

Electronic Supplementary Material

C. Rosche · W. Durka · I. Hensen · P. Mráz · M. Hartmann · H. Müller-Schärer · S. Lachmuth

The population genetics of the fundamental cytotype-shift in invasive *Centaurea stoebe* s.l.: genetic diversity, genetic differentiation and small-scale genetic structure differ between cytotypes but not between ranges.

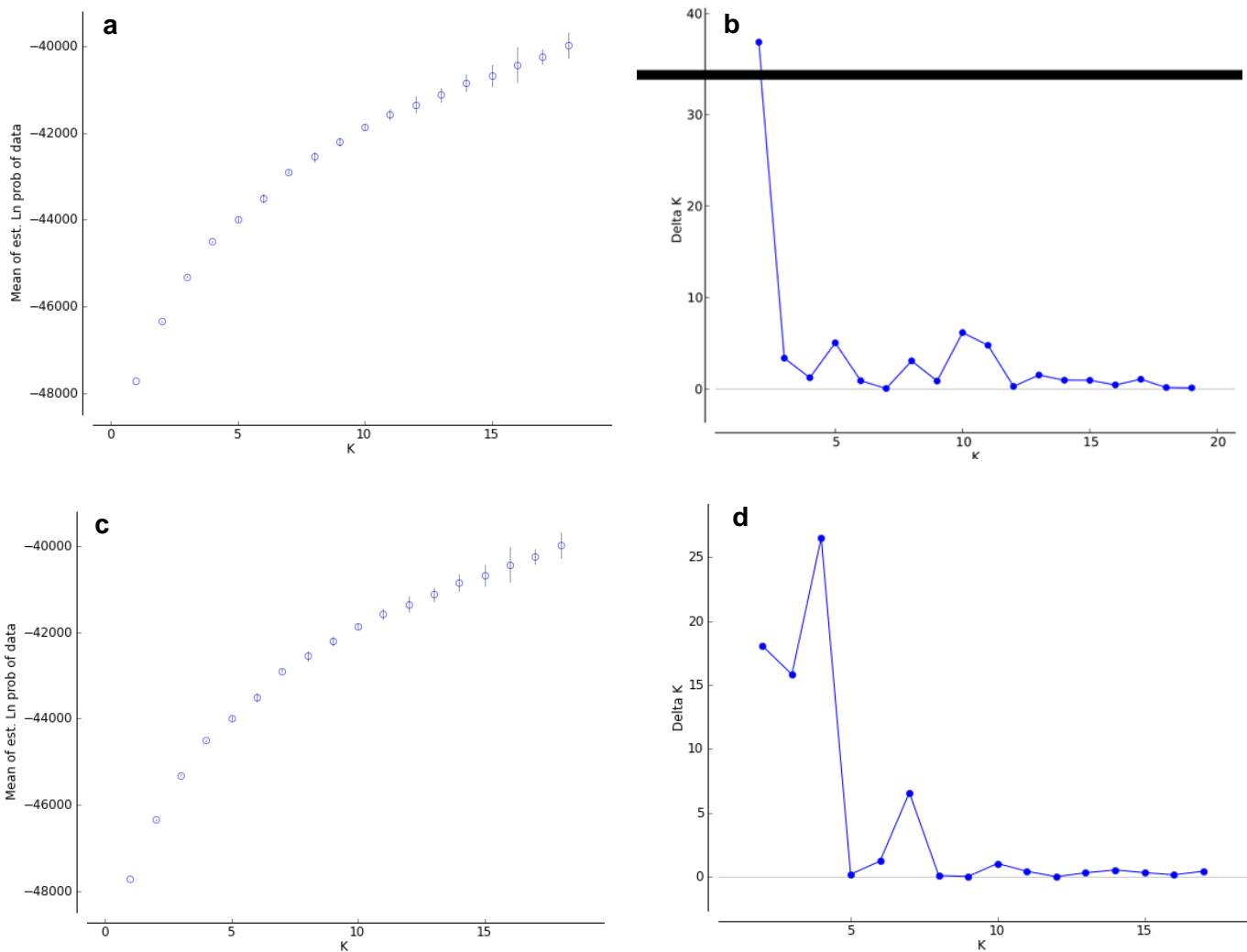


Fig. S1 Bayesian inference to estimate the most likely partitioning (K) in the Structure analyses. **a** Log-likelihood for given K clusters obtained through 20 runs with the diploid data set. **b** Delta K statistics of Evanno et al. (2005) to identify the most probable K in the diploid data set. **c** Log-likelihood for given K clusters obtained through 20 runs with the tetraploid data set. **d** Delta K statistics of Evanno et al. (2005) to identify the most probable K in the tetraploid data set. All figures were illustrated using Structure Harvester (Earl and vonHoldt 2012).

