

Figure S1. Average additive genetic relationship and inbreeding coefficients (F_{ped}) by year of birth for Belgian Milk Sheep from 1980 to 2016. The drop of F_{ped} in 2008 can be attributed to the use of one single ram in the largest flock, coming from another flockbook, of which no progeny was kept for breeding

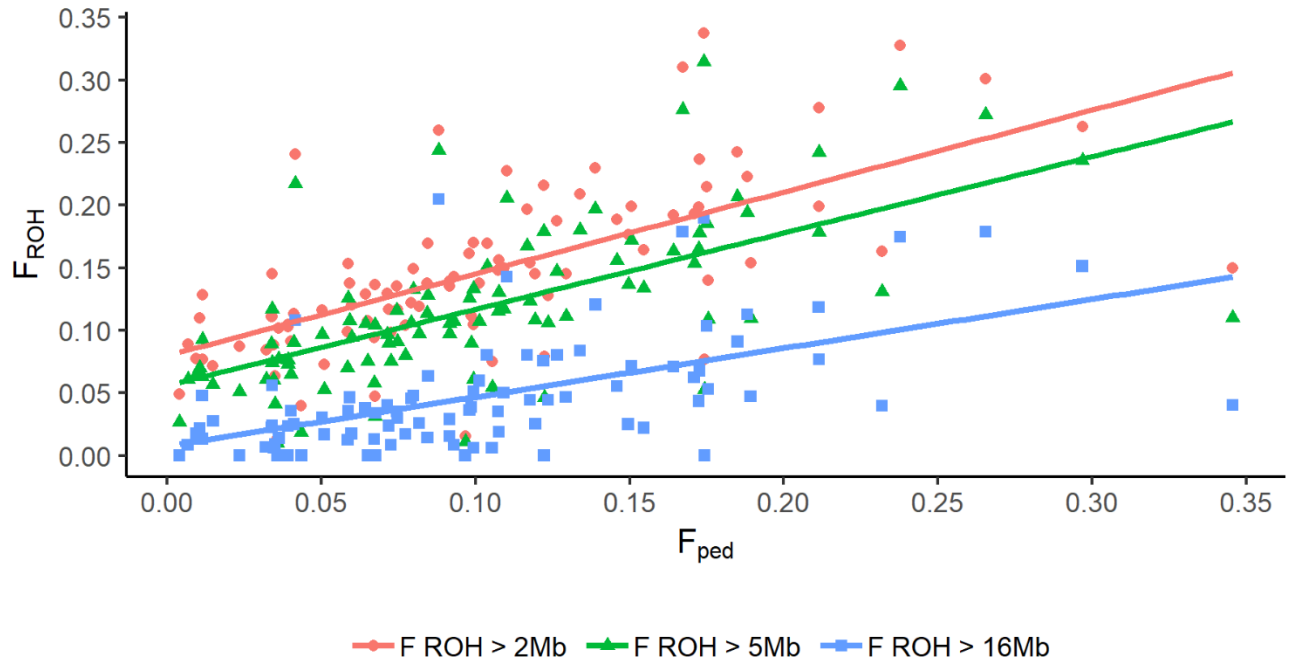


Figure S2. Genomic inbreeding coefficients based on ROH (F_{ROH}) compared to the estimated inbreeding coefficient based on pedigree data for all 94 genotyped Belgian Milk Sheep.

