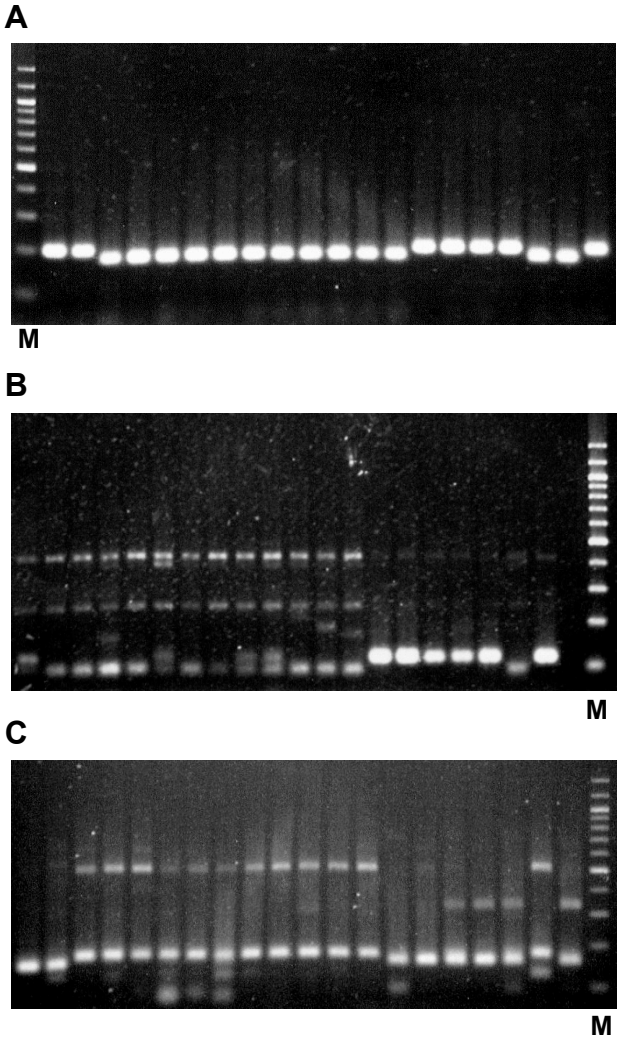
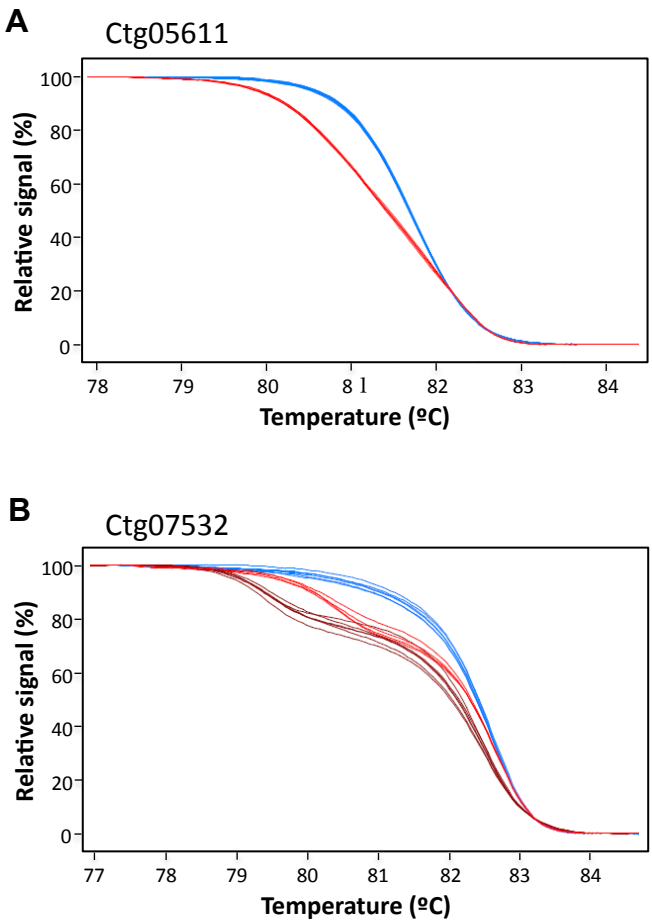
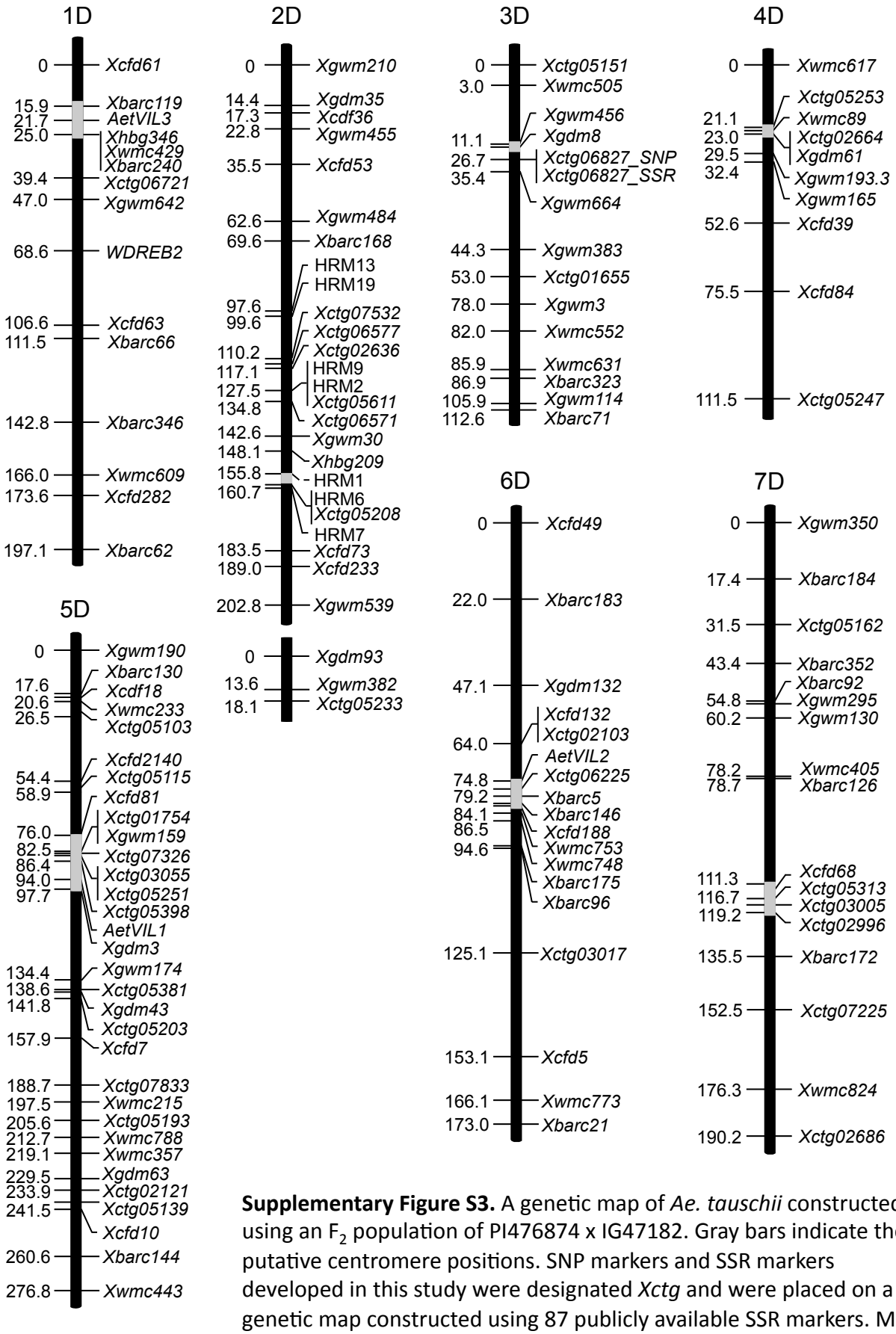


