

1 **Supplementary Figures for**

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3 **Genome-wide relaxation of selection and the evolution of the island**  
4 **syndrome in Orkney voles**

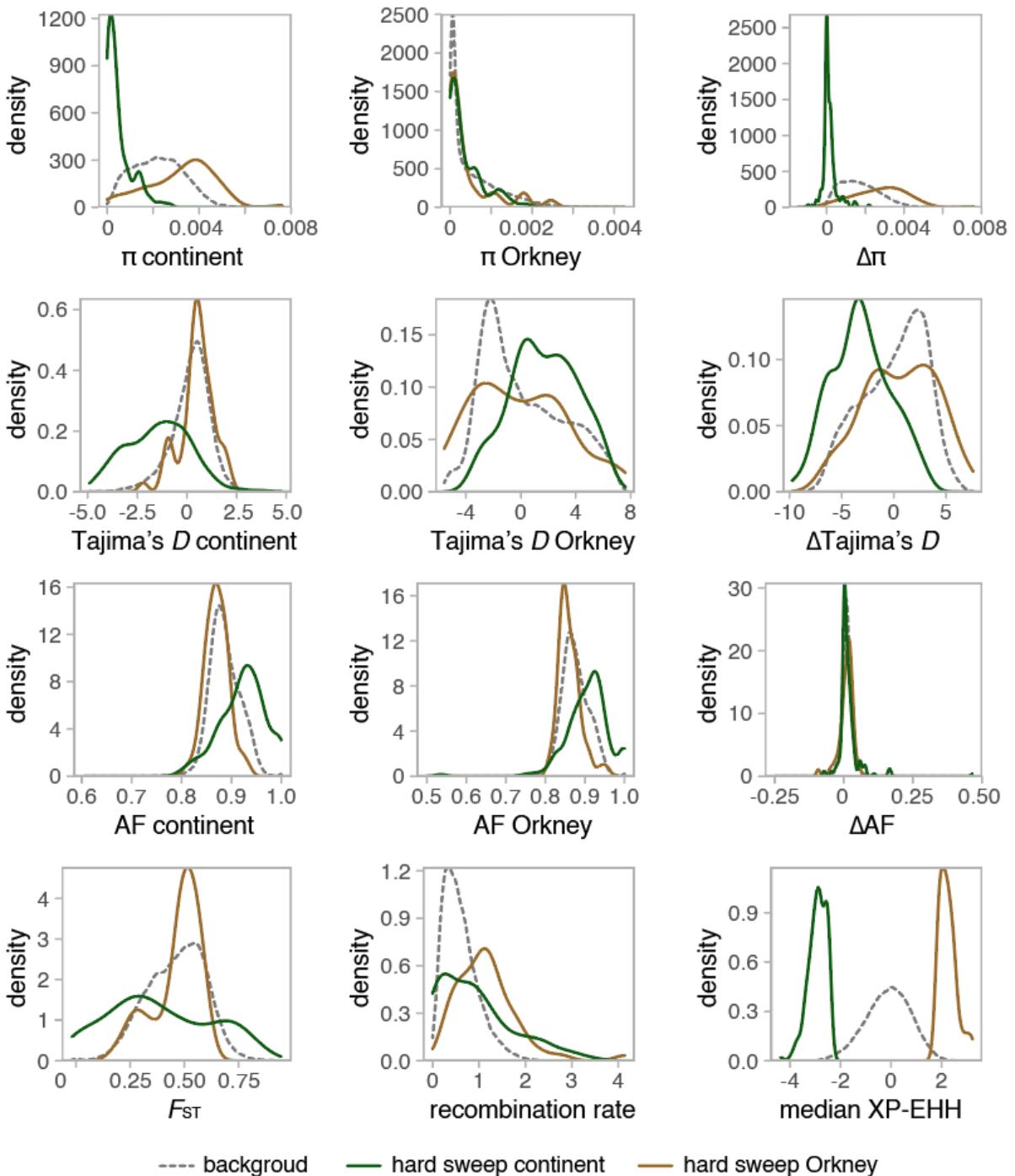
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6 Xuejing Wang<sup>1</sup>, Gerald Heckel<sup>1,2,\*</sup>

7 <sup>1</sup>Institute of Ecology and Evolution, University of Bern, Baltzerstrasse 6, 3012 Bern, Switzerland;

8 <sup>2</sup>Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, Quartier Sorge - Batiment Amphipole, 1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

