SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

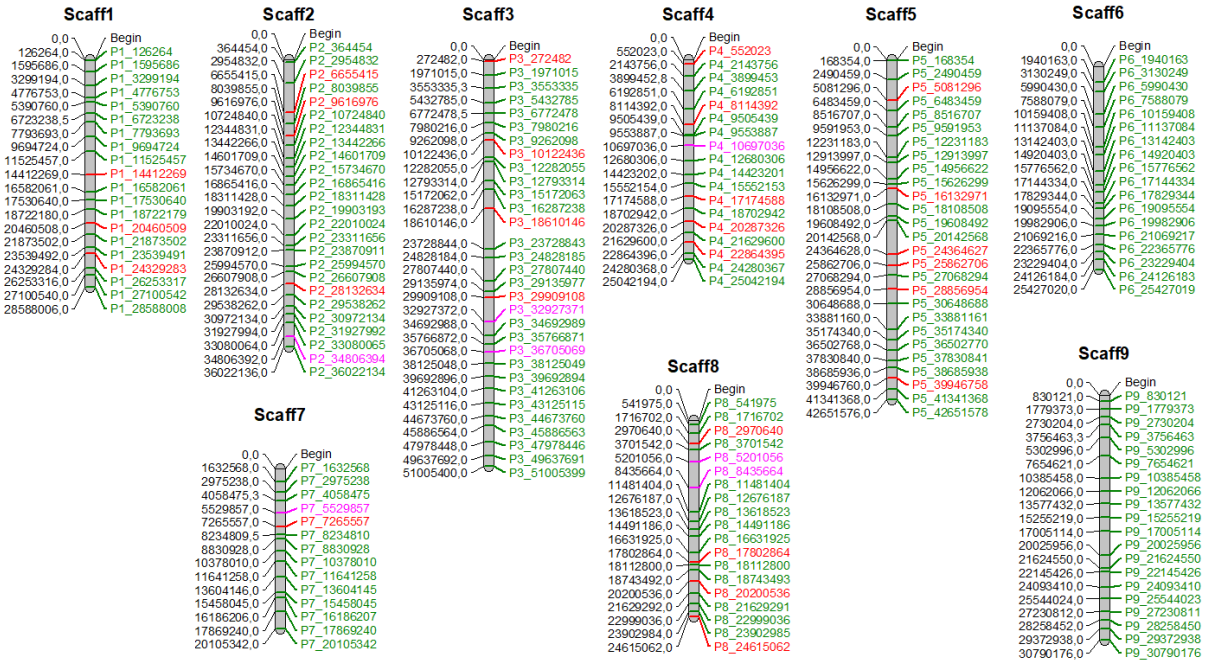
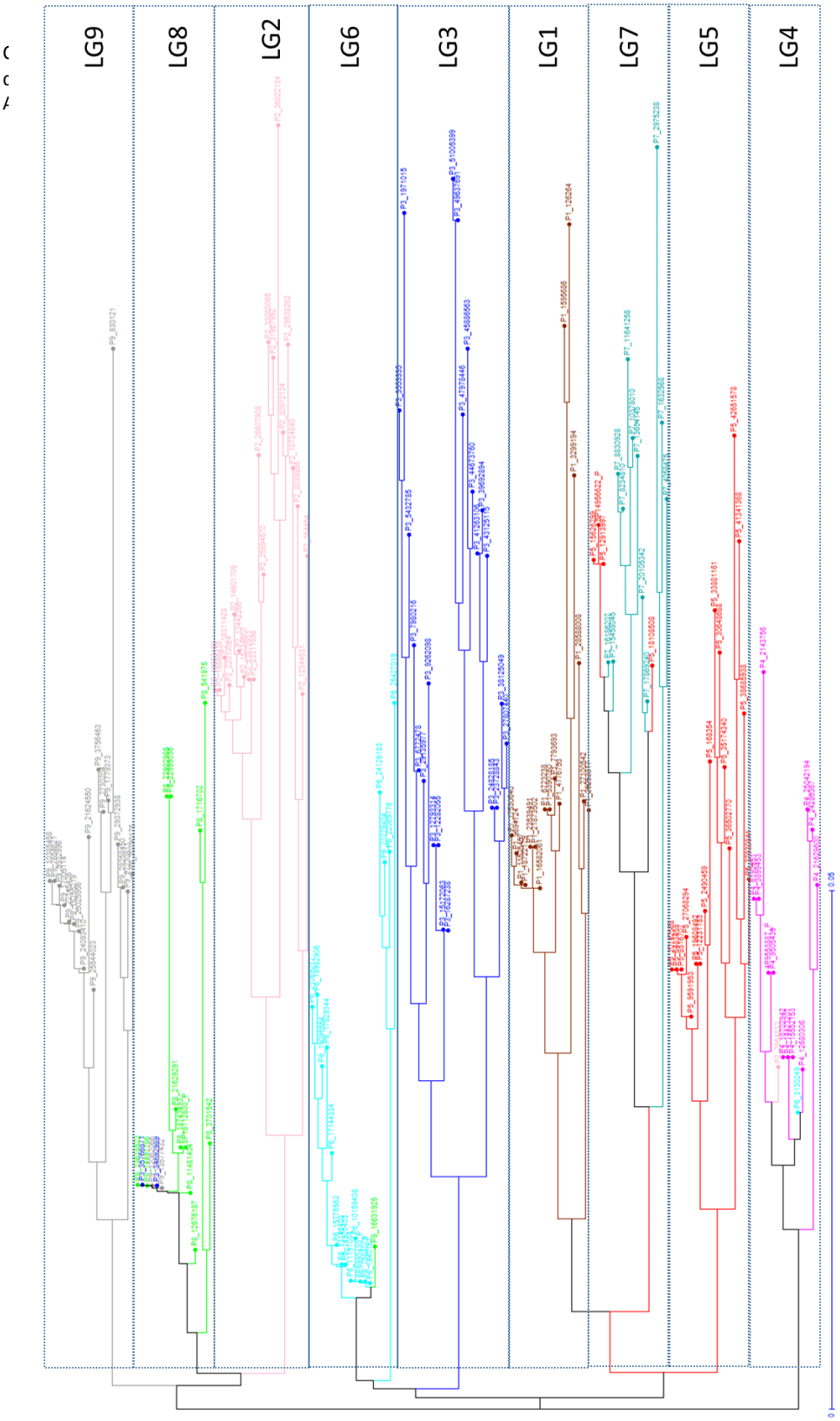


