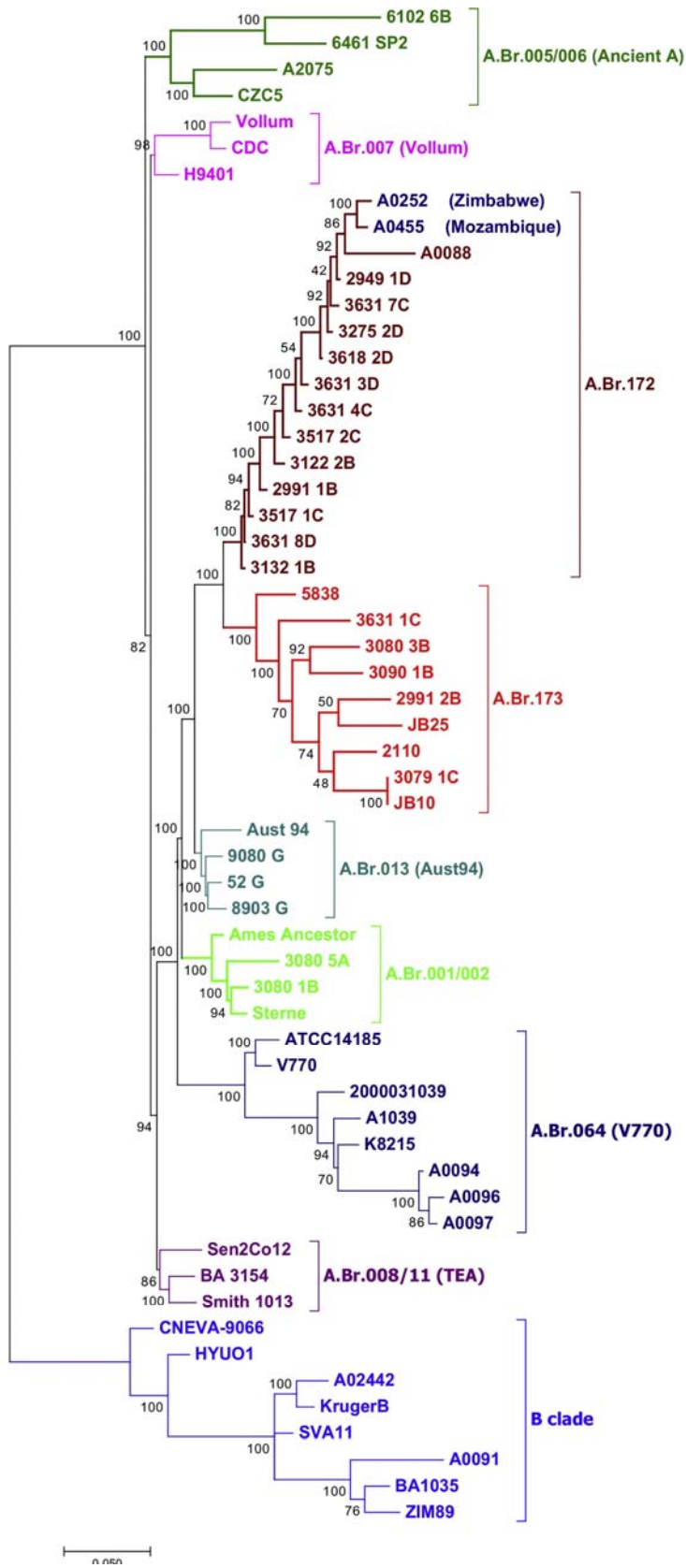


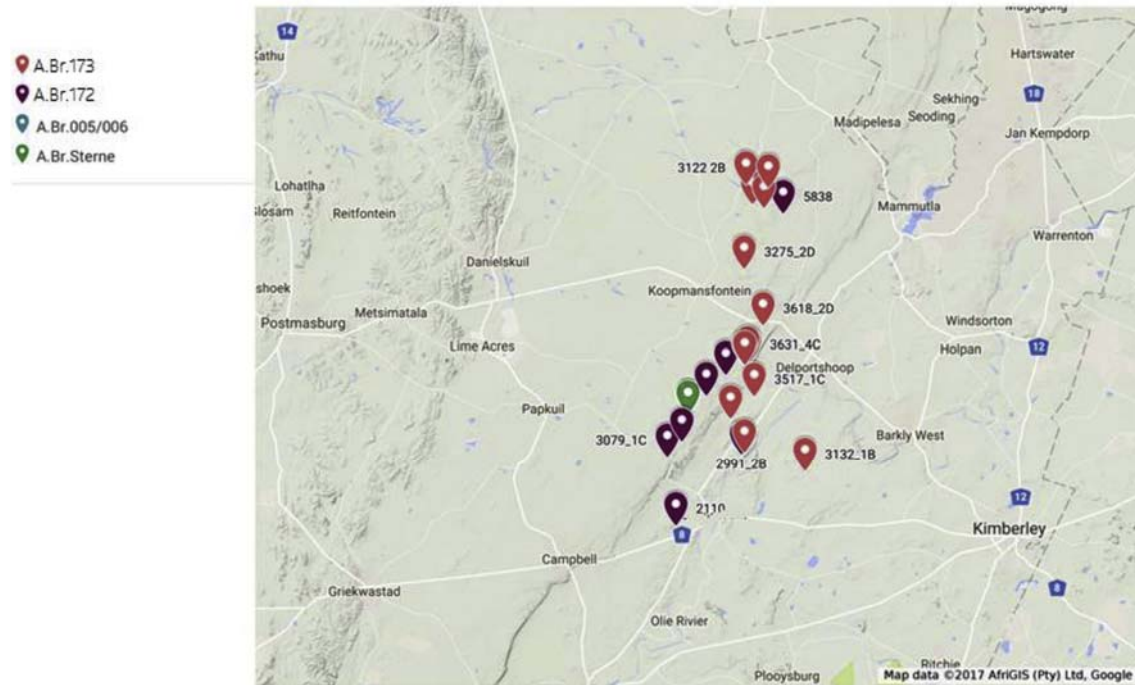
Supplementary Material

Supplementary Table 1. Novel single nucleotide polymorphisms branches that define the Northern Cape Province, South Africa *B. anthracis* strains within the A.Br.101 main branch of the A.Br.003/004 with SNP positions determined in this study.

Previously published SNP group	Novel SNP Branch	SNP	SNP position
A.Br.014 (Aust94)	A.Br.172	T	1 876 377
A.Br.014 (Aust94)	A.Br.173	T	2 280 979
A.Br.014 (Aust94)	A.Br.173	A	2 280 989
A.Br.014 (Aust94)	A.Br.173	C	3 305 003
A.Br.014 (Aust94)	A.Br.173	A	3 305 00
A.Br.014 (Aust94)	A.Br.173	G	3 305 345



Supplementary Fig. S1. Global phylogeny of the *B. anthracis* strains indicating the clustering of Northern Cape Province isolates as A.Br.101 in to two unique sub-clades namely A.Br.172 and A.Br.173. About 4923 parsimony informative SNPs from whole genome sequences were analyzed using maximum likelihood to generate the collapsed phylogenetic tree. The sequenced strains grouped in the A.Br.005/006 (A.Br.r.034) (n = 2), dark green, A.Br.101 (n = 22), maroon and red, and A.Br.002 (Sterne) (n = 2), lime green. The major clades are collapsed in this figure.



Supplementary Fig. S2. The Ghaap escarpment area map in the Northern Cape Province indicating the clustering of A.Br.101 (A.Br.172 and A.Br.173), as well as A.Br.001/002 (Sterne) SNP branches.