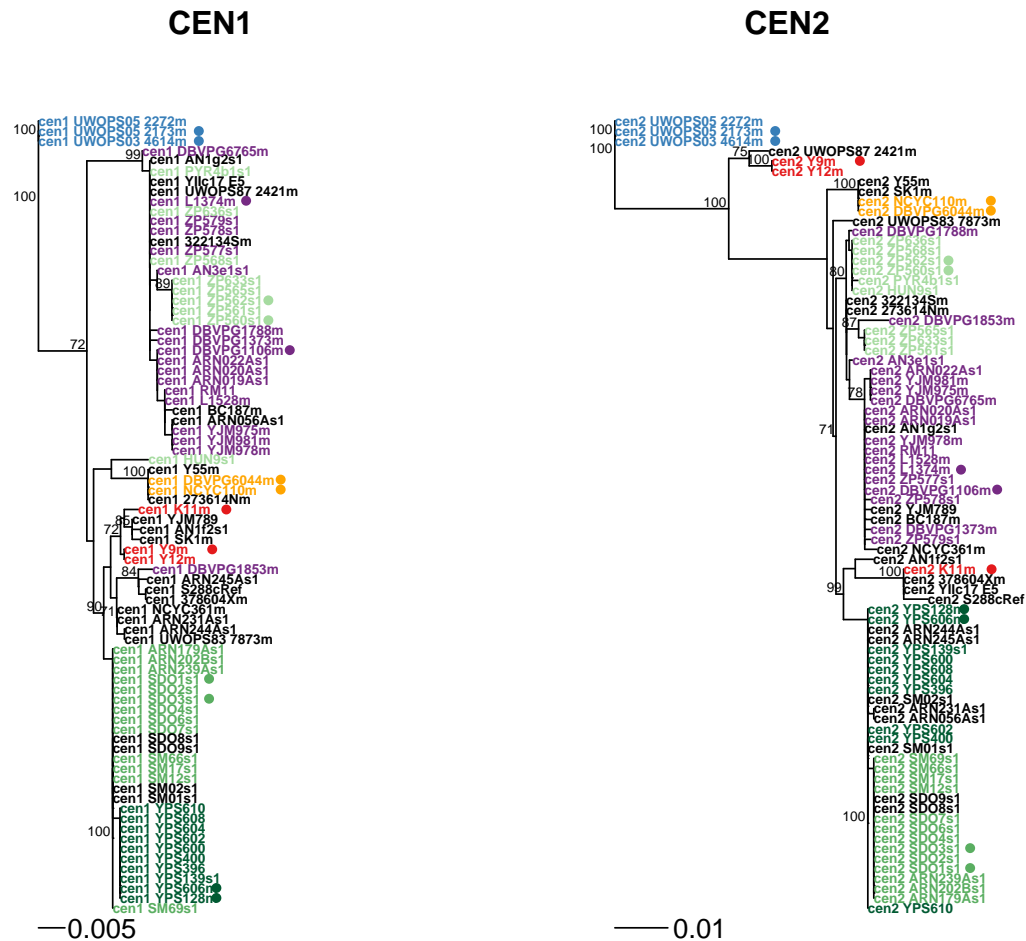
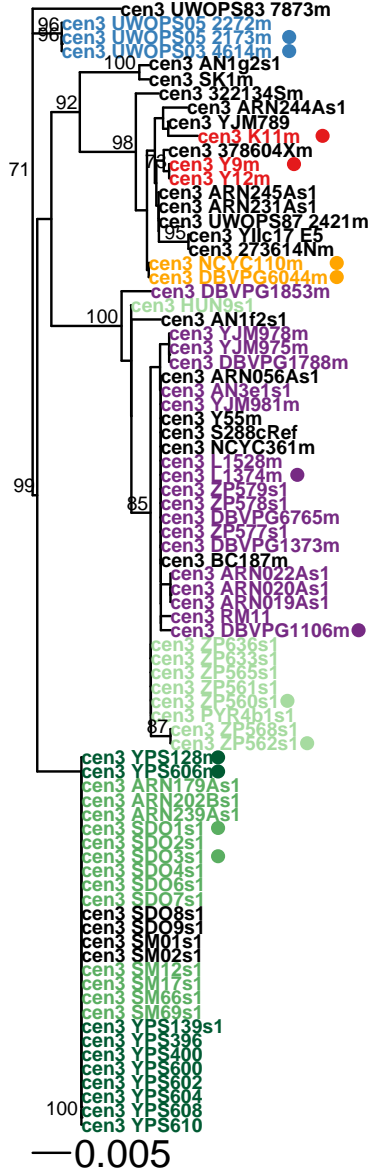