Supplementary Figure S1. Examples of CAPS and dCAPS fragment pattern of the 20 *Ae. tauschii* accessions. PCR products after digestion of Ctg05313 CAPS marker (A), Ctg05220 dCAPS marker (B) and Ctg05398 dCAPS marker (C). From left to right: fragment pattern of two accessions of HGL17, 11 accessions of L1, five accessions of L2, PI476874 (L1) and IG47182 (L2). Digestion resistant products were observed in Ctg05398 dCAPS markers in four accessions of HGL17 and L1. M; 100-bp ladder marker.



Supplementary Figure S2. High Resolution Melting analysis of the PCR products of the 20 *Ae. tauschii* accessions. Normalized and shifted melting curves of Ctg05611 (A) with two alleles and Ctg07532 (B) with three alleles. Melting curves of accessions with IG47182 (L2) allele are indicated in red and those with PI476874 (L1) allele in blue. A third allele was observed in Ctg07532, indicated by brown lines. All samples were spiked with 10% (v/v) of PI476874 DNA to facilitate the discrimination of genotypes.



Supplementary Figure S3. A genetic map of *Ae. tauschii* constructed using an F_2 population of PI476874 x IG47182. Gray bars indicate the putative centromere positions. SNP markers and SSR markers developed in this study were designated *Xctg* and were placed on a genetic map constructed using 87 publicly available SSR markers. Map distances are shown in centimorgans (cM).