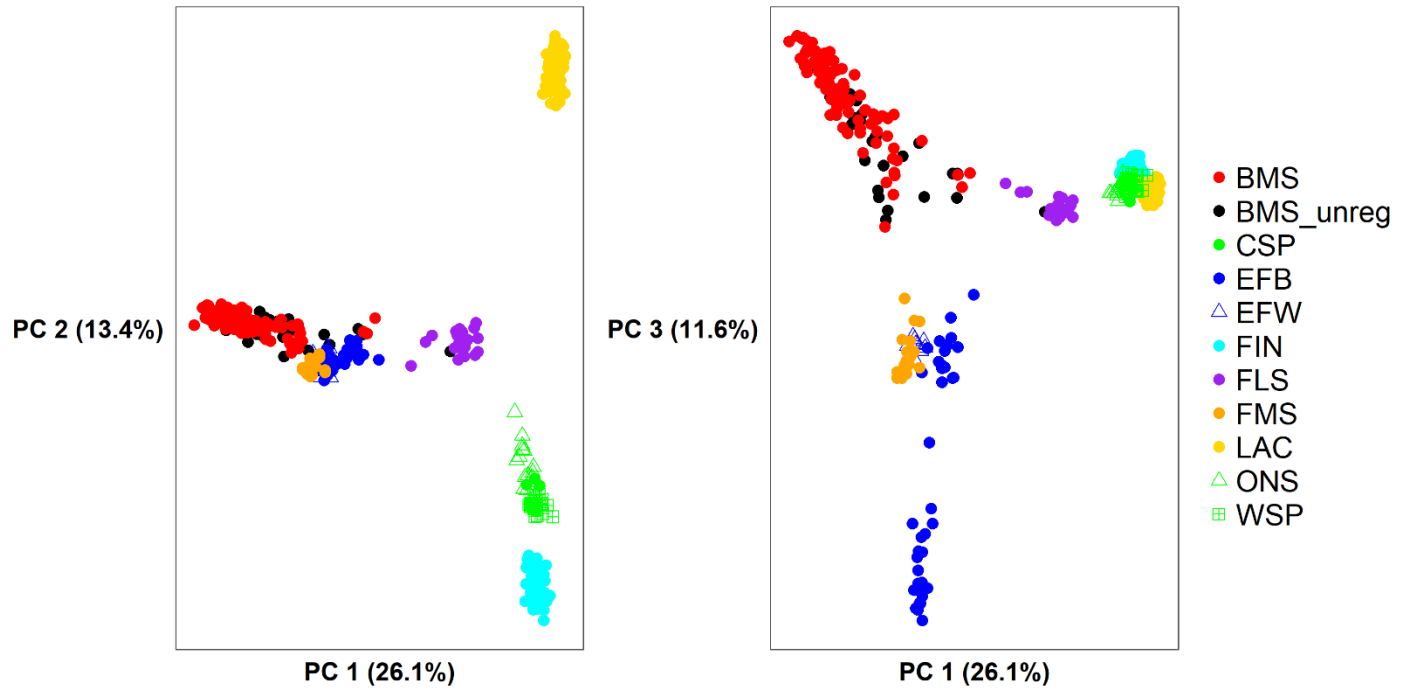


Figure S3. The principal component analysis (PC1 and PC2 (left) and PC1 and PC3 (right)) shows that most of the unregistered Belgian Milk Sheep (BMS_unreg) cluster in the Belgian Milk Sheep group. Breed abbreviations as in Figure 1

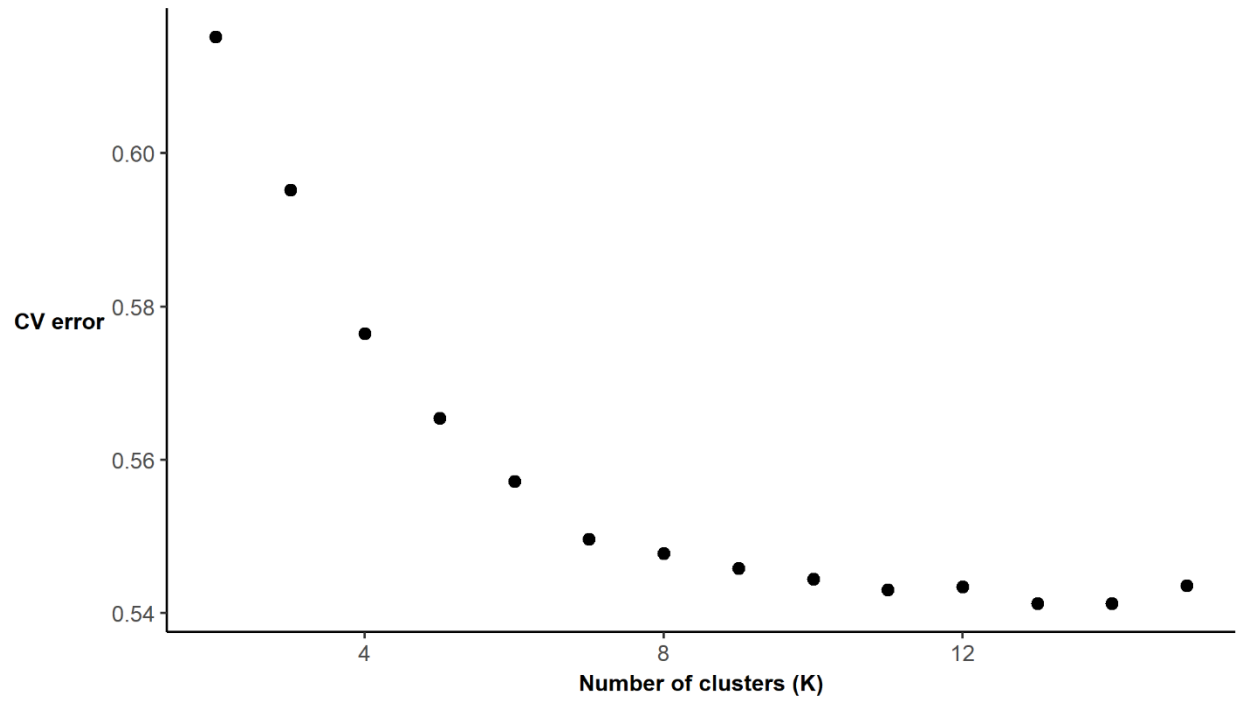


Figure S4. 5-fold cross validation errors indicate K = 8 as most likely modelling choice in the ADMIXTURE analysis

