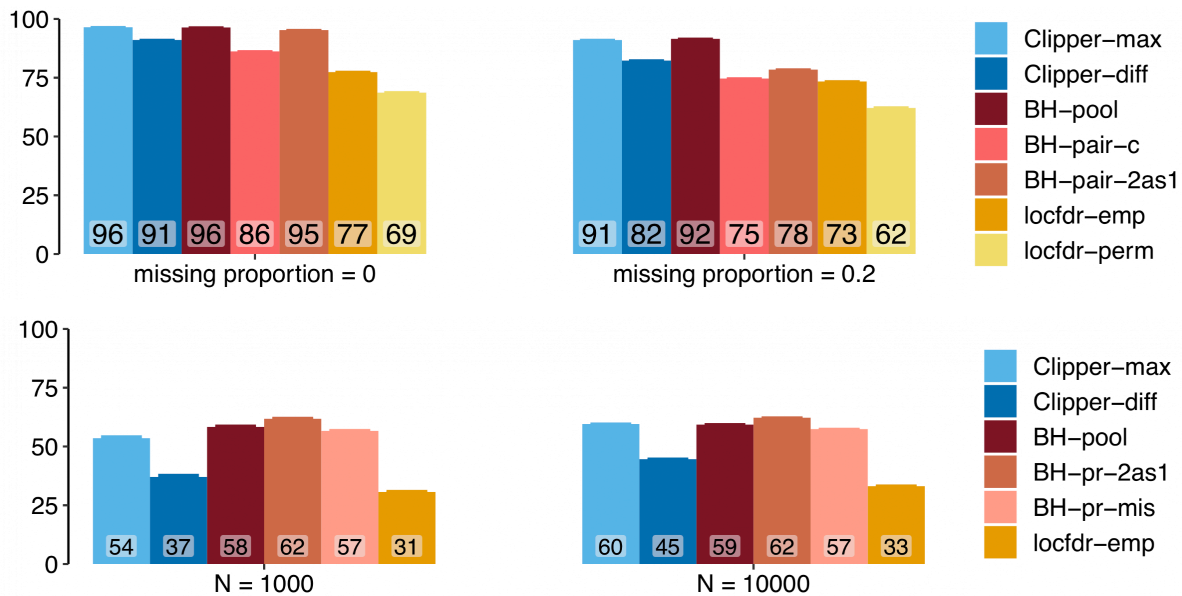




Colors used in this plot:

can be directly copied into R

```
library(Rgb)
```

```
library(wesanderson)
```

our method Clipper

```
col_clipper_max = rgb(86, 180, 233, max = 255) # sky blue
```

```
col_clipper_diff = rgb(0, 114, 178, max = 255) # blue
```

the competing approaches

```
col_pool = rgb(125, 22, 37, max = 255) # maroon
```

```
col_pair_2as1 = rgb(206, 106, 73, max = 255) # orange
```

```
col_pair_mis = rgb(254, 160, 135, max = 255) # pink
```

```
col_pair_c = wes_palette("GrandBudapest1", 4, type = 'discrete')[2]
```

```
col_locfdr_emp = rgb(230, 159, 0, max = 255) # ginger
```

```
col_locfdr_perm = wes_palette("Moonrise1", 4, type = "discrete")[1] # light yellow
```

Why do we think it is a good color palette?

1. Blue is often associated with the state of being healthy, clean and sanitary; in contrast, red is associated with infection, disease and things that are forbidden. So we use blue for our method Clipper, warm colors (such as maroon and orange) and slightly less warm colors that still have a tone of red (such as yellow and ginger) to present our competitors.
2. The eight approaches listed belong to three groups: Clipper, BH-based approaches, and local-fdr-based approaches. We also use three distinct color groups to differentiate them,

blue for Clipper, warm colors with a strong red tone for BH-based approaches, and colors with a weak red tone for local-fdr.

- These colors are also friendly to color blind people, as can be seen from the following grey scaled version of the above two plots (see immediately below). Although some methods have similar grey scales (for example, clipper-max vs BH-pair-c), the order of these methods also allow a clear distinction between them.

