

Table S6 Logarithmic function describing the relationship between genome-wide LD (measured by D') and genomic distance (Mb) together with the explanatory power (R^2) and statistical significance (P) in 13 nine-spined stickleback populations and five habitat types (marine, lake, pond, river and coastal freshwater) using 109 microsatellite loci.

Population	Logarithmic function	R^2	P
Hel (M)	$y = -0.0113\ln(x) + 0.5603$	0.0038	0.2357
Sbol (M)	$y = -0.0134\ln(x) + 0.5728$	0.0062	0.1668
Lev (M)	$y = -0.0034\ln(x) + 0.5747$	0.0004	0.74
Kro (L)	$y = -0.022\ln(x) + 0.524$	0.0168	0.0173*
Ska (L)	$y = 0.0205\ln(x) + 0.6013$	0.0072	0.4387
Por (L)	$y = -0.0001\ln(x) + 0.6477$	0.0000	0.9913
L1 (L)	$y = -0.0315\ln(x) + 0.5463$	0.0182	0.0817
Rah (L)	$y = -0.0054\ln(x) + 0.671$	0.0007	0.7054
Byn (P)	$y = 0.0382\ln(x) + 0.5463$	0.0217	0.116
Pyo (P)	$y = 0.0538\ln(x) + 0.7105$	0.0387	0.2575
Rbol (P)	$y = -0.0101\ln(x) + 0.5659$	0.0034	0.3011
Ryt (P)	$y = -0.0173\ln(x) + 0.6348$	0.0063	0.3342
Mat (R)	$y = -0.0135\ln(x) + 0.5467$	0.0054	0.2037
Marine	$y = -0.0178\ln(x) + 0.4543$	0.0129	0.0338*
Lake	$y = -0.0099\ln(x) + 0.5053$	0.005	0.2067
Pond	$y = -0.0067\ln(x) + 0.56$	0.0015	0.5276
River	$y = -0.0135\ln(x) + 0.5467$	0.0054	0.2037
Coastal freshwater	$y = -0.01\ln(x) + 0.404$	0.013	0.0386*

Population name in bold type indicates the population has an increasing trend. * $P < 0.05$. M, marine; L, lake; P, pond;

R, river. The population abbreviations are defined in Table 1.