

Primary selection and secondary diversification: two key processes in the history of olive domestication

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Supplementary files

Table S1. List of the 35 wild olive populations. The sampling locations, the number of populations and individuals per location (size) and the GPS coordinates are given.

Table S2. List of the 410 Mediterranean olive cultivars analyzed in the present study, along with their origins and maternal lineages.

Table S3. Pairwise genetic differentiation (F_{st}) among the 11 sub-clusters, as identified by DAPC using the “*find.clusters*” function.

Table S4. Number of wild and cultivated olives per region of origin and the number and proportion of individuals assigned to each group based on the DAPC findings with a membership probability of 0.8.

Table S5. Proportion of maternal lineages according to the *a priori* grouping clusters for both wild and cultivated olives identified as admixed genotypes by DAPC with a membership assignment of $p < 0.8$.

Fig. S1. Discriminate analysis of principal component (DAPC) results. Cumulative variance explained by the principal component analysis (PCA) relative to the number of principal components (PCs) retained in the analysis (a). Selection of the optimal number of clusters in the DAPC using the lowest Bayesian information criterion (BIC; b). Comparison of clustering performed by DAPC ($K=11$) and the *a priori* wild and cultivated olive groups (c). Squares represent the number of individuals in each pairwise comparison. Scatterplot from a DAPC of olive genotypes showing the relationships between the 11 identified clusters (d).

Fig. S2. Principal coordinate analysis (PCoA) based on the simple matching coefficient showing the relationships among cultivated and wild olive genotypes according to groups resulting from DAPC.

