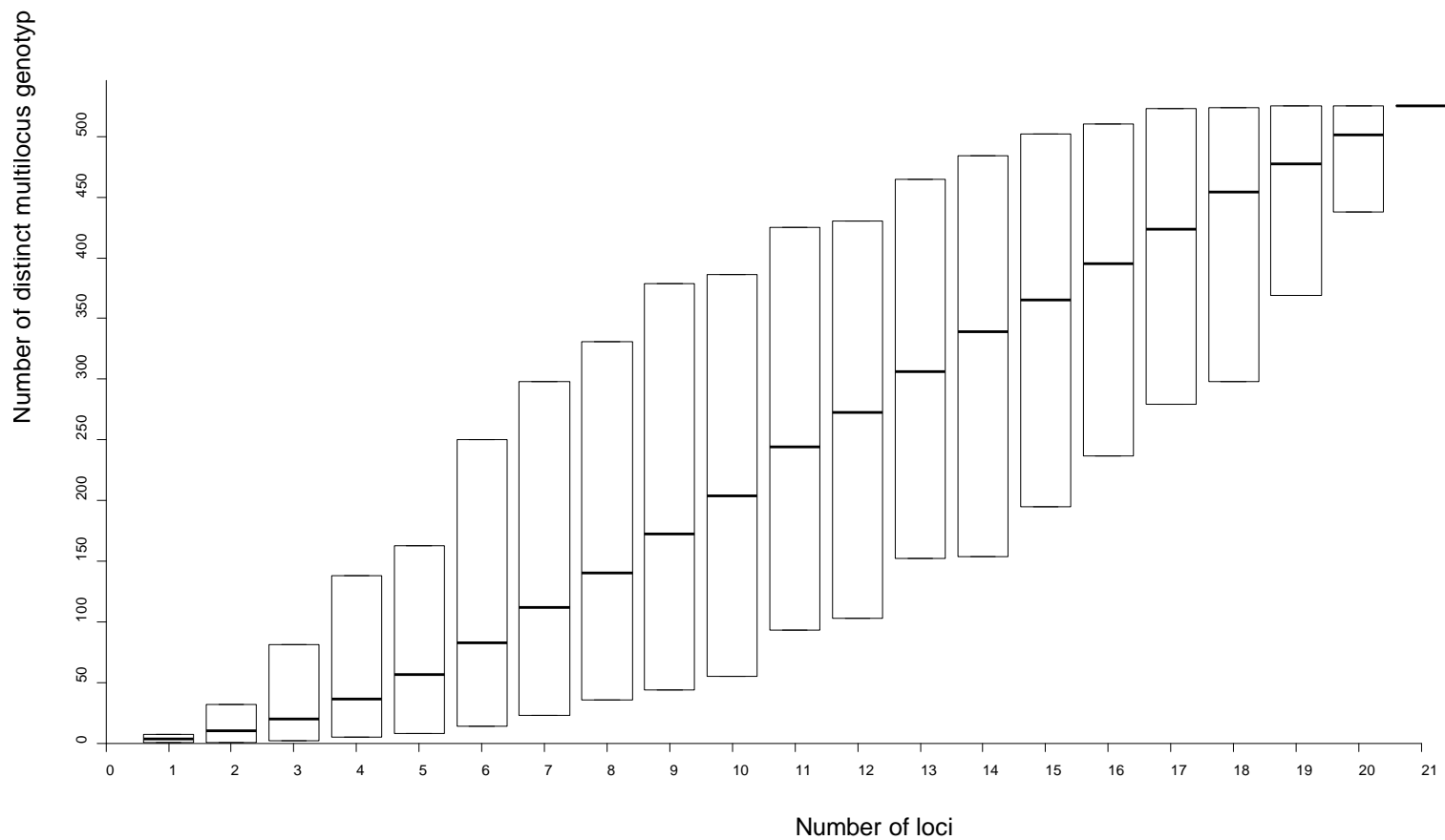


SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

TABLE S1. The history of land use in the area of sampled patches. Aerial photographs were available from seven years in the period of 1938-1993, enabling a determination of historic landuse (forest, agricultural, open roadside, agricultural roadside, or residential) over the 73 years preceeding the current study (2010 – 2011). Current patch sizes vary from 0.18 – 2.87 ha.