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10 \*Gerald Heckel

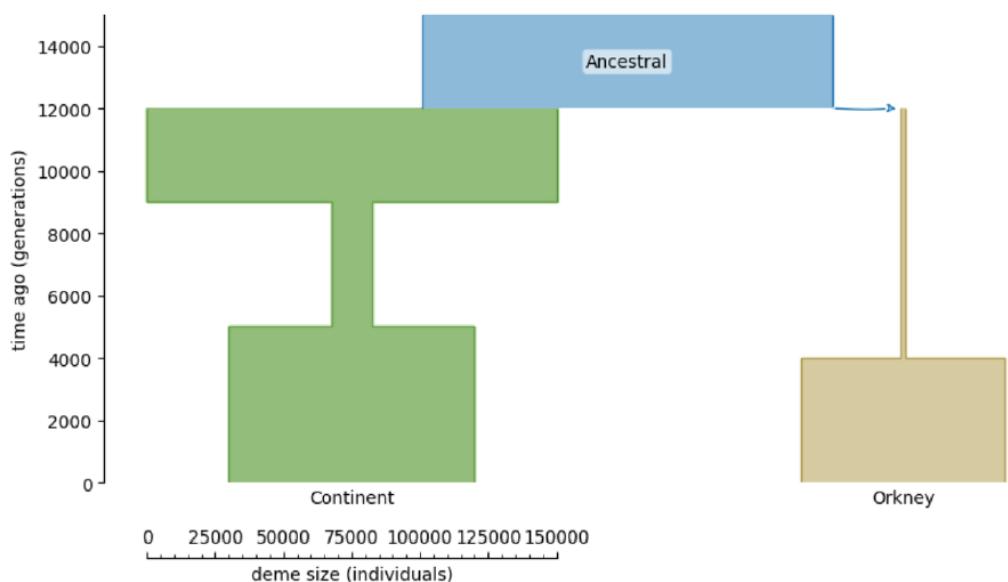
11 Email: [gerald.heckel@unibe.ch](mailto:gerald.heckel@unibe.ch)



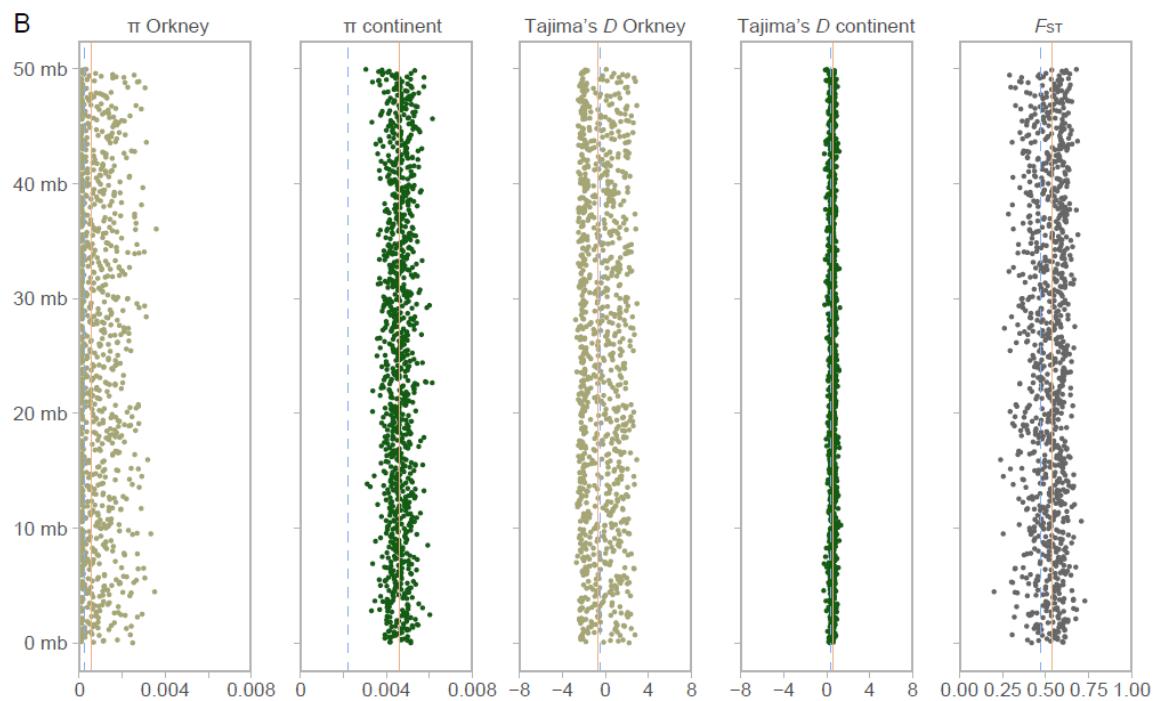
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13 **Figure S1.** The density distributions of genomic parameters used for test for selective sweeps  
 14 in both groups, including  $\pi$ , Tajima's  $D$  and allele frequency (AF) in both groups; between  
 15 groups:  $\Delta\pi$  ( $\pi_{\text{continent}} - \pi_{\text{Orkney}}$ ),  $\Delta\text{Tajima's } D$  ( $D_{\text{continent}} - D_{\text{Orkney}}$ ),  $\Delta\text{AF}$  ( $\text{AF}_{\text{continent}}$   
 16  $- \text{AF}_{\text{Orkney}}$ ),  $F_{\text{ST}}$  and median XP-EHH value; and recombination rate. The distribution of  
 17 background windows (the majority cluster from DBSCAN,  $N=38,859$ ) are shown as dashed line  
 18 in grey. The distribution of windows of hard sweeps in continental voles ( $N=178$ ) are shown  
 19 as solid line in green and in Orkney voles ( $N=57$ ) in brown.

