

# Wheat Landrace Genome Diversity -

## Supplementary Material

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acc code	country	accession	name	comment	growth habit	ancestral	group
Par	GBR	Paragon		PBI Cambridge; 1998 <sup>wp</sup>	S	-	
CSp	CHN	Chinese Spring		Sichuan <sup>wp</sup>	S	-	
Gla	FRA	Glasgow		Saaten Union; 2006 <sup>wp</sup>	W	-	
Gar	FRA	Garcia		SECOBRA; 2006 <sup>wp</sup>	W	-	
Pam	RUS	Pamyati-Azieva		Sibirskii NIISKH; 2000 <sup>wp</sup>	S	-	
Syn	USA	SS7010073		E. Sears; synthetic hexaploid of <i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	W	-	
<i>x Aegilops tauschii</i> ( <a href="#">Wilhelm et al. 2013</a> )							

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acc code	country	accession	name	comment	growth habit	ancestral	group
W007	AUS	-		-	S	2.4	
W034	IND	Desi		Etawah, United Provinces; 27N 79E	S	1.4	
W044	MAR	-		Granja Agricola, Quebdana, Melilla; 35N 3W	S	2.4	
W079	IND	Dolatkhani (white)		United Provinces	W	1.3/2.4	
W103	ITA	Gentil Rossa		Flaksberger 19928	S	2.5	
W110	FRA	Carré Géant blanc		-	W	2.2	
W139	FRA	Bladette de Besplas		-	S	2.5	
W141	CHN	-		Mukden	S	2.4	
W145	ESP	Aurora		Navarre	S	2.4	
W199	IND	Boojri (bearded)		Margnzani, Sibi, Baluchistan; 29N 68E	S	1.4	
W209	EGY	Belardi 24B		-	S	1.3	
W219	ESP	-		Vallodolid district	S	2.4	
W224	CHN	Red wheat		Tsinan district	S	2.4	
W238	IRN	-		Mehraban, N Hamadan; 36N 48E	S	1.4	
W254	MAR	-		Tazi, Kenitra; 34N 6W	S	2.5	
W273	ESP	-		Valverde del Camino, Huelva; 37N 6W	S	1.3	
W281	GRC	Deve		Karditza + Trikkala districts of Thessalia	S	1.3	
W292	CYP	Asprokoutsoullon		Paphos district.	S	2.3	
W299	TUR	-		Seraikeuy	S	1.3	
W300	TUR	-		Kirk Agach, 50 miles NE of Izmir; 39N 28E	S	1.3	
W308	IRN	-		Rasht, Caspian shore; 38N 50E	S	1.4	
W313	BUR	2193/20-12		S. Shan States (Imperial Institute)	-	2.1	
W324	CHN	-		Yu Mao Grain Store, Hatamen Street, Peking	W	1.4	
W352	YUG	-		Bugojno, Travnik, Bosnia; 44N 18E	S	1.4	
W360	YUG	Veliko Hoce		Veliko Hoce	S	1.1	
W387	ESP	-		Minorca, southern part of Mahon; 40N 4E	S	2.4	
W396	PRT	Trigo Rietti		Golegã	S	2.5	
W406	IND	Desi		Hasanganj, Unnao, United Provinces; 27N 81E	S	1.3	
W433	IND	Soor Ghanum		Musafirpur, Upper Zhob, Baluchistan; 32N 68E	S	1.4	
W440	CHN	-		-	S	1.2	
W468	AFG	-		-	S	2.2	
W471	AFG	-		-	S	2.1	
W475	AFG	-		-	S	1.4	
W483	POL	Surka Oscista		-	S	2.5	
W546	ESP	Hembrilla alto, fuerta		Navarre	S	2.4	
W562	GRC	-		Tripolis district, Peloponese	S	2.3	
W566	GRC	-		Pygros district, Peloponese	S	1.3	
W591	PRT	Trigo Anafil		Frontiera	S	1.3	
W624	BGR	Svalene		Vetovo	W	2.5	
W627	IRN	-		Asadabad, SW Hamadan; 34N 48E	S	1.2	
W629	IRN	Qizilqin Boghda		Hashdarud, Azerbaijan province; 40N 50E	S	1.2	
W651	CHN	-		-	W	2.3	
W652	CHN	-		-	W	2.5	

acc code	country	accession	name	comment	growth habit	ancestral group
W670	POL	Zlotka Miczynskiego	-		S	2.3
W680	ITA	Grano locale	Aquila		S	1.4
W694	IND	Lyallpur 8A	Punjab; 31N 74E		S	1.2
W707	IND	Walaiti (Mastung)	Panjpai, Shorarud, Baluchistan		S	1.2
W722	CHN	-	-		S	2.2
W729	IRN	Gandum-i-Jiruft	Jiruft + Roodbar, Kerman; 30N 58E		S	1.4
W731	IND	Kyo / Gahu (Nepali)	Sikkim; 27N 89E		S	1.4
W740	SUN	-	Siberia		W	2.3
W777	FIN	-	-		S	1.2
W784	ITA	Oberdan	Royal Exp. Sta. Rieti		S	1.2
W811	TUN	-	Maison Carree		S	1.2
W827	CHN	-	Shanghai (Tsao-Ka-Doo)		S	1.2

**Table S 1 List of accessions and background information.** Watkins hexaploid wheat landrace collection accession codes are indicated by 'W' followed by a three digit number. Replace 'W' by 'WAT 1190' for the original code. Country, accession name and comments on Watkins accession received from [www.seedstor.ac.uk](http://www.seedstor.ac.uk); <sup>wp</sup> from [wheatpedigree.net](http://wheatpedigree.net); growth habit from spring trials 2010 ([Wingen et al. 2014](#)), S = spring type, W = winter type; ancestral groups from [Wingen et al. \(2014\)](#): 1.1.East-Europe-North-Asia (former USSR), 1.2.China-India, 1.3.Centr-East-Asia, 1.4.Europe-Asia, 2.1.South-Europe-Asia, 2.2.North-Asia, 2.3.East-Europe, 2.4.South-Mediterranean-Africa, 2.5.North-Mediterranean.

Chr	Marker num- ber	Map Length [cM]			MDR to LRC		MCR to LRC		MCR
		LRC	LRC	AvaCad	Wang	AvaCad	Wang	AvaCad	Wang
1A	142	97.4	109.4	161.4	1.64	1.46	0.92 (79)	0.94 (52)	0.86 (51)
1B	227	100.0	178.2	174.1	1.64	1.70	0.93 (176)	0.98 (87)	0.92 (133)
1D	111	76.5	125.4	209.1	1.57	2.08	0.76 (54)	0.84 (33)	0.72 (204)
2A	137	113.3	233.8	185.5	1.68	1.39	0.94 (77)	0.99 (45)	0.97 (42)
2B	172	113.2	141.5	188.9	1.25	1.53	0.85 (123)	0.91 (56)	0.91 (66)
2D	101	114.5	194.3	152.8	1.17	0.79	0.72 (58)	0.90 (32)	0.35 (100)
3A	118	115.4	183.2	207.3	1.77	1.63	0.93 (86)	0.99 (48)	0.97 (65)
3B	172	134.9	240.5	156.1	1.76	1.10	0.66 (136)	0.83 (72)	0.74 (93)
3D	18	16.9	116.1	166.2	7.94	9.27	0.77 (11)	0.90 (5)	0.89 (20)
4A	94	123.3	156.8	166.7	1.16	1.09	0.96 (75)	0.94 (32)	0.97 (41)
4B	95	102.9	111.2	123.0	2.16	1.10	0.97 (78)	0.97 (46)	0.97 (61)
4D	20	37.3	123.7	170.4	2.63	10.99	0.69 (12)	0.75 (10)	0.87 (10)
5A	146	104.0	203.7	148.5	1.98	1.51	0.96 (92)	0.94 (57)	0.99 (55)
5B	199	118.1	264.8	219.8	2.95	1.99	0.78 (157)	0.93 (67)	0.90 (93)
5D	79	47.5	108.1	224.0	1.72	4.32	0.40 (42)	0.84 (17)	0.51 (67)
6A	171	85.2	166.4	183.4	1.88	3.19	0.86 (142)	0.96 (62)	0.75 (85)
6B	156	93.5	136.7	127.5	1.43	1.37	0.97 (110)	0.95 (58)	0.93 (72)
6D	38	19.3	78.5	161.8	4.34	12.54	0.79 (10)	0.50 (4)	0.74 (23)
7A	143	128.5	219.0	244.2	1.52	1.66	0.99 (112)	0.98 (44)	0.98 (56)
7B	101	79.0	74.1	188.6	1.10	1.82	0.91 (63)	0.98 (45)	0.98 (36)
7D	58	41.4	147.0	241.3	2.77	4.48	0.69 (28)	0.52 (12)	0.91 (30)
sum	2498	1862.1	3312.4	3800.6	-	-	-	-	-
mean	119	88.7	157.7	181.0	2.2	3.2	0.83	0.88	0.85

**Table S 2 Characteristics of the landrace consensus map (LRC) LGs.** Comparison of LG lengths, marker distance ratios and marker correlation ratios to the AvaCad map ([www.cerealsdb.uk.net](http://www.cerealsdb.uk.net)) and the Wang ([Wang et al. 2014](#)) map are given. Number of markers in common between maps compared are given in brackets. Mean distance ratios over 2.0 are highlighted by a red shading of the cell. Marker order correlation values under 0.8 are highlighted by a blue shading of the cell. .

Map	Number of markers	Mean Marker Distance Ratio	Chromosome	Correlation with LRC
ParGar	7	2.70	1D	0.79
ParW273	10	2.16	1D	0.99
ParW313	8	3.90	1D	-0.50
ParW281	11	1.85	2A	0.22
ParW313	10	3.58	2B	-0.03
ParW141	8	1.85	2B	1.00
ParW313	10	1.94	2D	-0.30
ParW209	32	1.83	3B	0.99
ParW281	18	1.97	3B	0.35
ParW313	11	1.83	3B	0.45
ParW433	12	4.64	3B	0.61
ParW007	10	1.75	3B	1.00
ParW468	25	2.09	5A	0.98
ParW281	16	2.51	5B	0.23
ParW139	7	2.84	5D	1.00
ParW281	9	2.19	6B	-0.10
ParW299	9	24.39	6D	0.17
ParW313	11	1.85	7A	0.91
ParSyn	23	2.61	7B	1.00
ParW624	8	2.09	7B	0.24

**Table S 3 List of bi-parental LGs with expanded marker distances as revealed by larger MDR in comparison to the LRC map.**

Chromosome	Number of times poor correlation	Number of LGs with > 6 markers
6B	7	50
2A	6	59
5A	5	59
5D	5	24
6A	5	61
1B	4	53
2B	4	57
1A	3	39
3A	3	53
3B	3	58
7B	3	41
1D	2	35
2D	2	48
4A	2	40
5B	2	56
6D	2	2
7D	2	9
7A	1	60
3D	0	4
4B	0	20
4D	0	1

**Table S 4 Numbers of bi-parental LGs per chromosome that are incongruent with the LRC map** The number of bi-parental population LGs that have a poor correlation to the respective LRC LG as measured by Spearman's rank correlation of marker order. Also, the number of LGs which were included in the analysis are given.



Accession	Translocations detected in			Comment on GISH
	genetic map	estRF (LOD, no of markers)	GISH	
W103	BS00097307_2A at 80cM end of 2D	-	TA/B:D	detected
	-	T5B:7B (7, 8)	-	TB:B not visible
	-	T2A:3A (7, 3)	-	TA:A not visible
W139	BS00077039_6A at 0cM of 1D	-	TA:D	detected
	-	T1B:1D (18, 5)	-	not detected; maybe complex 1D events?
W308	-	T3B:5A (22, 8) 5A 0-19cMs link to 3B 24-43cMs	TA:B	detected
	-	T4B:5B (21, 8)	-	TB:B not visible
W360	-	T5D:6B (6, 1)	-	not detected; below threshold?
	-	-	missing B	
W468	-	T5A:5B (22, 2) single 5B marker in middle of 5A at 70cM	-	not detected; too short?
W546	-	several (< 6)	-	not detected; below threshold?
W624	-	T1D:6B (8, 1) 4B (0-6cM) linked to 6D (35-39cM)	TA/B:D	detected
W680	-	T5D:6B (10, 1) BS00009821-BS00022937 link	TA/B:D	detected
W740	-	T5B:5D (21, 3) BS00022999_5B(0cM)-IS00037384_5D(0cM)	TD:B	detected
W827	T5B:7B	-	-	TB:B not visible
	-	T1B:6B (9, 8)	-	TB:B not visible

**Table S 6 Comparison of translocations detected by mapping, predicted by estRF analysis and detected by GISH.**  
Ten accessions were tested. In cases where the translocation was short it was not always possible to discriminate the color in the GISH and thus there is some ambiguity if translocations came from the A or from the B genome. Abbreviations: T = Translocation, TA/B:D = Translocation of either A or B with D.



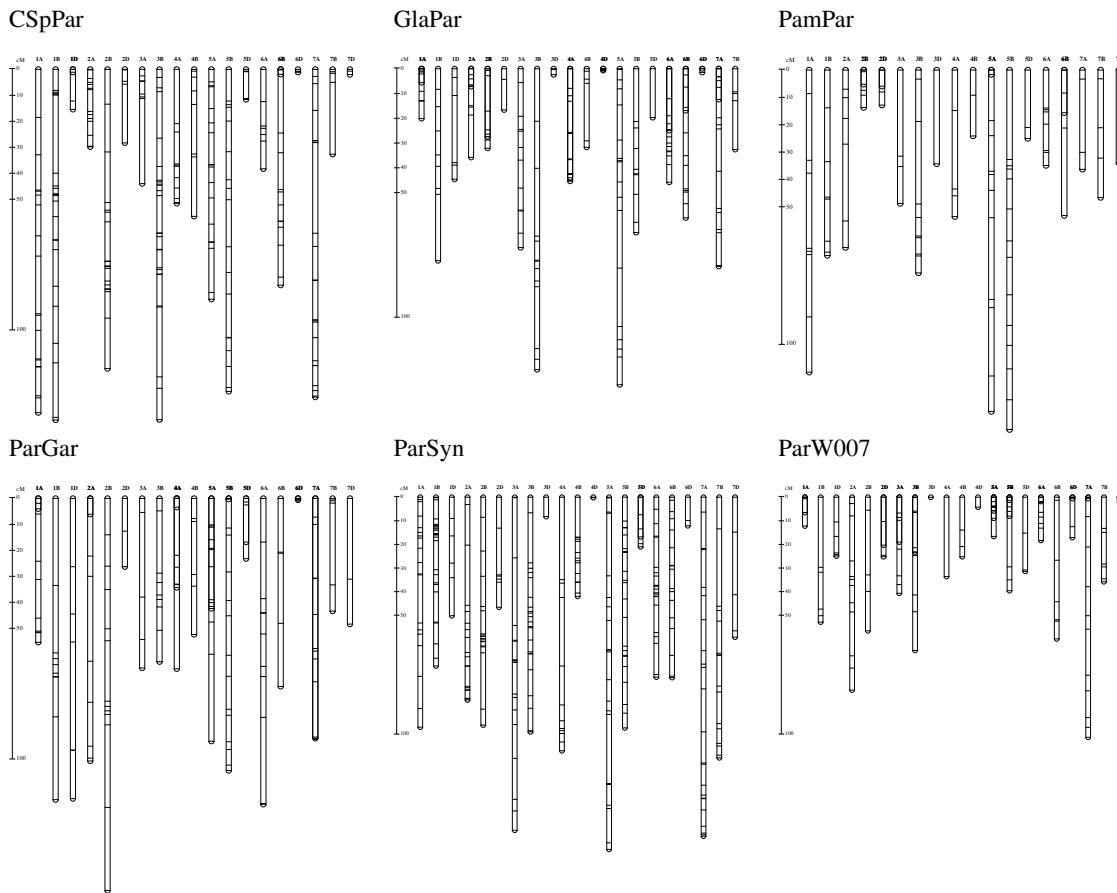


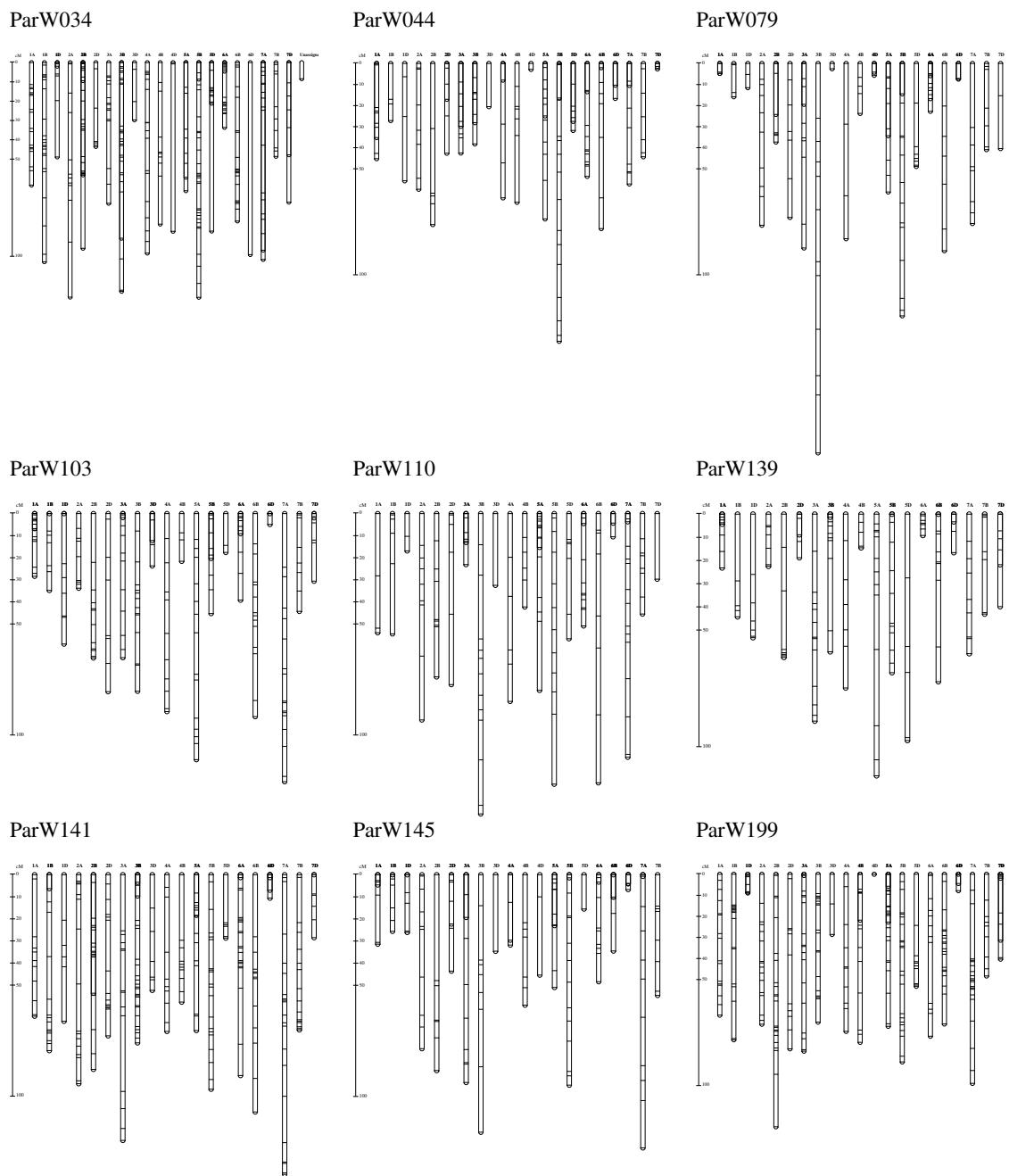
**Table S 8 Summary table of QTL detected for the trait crossover count** Abbreviation of population names as in Table 1. Abbreviations: Chr='Chromosome', Pos='Position', %Var='Variation explained', Add.Eff='Additive Effect'.

