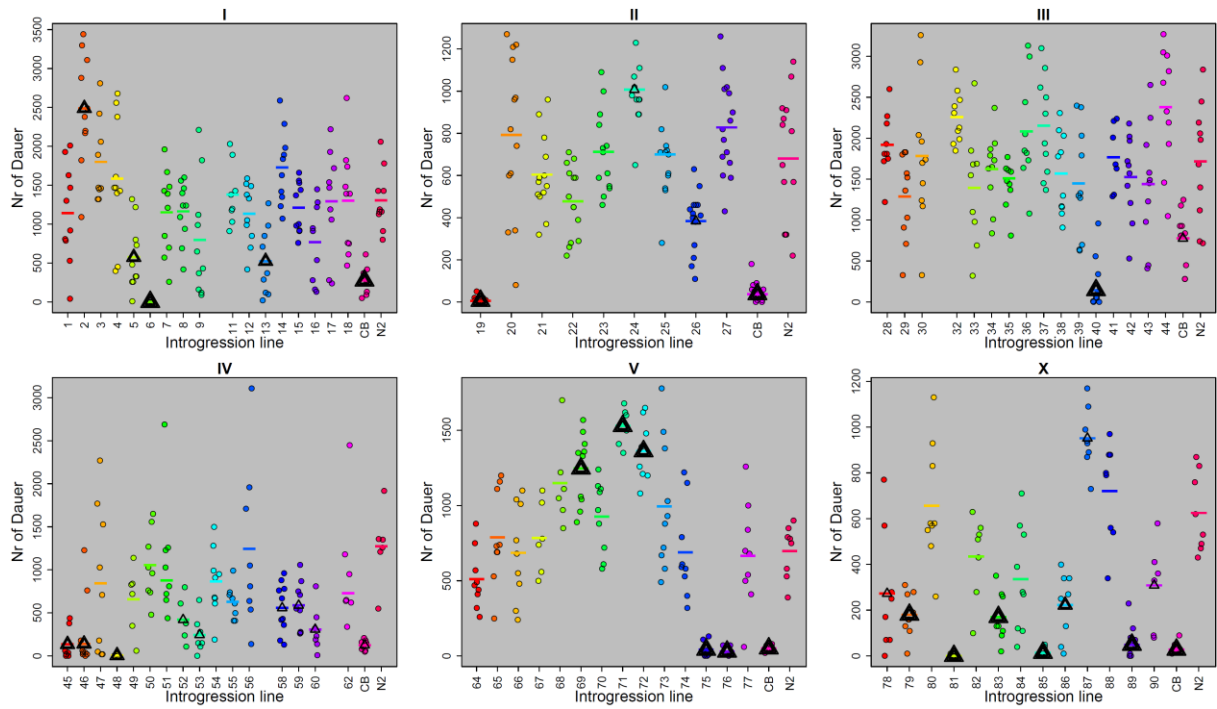
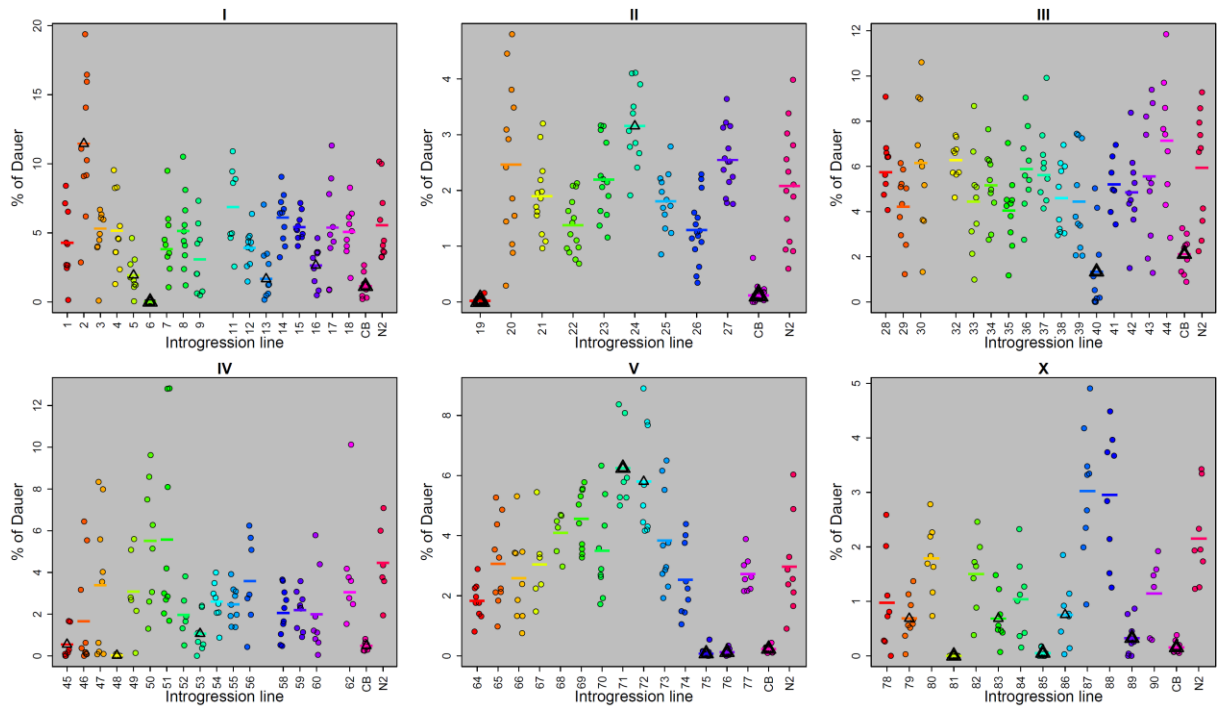


