044	0.665	0.741
blond hair	0.011	0.583	0.047	0.183	0.112	0.517	0.333	0.243
brown hair	0.689	0.381	0.784	0.587	0.11	0.443	0.583	0.598
red hair	0.001	0.006	0.016	0	0.776	0.006	0.006	0.001
black hair	0.3	0.03	0.153	0.23	0.002	0.033	0.078	0.158
light hair	0.033	0.954	0.279	0.404	0.992	0.937	0.842	0.461
dark hair	0.967	0.046	0.721	0.596	0.008	0.063	0.158	0.539
very pale skin	0	0.021	0.024	0.037	0.334	0.08	0.017	0.163
pale skin	0.715	0.125	0.007	0.127	0.123	0.174	0.06	0.128
intermediate skin	0.285	0.846	0.227	0.826	0.457	0.723	0.802	0.528
dark skin	0	0.008	0.739	0.001	0.087	0.02	0.097	0.156
dark to black skin	0	0.001	0.004	0	0	0.002	0.025	0.025

Note: as an example, regarding the pigmentation of the eyes for subject A (SubjA), we obtained the following *p-values*: 0.629, 0.288 and 0.083. These values indicate that subject A has a probability of 63% of having blue eyes. As for the hair, this subject has a higher probability of having brown (*p-value*: 0.689) dark (*p-value*: 0.967) color. Pale skin of subject A showed the highest *p-value* (0.715), although it is not possible to exclude intermediate color (*p-value*: 0.285).