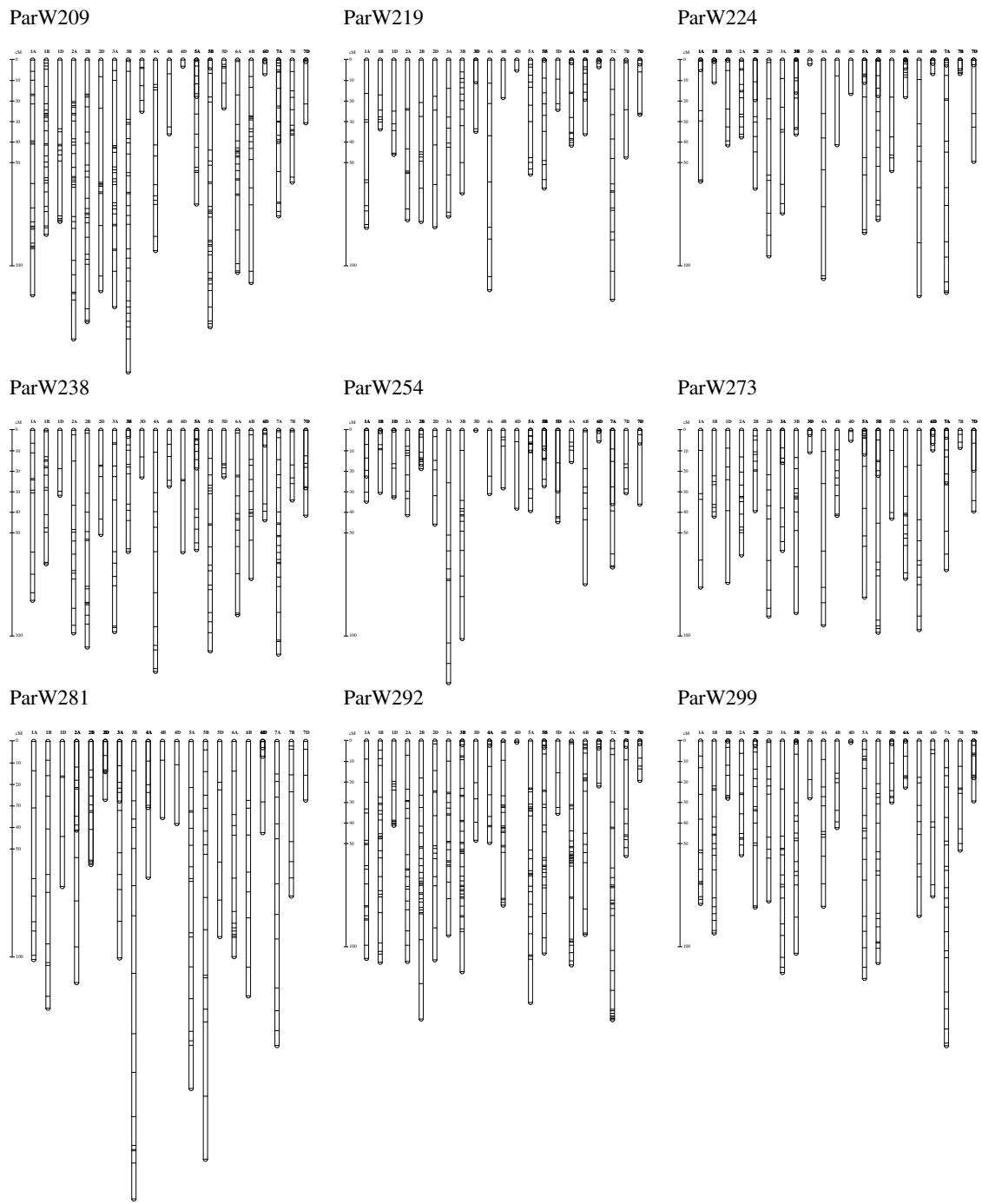


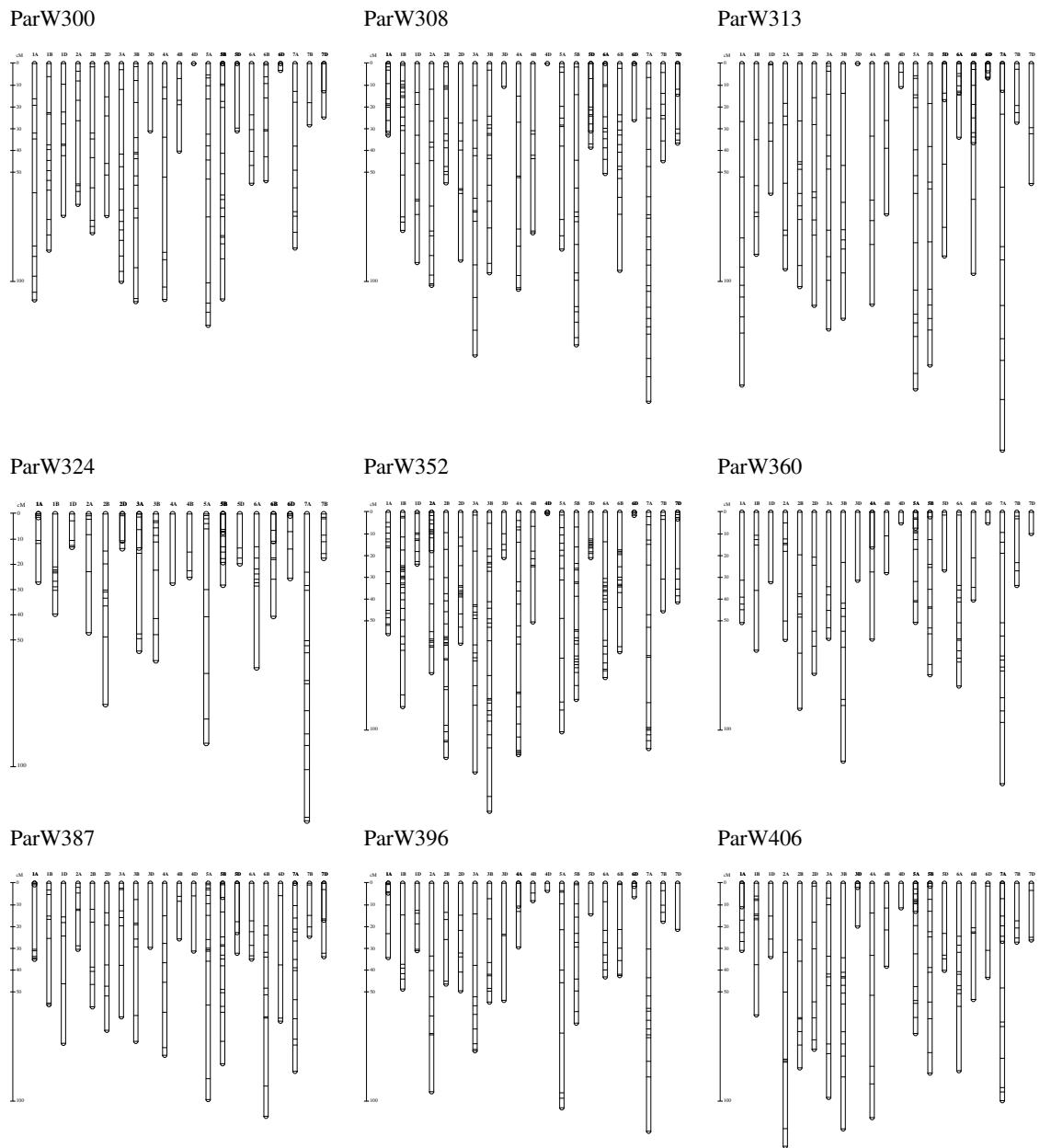
**Figure S 1**

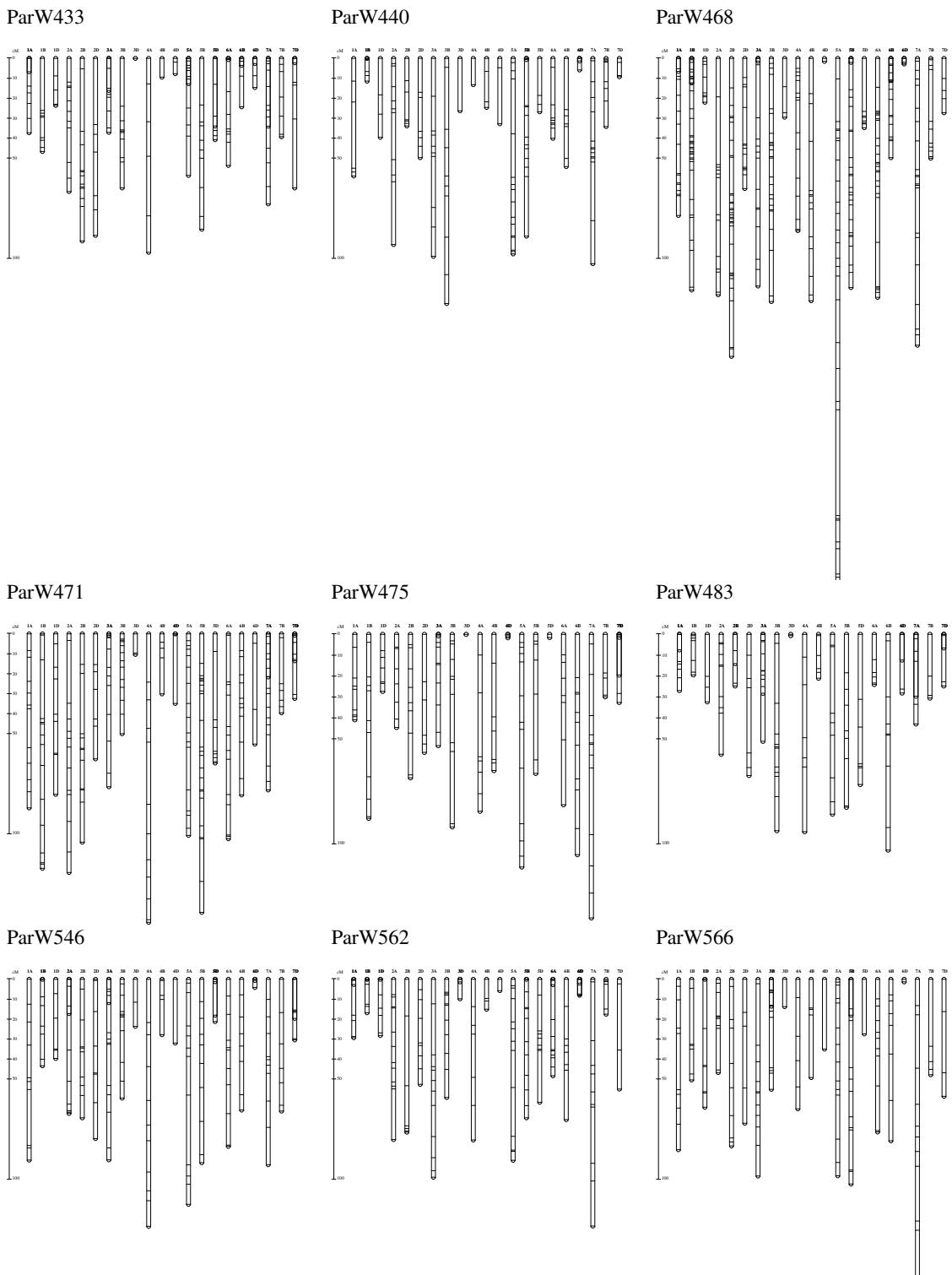
**Figure S 1: Diagrams of the marker density and distribution of 60 bi-parental genetic linkage maps.** The name of the bi-parental population is given on the top left corner of each diagram. Vertical bars below depict LGs of the map, with the name of the LG given on top. Horizontal ticks on the bars refer to marker positions. The spacing of the ticks reflect the genetic distances of the markers. A centimorgan scale is given on the left hand side of each map. Abbreviation of population names as in Table 1.

