

Supplemental Fig. 1. Haplotype map of the genetic map.

(A) Haplotype map of Chr01. (B) Haplotype map of Chr02. (C) Haplotype map of Chr03.

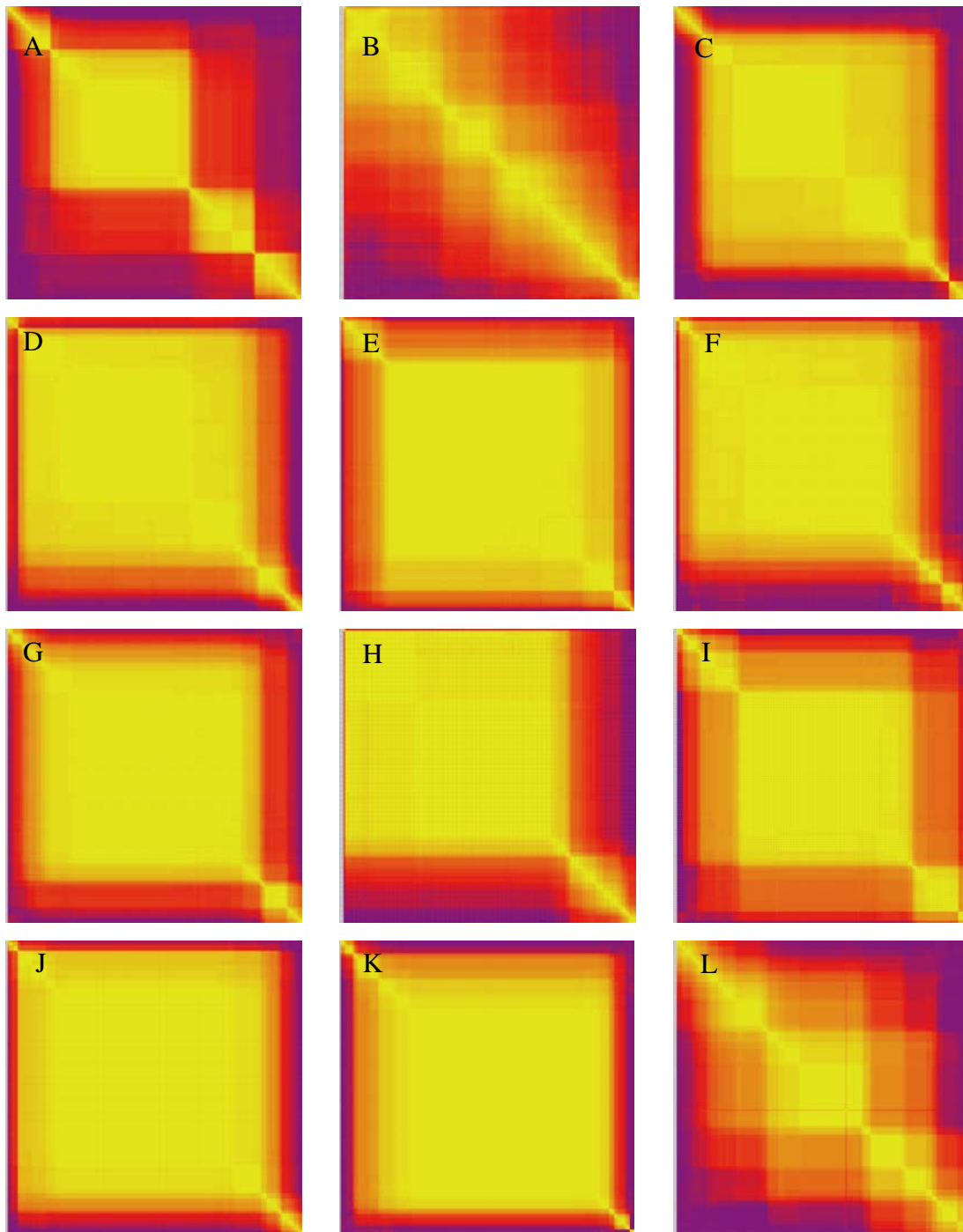
(D) Haplotype map of Chr04. (E) Haplotype map of Chr05. (F) Haplotype map of Chr06. (G)

Haplotype map of Chr07. (H) Haplotype map of Chr08. (I) Haplotype map of Chr09. (J)

Haplotype map of Chr10. (K) Haplotype map of Chr11. (L) Haplotype map of Chr12.

Each row represents a genetic marker. Markers are ranked in accordance with the map order. Each of

the columns represents the maternal chromosome. The green and blue areas in the columns represent the parents respectively, and the red area indicates heterozygosis. The gray areas represent the deleted alleles.



Supplemental Fig. 2. Heat map of the genetic map.

(A) Heat map of Chr01. (B) Heat map of Chr02. (C) Heat map of Chr03. (D) Heat map of Chr04. (E) Heat map of Chr05. (F) Heat map of Chr06. (G) Heat map of Chr07. (H) Heat map of Chr08. (I) Heat map of Chr09. (J) Heat map of Chr10. (K) Heat map of Chr11. (L) Heat map of Chr12.

Markers of each row and column are ranked according to the map order; each small square represents the rate of recombination between the two markers. Yellow indicates a lower recombination rate and purple a higher one.