A

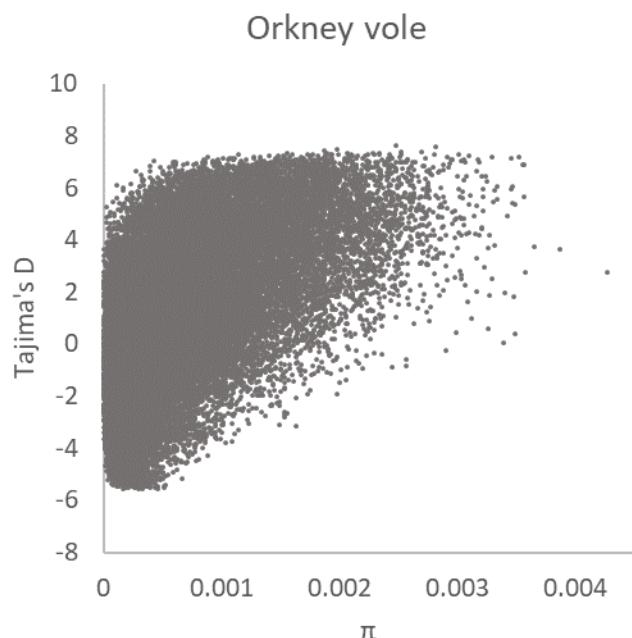


B

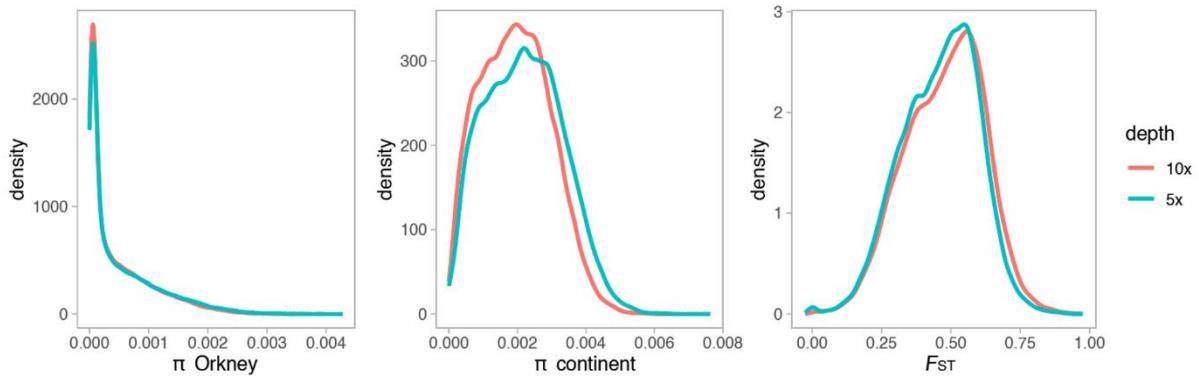


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21 **Figure S2.** Demographic model and genomic landscapes for the simulations of selectively  
 22 neutral genomic data with msprime. **A.** The simulated ancestral vole population was 150,000  
 23 individuals for 2,000 generations. The Orkney population experienced after the colonization  
 24 a bottleneck for 8,000 generations with  $N=2,000$  after the split, then  $N$  recovered to 75,000.  
 25 The continental population experienced 3,000 generations after the split a bottleneck for  
 26 4,000 generations with  $N=15,000$  and recovered then to  $N=90,000$ . For details on the  
 27 empirical demographic history see Wang et al. (2023). **B.** Genomic landscapes along the  
 28 simulated 50 mb genome. Solid orange lines show the median values of estimations from  
 29 simulated data and dashed blue lines show the median values from empirical data.



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31 **Figure S3.** Positive correlation between  $\pi$  and Tajima's D (Pearson coefficient  $r = 0.673$ ) in  
32 Orkney voles fits the expectation of genomic features after an ancient bottleneck.  
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35 **Figure S4.** Density distributions of  $\pi$  of Orkney voles and  $F_{ST}$  in 50 kb windows over the whole  
 36 genome with lowest depth filter of SNPs at 5x and 10x. Average  $\pi$  in Orkney voles with the  
 37 threshold at 5x: 0.00052; with a threshold of 10x: 0.00049. Average  $\pi$  in continental voles  
 38 with the threshold at 5x: 0.0022; with the threshold at 10x: 0.0020. The average  $F_{ST}$  at 5x: 0.46  
 39 and at 10x: 0.48.

40 **Reference**

41 Wang X, Peischl S, Heckel G. 2023. Demographic history and genomic consequences of 10,000  
42 generations of isolation in a wild mammal. *Current Biology* doi:10.1016/j.cub.2023.04.042.

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