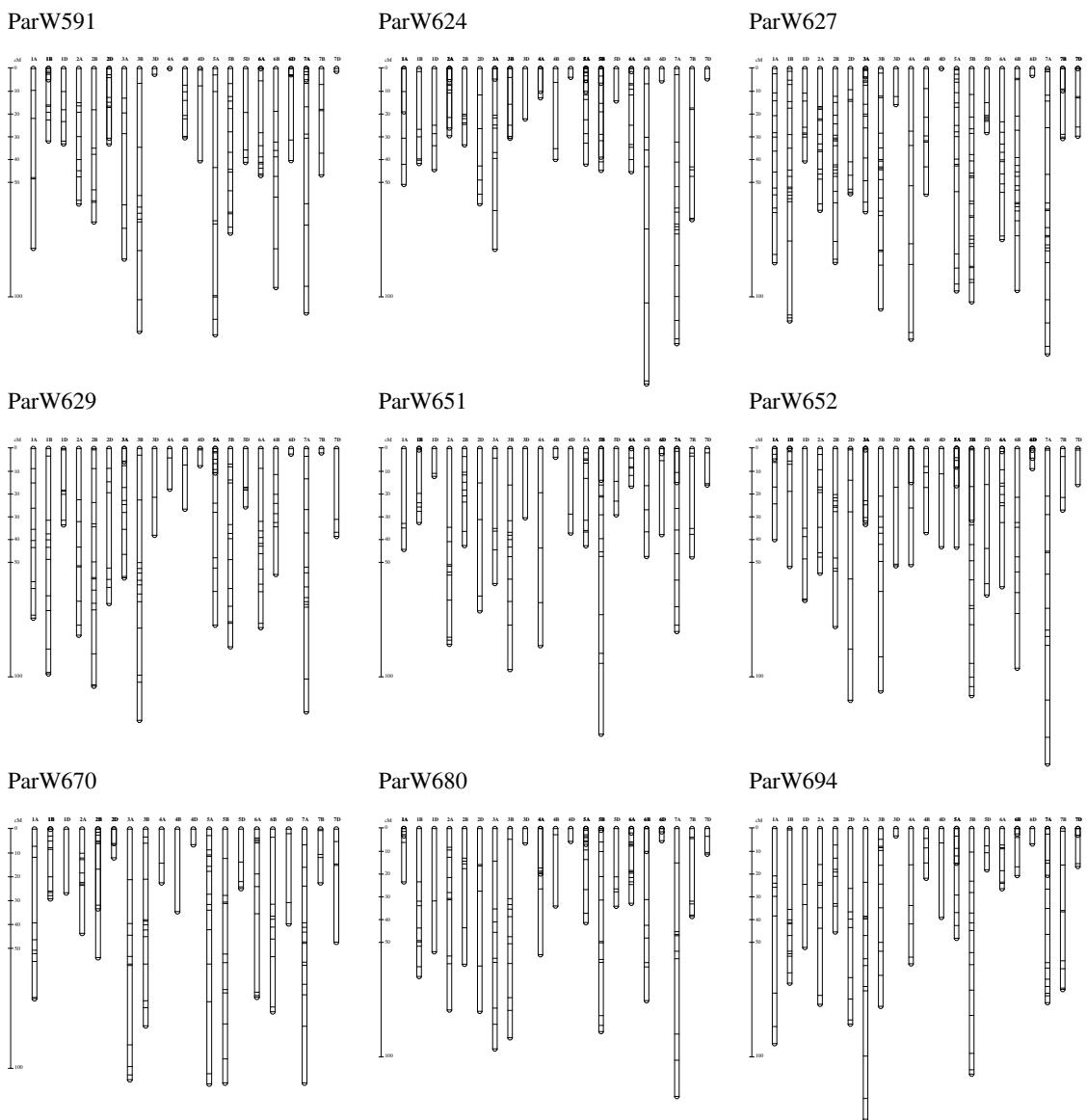


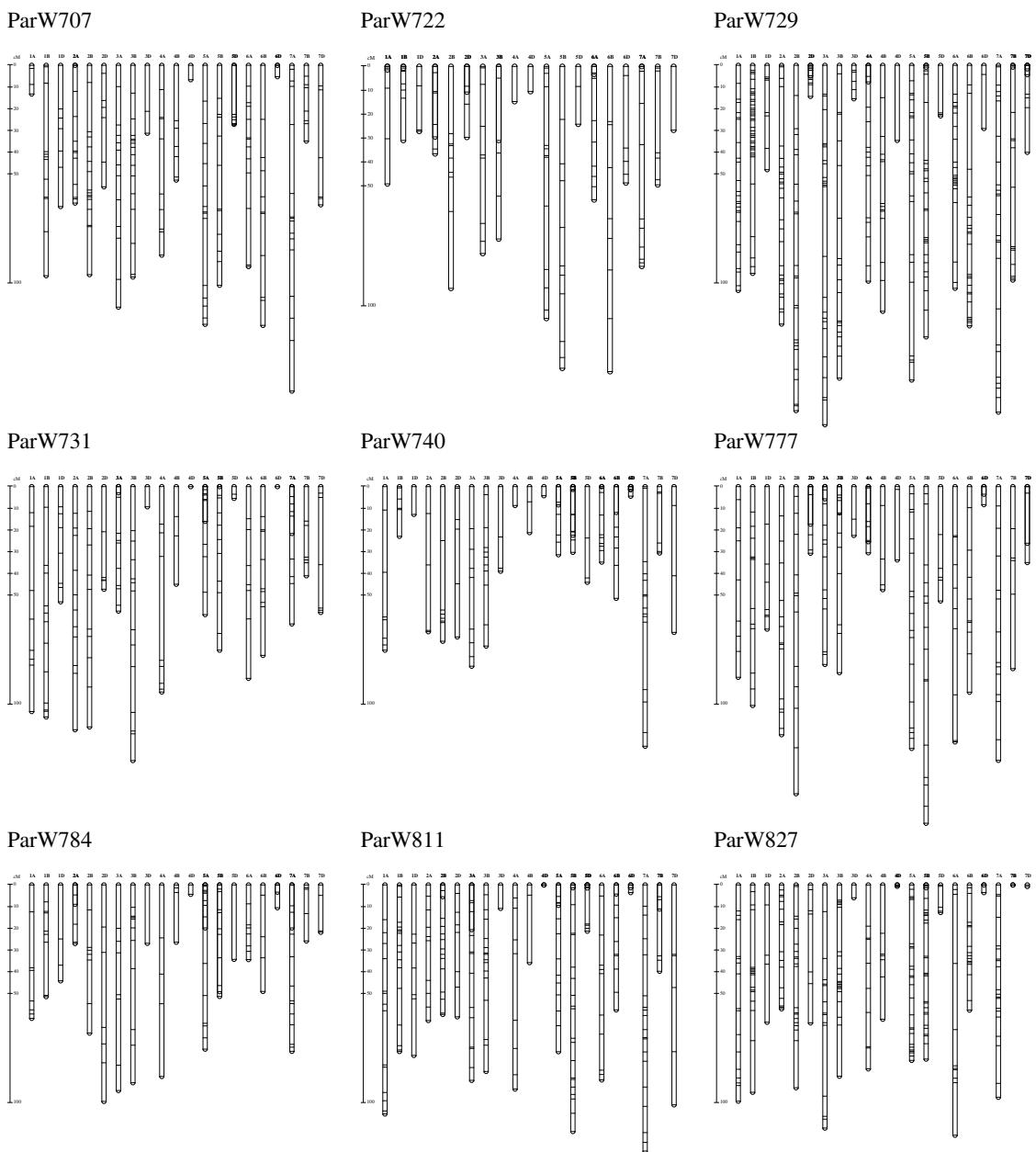


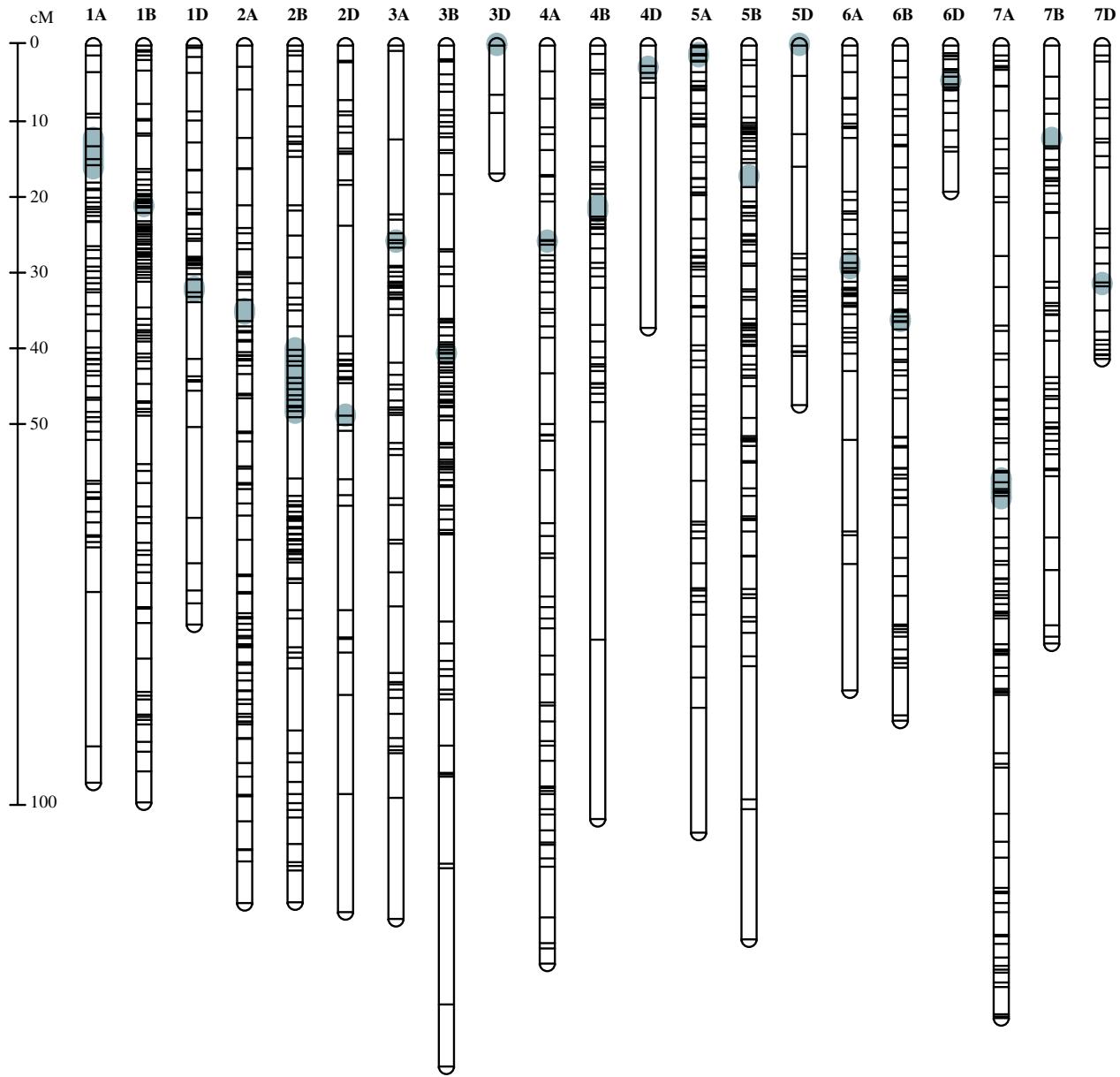




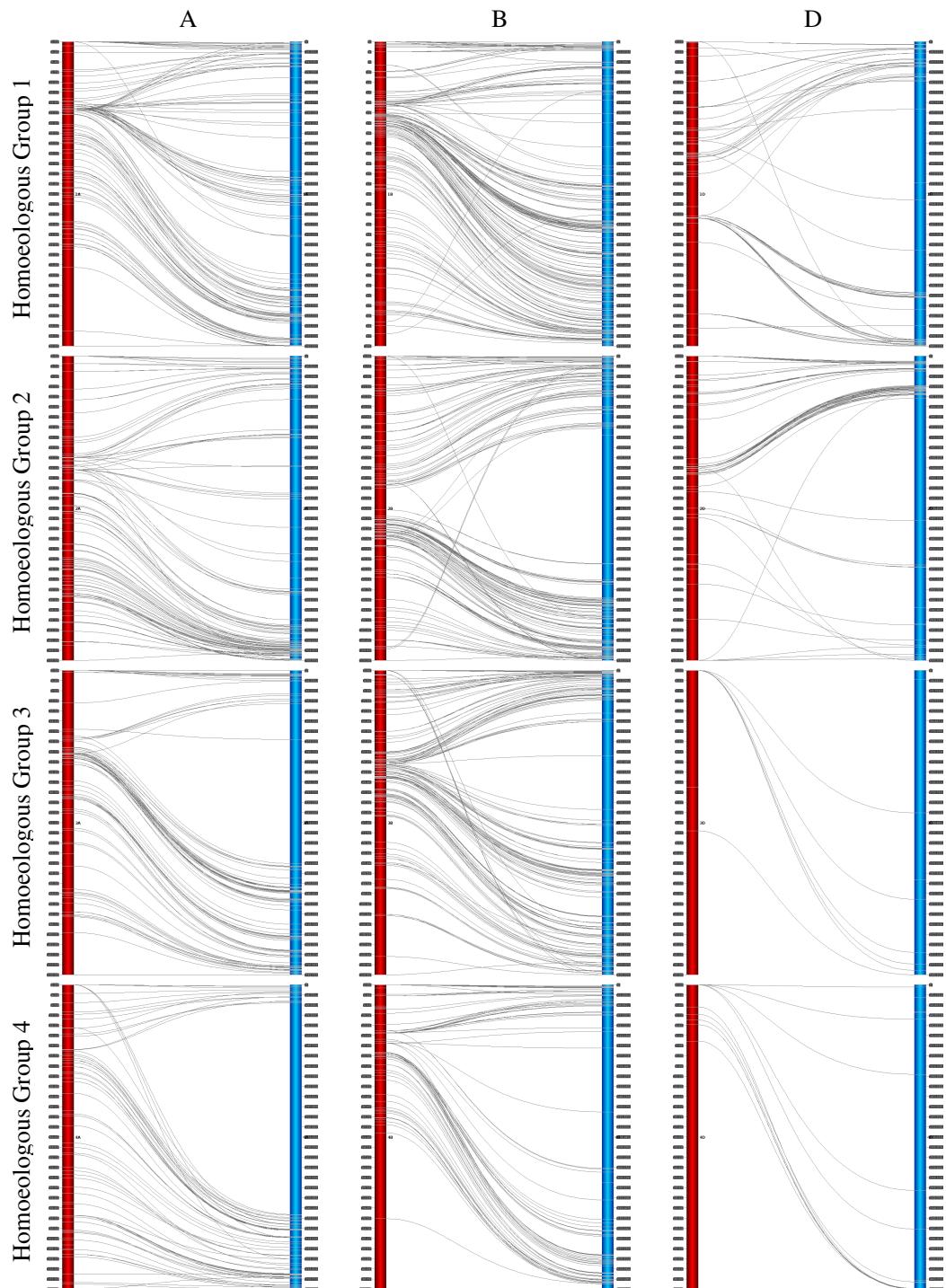




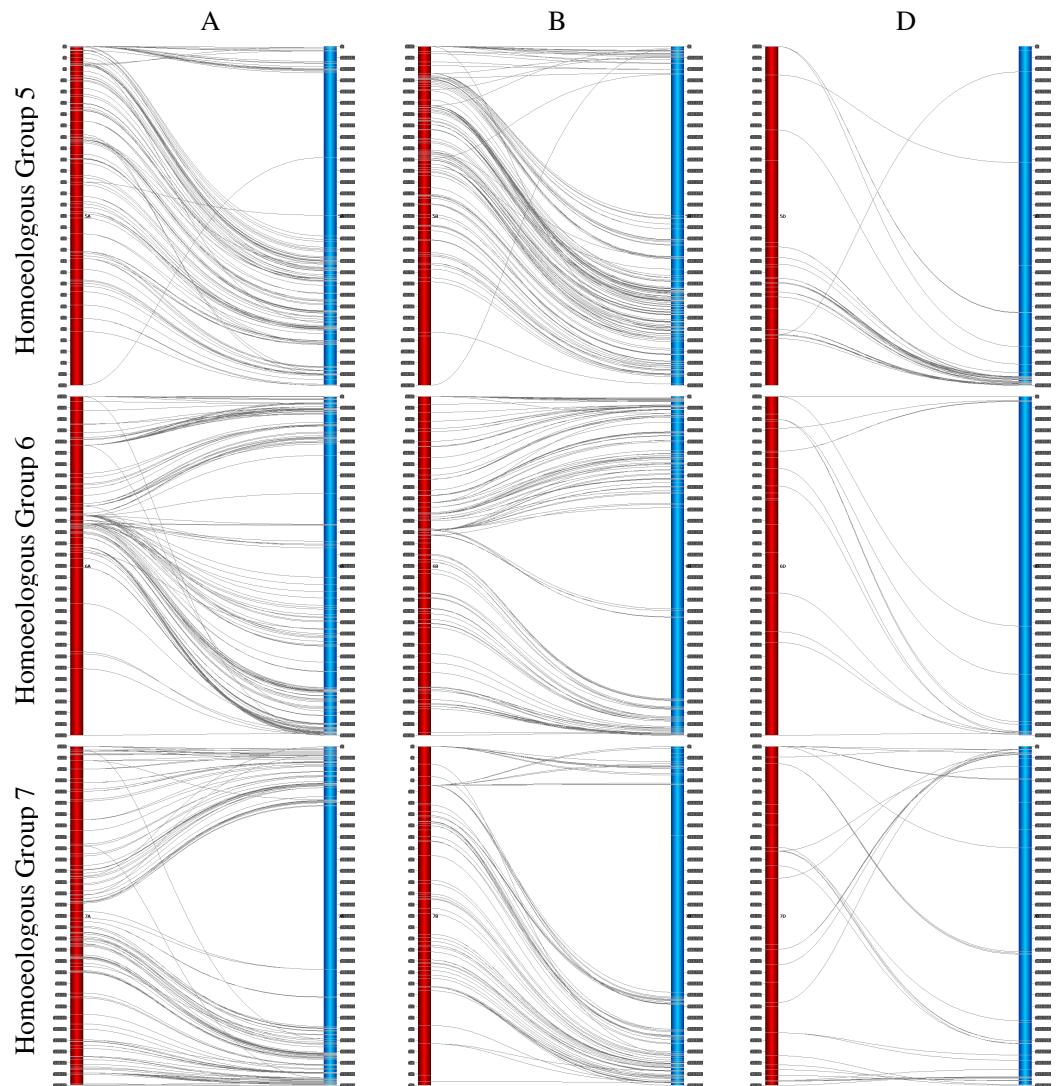


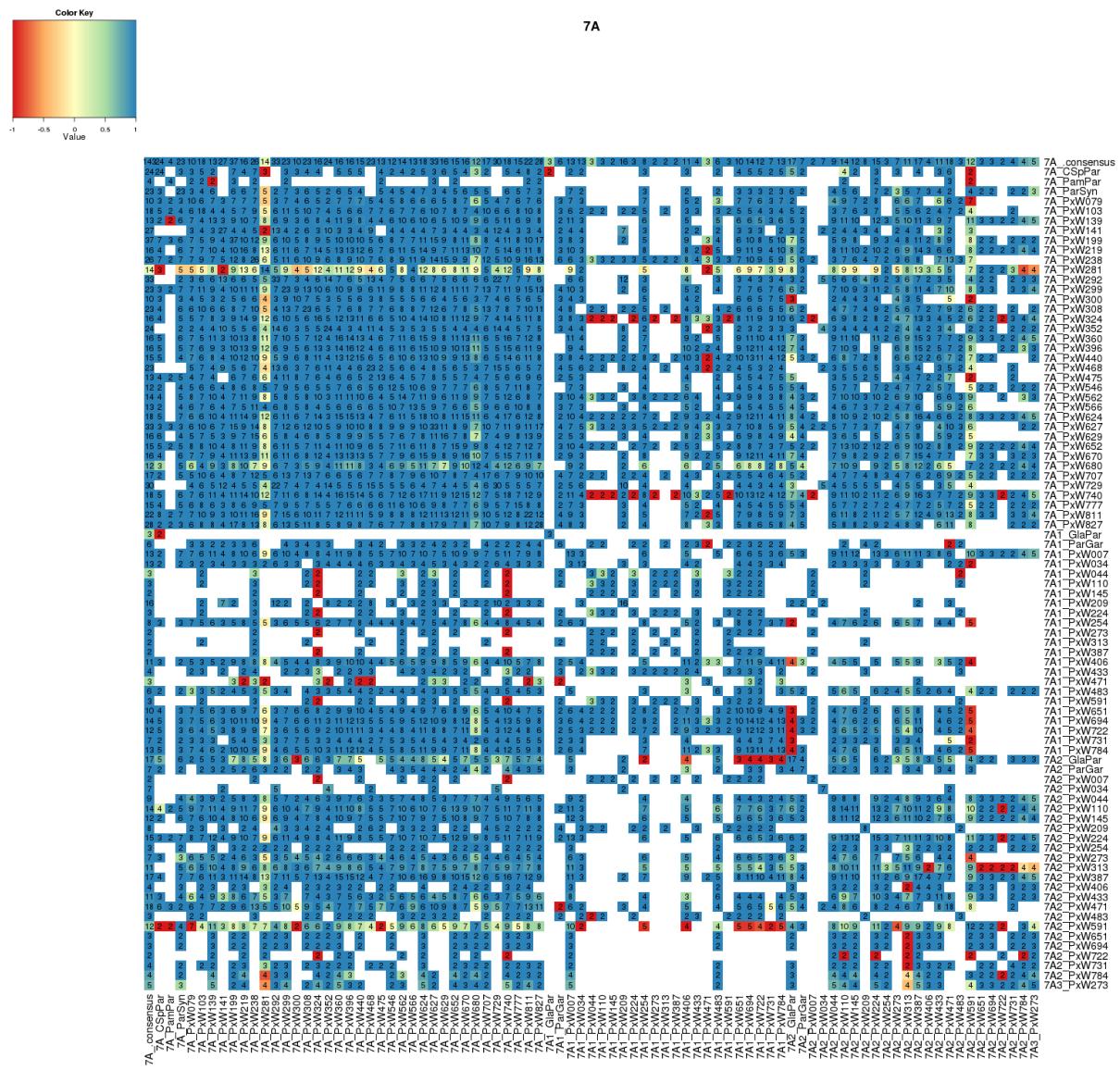


**Figure S 2 LRC map marker density.** Diagram of the distribution and density of markers on the LRC map constructed from 60 bi-parental population maps. Vertical bars depict LGs of the map, with the name of the LG given on top. Horizontal ticks on the bars refer to marker positions. The spacing of the ticks reflect the genetic distances of the markers. Centromere regions are indicated by a light blue shading. A centimorgan scale is given on the left hand side of each map.