Figure S1: Physical distribution of the 192 selected DSNPs along the nine chromosomes. Red SNPs failed genotyping (26), purple SNPs had % NA > 20% (7), Green SNPs were assigned to a linkage group on the map (159).



ate inheritance with
us rootstock breeding.

Figure S2: Neighbor-joining tree showing relationships between the 159 markers of the tetraploid Citrumelo genetic map; NJ tree analysis based on Manhattan dissimilarity index between markers established with Darwin Software.

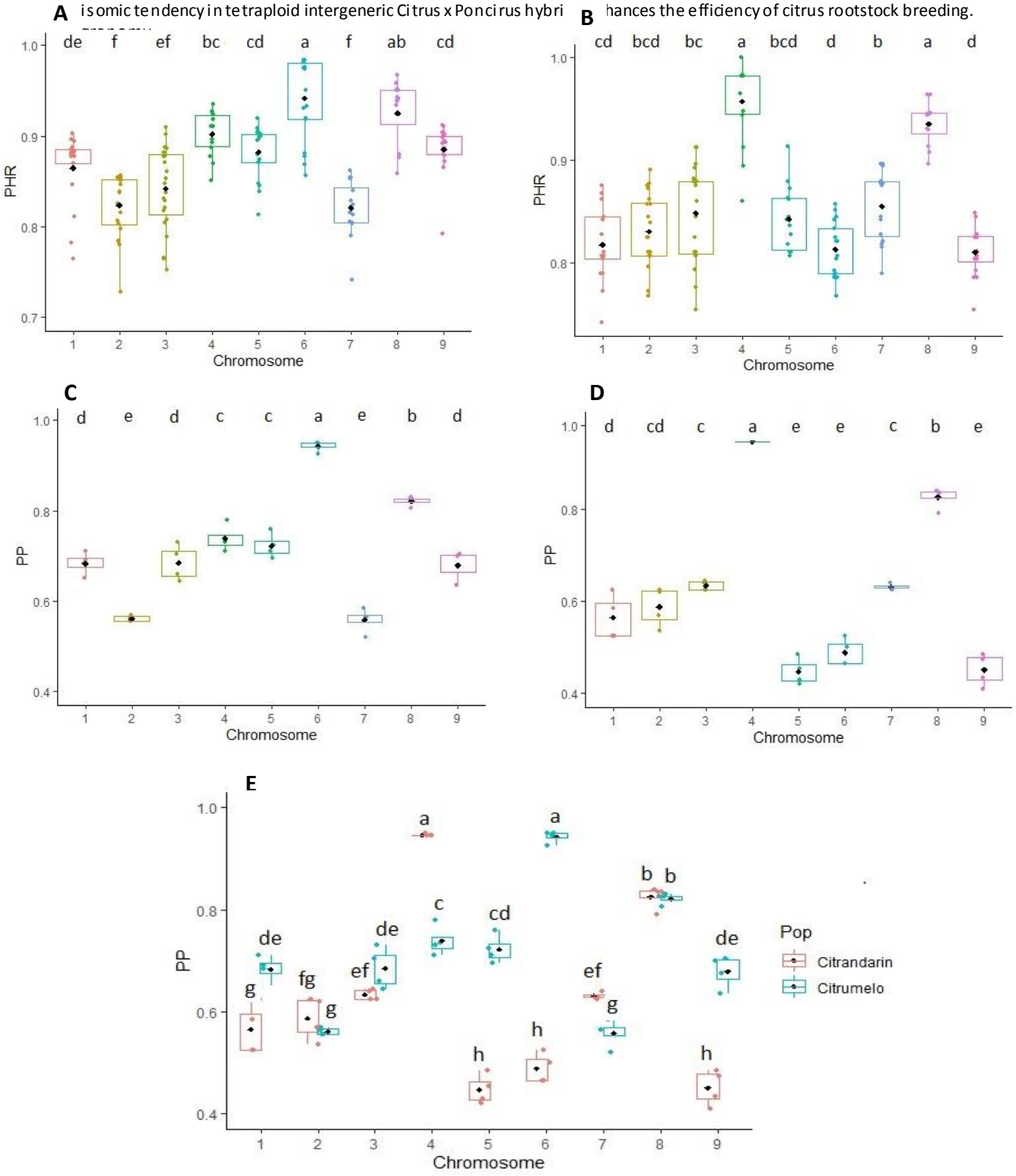


Figure S3: Graphical representations showing the meiotic behavior of the tetraploid 4475 Citrumelo and tetraploid Citrandarin. PHR: Parental heterozygosity restitution; PP: Preferential pairing. (A) PHR of Citrumelo population (Kruskal-Wallis: p-value < $2.2e^{-16}$); (B) PHR of the Citrandarin population (Kruskal-Wallis: p-value < $7.636e^{-15}$); (C) PP of Citrumelo population (one-way ANOVA: p-value < $2.2e^{-16}$); (D) PP of Citrandarin population (one-way ANOVA: p-value < $2.2e^{-16}$); (E) PP value from both Citrumelo and Citrandarin population (two-way ANOVA: p-value < $2.2e^{-16}$). PHR ranks were estimated using a Wilcoxon and the PP rank using a Newman-Keuls test at a p-value < 0.05.