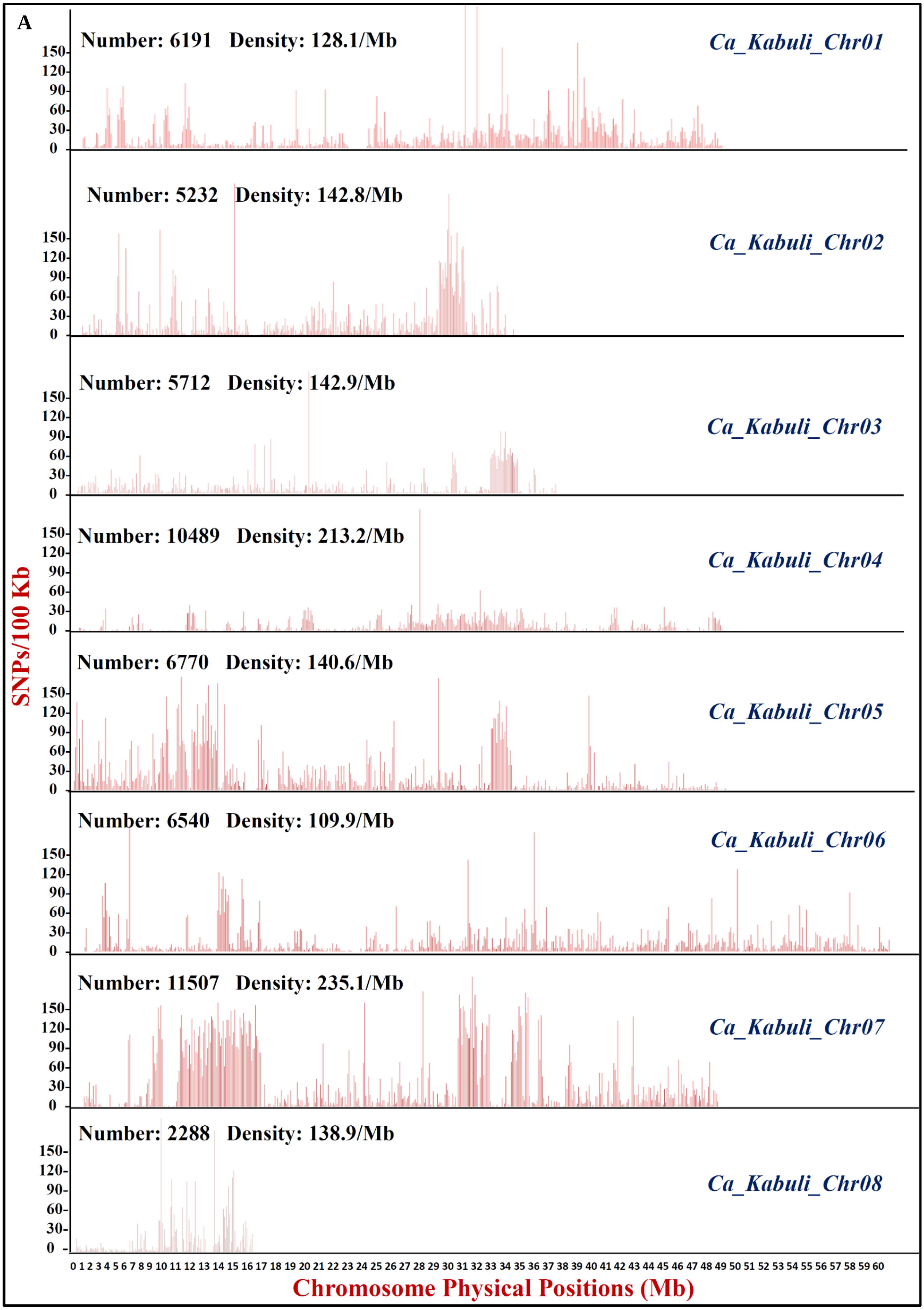
A
Number: 6191 Density: 128.1/Mb
Ca_Kabuli_Chr01
Number: 5232 Density: 142.8/Mb
Ca_Kabuli_Chr02
Number: 5712 Density: 142.9/Mb
Ca_Kabuli_Chr03
Number: 10489 Density: 213.2/Mb
Ca_Kabuli_Chr04
Number: 6770 Density: 140.6/Mb
Ca_Kabuli_Chr05
Number: 6540 Density: 109.9/Mb
Ca_Kabuli_Chr06
Number: 11507 Density: 235.1/Mb
Ca_Kabuli_Chr07
Number: 2288 Density: 138.9/Mb
Ca_Kabuli_Chr08
0
30
60
90
120
150
SNPs/100 Kb
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
Chromosome Physical Positions (Mb)

