

Genetic structure and differentiation of the fire salamander

Salamandra salamandra at the northern margin of its range in the Carpathians

Anna Najbar¹, Wiesław Babik², Bartłomiej Najbar³, Maria Ogińska¹

¹ Department of Evolutionary Biology and Conservation of Vertebrates, University of Wrocław, Sienkiewicza

21, 50-355 Wrocław, Poland

² Institute of Environmental Sciences, Jagiellonian University, Gronostajowa 7, 30-387 Kraków, Poland

³ Faculty of Biological Sciences, University of Zielona Góra, Prof. Z. Szafrana 15, 65-516 Zielona Góra, Poland

Supplementary Material

Table S1. Frequencies of null alleles for each locus and population estimated in FreeNa.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Sal3</i>	0.333	0.080	0.000	0.074	0.000	0.034	0.182	0.160	0.132	0.000	0.001
<i>SalE7</i>	0.000	0.000	0.013	0.012	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<i>Sal29</i>	0.131	0.016	0.089	0.002	0.079	0.000	0.055	0.089	0.072	0.052	0.000
<i>Sal23</i>	0.000	0.038	0.062	0.037	0.077	0.084	0.072	0.000	0.000	0.034	0.077
<i>SalE8</i>	0.078	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<i>SalE5</i>	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.014	0.042	0.000	0.018	0.000	0.082	0.000	0.000
<i>SalE12</i>	0.000	0.020	0.000	0.010	0.056	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.041	0.026	0.000
<i>SalE6</i>	0.111	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.067	0.000	0.000	0.081	0.010
<i>SalE14</i>	0.000	0.071	0.012	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.013	0.000	0.187	0.000	0.000
<i>SalE11</i>	0.014	0.069	0.001	0.062	0.048	0.095	0.055	0.043	0.086	0.043	0.014

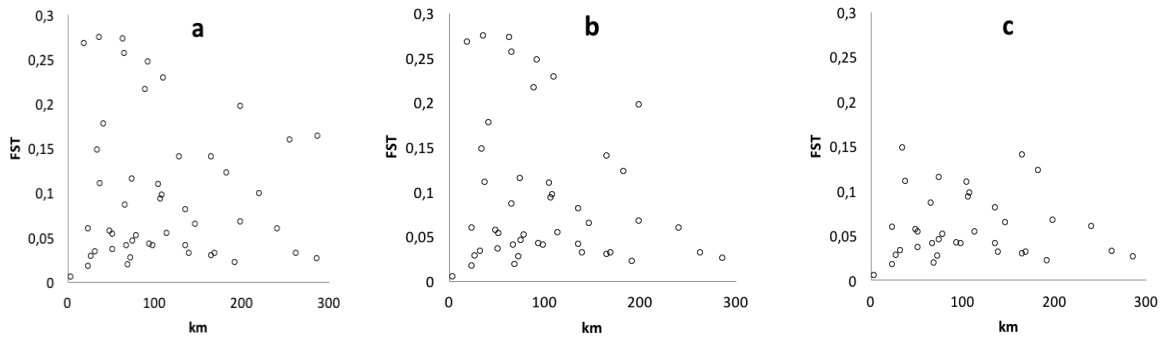


Figure S1. Relationship between pairwise population F_{ST} and geographic distance [km]: (a) within all populations (the Carpathian and Sudetes Mountains) ($r = 0.014$; $P = 0.196$), (b) within the Carpathian populations including population 3 ($r = -0.022$; $P = 0.784$) and (c) within the Carpathian populations excluding population 3 ($r = -0.000$; $P = 0.420$).