Year	POR	HDP	TRL	MWS	MOR	BDR
1938	Open roadside	Agricultural	Agricultural	Residential	Open roadside	Agricultural
1944	Open roadside	Agricultural	Agricultural	Residential	Open roadside	Agricultural
1955	Open roadside	Agricultural	Open roadside	Residential	Open roadside	Agricultural roadside
1967	Open roadside	Forest	Open roadside	Residential	Open roadside	Agricultural roadside
1973	Open roadside	Forest	Open roadside	Residential	Open roadside	Agricultural roadside
1980	Open roadside	Forest	Open roadside	Open roadside	Open roadside	Open roadside
1993	Open roadside	Open roadside	Open roadside	Open roadside	Open roadside	Open roadside
2010 – 2011	Open roadside	Open roadside	Open roadside	Open roadside	Open roadside	Open roadside
Patch size (ha)	0.82	0.18	0.35	0.29	0.54	2.87

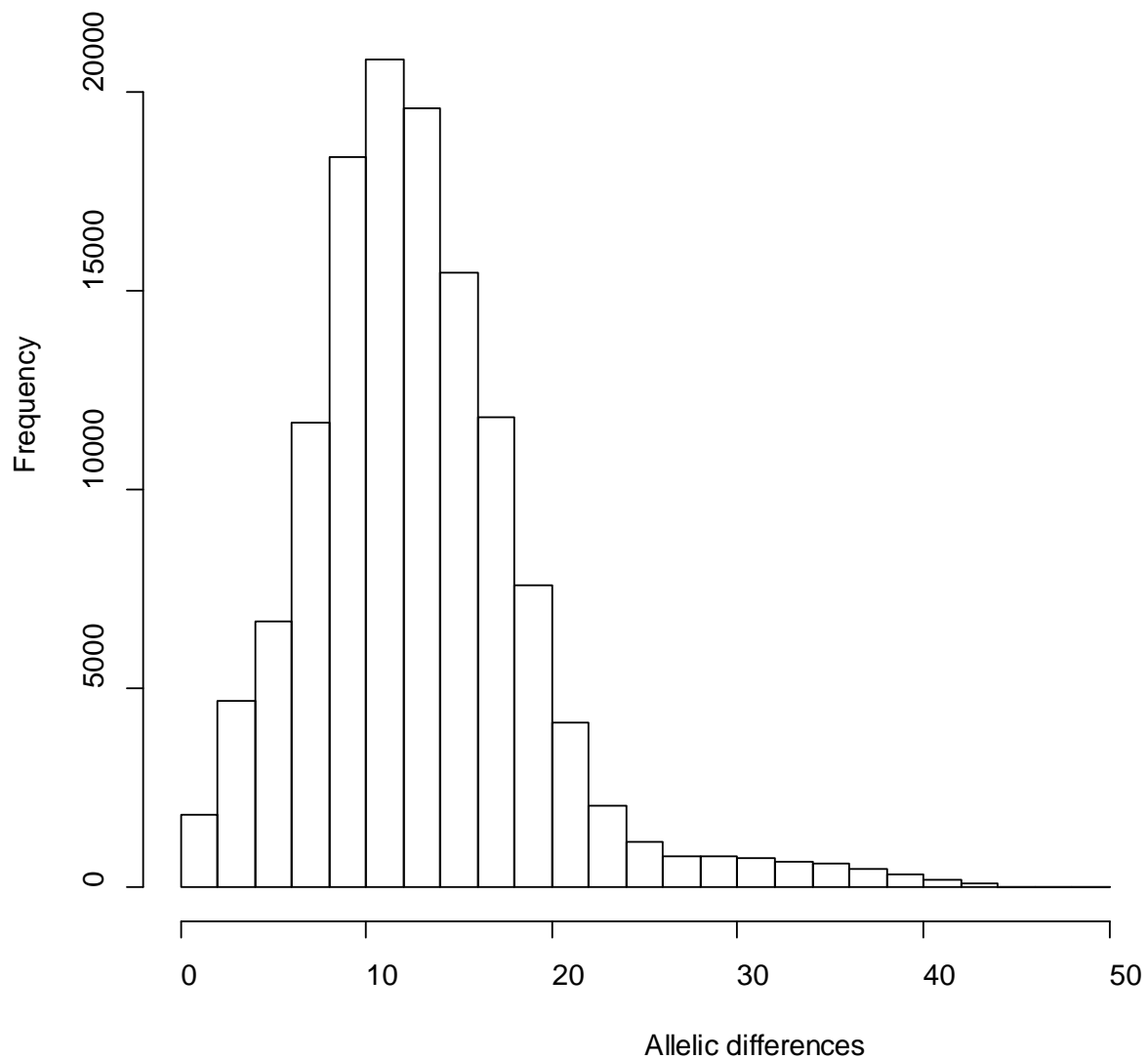
FIG. S1. The power of the 21 polymorphic allozyme loci to detect distinct multilocus genotypes (a) overall and (b) in each patch. For each number of loci, the number of distinct multilocus genotypes was enumerated for 1000 random samples of all possible combinations of that number of loci. Boxes show the maximum, mean, and minimum number of multilocus genotypes.