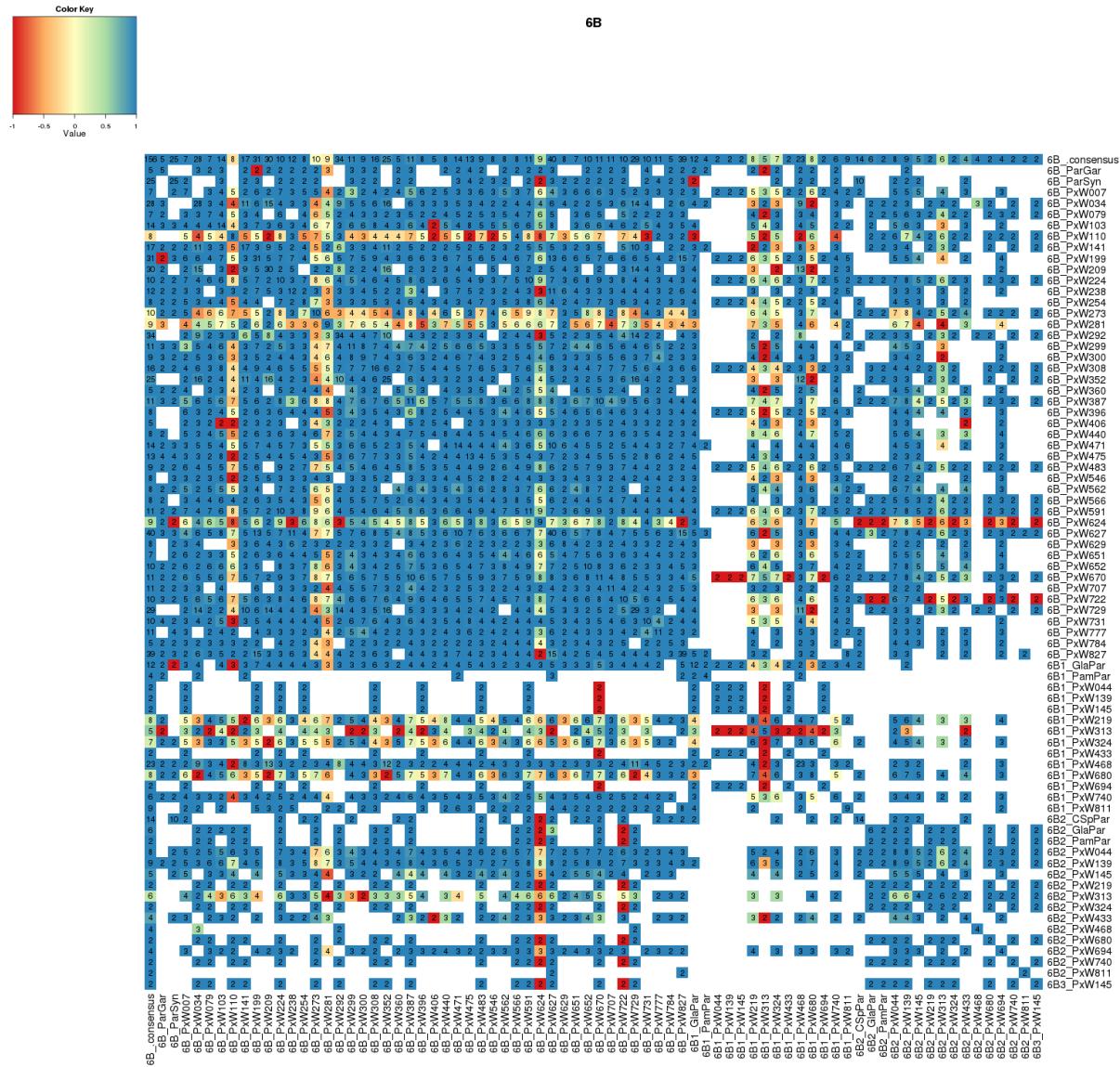


**Figure S 3 The LRC map aligned along the wheat genome assembly.** Alignment of all chromosomes of the LRC map with the respective chromosome of a recent wheat genome assembly. Alignments depicted as Strudel plots with vertical bars representing the chromosomes. (LRC: blue, genome assembly: red). Markers shared between chromosomes are connected. Positions of markers are given in gray boxes at the sides of the bars.

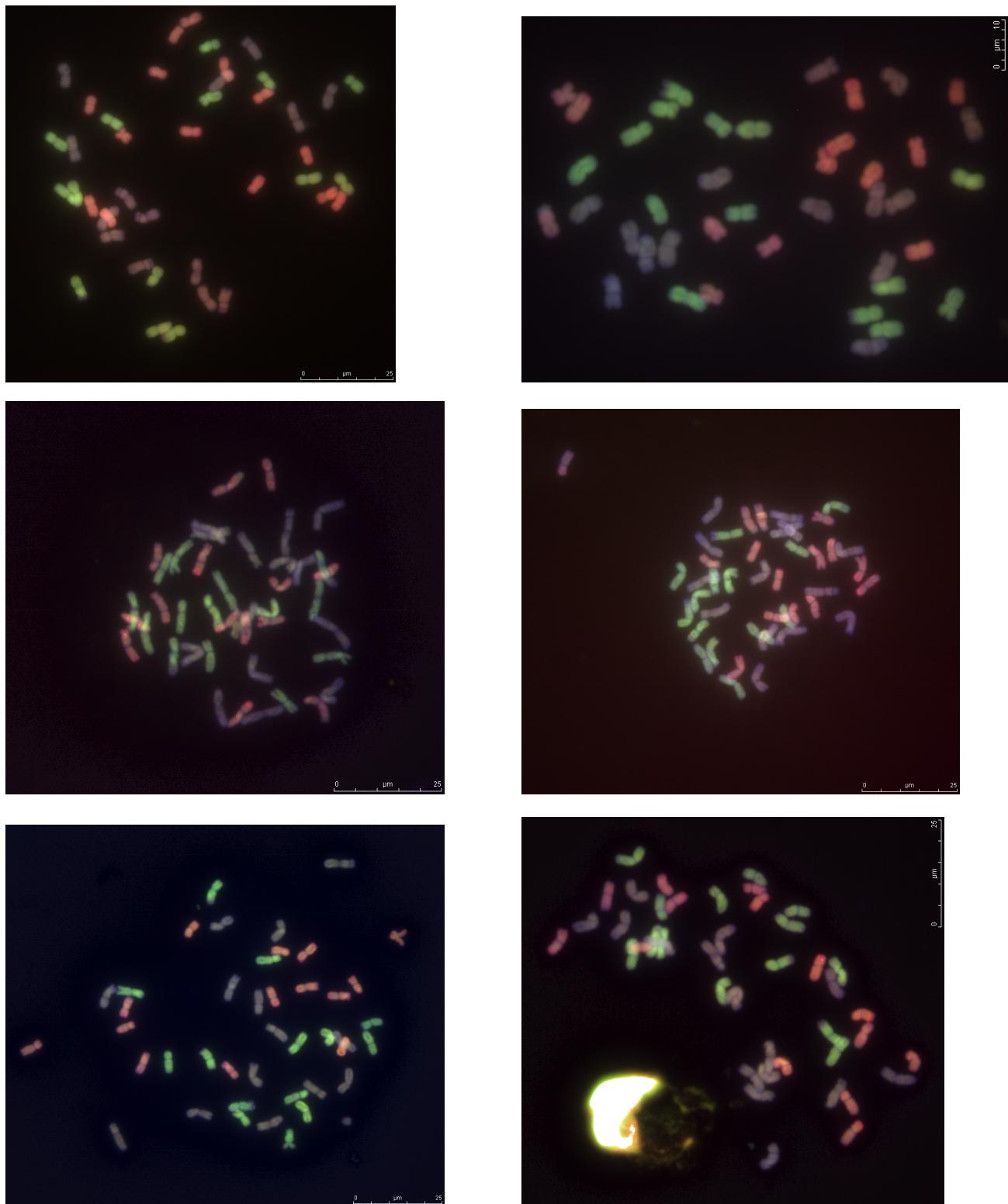




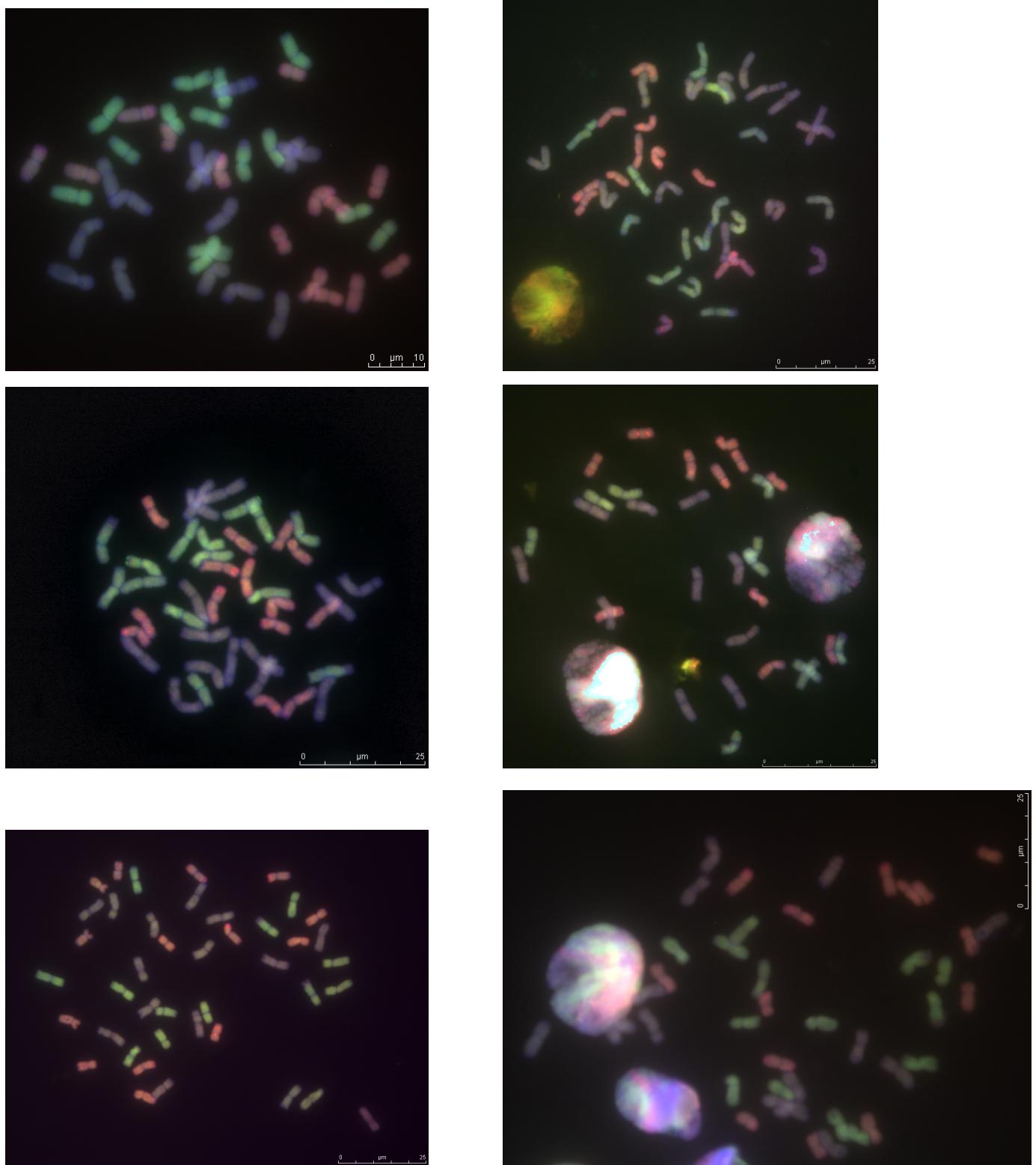
**Figure S 4 Heatmap of the marker order correlation on chromosome 7A.** Pair-wise comparisons of the marker order were made between all 60 bi-parental maps and also to the LRC map. Names of the maps are given at the right and below. Heatmap colors reflect the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient  $\rho_s$  in a color gradient from red (strong negative) via yellow (close to zero) to blue (strong positive). The color gradient is given on the top right. The numbers in the colored squares are the numbers of markers in common between the maps compared. Gaps in the matrix are due to not enough common markers.



**Figure S 5 Heatmap of the marker order correlation on chromosome 6B.** Pair-wise comparisons of the marker order were made between all 60 bi-parental maps and also to the LRC map. Names of the maps are given at the right and below. Heatmap colors reflect the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient  $\rho_s$  in a color gradient from red (strong negative) via yellow (close to zero) to blue (strong positive). The color gradient is given on the top right. The numbers in the colored squares are the numbers of markers in common between the maps compared. Gaps in the matrix are due to not enough common markers.

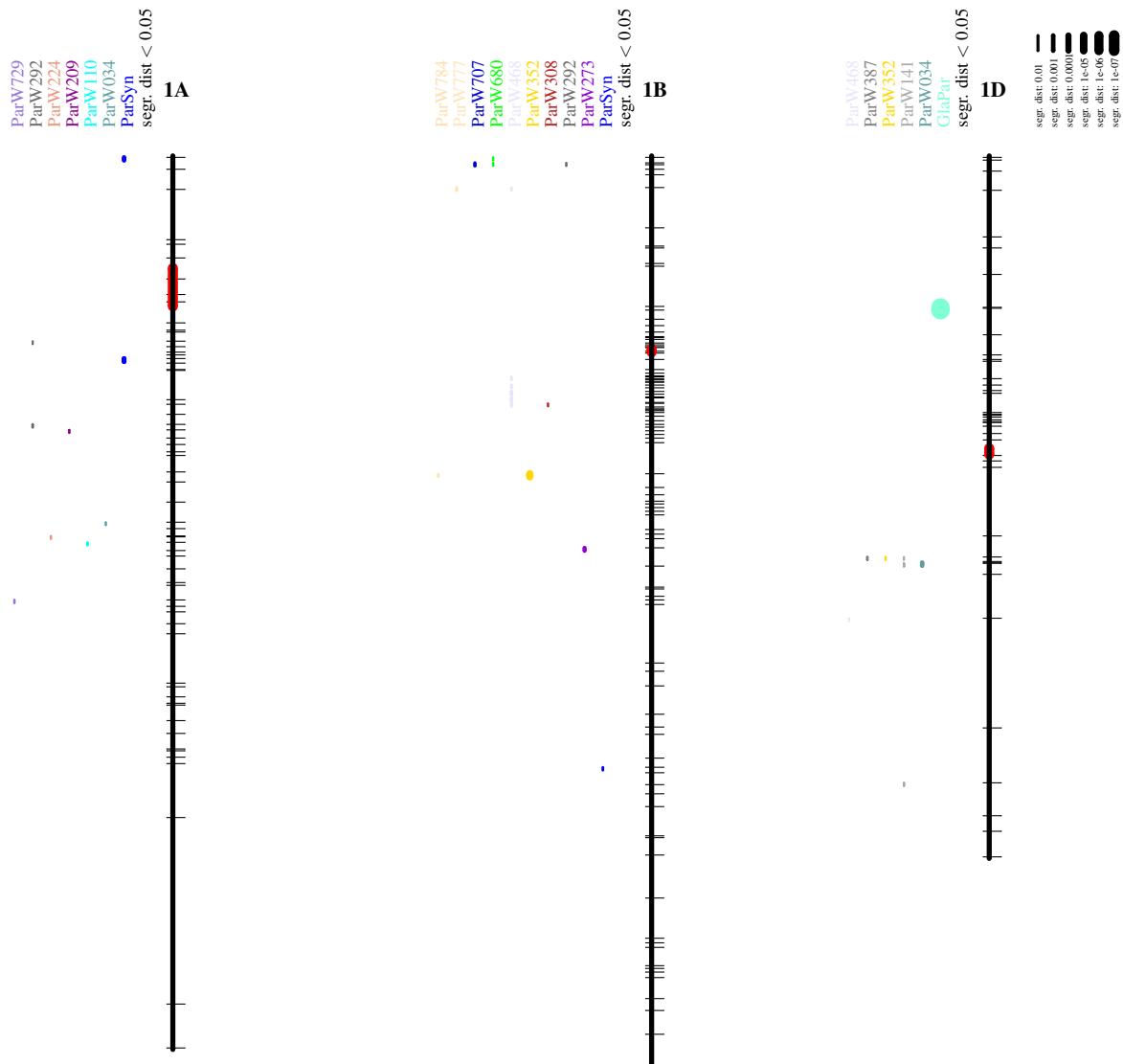


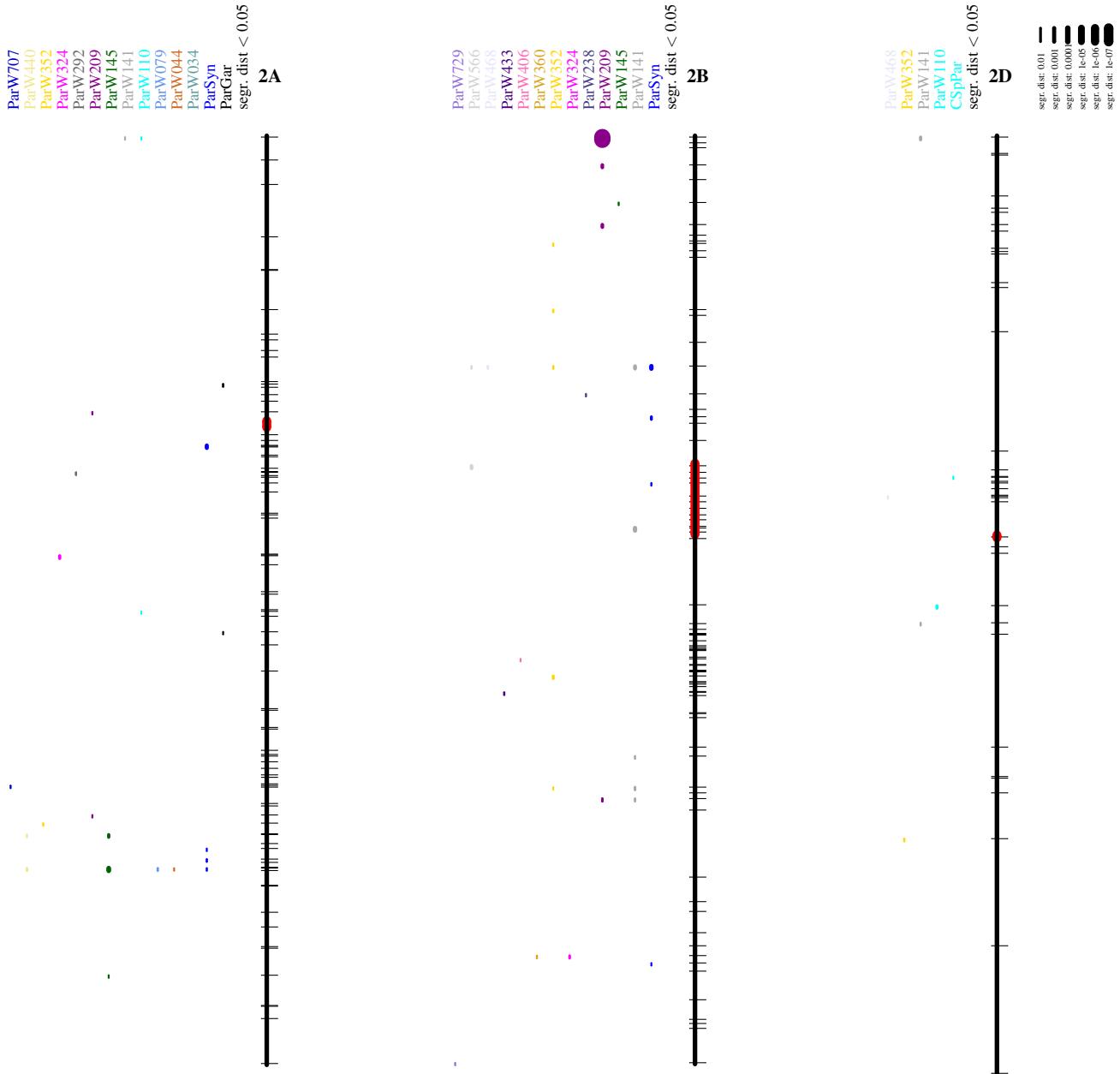
**Figure S 6** Genome *in situ* hybridisation (GISB) performed with accession W103 (top-left), W468 (top-right) W139 (2x middle), W360 (2x bottom).