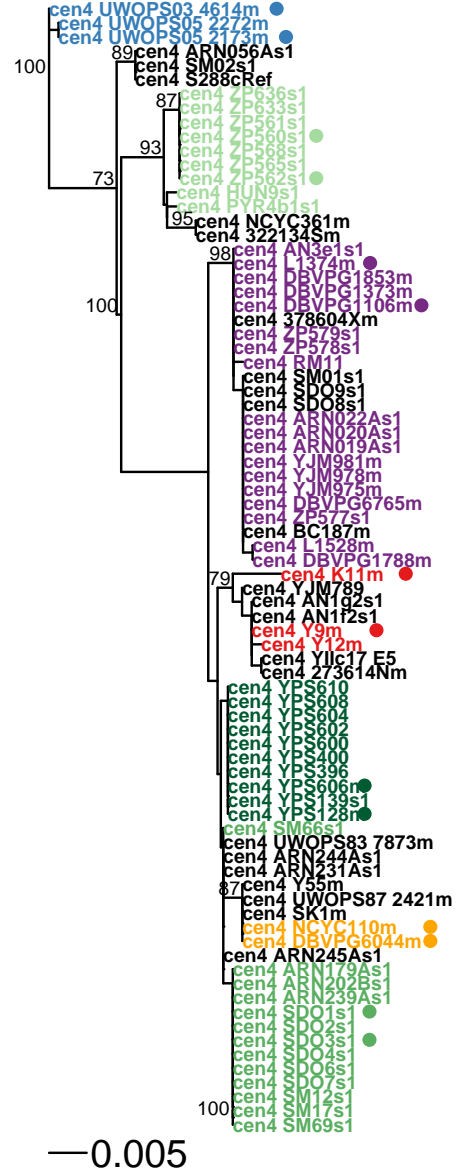
File S3: Locus by locus trees in .pdf format showing the phylogenetic trees obtained for all 16 centromeres. Centromere loci are labelled CEN1 to CEN16, strains used as reference strains for their population are labelled with a coloured dot and strain names are coloured according to the final population assignment based on the locus by locus analysis of these trees: admixed strains are shown in black, blue is Malaysia, purple is European Wine, orange is West African, red is Sake, dark green with “YPS” prefix is Pennsylvania oak, mid-green with “SD”, “SM” or “ARN” prefix is North Carolina Oak, light green with a “ZP” prefix is European Oak. Trees were constructed from F84 distances using the neighbour joining method, and bootstrap values are percentages based on 10,000 bootstrap replicates. The phylogenies for every locus show that DBVPG1853m is most similar to European strains (10 out of 16 centromeres). At three loci (CEN3, 5 and 7) there is also bootstrap support (at least 80%) that this strain represents the closest outgroup to the Wine and European Oak populations.