Figure S1

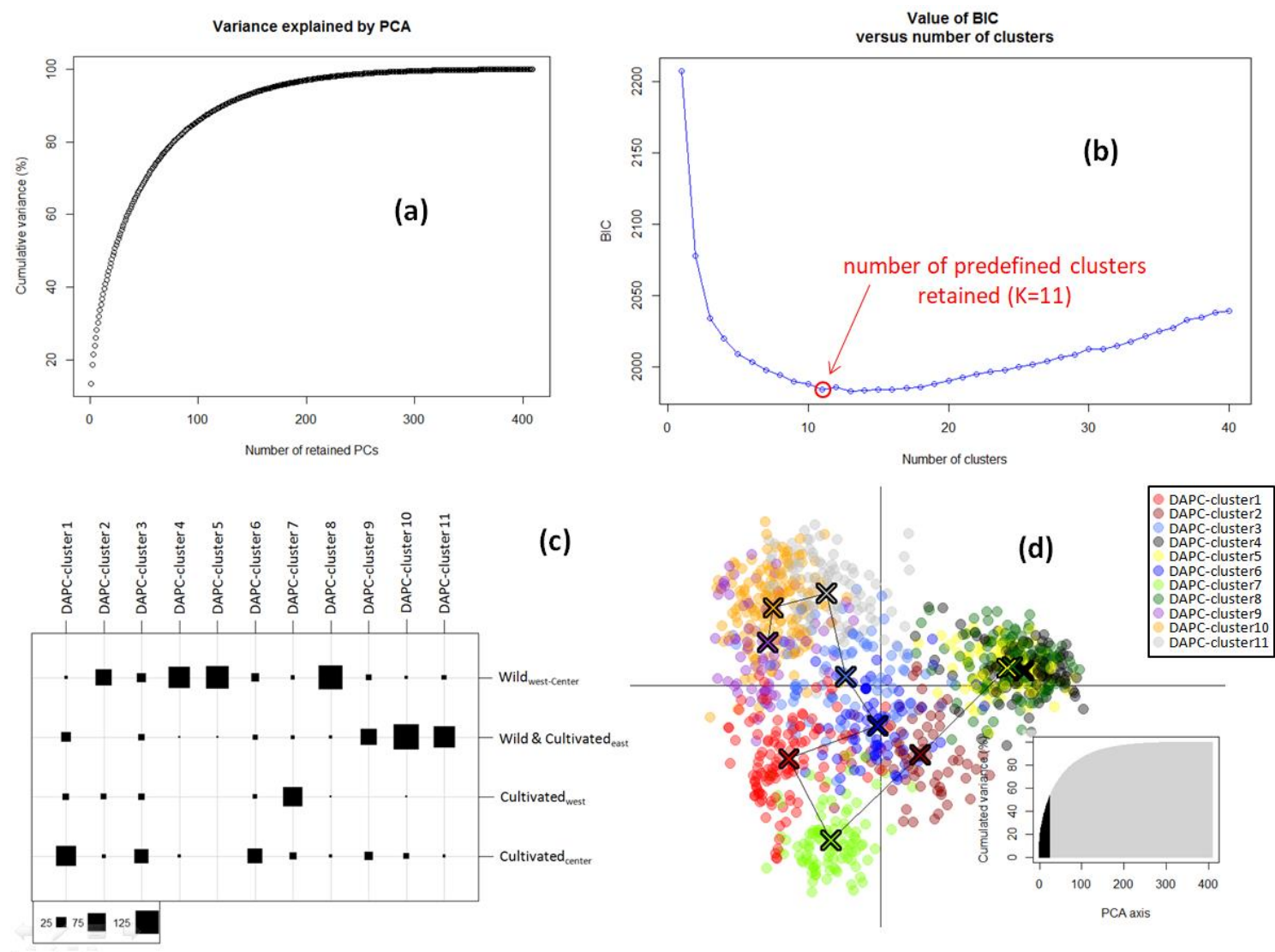


Figure S2

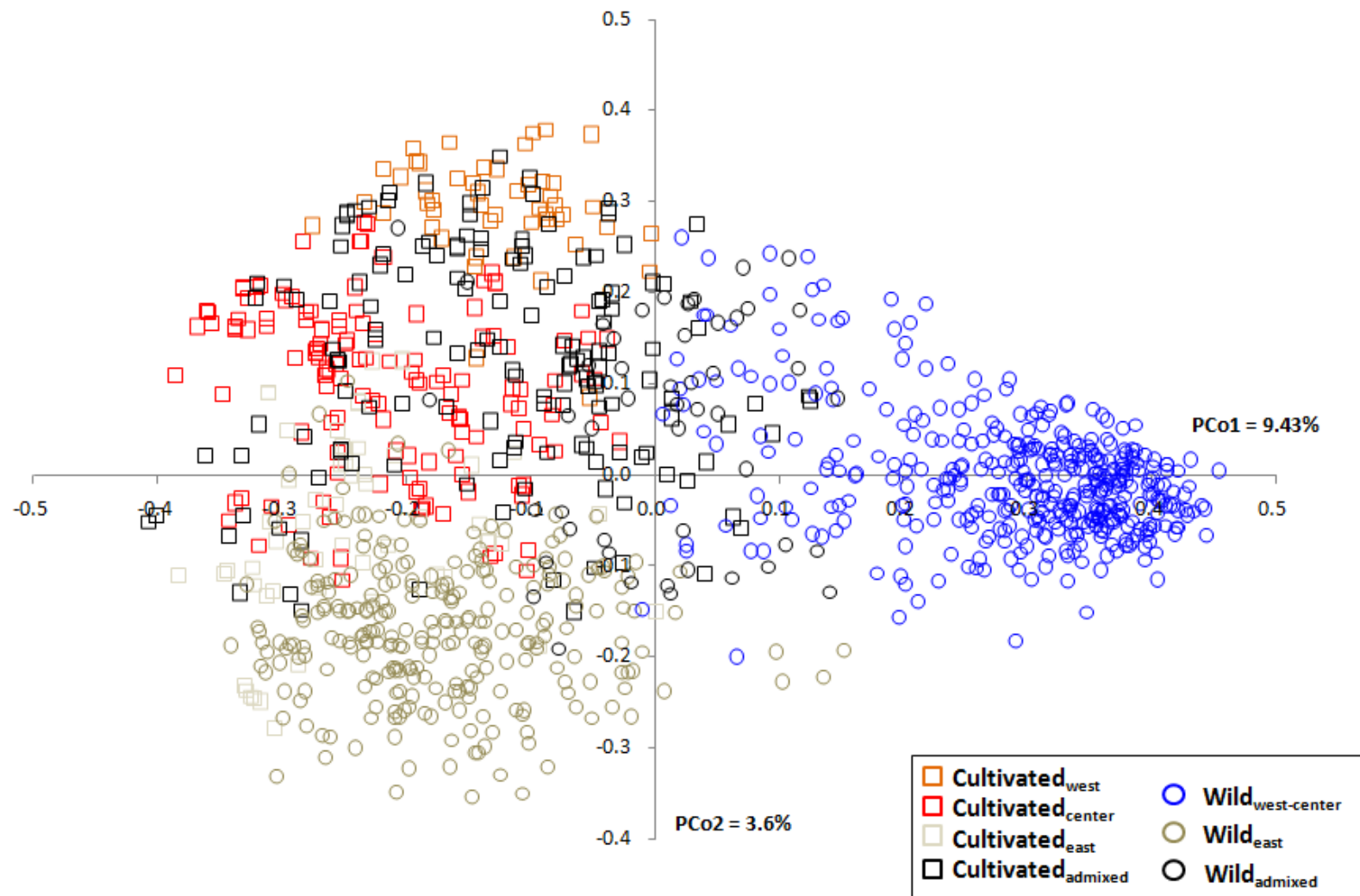


Table S1. List of the 35 wild olive populations. The locality of sampling, the number of populations and individuals per location (size) and the GPS coordinates are given.

