Online Supplementary material

The effects of inheritance in tetraploids on genetic diversity and population divergence

Patrick G. Meirmans & Peter H. Van Tienderen
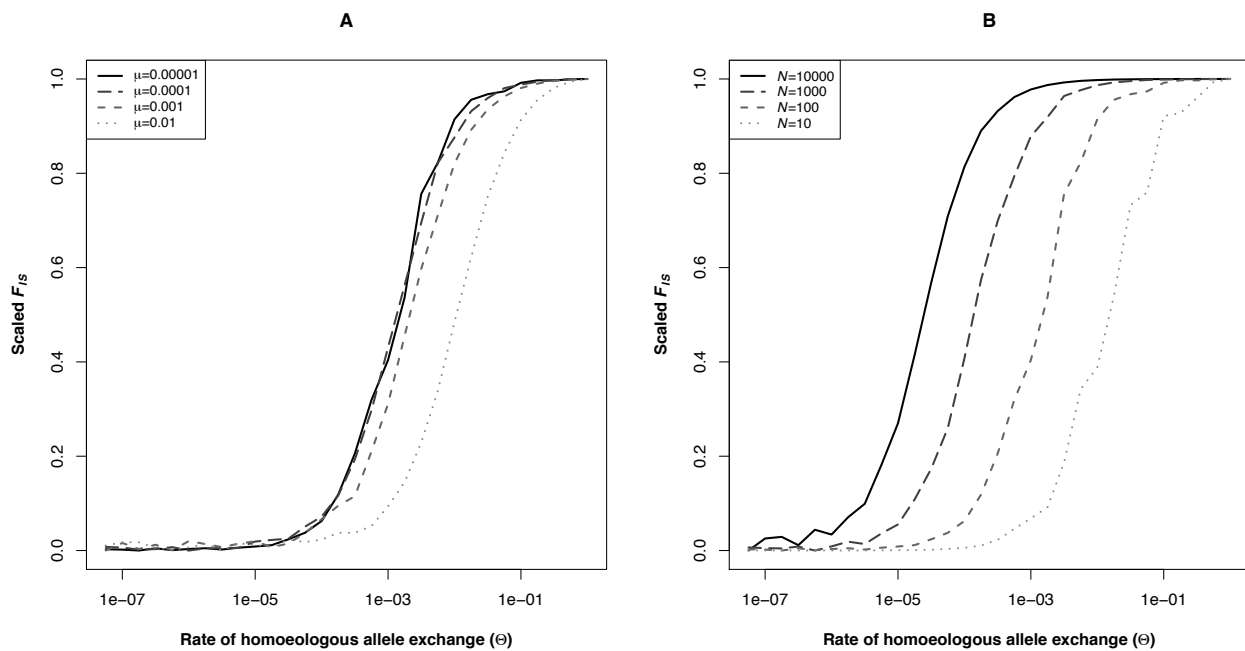

Fig. S1. The effect of the rate of homoeologous allele exchange, Θ, on the inbreeding coefficient F_{IS}; A) for different values of the mutation rate, keeping the population size fixed at $N=100$; B) for different population sizes, keeping the mutation rate fixed at 0.00001. Other parameters: $m=0$, 1000 loci. Note that the values of F_{IS} have been scaled from zero to one per series to ease comparison (see Fig. 3 for the unscaled versions).
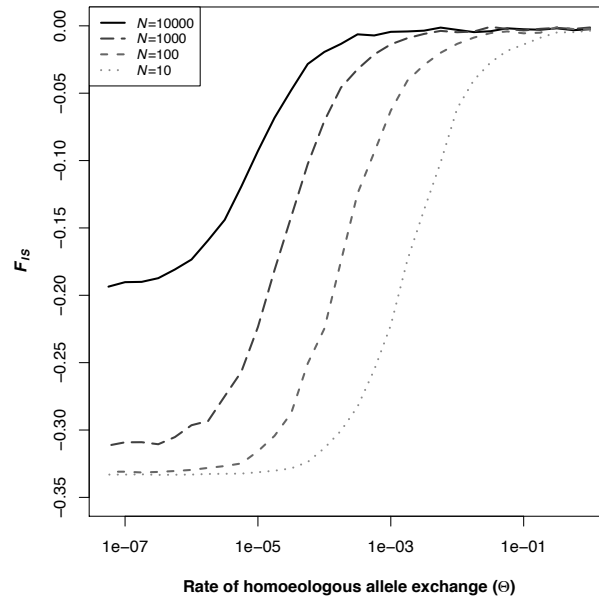
Fig. S2. Coalescent simulations of the effect of the rate of tetrasomy on the inbreeding coefficient F_{IS} for different population sizes. Simulations were performed using the program MS (Hudson, 2002). A single tetraploid population consisting of two subgenomes was modelled in MS as two diploid populations; migration between the two diploid populations was then used as a proxy for tetrasomy events in the tetraploid population. Other parameters: *m*=0, 1000 loci, *μ*=0.00001. See Fig. 3 for similar results from our own frequency-based simulation model.