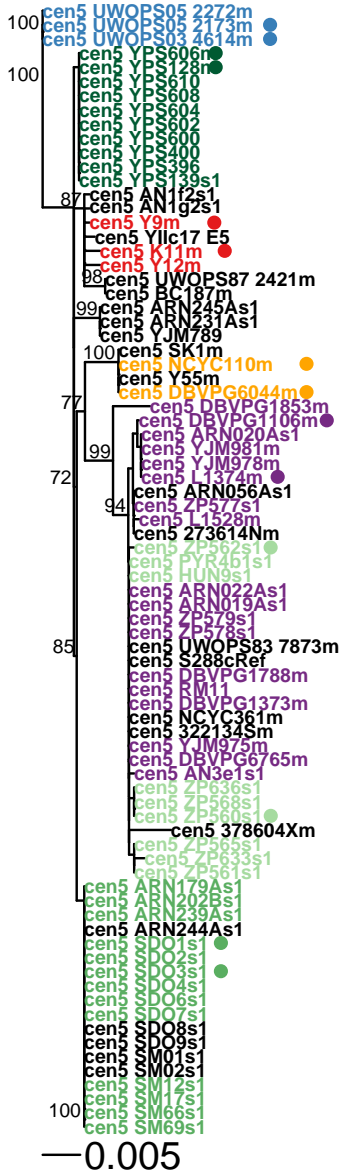
CEN3



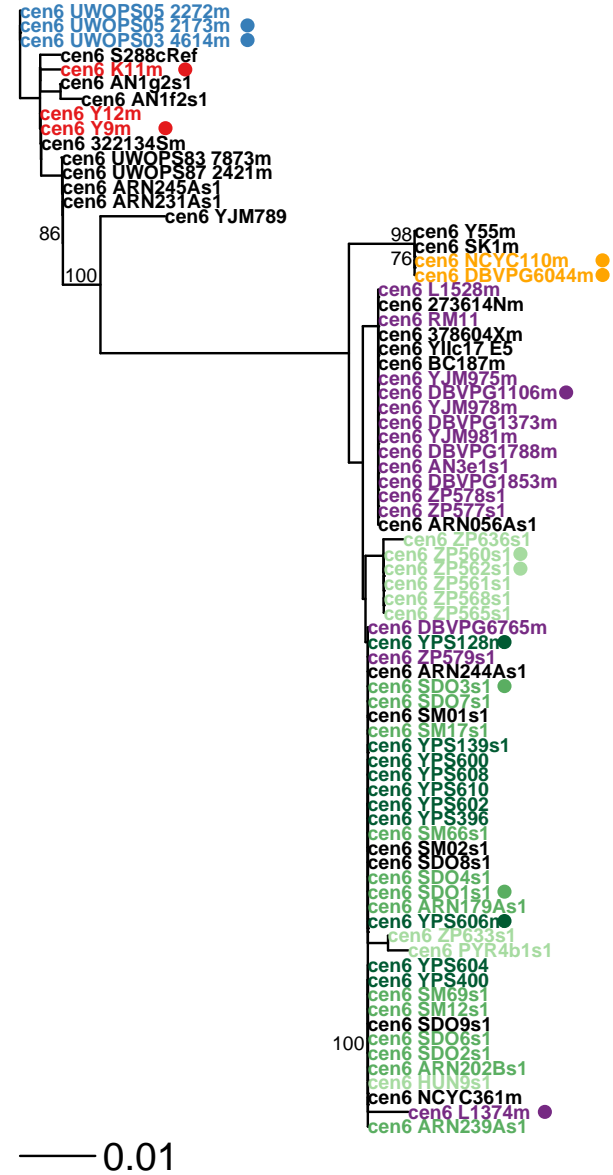
CEN4



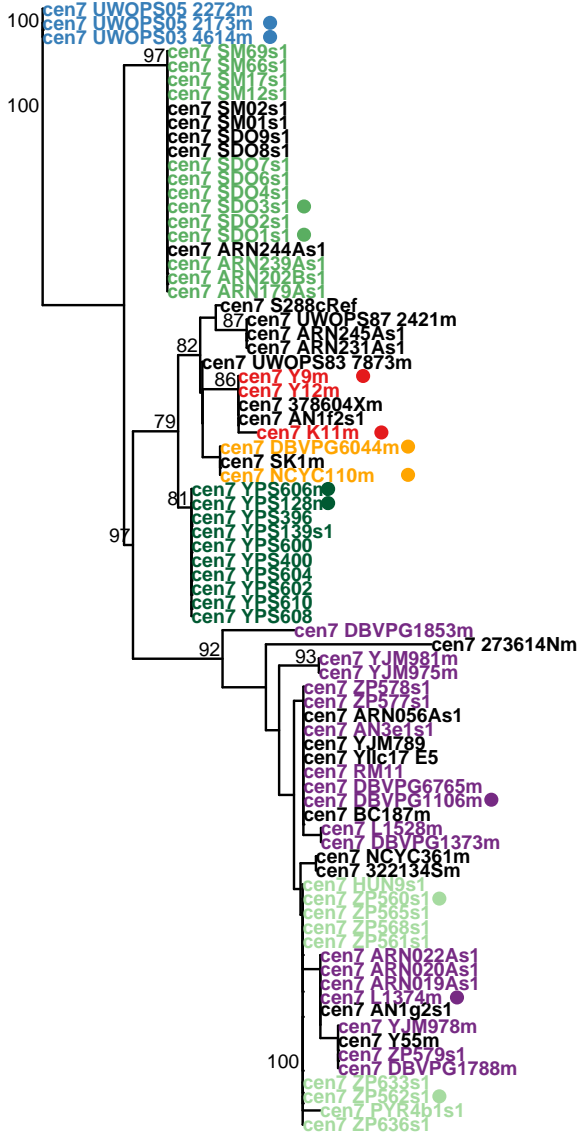