a.

FIG. S2. Distribution of allelic distances separating all unique multilocus genotypes (a) overall and (b) in each patch. The lack of a minor bimodal peak at small allelic distances suggests that somatic mutations and scoring error do not have a major influence on this dataset. Thus, it would not be appropriate to define a threshold for combining distinct multilocus genotypes into closely related multilocus clonal lineages.

a.



b.

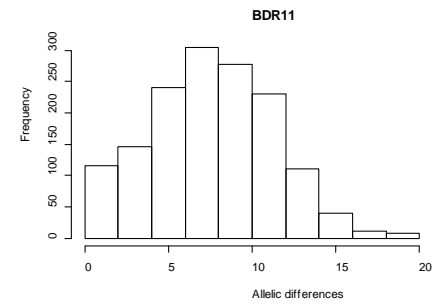
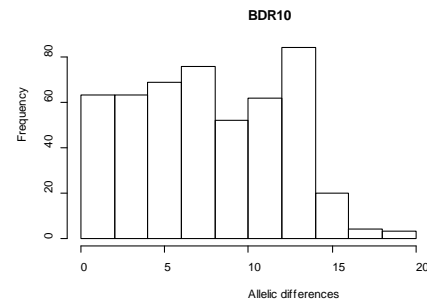
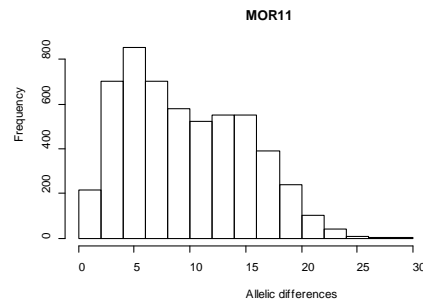
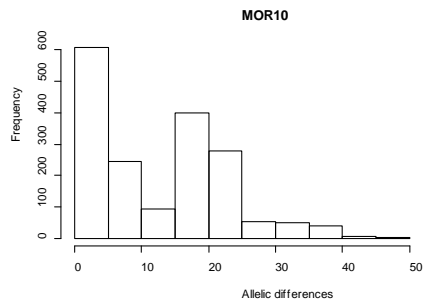
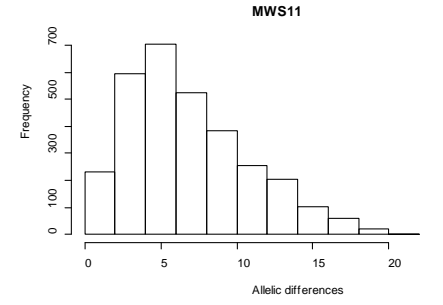
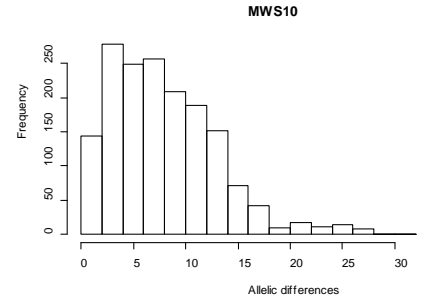
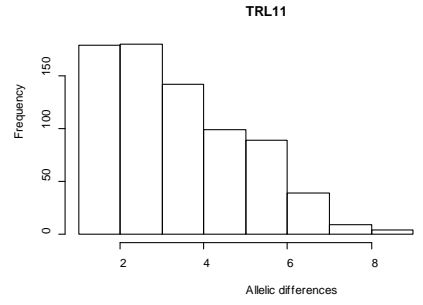
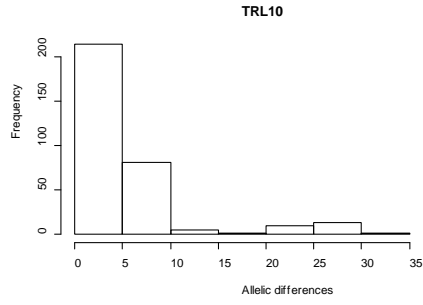
