Figure S2: Multilocus-H_e cline based on twelve microsatellites per locality
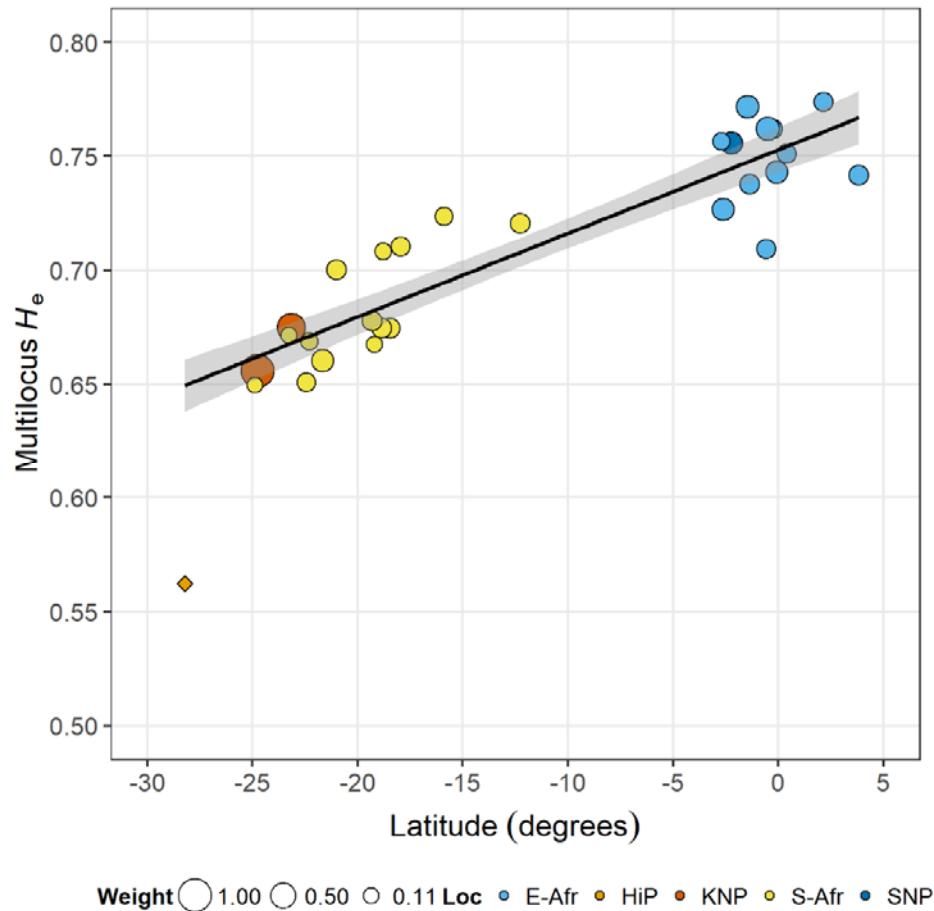

Figure S2: Multilocus-H_e cline

Scatter plot and regression line with 95% confidence interval, adjusted $R^2 = 0.85$ (excluding Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park). Predicted multilocus H_e decreased by 14% (95% CI: 11%, 16%) at 24.9 °S compared to 3.9 °N. H_e: expected heterozygosity, HiP: Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park, KNP: Kruger NP, SNP: Serengeti NP. Red, orange, yellow and dark blue data points: multilocus H_e based on microsatellites *ABS010*, *AGLA293*, *BM1824*, *BM4028*, *ETH010*, *INRA006*, *INRA128*, *CSSM019*, *DIK020*, *ILSTS026*, *SPS115* and *TGLA263*. Light and dark blue data points: multilocus expected H_e based on microsatellites *ABS010*, *AGLA293*, *BM3517*, *BM4028*, *INRA128*, *BM0719*, *BM3205*, *CSSM019*, *DIK020*, *ILSTS026*, *TGLA057* and *TGLA159*. SNP: analysed with both microsatellite sets. For *ABS010* and *AGLA293* in northern KNP the weighted average of microsatellite sets B and D was used (all other microsatellites set A only). Multilocus H_e of the northern localities (light blue data points) was multiplied with 0.972, which was the ratio between the two microsatellite sets in Serengeti NP; the only locality in East Africa analysed with both sets.