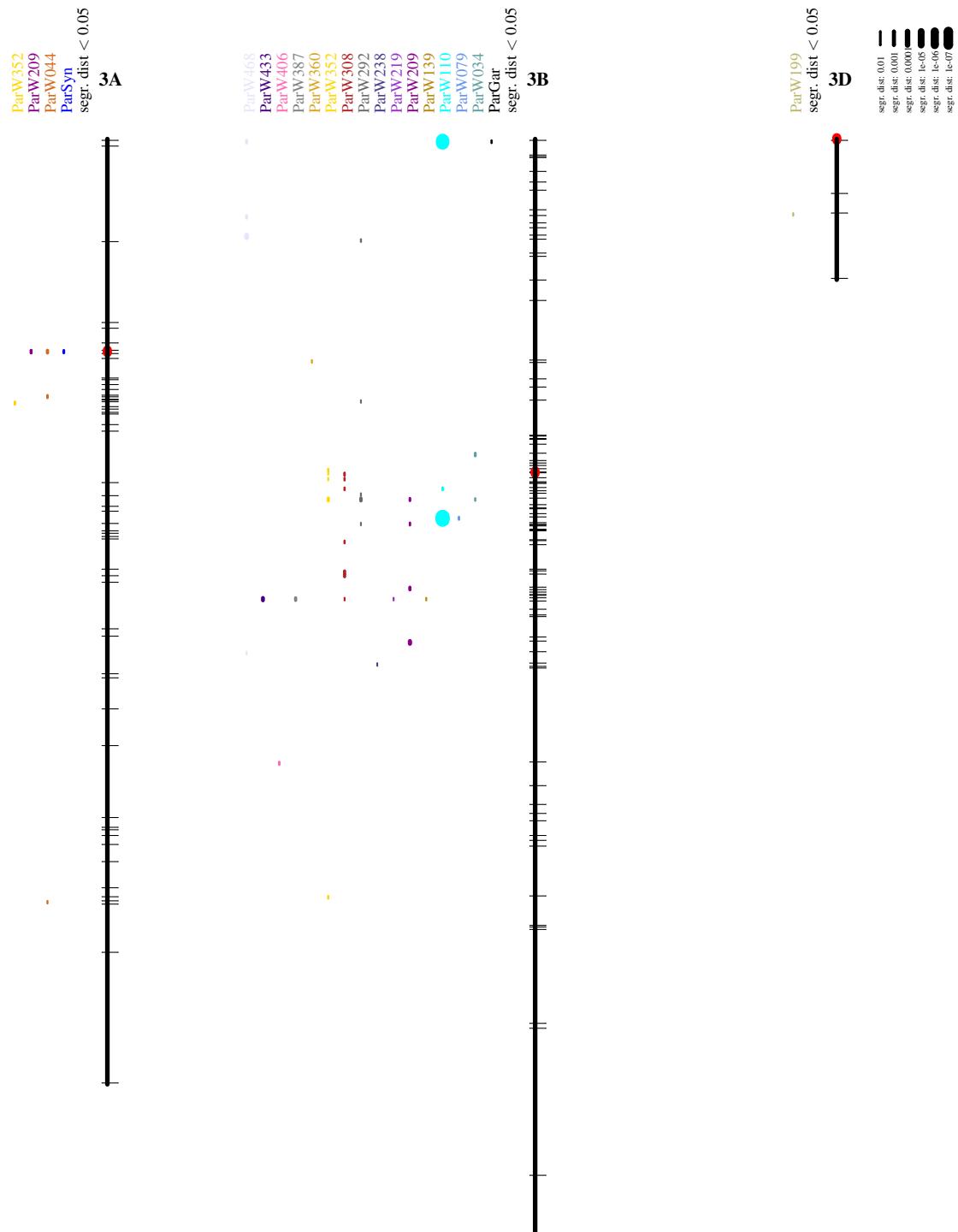


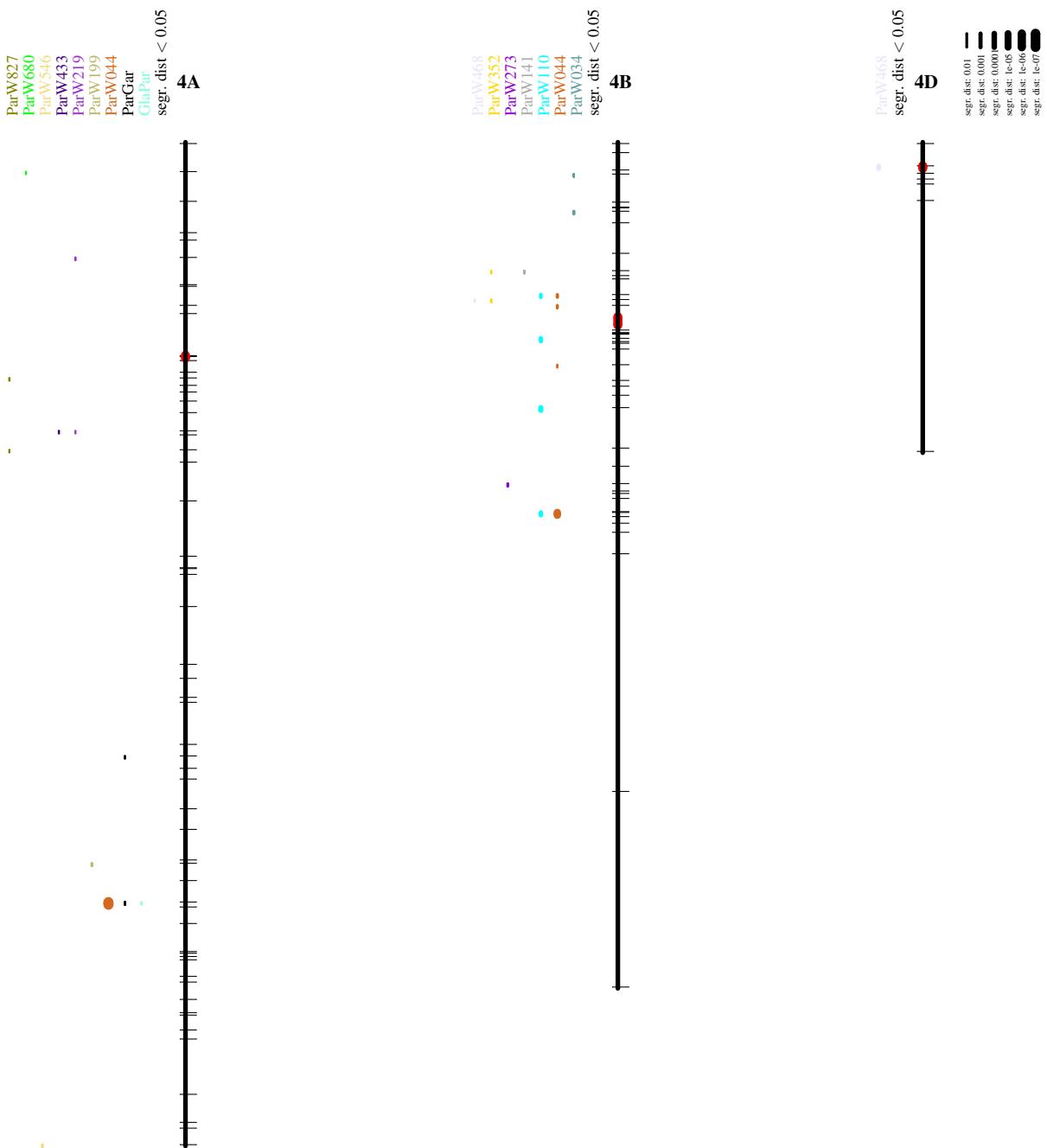
**Figure S 7** Genome *in situ* hybridisation (GISB) performed with accession W546 (top-left), W624 (top-right), W680 (middle 2x), W740 (bottom-left), W827 (bottom-right).

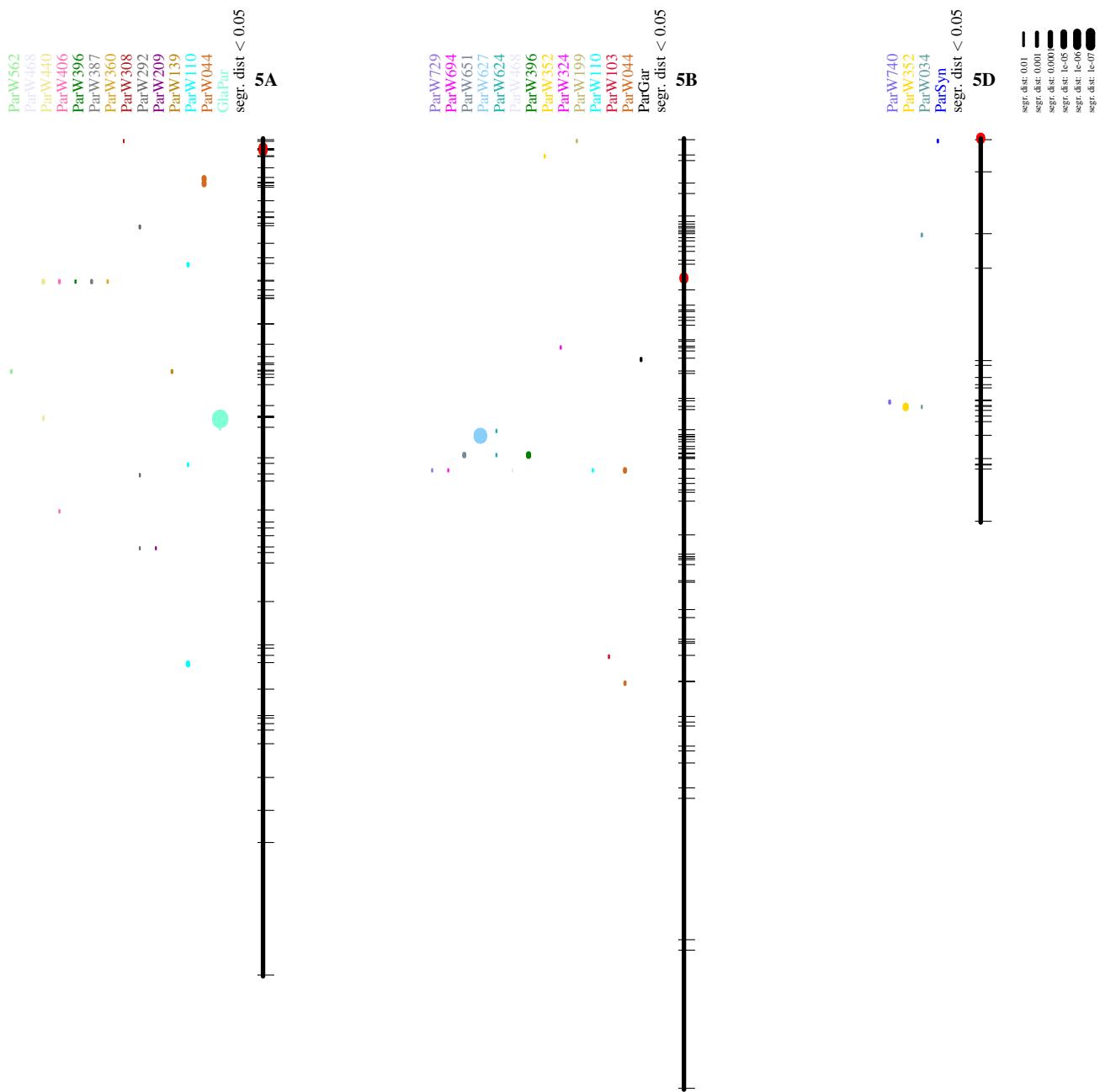
**Figure S 8 Segregation distortion aligned along the LRC map chromosomes.** Chromosomes are depicted as bold black vertical bar underneath their name. Marker positions are indicated by thin black horizontal lines, crossing the chromosome. Putative centromere regions are highlighted in red on the chromosome. Population names are listed on top in alpha-numerical order starting on the left side of the chromosome bar. Each population is depicted in a separate color, color codes are given at the end of the consensus map. Segregation distortion for a marker is depicted as a short line underneath the population name, at the same height as the marker position on the LRC map. Significant levels for segregation distortion is coded as line width, the smaller the significant level, the wider the line. Segregation distorted markers are only included if the p-value was below 0.05 (adjusted for multiple testing).