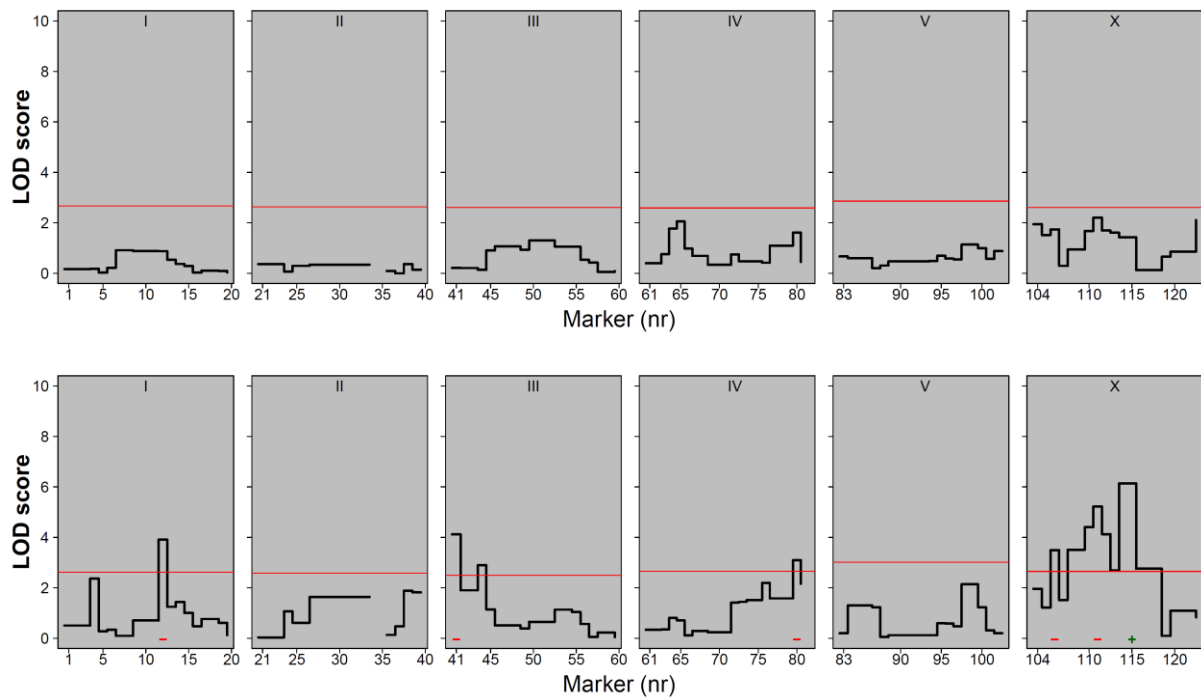
Supplemental Figure 5: Variation in the ILs for population size. Chromosomes (I to V and X) are shown above each panel. IL numbers shown at the x-axis (they all start with ewIR). Average per line shown by the horizontal bar. Significant differences with N2 is indicated by one or more triangles ($1 p < 0.05$, $2 p < 0.01$, $3 p < 0.001$).



Supplemental Figure 6: Variation in the ILs for dauer larvae number. Chromosomes (I to V and X) are shown above each panel. IL numbers shown at the x-axis (they all start with ewIR). Average per line shown by the horizontal bar. Significant differences with N2 is indicated by one or more triangles (1 $p < 0.05$, 2 $p < 0.01$, 3 $p < 0.001$).



Supplemental Figure 7: Variation in the ILs for % dauer larvae. Chromosomes (I to V and X) are shown above each panel. IL numbers shown at the x-axis (they all start with ewIR). Average per line shown by the horizontal bar. Significant differences with N2 is indicated by one or more triangles (1 $p < 0.05$, 2 $p < 0.01$, 3 $p < 0.001$).



Supplemental Figure 8: Bin mapping of population size (upper panel) and % dauer (lower panel).

Chromosome specific threshold (FDR=0.05) shown by the red horizontal line and significance per marker in black. Detected QTLs are shown by the green "+" (positive CB effect) and the red "-" (negative CB effect). An extra QTL was detected by a combined IL model and is indicated by the dotted blue line as well as the LOD score (see also Figure 3).