

Figure S9. Population structure of 118 Tibetan turnip landraces based on SSR analysis. Codes (177-01~177-171) for varieties found in Table S1. a: Estimation of the optimum number of groups (K). The sharp peak of ΔK at $K = 2$ suggests two subpopulations. b: Graph for the parameter $\ln P(D)$ and number of (K). c: Population structure when $K = 2$. d: Population structure when $K = 3$. The proportion of each color indicates the probability of each variety being divided into the corresponding group.