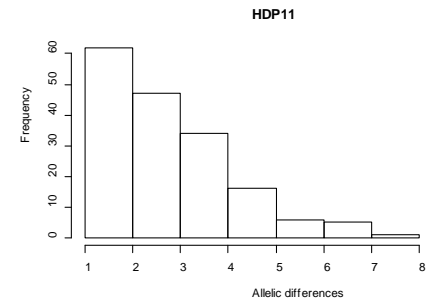
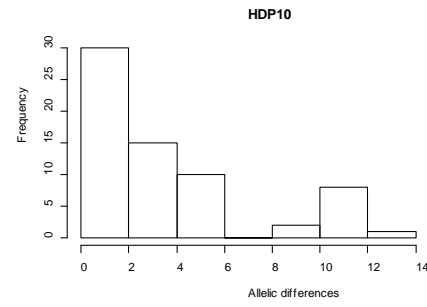
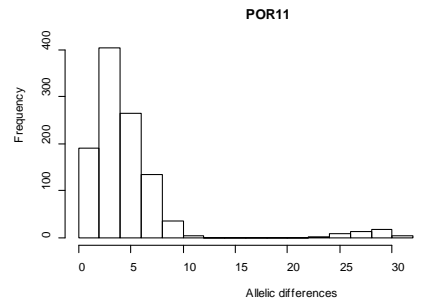
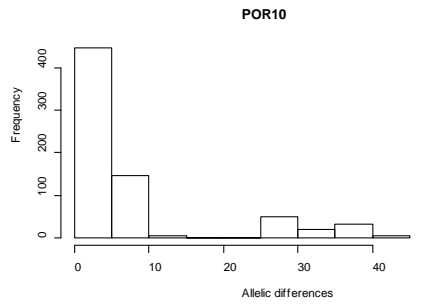
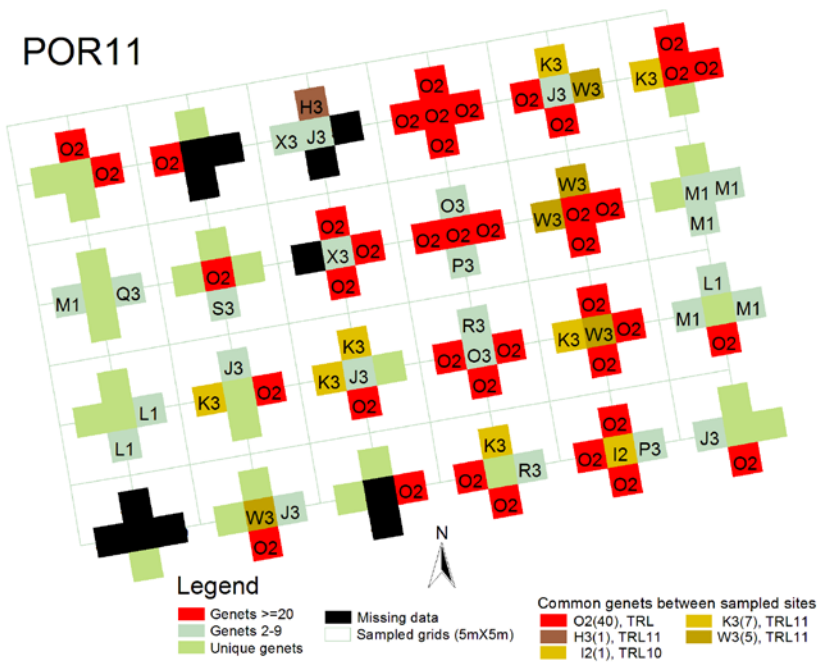
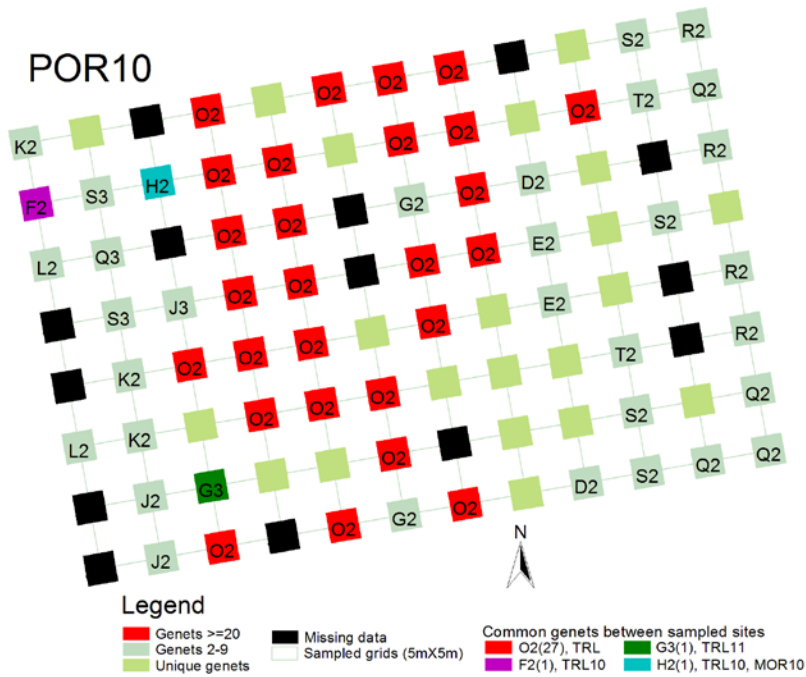
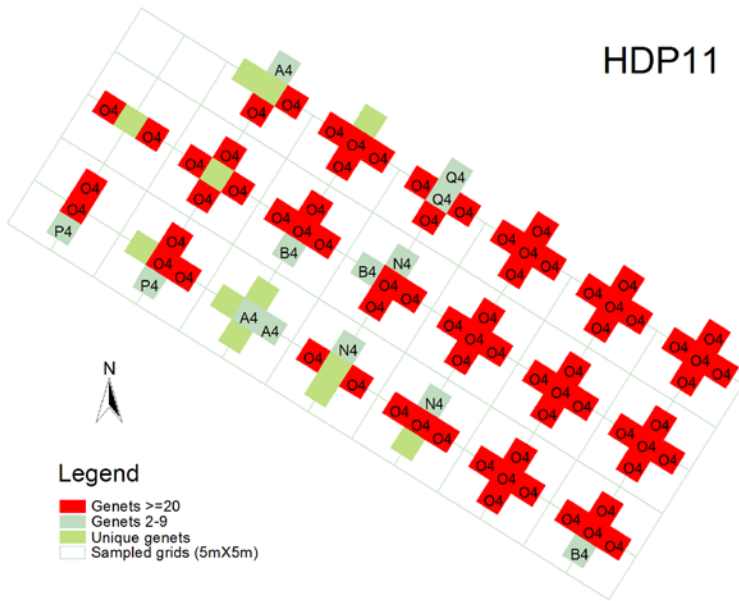
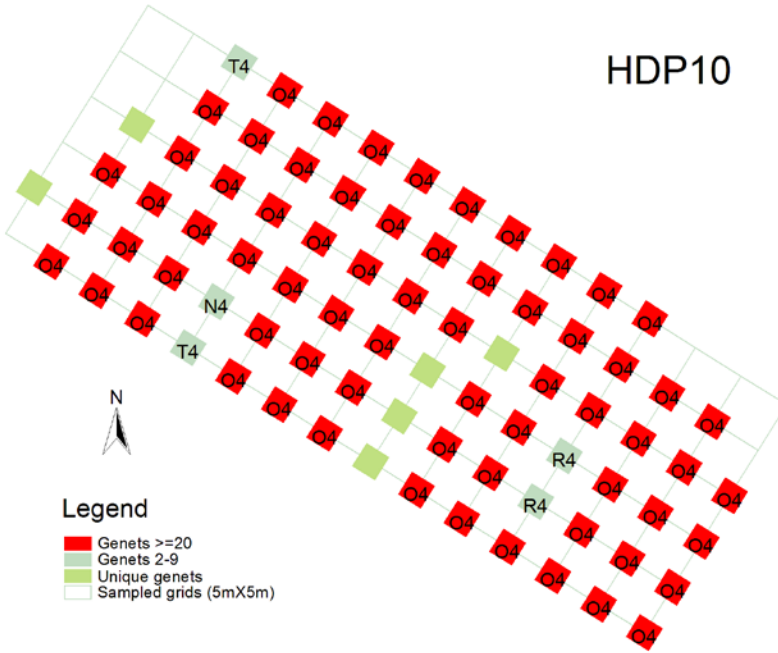
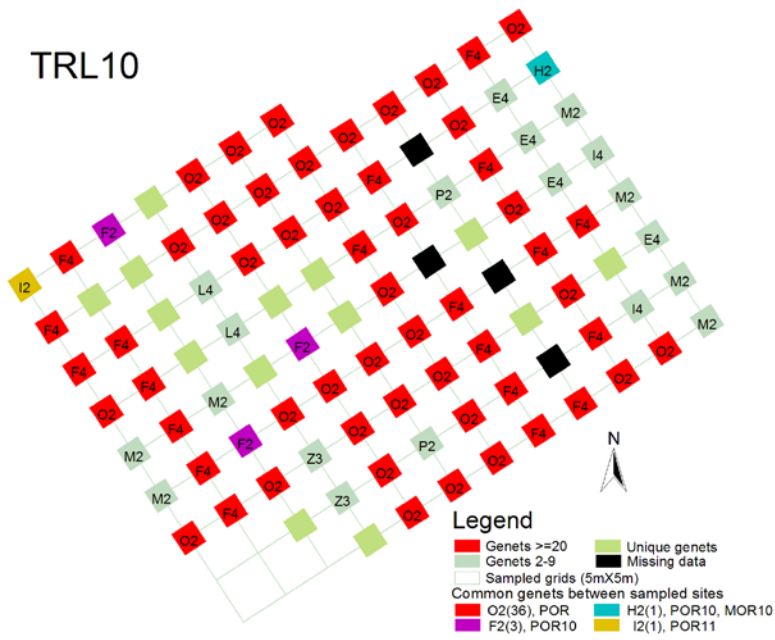