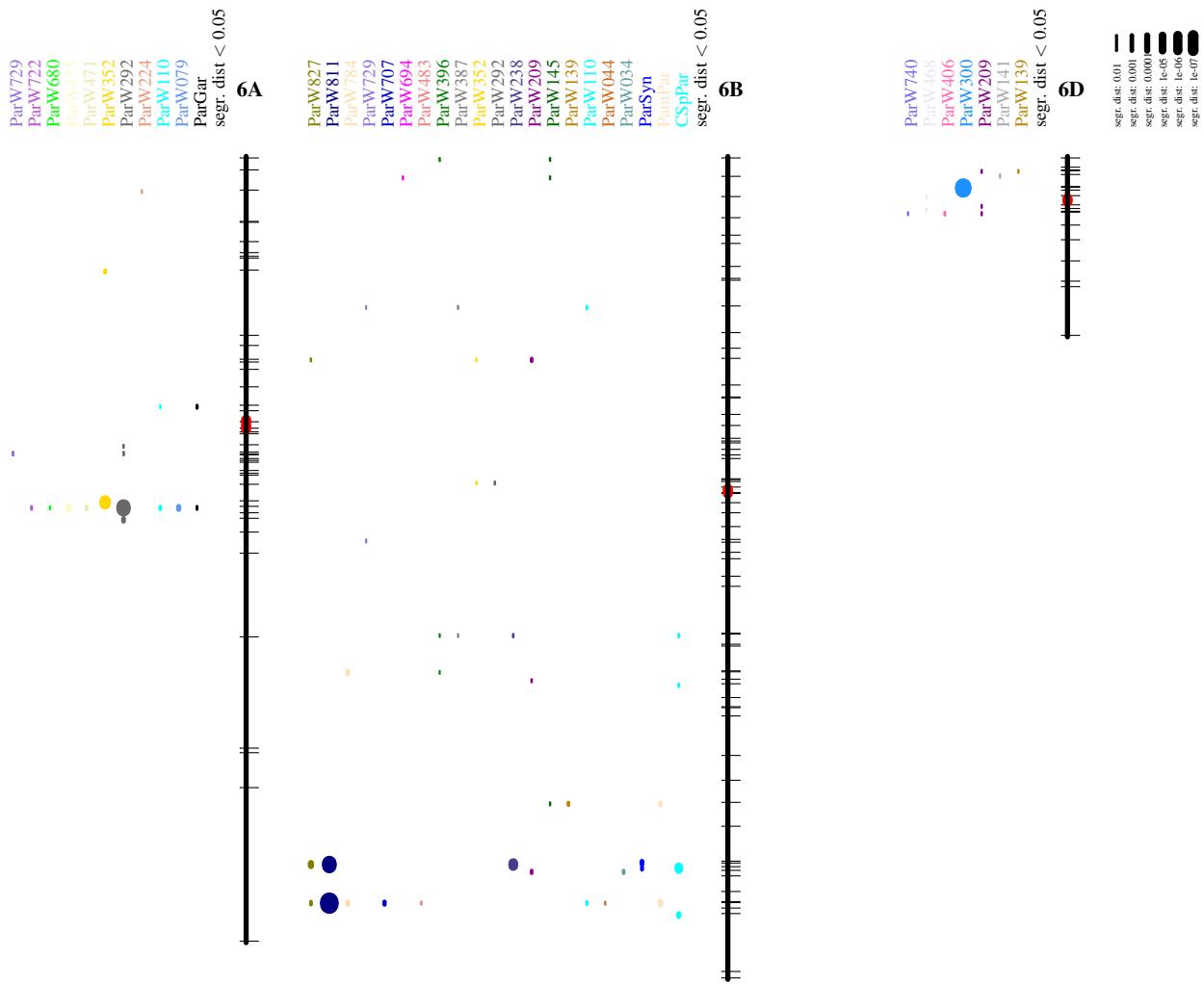


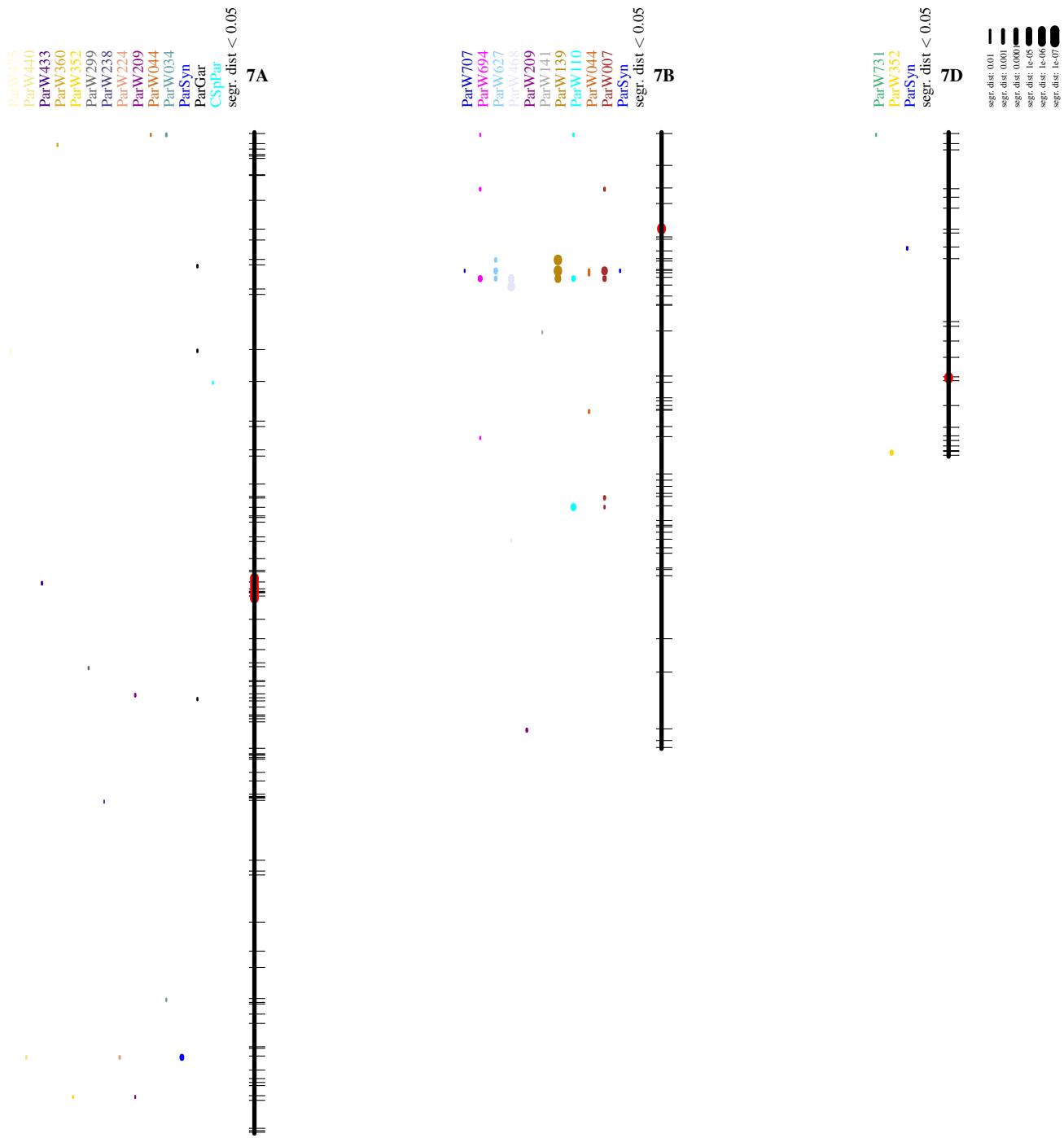








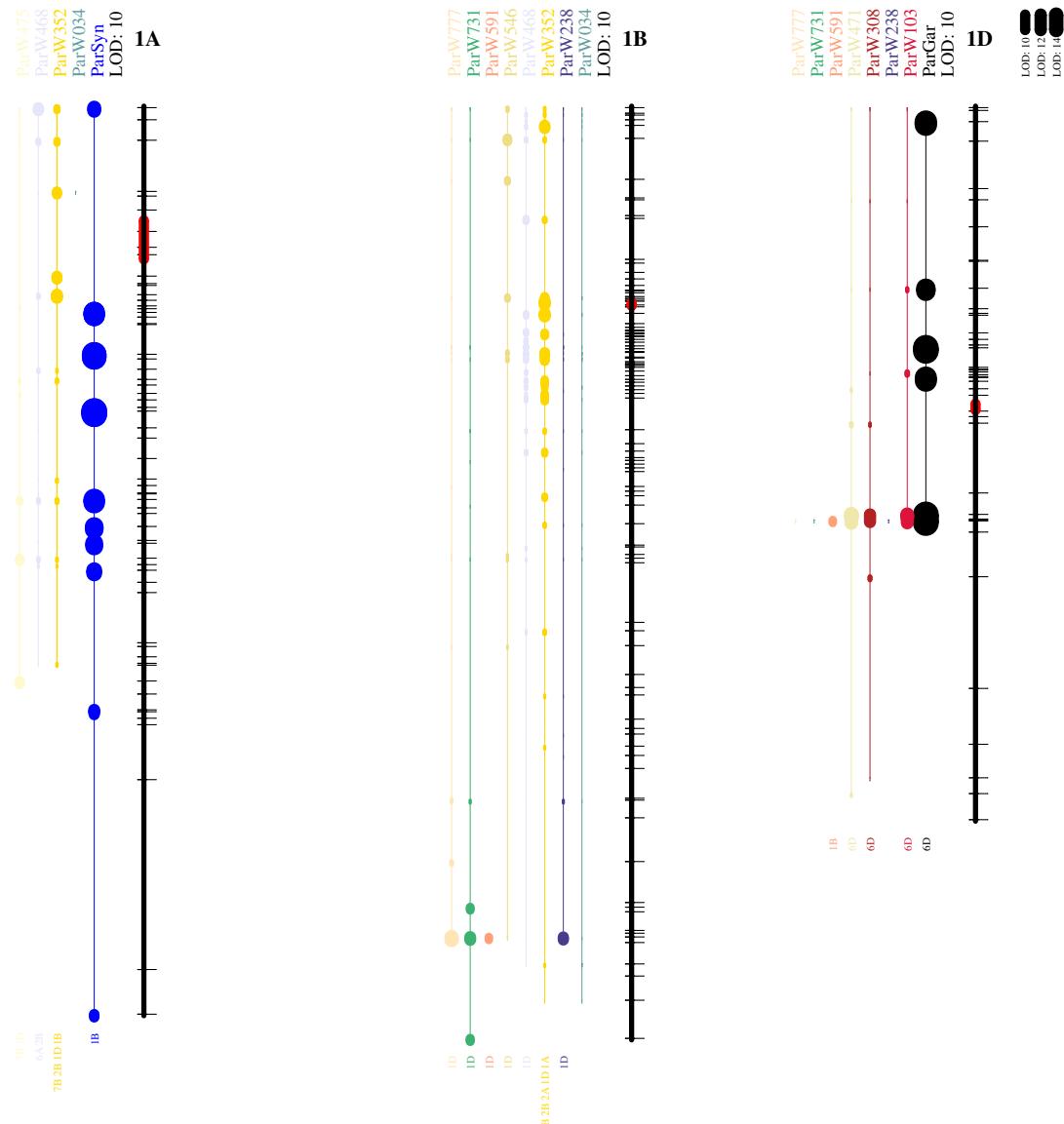


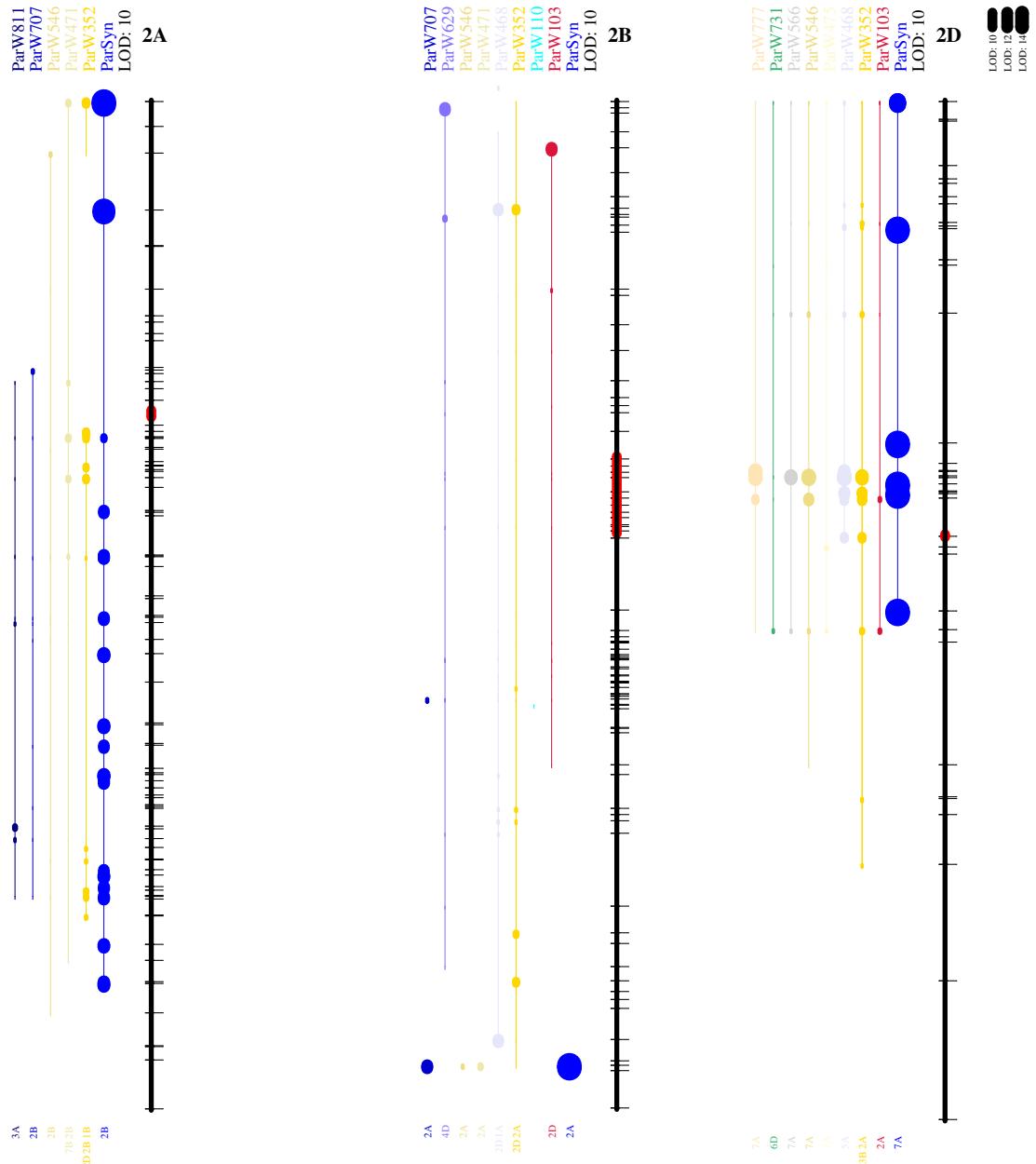


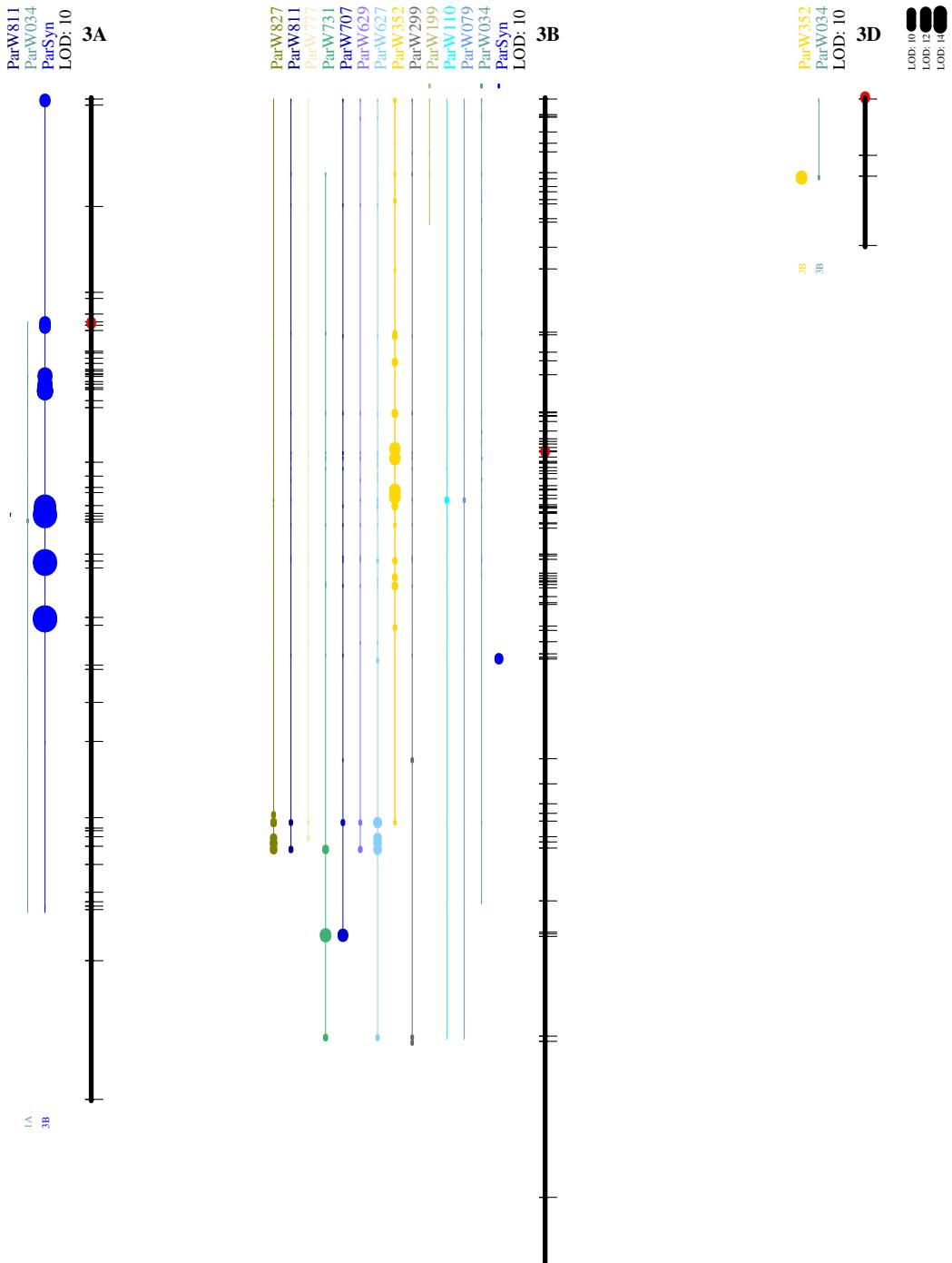
- CSPar:  Aqua
- GlaPar:  Aquamarine
- PamPar:  Bisque
- ParGar:  Black
- ParSyn:  Blue
- ParW007:  Brown
- ParW034:  CadetBlue
- ParW044:  Chocolate
- ParW079:  CornflowerBlue
- ParW103:  Crimson
- ParW110:  Cyan
- ParW139:  DarkGoldenrod
- ParW141:  DarkGray
- ParW145:  DarkGreen
- ParW199:  DarkKhaki
- ParW209:  DarkMagenta
- ParW219:  DarkOrchid
- ParW224:  DarkSalmon
- ParW238:  DarkSlateBlue
- ParW254:  DarkTurquoise
- ParW273:  DarkViolet
- ParW281:  DeepPink
- ParW292:  DimGray
- ParW299:  DimGrey
- ParW300:  DodgerBlue
- ParW308:  FireBrick
- ParW313:  ForestGreen
- ParW324:  Fuchsia
- ParW352:  Gold
- ParW360:  Goldenrod
- ParW387:  Gray
- ParW396:  Green
- ParW406:  HotPink
- ParW433:  Indigo
- ParW440:  Khaki
- ParW468:  Lavender
- ParW471:  PaleGoldenrod
- ParW475:  Linen
- ParW483:  LightCoral
- ParW546:  LightGoldenrod
- ParW562:  LightGreen
- ParW566:  LightGrey
- ParW591:  LightSalmon
- ParW624:  LightSeaGreen
- ParW627:  LightSkyBlue
- ParW629:  LightSlateBlue
- ParW651:  LightSlateGray
- ParW652:  LightSteelBlue
- ParW670:  Lime
- ParW694:  Magenta
- ParW707:  MediumBlue
- ParW722:  MediumOrchid
- ParW729:  MediumPurple
- ParW731:  MediumSeaGreen
- ParW740:  MediumSlateBlue
- ParW777:  Moccasin
- ParW784:  NavajoWhite
- ParW811:  Navy
- ParW827:  Olive
- pop:  BlueViolet