Region of origin	No. of population	Locality	Country	Size	Lat.	Long.
Iberian Peninsula	4	Aznalcázar, Sevilla	Spain	40	37.253	-6.210
		San José Del Pedroso, Cadiz	Spain	25	36.525	-5.995
		Alcalá de Los Gazules, Cadiz	Spain	24	36.531	-5.602
		Tarifa, Cadiz	Spain	23	36.062	-5.670
Balearic Islands	1	S'Albufera des Grau, Minorca	Spain	17	39.945	4.247
Western Maghreb	6	Mokrisset/Capo Negro	Morocco	18	35.666	-5.311
		Jbel Ghorghize/Oued low	Morocco	22	35.554	-5.374
		Taouante/Sefrou/Zarhoun	Morocco	18	34.361	-4.699
		Bin El Ouidane/Ouzoud	Morocco	22	32.110	-6.469
		Taroudant/Ameskroud	Morocco	14	30.543	-9.288
		Taghazout/Smimou	Morocco	21	30.550	-9.728
Eastern Maghreb	2	Birkhadem/Gue de Constantine	Algeria	37	36.715	3.076
		Ain Barbar/Seraidi	Algeria	18	36.962	7.578
Corsica & Sicily	2	Ostriconi, Avapessa, Corsica	France	27	42.648	9.065
		Alí, Messina, Sicily	Italy	28	38.015	15.415
Continental France	1	Mont Boron	France	20	43.700	7.297
Continental Italy	2	Cittadella del Capo	Italy	14	39.540	15.895
		Santa Tegla	Italy	22	41.777	16.152
Cyrenaica	1	Wadi el Kuf	Libya	14	32.698	21.565
Greece/Crete	4	Gialova-Manaki/Pylos	Greece	29	36.964	21.711
		Galini-Komos	Crete	15	35.108	24.688
		Sises-Iraklio	Crete	19	35.388	24.893
		Cape Lithinon-Vathi-Tripiti Gorge	Crete	19	34.931	24.756
Cyprus	4	Lageia-Ora	Cyprus	22	34.850	33.236
		Pegeia	Cyprus	24	34.891	32.364
		North Kampos	Cyprus	18	35.081	32.776
		Stavrovouni	Cyprus	20	34.886	33.438
Near East and Turkey	8	Hocali-Mut	Turkey	15	36.479	33.615
		Bogazkirim-Kilis	Turkey	12	36.828	36.890
		Ucari	Turkey	13	36.871	32.343
		Grand CanounKemes	Turkey	11	36.404	30.333
		Rajou	Syria	26	36.693	36.641
		Fakrou	Syria	29	35.307	36.302
		Haram	Syria	14	36.217	36.562
		Al Asharinah	Syria	12	35.268	36.319
Total	35			722		

Table S2. List of the 410 Mediterranean olive cultivars analyzed in the present study, along with their origins and maternal lineages (see excel file).

Table S3. Pairwise genetic differentiation (F_{ST}) among the eleven sub-clusters as identified by DAPC method using “find.clusters” function.

Sub-clusters	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	0.058									
3	0.053	0.045								
4	0.127	0.051	0.087							
5	0.120	0.038	0.077	0.023						
6	0.037	0.045	0.033	0.081	0.070					
7	0.037	0.042	0.070	0.129	0.110	0.052				
8	0.123	0.045	0.076	0.024	0.017	0.069	0.117			
9	0.045	0.085	0.039	0.127	0.120	0.059	0.085	0.122		
10	0.042	0.057	0.034	0.107	0.102	0.046	0.074	0.108	0.024	
11	0.054	0.051	0.034	0.083	0.068	0.046	0.082	0.073	0.037	0.017

Table S4. Number of wild and cultivated olive per region of origin and the number and proportion of individuals assigned to each cluster resulting from DAPC approach with a membership probability of 0.8.