FIG. S3. Maps of clones in all patches. A common alphanumeric naming system is used throughout to allow identification of clones occurring in multiple patches. Genets are shown in boxes collared according to their frequency (red ≥ 20 occurrences; purple = 10-19; blue = 2-9; green = 1). Genets that were detected infrequently overall, but which occurred in multiple populations are uniquely colored (frequency listed in parentheses; see Table 2 in main text).

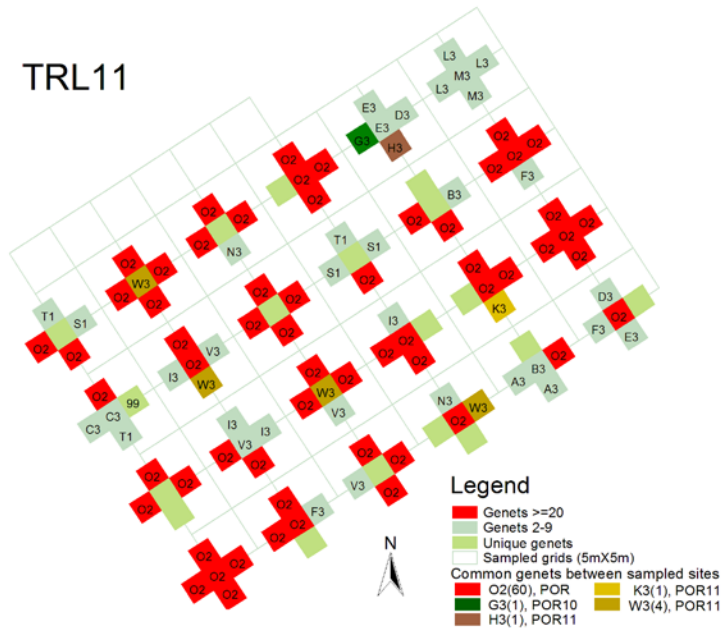




