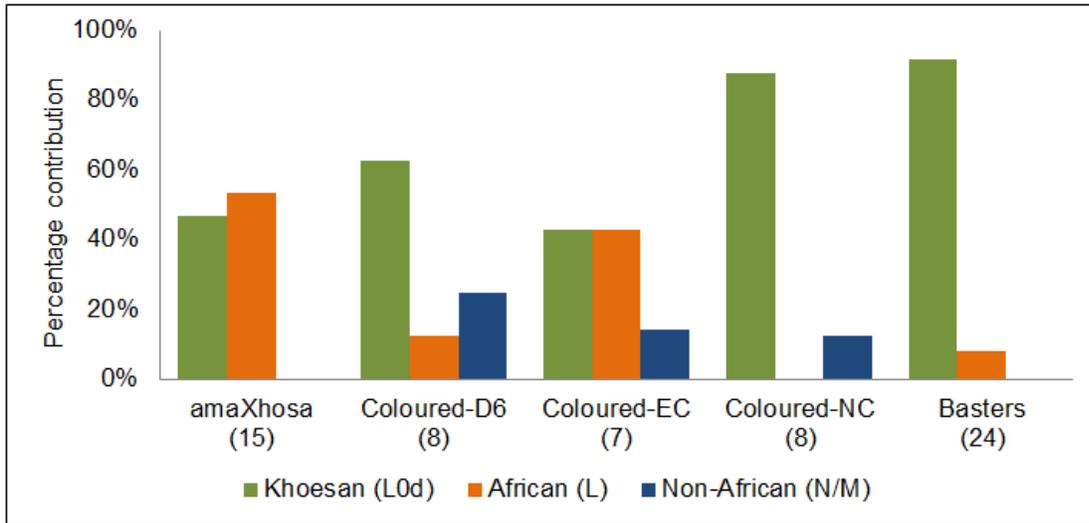
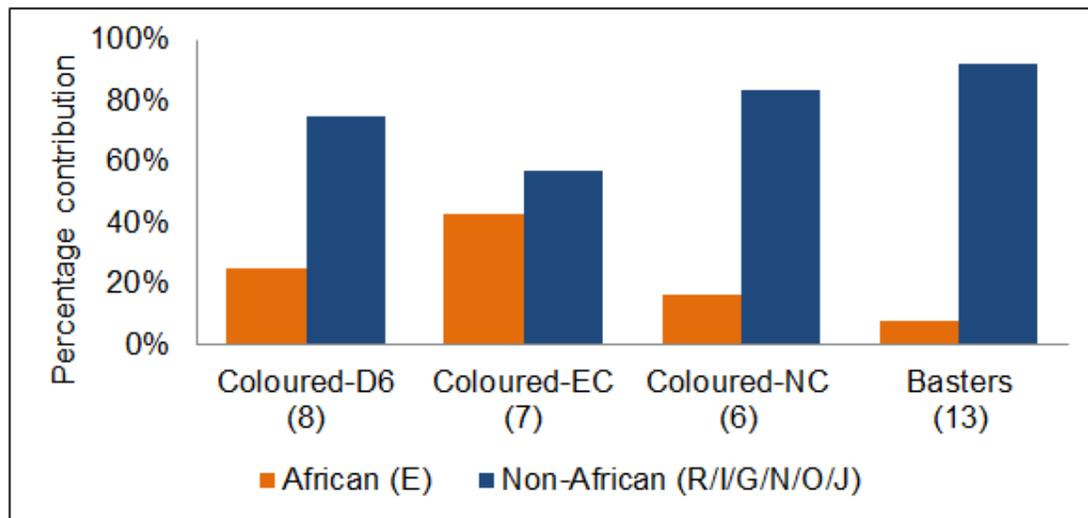


**A Regional Mitochondrial Haplotype Contributions**



**B Regional Y-Chromosome Haplotype Contributions**



**Figure S2. Gender-specific ancestral haplotype contributions to the regionally defined South African populations, amaXhosa, Coloured and Basters.** Marker analysis with contributions from ancestral populations shown as percentages for **(A)** ‘African Khoesan’ (L0d), ‘African non-Khoesan’ (L, not L0d/L0k) and ‘non-African’ (N/M) mtDNA haplogroups and **(B)** ‘African non-Khoesan’ (E) and ‘non-African’ (R/I/G/N/O/J) Y-chromosome haplogroups. Distribution correlates with geographical distribution around the southern coast of Africa from the northwesterly Basters, to the westerly NC-Coloured, southerly D6-Coloured and the easterly located EC-Coloured and amaXhosa. This west to east distribution is correlated with a decrease in maternal ‘Khoesan’ and increase in ‘African non-Khoesan’ contribution, and a decrease in paternal ‘non-African’ and increase in ‘African non-Khoesan’ contribution. ‘Asian’ derived maternal contributions are highest at the geographical location of colonization and slave trade, at the most southerly region represented by the District Six Coloured.