

Supplementary Materials:

Figure S1: Santiago Island and details on market locations (left). List of the 15 Cabo Verde bean accessions used for this study, including local names in Cabo Verdean Creole; origin/market location and altitude in Santiago Island (right).

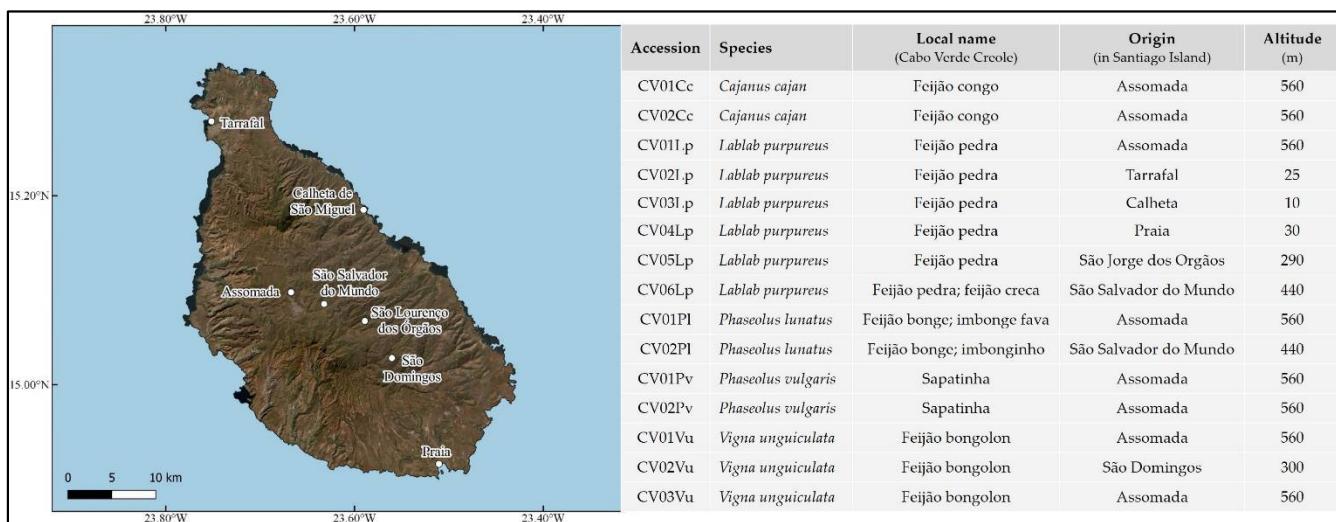


Table S1. Eigenvalues, proportion of variability and mineral traits that contributed to the first four PCs (PCA) concerning the five most cultivated and traded food legume species in Cabo Verde.

Components	•	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4
Eigenvalues		2.936	2.076	1.658	1.070
% Variance explained		29.36	20.76	16.58	10.70
% Cumulative variance		29.36	50.12	66.70	77.40
Coefficients of variance	•	•	•	•	•
B		-0.503	0.098	-0.120	-0.201
Ca		-0.242	-0.559	0.091	-0.134
Cu		0.072	-0.099	-0.545	-0.216
Fe		0.059	-0.239	0.447	0.607
K		-0.396	-0.132	-0.237	0.158
Mg		-0.266	0.394	0.400	-0.020
Mn		0.347	0.485	0.112	-0.056
P		-0.420	0.215	0.009	0.147
S		-0.394	0.222	0.132	-0.485
Zn		-0.008	0.328	-0.484	0.492

Table S2. Accessions in worldwide genebanks of food legume species of Cabo Verde assessed through the Genesys Database [71].

Species	Number of accessions	Biological status of accessions	Provenance (Island)
<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	9	Breeding/Research Material	Unknown
	5	Traditional cultivar/Landrace	Unknown
<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>	1	Traditional cultivar/Landrace	Unknown
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	1	Traditional cultivar/Landrace	Unknown
<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	1	Traditional cultivar/Landrace	Santiago