

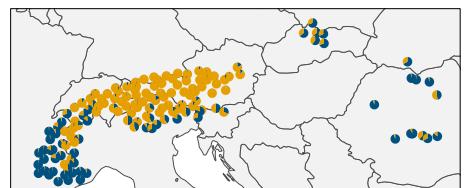
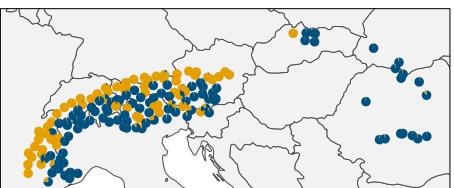
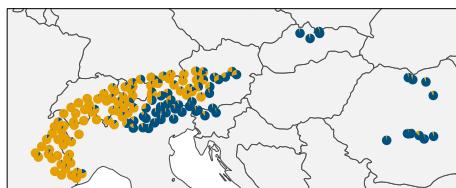
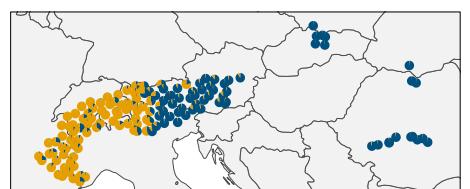
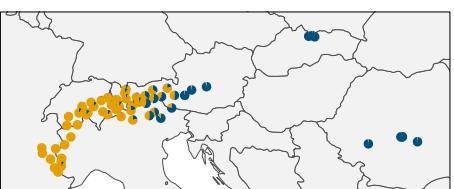
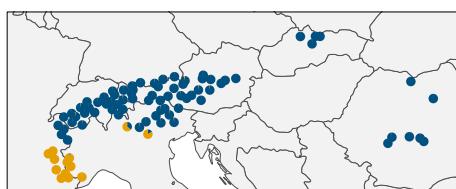
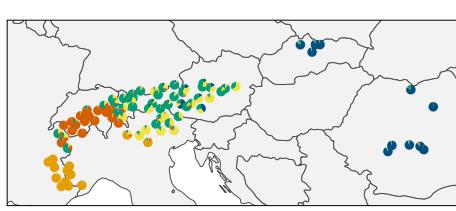
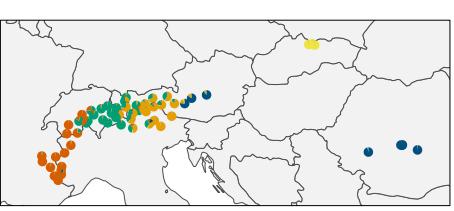
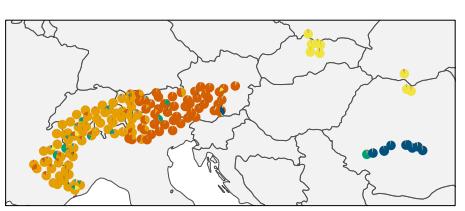
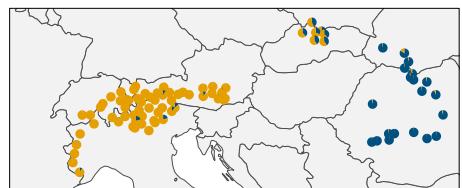
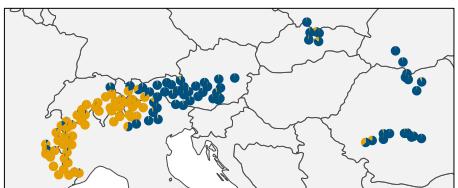
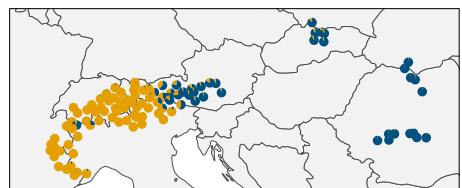
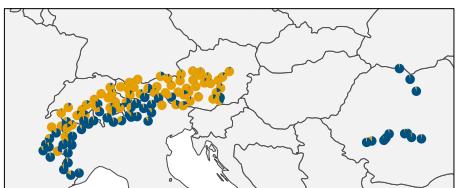
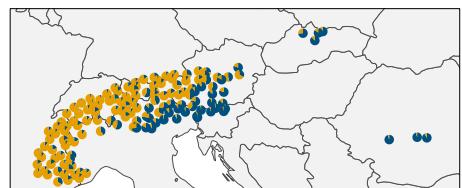
Arabis alpina*Carex sempervirens**Dryas octopetala* $k = 2$ $k = 3$ $k = 4$ $k = 5$ *Geum montanum**Geum reptans**Hedysarum hedsaroides* $k = 2$ $k = 3$ $k = 4$ $k = 5$ 

Fig. S2. Maps showing the results of STRUCTURE analyses of AFLP data for 12 alpine species with values of K ranging from $K=2$ to $K=4$.

Meirmans, P.G. (2018) Subsampling reveals that unbalanced sampling affects Structure results in a multi-species dataset. *Heredity*

Hypochaeris uniflora*Juncus trifidus**Loiseleuria procumbens* $k = 2$ $k = 3$ $k = 4$ $k = 5$ *Luzula alpinopilosa**Saxifraga stellaris**Sesleria caerulea* $k = 2$ $k = 3$ $k = 4$ $k = 5$