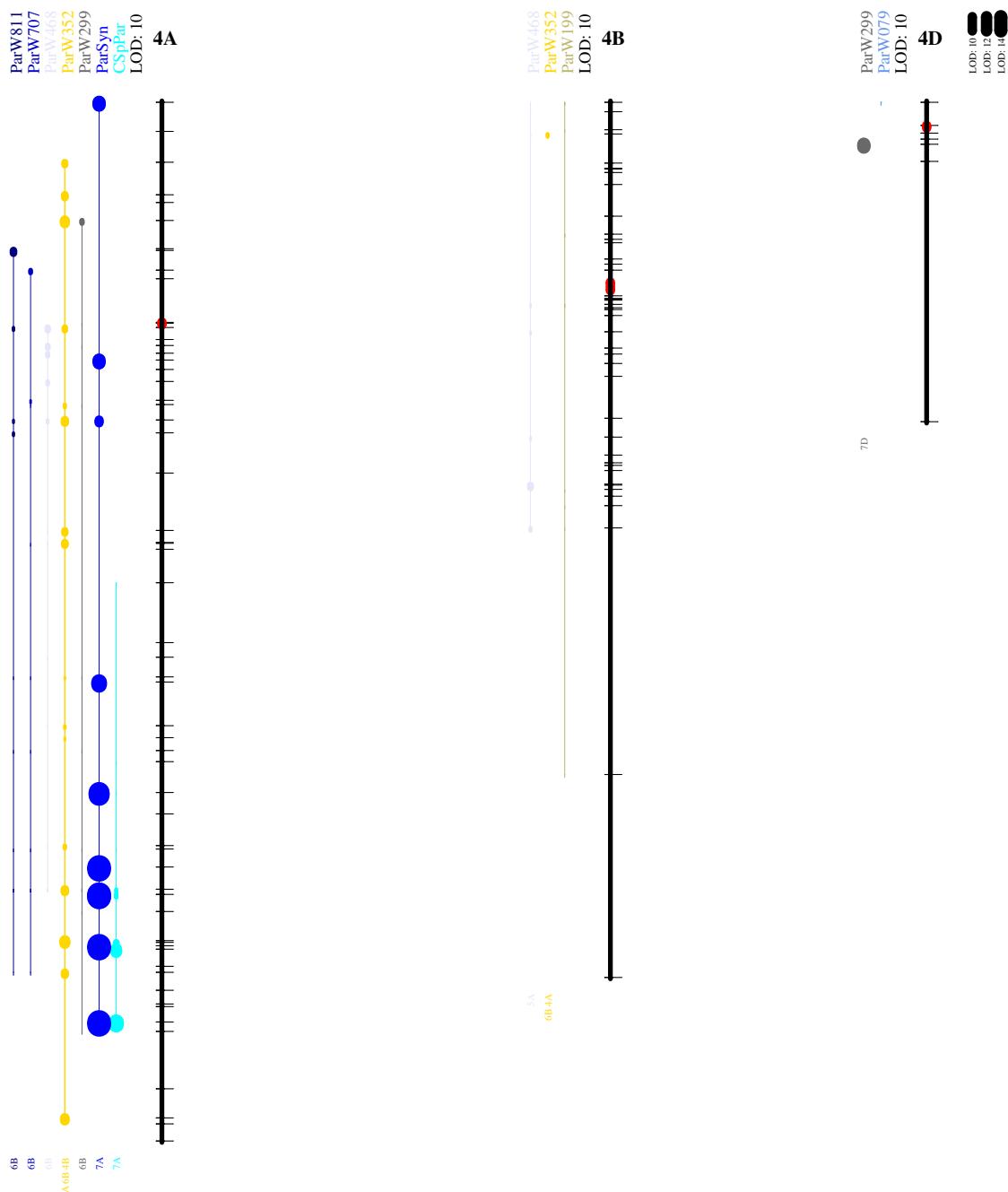


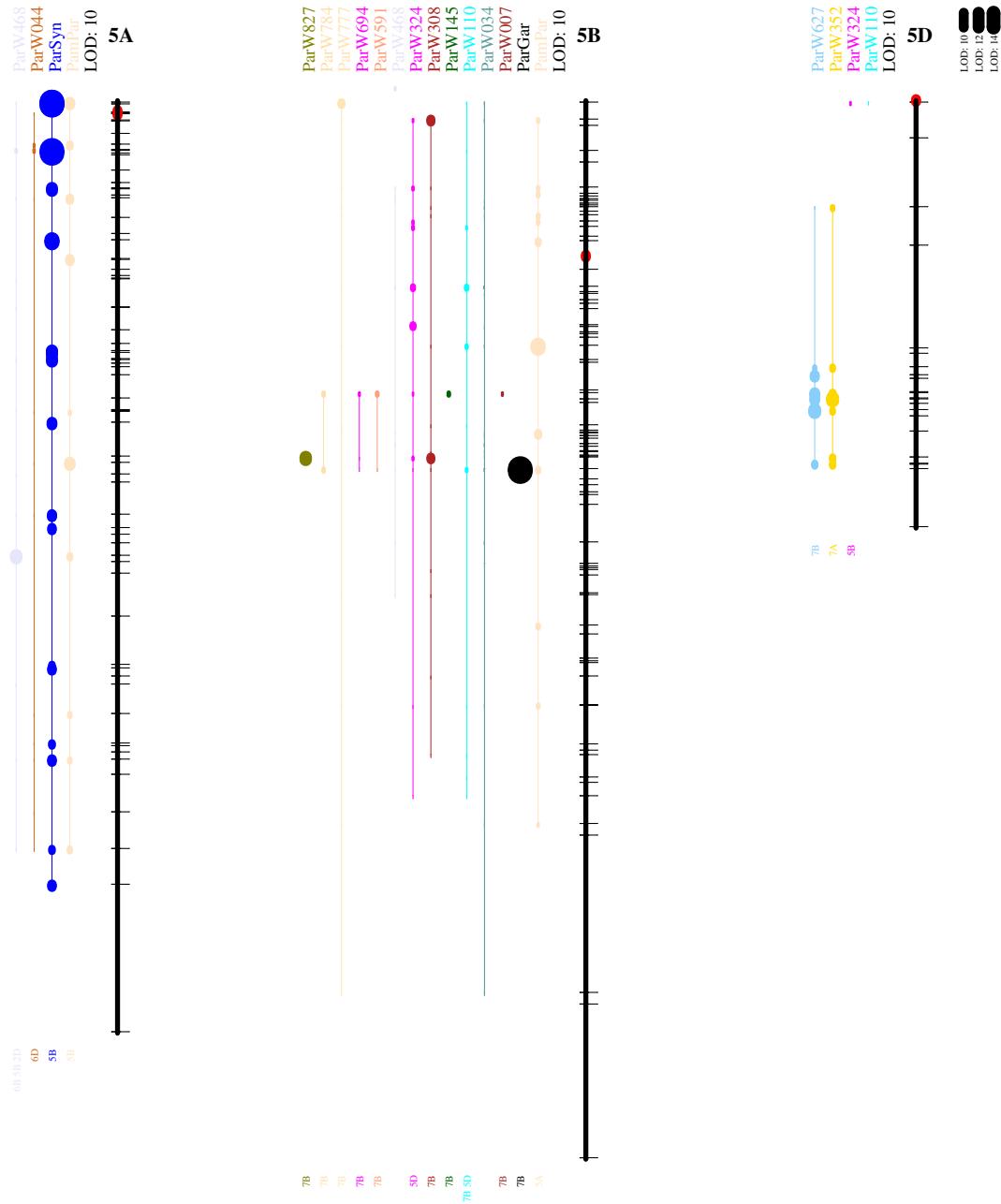
**Figure S 9 Translocation of markers of different populations aligned along the LRC map.** Chromosomes are depicted as bold black vertical bar underneath their name. Marker positions are indicated by thin black horizontal lines, crossing the chromosome. Putative centromere regions are highlighted in red on the chromosome. Names of populations with translocation are listed on top in alpha-numerical order starting on the left side of the chromosome bar. Each population is depicted in a separate color, color codes are given at the end of the consensus map. Translocations are depicted as vertical colored dots underneath the population name, at the height of the marker positions on the consensus chromosome. LOD scores levels are coded as line widths, the larger the score, the wider the line. Markers linked to a translocated marker are connected by thin vertical lines. Translocations are only shown if the linkage LOD score was above 10.

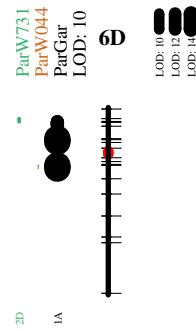
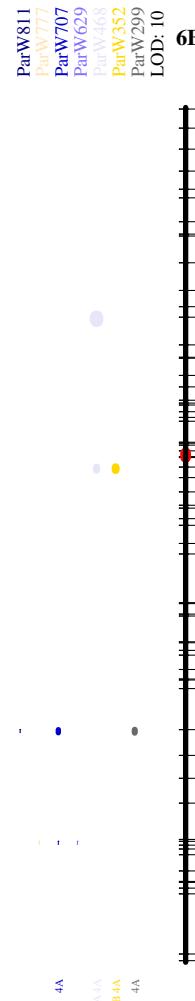
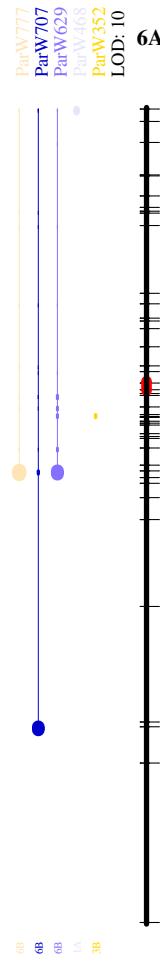


