A2

UMN-JH34-2 - 211[a]				
COR112 - 262	0.22[b]			
COR113 - 268	0.22	0.33		
UM011 -174	0.22	0.17	0.57	
COR114- 235	0.22	0.17	0.57	1.00
	211	262	268	174	235
	(9)[c]	(12)	(7)	(4)	

A3a

UMN-JH34-2 - 207				
COR112 - 254	0.14			
COR113 - 260	0.14	0.56		
UM011 - 172	0.14	0.78	0.83	
COR114 - 243	0.14	0.56	0.83	0.38
	207	254	260	172	243
	(7)	(9)	(6)	(13)	

Figure S2. 2x2 contingency tables for microsatellite allele association using alleles of the A2 and A3a microsatellite haplotypes as examples. Accurate interpretation of microsatellite haplotypes requires the use of all five microsatellite loci because no single microsatellite locus shows redundancy or perfect correlation. The COR114-235 bp allele showed perfect association with the UM011-274 allele in the A2 haplotype. However, in the A3a haplotype UM011 and COR114 were not redundant and must be interpreted in conjunction for an accurate haplotype definition.
[a] Microsatellite allele size (bp) associated with the haplotype examined.
[b] Frequency of allele association = (number of times the alleles at the designated two microsatellite loci are associated) / (number of times that particular allele appears out of 50 identified microsatellite haplotypes).
[c] Number of times the particular allele appears out of 50 microsatellite haplotypes. This number serves as the denominator of the frequency of allele association statistic.