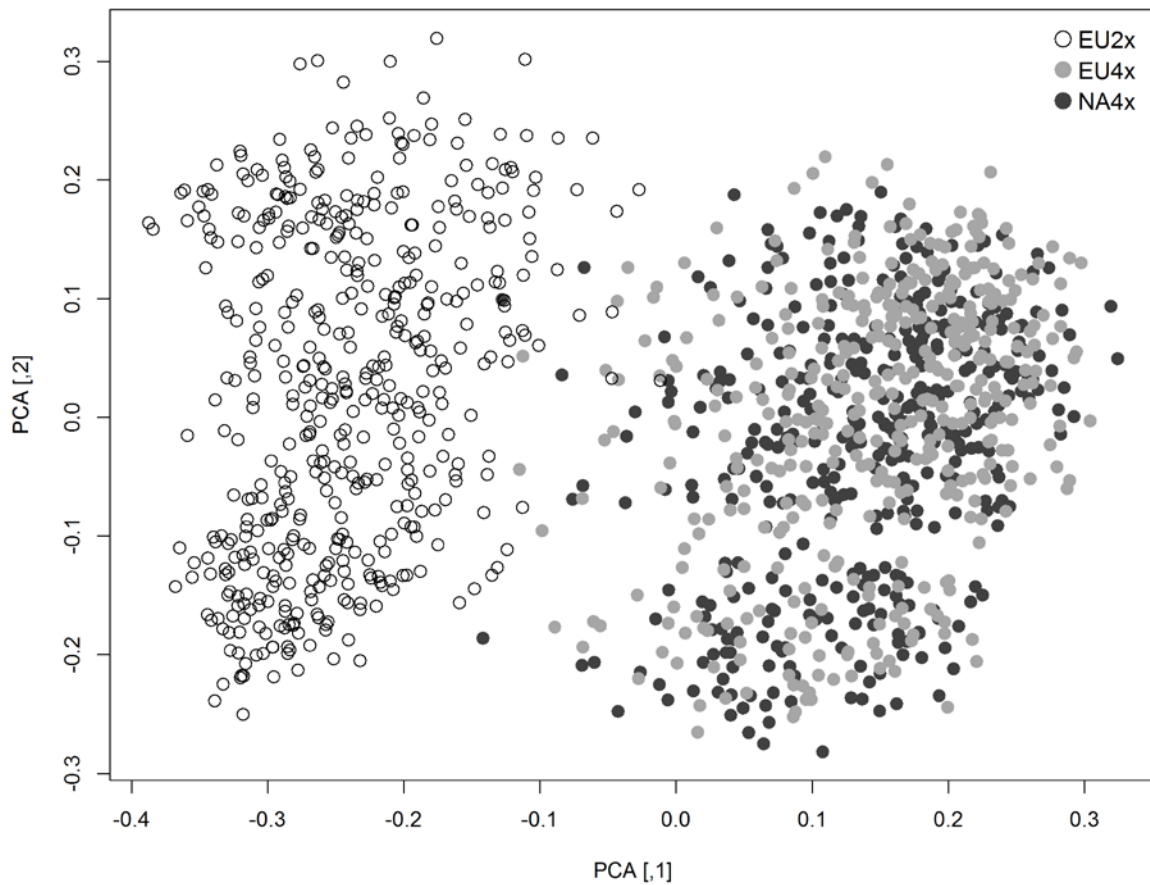


Fig. S2 Principal Component Analysis (PCA) of the full data set including all three geo-cytotypes. Colors correspond to the geo-cytotypes [white = EU2x (native range, diploid); light grey = EU4x (native range, tetraploid); dark grey = NA4x (invasive range, tetraploid); see legend]. Note that we only analyzed samples from the majority cytotype in mixed-ploidy populations (i.e. 16, 18, 23, 30 and 33).