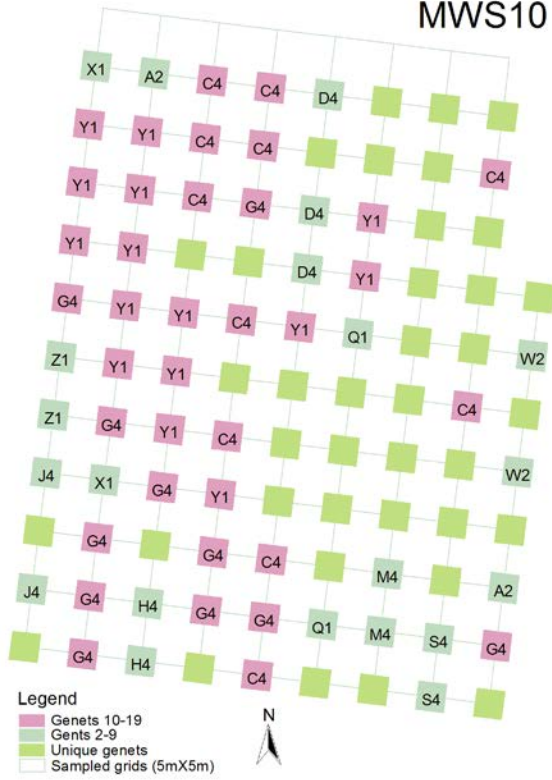
TRL10



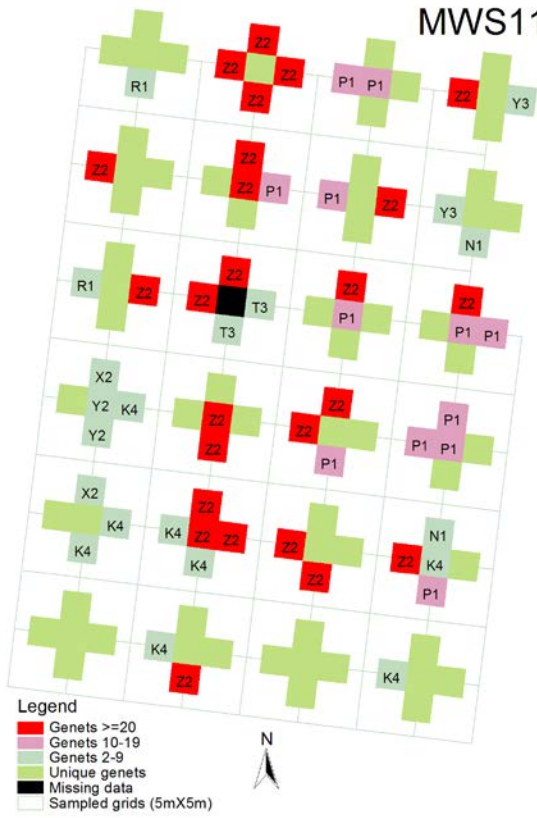
TRL11



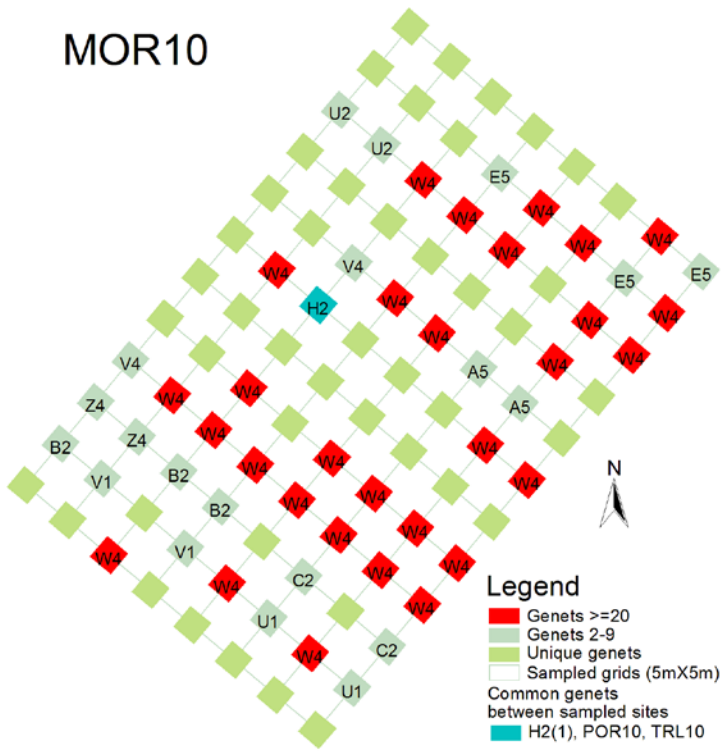
MWS10



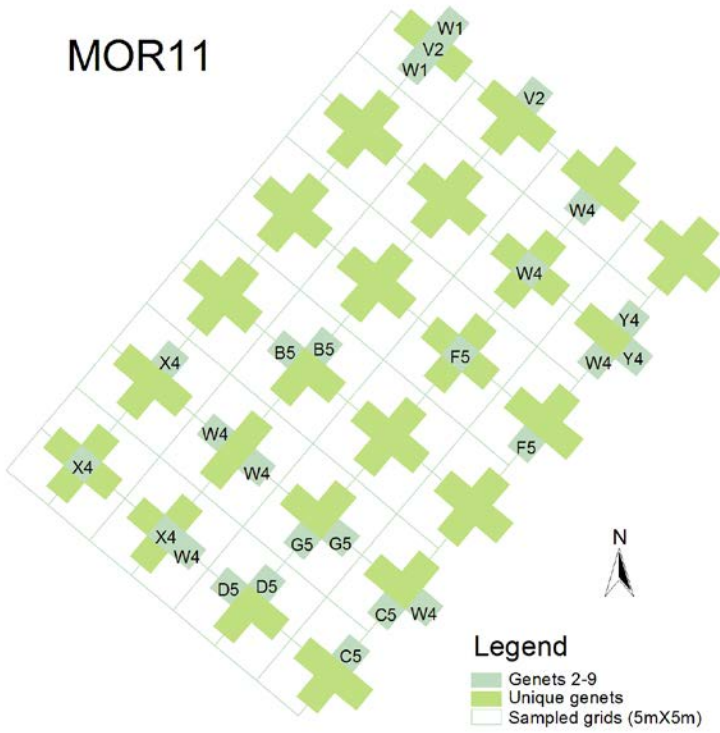
MWS11



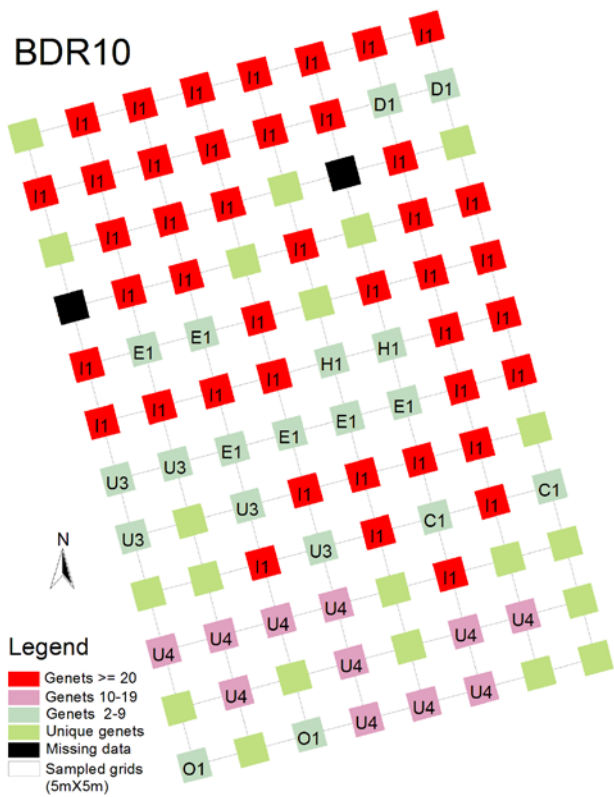
MOR10



MOR11



BDR10



BDR11

