

Application	Type of source	Organism or material (additional information)	Reference
Associative evidence in criminalistics	Animals	Cat (implication of murder suspect)	[1, 2]
Associative evidence in criminalistics	Plants	Oak (evidence in criminal case)	[3]
		Knotgrass (evidence in criminal case)	[4]
		Mosses (evidence in criminal case)	[5]
		Soil and plants (selection between alternative paths)	[6]
		<i>Amanita phalloides</i> and yew (poisoning)	[7, 8]
Post-mortem interval		Bryophytes and plant roots (identification of post-mortem time interval)	[9]
Post-mortem interval	Insects	Calliphoridae (identification of post-mortem time interval)	[10]
Associative evidence in criminalistics	Bacteria	Skin bacterial communities (identification of individual)	[11, 12]
		Salivary bacterial communities (identification of individual)	[13]
		Gut bacterial communities (identification of individual)	[14]
		<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Clostridium difficile</i> (outbreak detection)	[15, 16]
		<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> (bioterrorism)	[17-19]
		Profiles of footwear insoles (forensic discrimination)	[20]
Associative evidence in criminalistics	Virus	Hepatitis C (identification of virus outbreak)	[21, 22]
		HIV-1 (source identification in criminal cases)	[23, 24]
		HIV-1 (deliberated transmission)	[25-33]

HIV-1 (lack of transmission [34]
from the suspect)

Associative evidence Admixture Soil DNA (evidence in [35]
in criminalistics murder case)