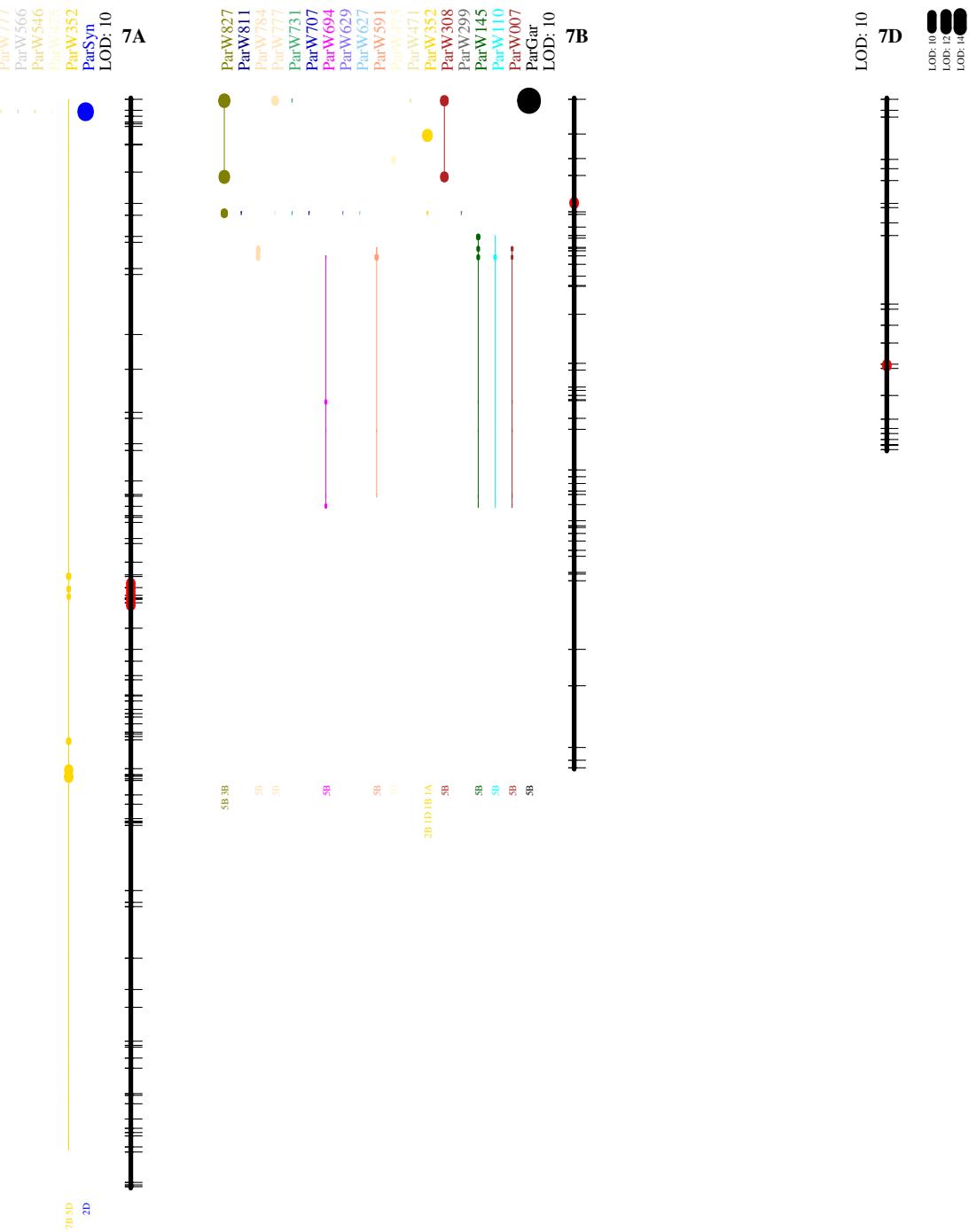






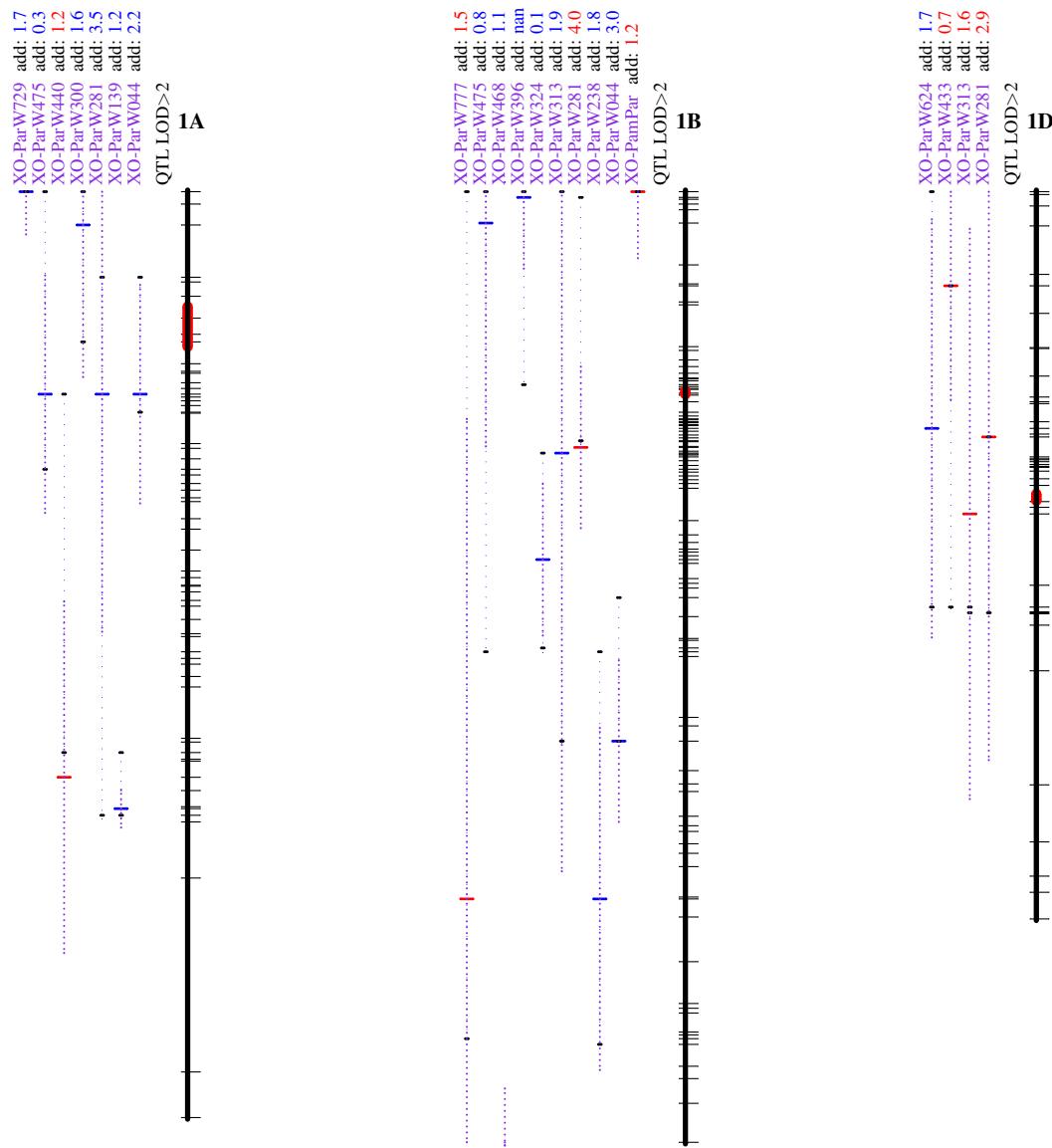


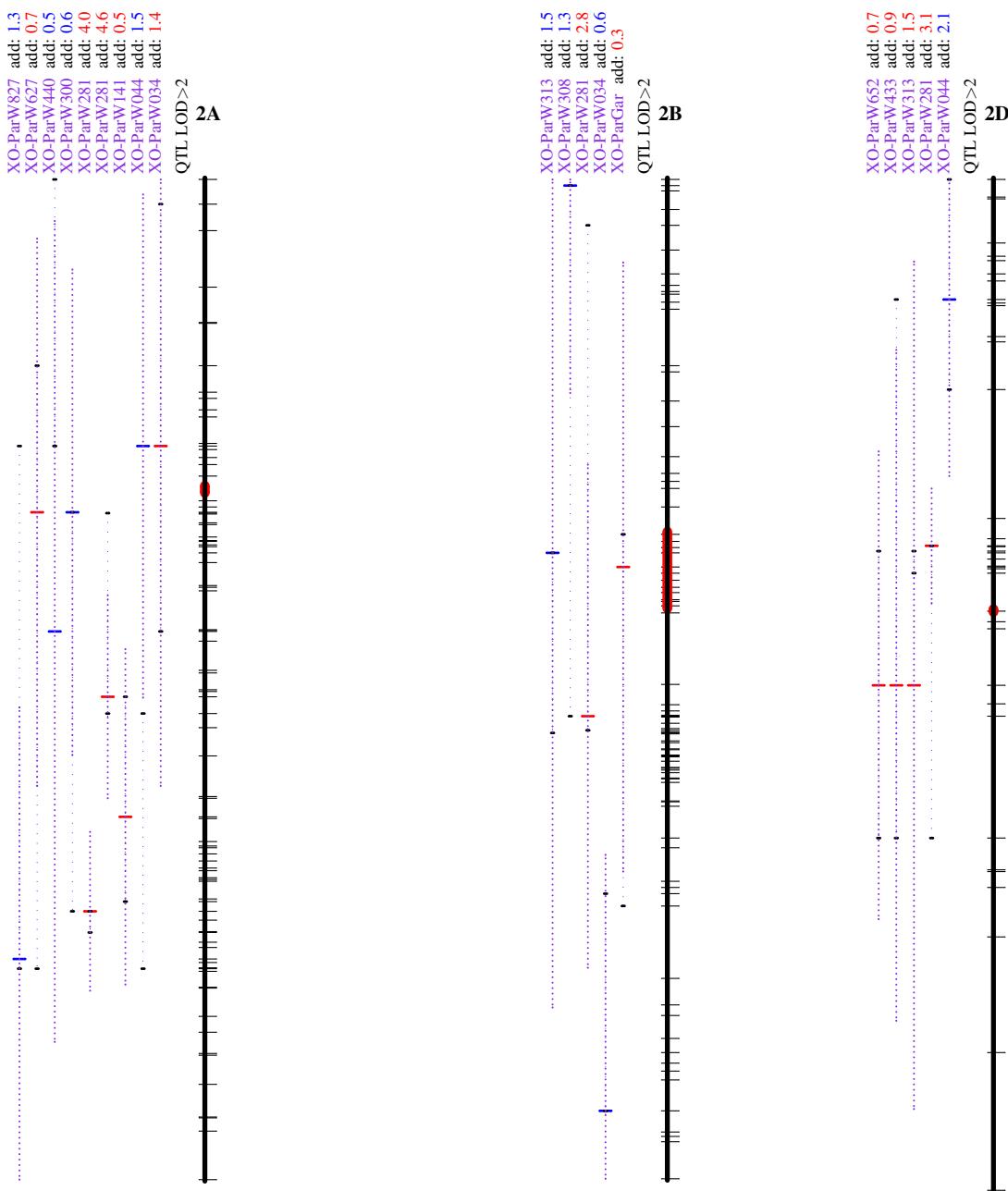


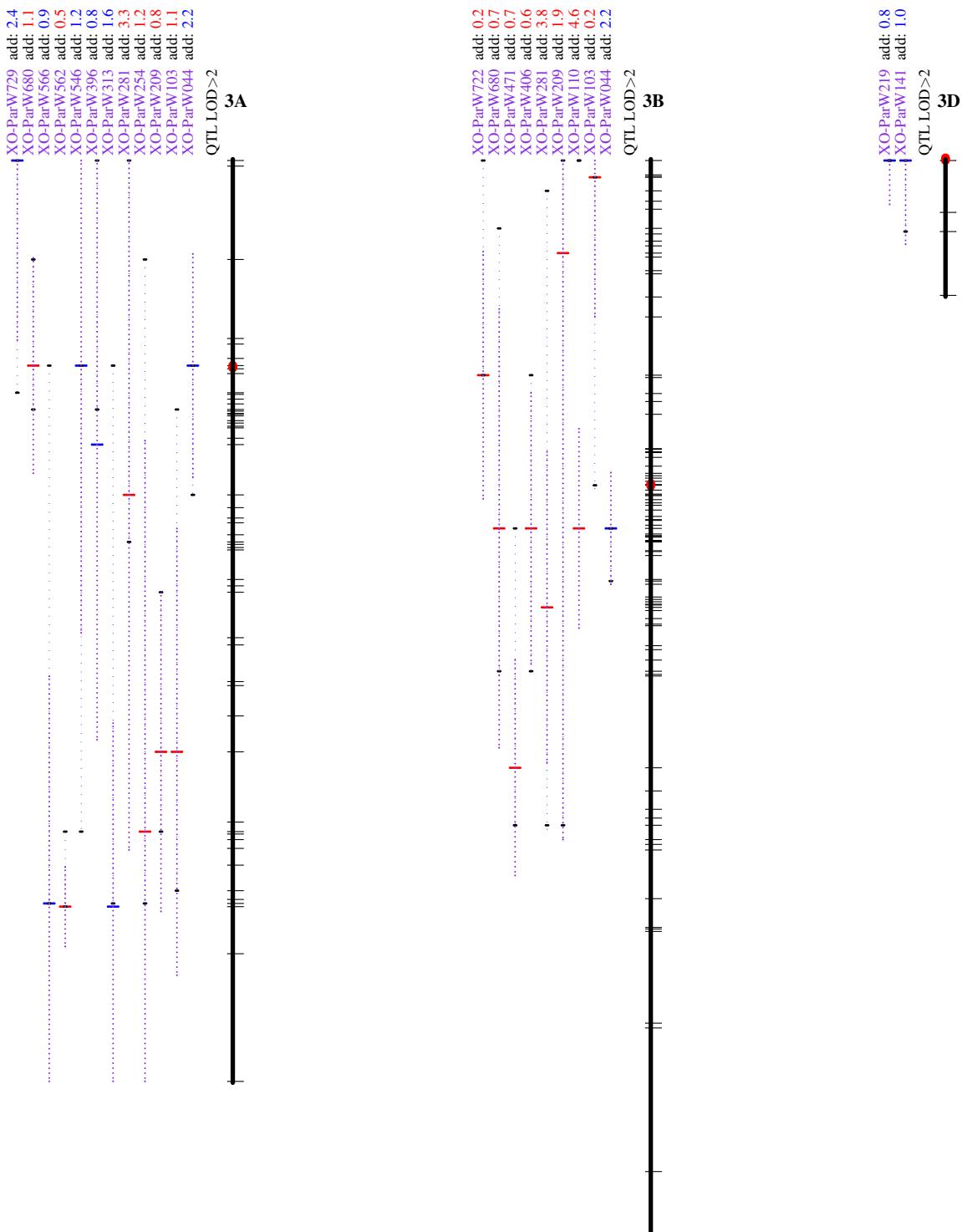


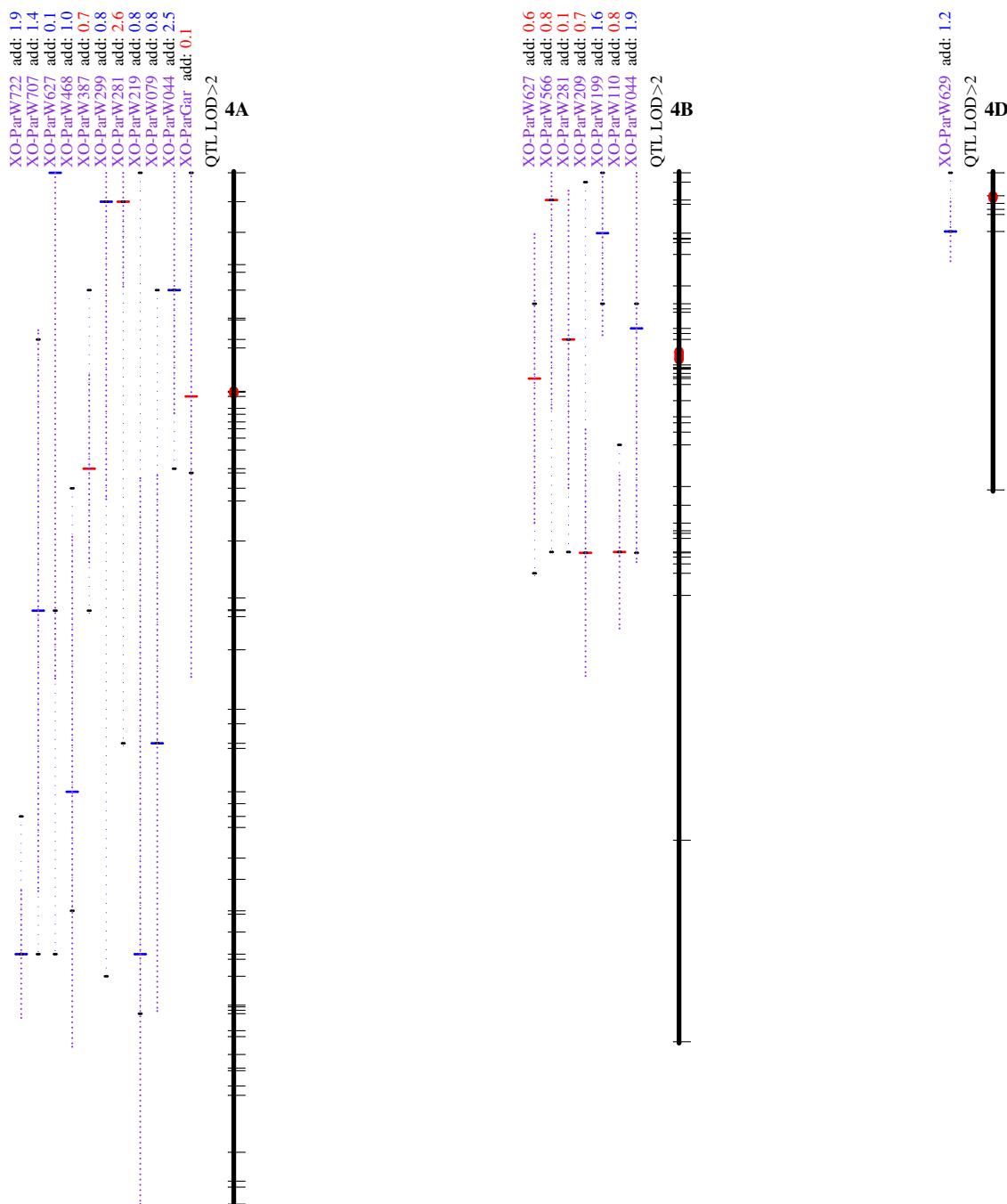
- CSPar: Aqua
- GlaPar: Aquamarine
- PamPar: Bisque
- ParGar: Black
- ParSyn: Blue
- ParW007: Brown
- ParW034: CadetBlue
- ParW044: Chocolate
- ParW079: CornflowerBlue
- ParW103: Crimson
- ParW110: Cyan
- ParW139: DarkGoldenrod
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- ParW273: DarkViolet
- ParW281: DeepPink
- ParW292: DimGray
- ParW299: DimGray
- ParW300: DodgerBlue
- ParW308: FireBrick
- ParW313: ForestGreen
- ParW324: Fuchsia
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- ParW360: Goldenrod
- ParW387: Gray
- ParW396: Green
- ParW406: HotPink
- ParW433: Indigo
- ParW440: Khaki
- ParW468: Lavender
- ParW471: PaleGoldenrod
- ParW475: LemonChiffon
- ParW483: LightCoral
- ParW546: LightGoldenrod
- ParW562: LightGreen
- ParW566: LightGrey
- ParW591: LightSalmon
- ParW624: LightSeaGreen
- ParW627: LightSkyBlue
- ParW629: LightSlateBlue
- ParW651: LightSlateGray
- ParW652: LightSlateGrey
- ParW670: LightSteelBlue
- ParW680: Lime
- ParW694: Magenta
- ParW707: MediumBlue
- ParW722: MediumOrchid
- ParW729: MediumPurple
- ParW731: MediumSeaGreen
- ParW740: MediumSlateBlue
- ParW777: Moccasin
- ParW784: NavajoWhite
- ParW811: Navy
- ParW827: Olive

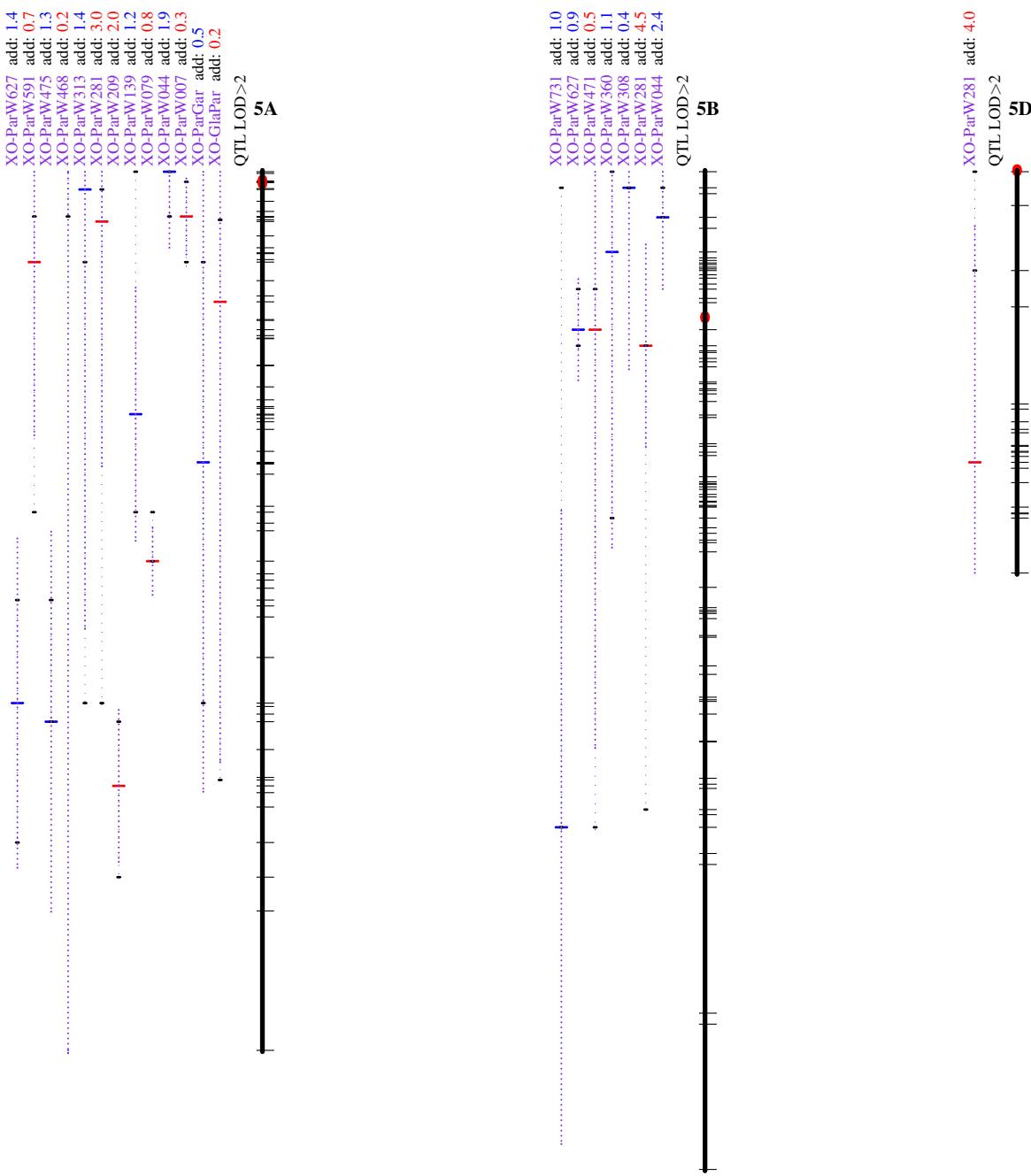
**Figure S 10 Crossover QTL aligned along the LRC map chromosomes.** Chromosomes are depicted as bold black vertical bar underneath their name. Marker positions are indicated by thin black horizontal lines, crossing the chromosome. Putative centromere regions are highlighted in red on the chromosome. Names of populations with QTL equal or above a LOD score of 2.0 on that chromosome are listed on top in alpha-numerical order starting on the left side of the chromosome bar. The QTL positions are depicted as a red or blue horizontal bar underneath the population name. Black dots give the location of the confidence interval bordering markers on the population map. The dashed purple vertical line indicates the extend of the confidence interval. The line is given as dotted line, if the bordering markers are located further away on the consensus map than in the population map. The additive effect of the QTL (in number of crossover) is listed behind the population name. QTL and additive effect are given in blue if the effect is on the A parent and in red if the effect is on the B parent. Abbreviations: add = additive effect, XO = crossover trait.

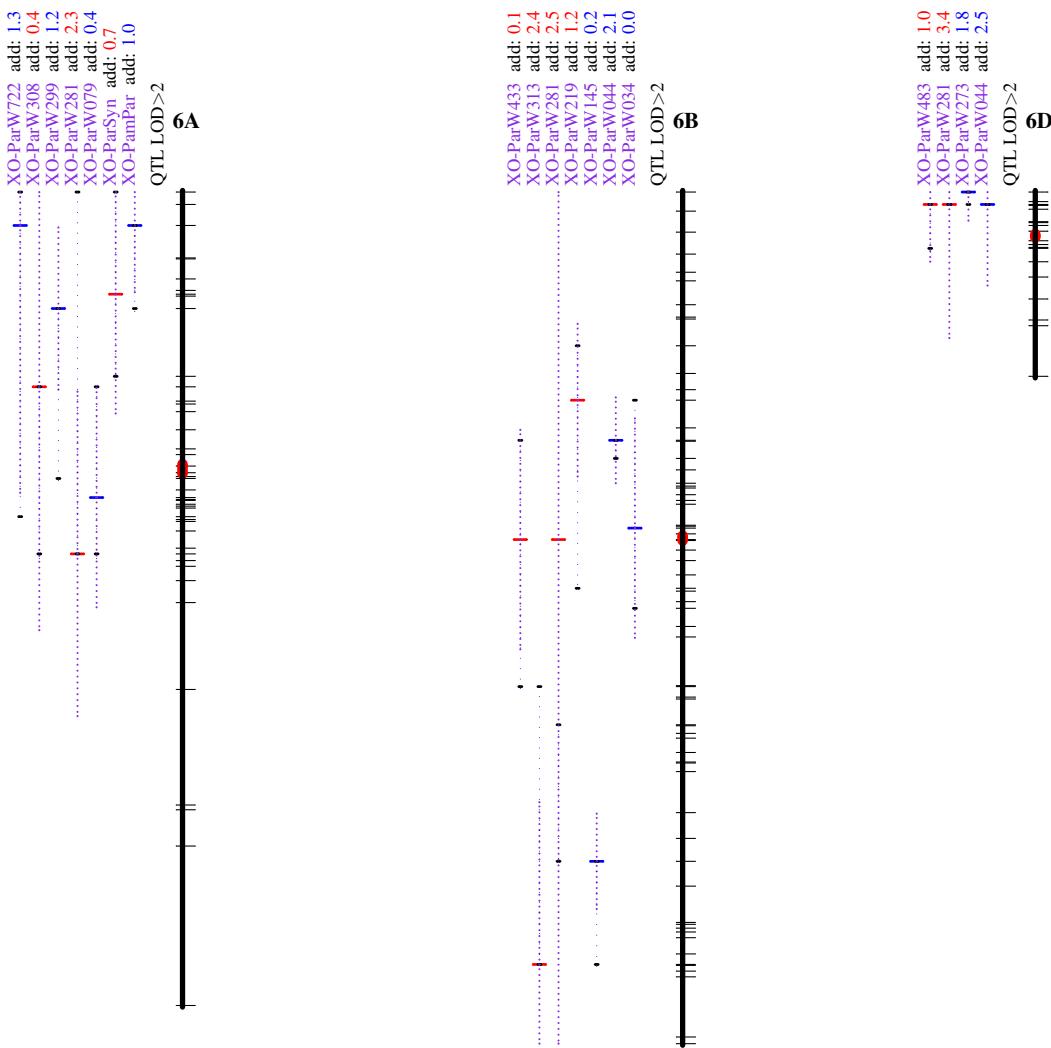


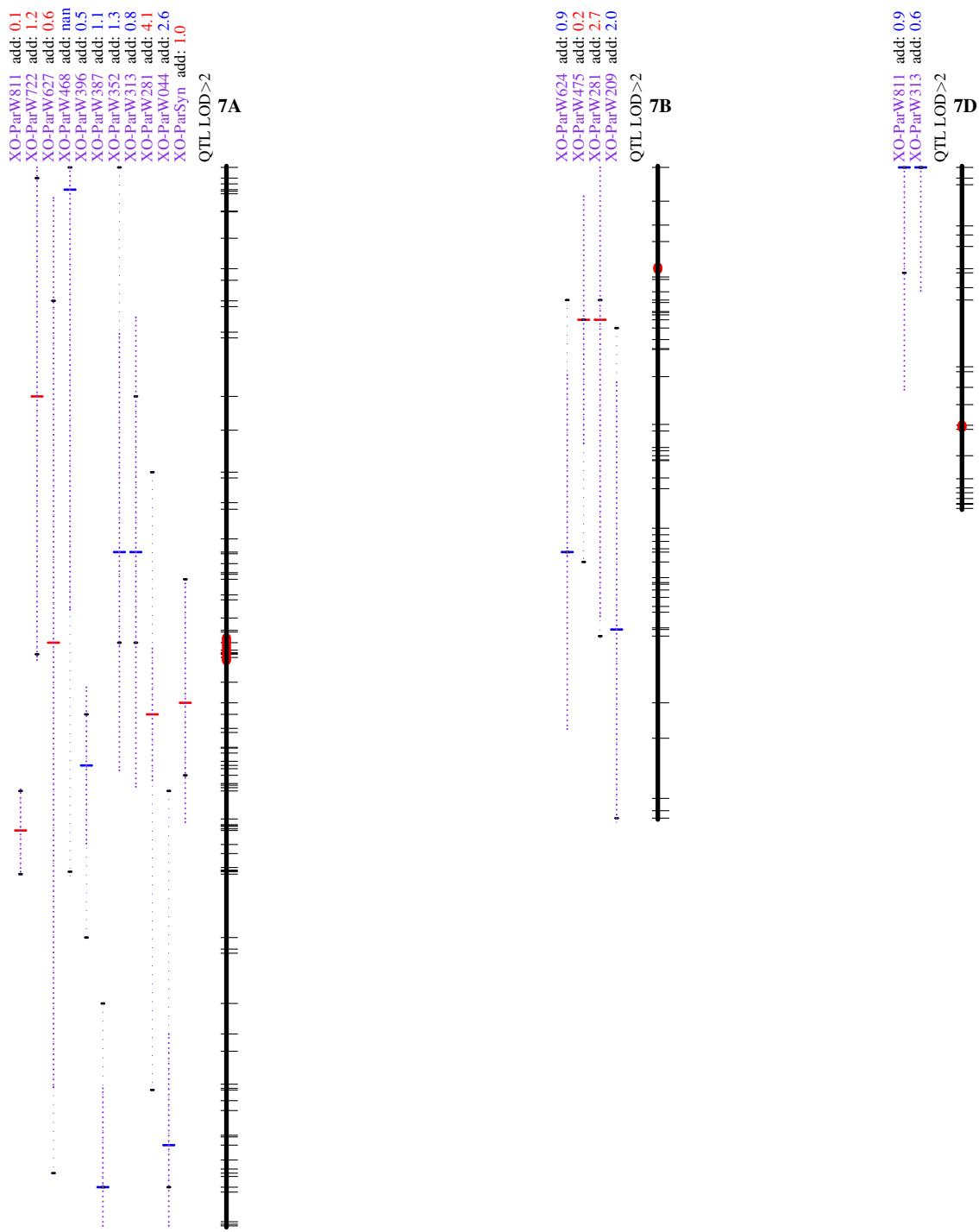












**Main Figure 1 List of Populations .**