A priori groups	Region of origin	Size	N. of individuals assigned (%)	A posteriori groups (%)				
				Wild _{west-center} ¹	Wild & cultivated _{east} ¹	Cultivated _{west} ¹	Cultivated _{center} ¹	Wild & Cultivated _{admixed} ²
Wild West-Center	Iberian Peninsula	112	109 (97.3)	109 (97.3)				3 (2.7)
	Balearic Islands	17	17 (100.0)	17 (100.0)				
	Western Maghreb	115	100 (87.0)	98 (85.2)		1 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	15 (13.0)
	Eastern Maghreb	55	53 (96.4)	50 (90.9)	3 (5.5)			2 (3.6)
	Corsica and Sicily	55	50 (90.9)	50 (90.9)				5 (9.1)
	Continental France	20	17 (85.0)	13 (65.0)	3 (15.0)		1 (5.0)	3 (15.0)
	Continental Italy	36	34 (94.4)	30 (83.3)	4 (11.1)			2 (5.6)
	Cyrenaica	14	8 (57.1)	7 (50.0)			1 (7.1)	6 (42.9)
	Greece	29	23 (79.3)	21 (72.4)			2 (6.9)	6 (20.7)
Total		453	411 (90.7)	395 (87.2)	10 (2.2)	1 (0.2)	5 (1.1)	42 (9.3)
Wild East	Crete	53	46 (86.8)	3 (5.7)	40 (75.5)		3 (5.7)	7 (13.2)
	Cyprus	84	84 (100.0)		84 (100.0)			
	Near East and Turkey	132	132 (100.0)		131 (99.2)		1 (0.8)	
Total		269	262 (97.4)	3 (1.1)	255 (94.8)		4 (1.5)	7 (2.6)
Total wild		722	673 (93.2)	398 (55.1)	265 (36.7)	1 (0.1)	9 (1.2)	49 (6.8)
Cultivated West	Morocco	19	12 (63.2)	6 (31.6)		5 (26.3)	1 (5.3)	7 (36.8)
	Portugal	13	8 (61.5)			7 (53.8)	1 (7.7)	5 (38.5)
	Spain	82	41 (50.0)			32 (39.0)	9 (11.0)	41 (50.0)
Total		114	61 (53.5)	6 (5.3)		44 (38.6)	10 (8.8)	53 (46.5)
Cultivated Center	Algeria	31	20 (64.5)	1 (3.2)	5 (16.1)		14 (45.2)	11 (35.5)
	France	10	6 (60.0)				6 (60.0)	4 (40.0)
	Tunisia	15	8 (53.3)		1 (6.7)	1 (6.7)	6 (40.0)	7 (46.7)
	Italy	117	77 (65.8)	5 (4.3)	6 (5.1)	3 (2.6)	63 (53.8)	40 (34.2)
	Slovenia and Croatia	20	13 (65.0)				13 (65.0)	7 (35.0)
	Greece	16	12 (75.0)		1 (6.3)		11 (68.8)	4 (25.0)
	Egypte	18	10 (55.6)			1 (5.6)	9 (50.0)	8 (44.4)
Total		227	146 (64.3)	6 (2.6)	13 (5.7)	5 (2.2)	122 (53.7)	81 (35.7)
Cultivated East	Cyprus and Lebanon	19	16 (84.2)		14 (73.7)		2 (10.5)	3 (15.8)
	Syria	45	34 (75.6)	1 (2.2)	31 (68.9)	1 (2.2)	1 (2.2)	11 (24.4)
	Turkey	5	3 (60.0)		1 (20.0)		2 (40.0)	2 (40.0)
Total		69	53 (76.8)	1 (1.4)	46 (66.7)		5 (7.2)	16 (23.2)
Total cultivated		410	260 (63.4)	13 (3.2)	59 (14.4)	50 (12.2)	138 (33.7)	150 (36.6)
Total		1132	933 (82.4)	411 (36.3)	324 (28.6)	51 (4.5)	147 (13.0)	199 (17.6)

¹at membership probability of $p \geq 0.8$; ²at membership probability of $p < 0.8$

Table S5. Proportion of maternal lineage according to the a priori grouping clusters for both wild and cultivated olive identified as admixed genotypes with DAPC method at membership assignation of $p < 0.8$.

Olive type	A priori groups	No. of individuals	Maternal lineage (%)			
			E1	E2	E3	L1.1
Wild olive	Western-Central Mediterranean	42	20 (47.6)	21 (50.0)	1 (2.4)	
	Eastern Mediterranean	7	6 (85.7)	1 (14.3)		
Total		49	26 (53.1)	22 (44.9)	1 (2.0)	
Cultivated olive	Western Mediterranean	53	48 (90.6)	1 (1.9)	4 (7.5)	
	Central Mediterranean	81	65 (80.2)	13 (16.0)	2 (2.5)	1 (1.2)
	Eastern Mediterranean	16	16 (100.0)			
Total		150	129 (86.0)	14 (9.3)	6 (4.0)	1 (0.7)
Total		199	155 (77.9)	36 (18.1)	7 (3.5)	1 (0.5)