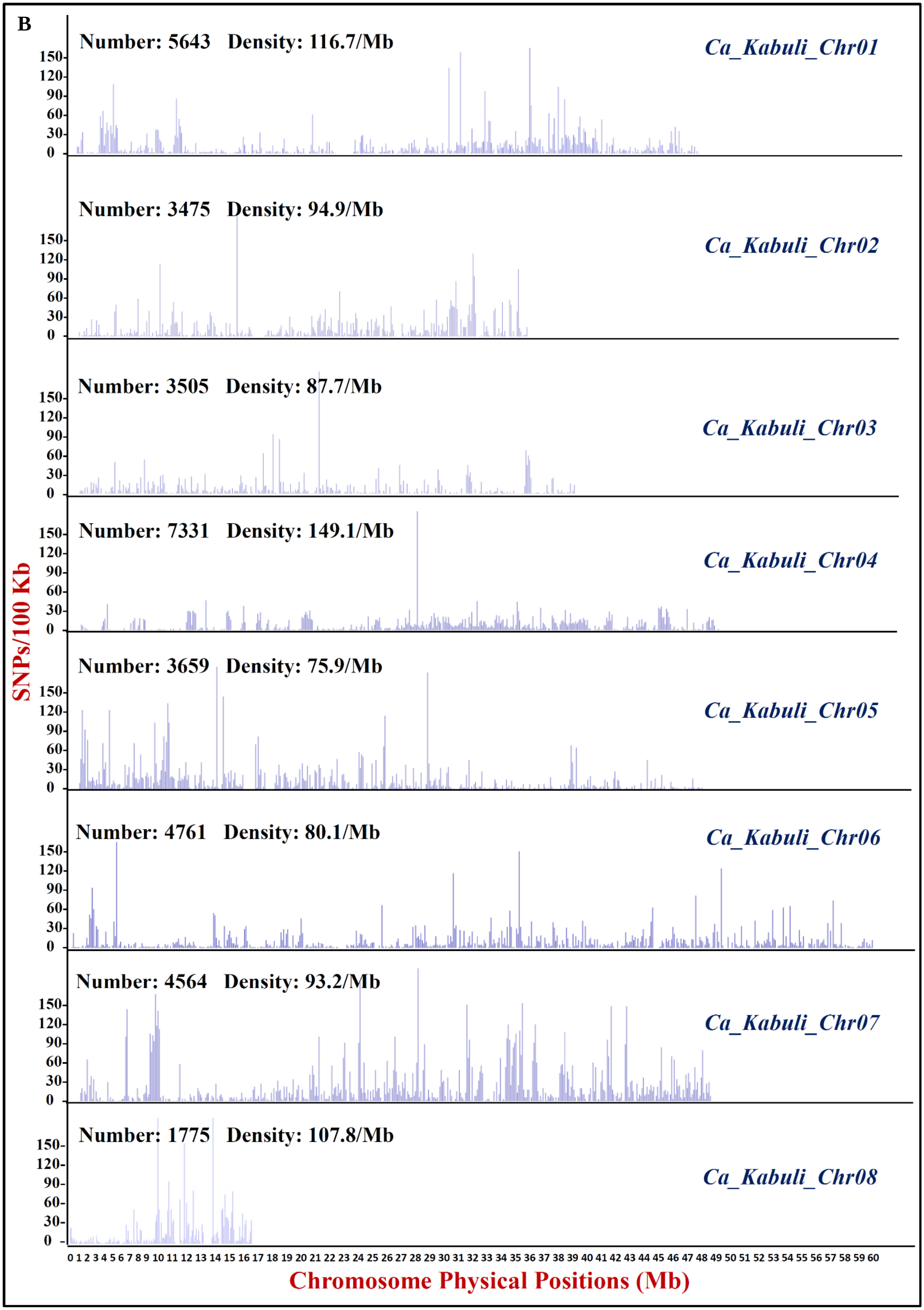

Figure S1: Genome scan plots depicting the density of 108170 and 77097 SNPs identified commonly between high and low-pod number-containing parental accessions and homozygous bulks of two mapping population [(A: Pusa 1103 x ILWC 46) and (B: Pusa 256 x ILWC 46)] with respect to their congruent physical positions on *kabuli* reference genome. These SNPs are physically mapped across eight *kabuli* chickpea chromosomes at 100-kb sliding window. The SNP density is defined as number of SNPs mapped within 1-Mb physical interval of chromosomes.