CEN5



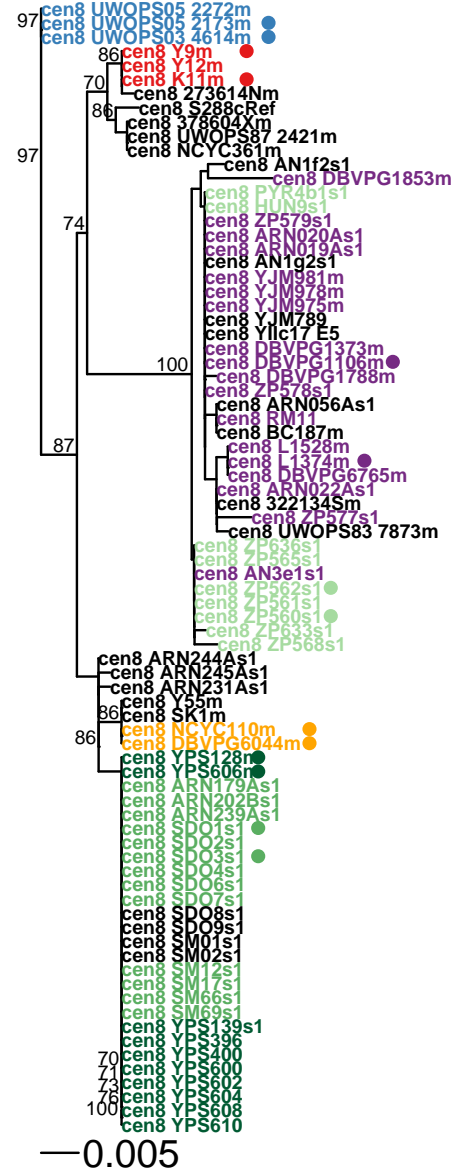
CEN6



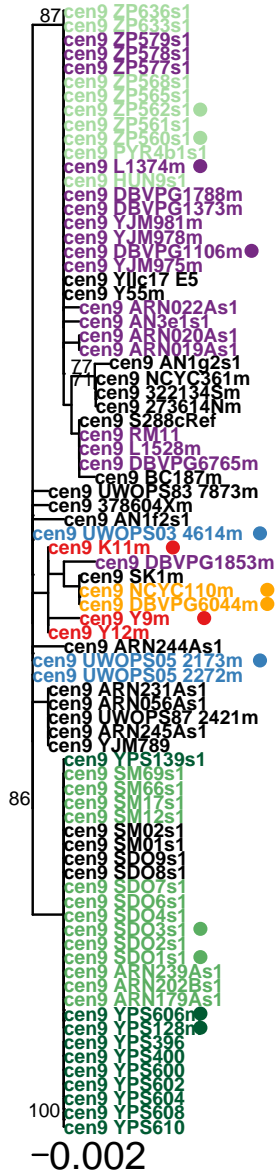
CEN7