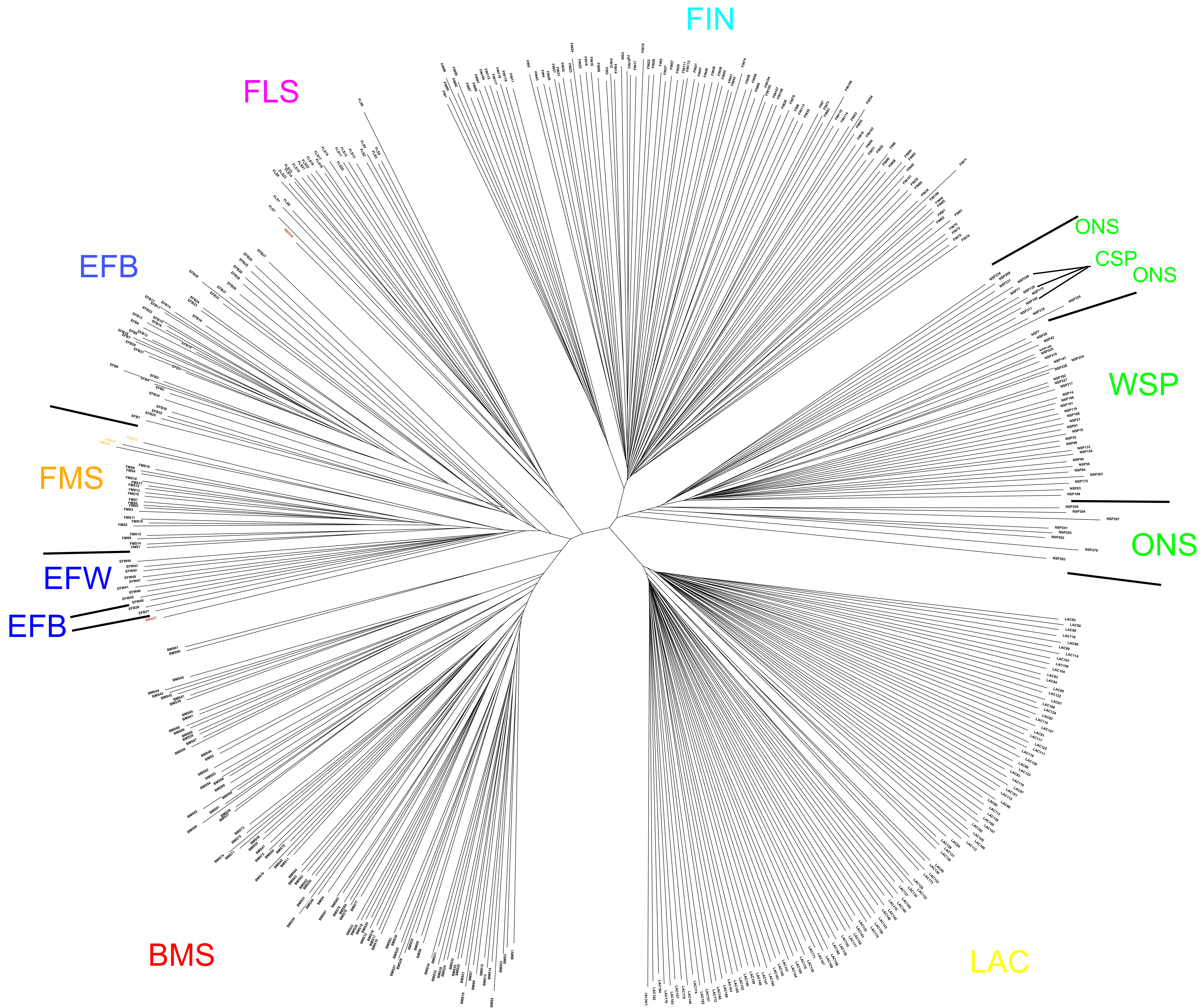


Figure S5. The neighbor-joining tree based on allele-sharing distances. Breed abbreviations as in Figure 1. BMS outliers in are indicated in red and FMS outliers in Figure 2 (EFB-like) are in gold.