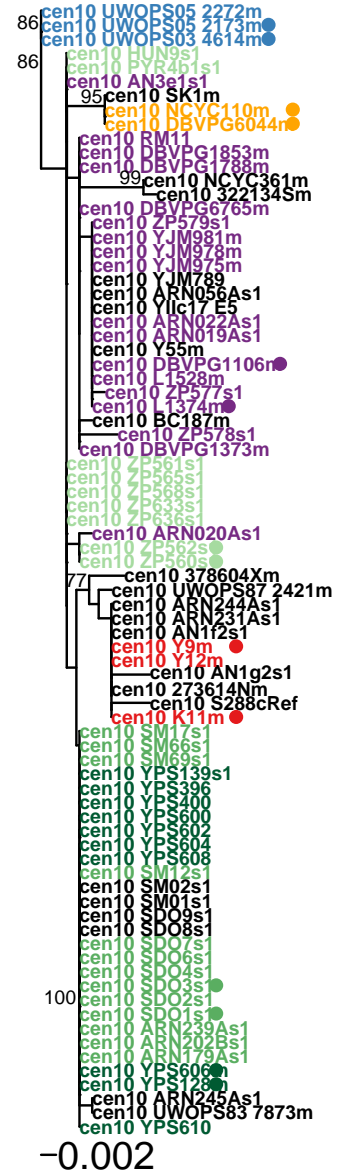
CEN8



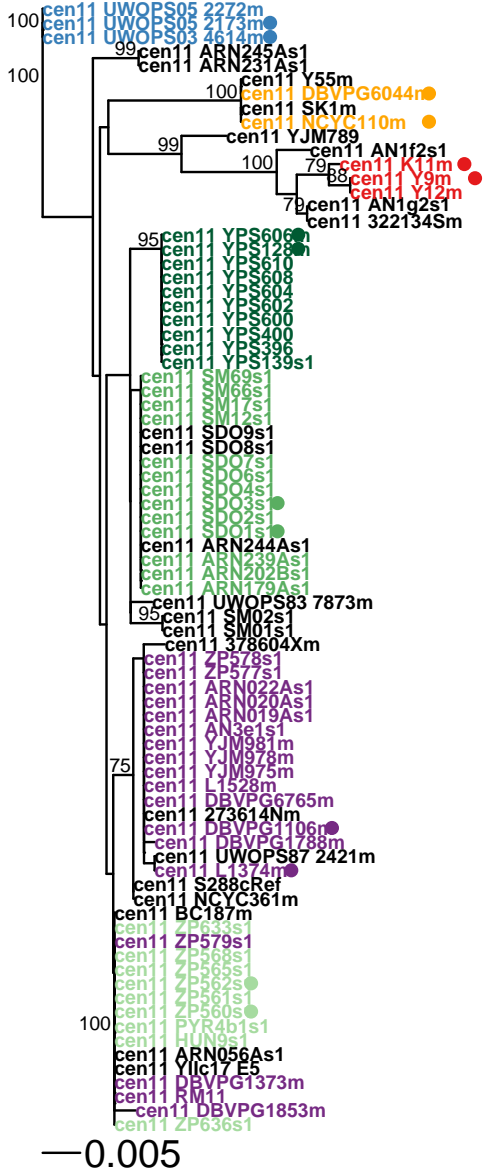
CEN9



CEN10



CEN11



CEN12

