

Genetic influence of a *STAU2* frameshift mutation and *RELN* regulatory elements on performance in Icelandic horses

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Distribution of test scores and body measurements for the selection traits in the two groups of elite and non-elite horses.

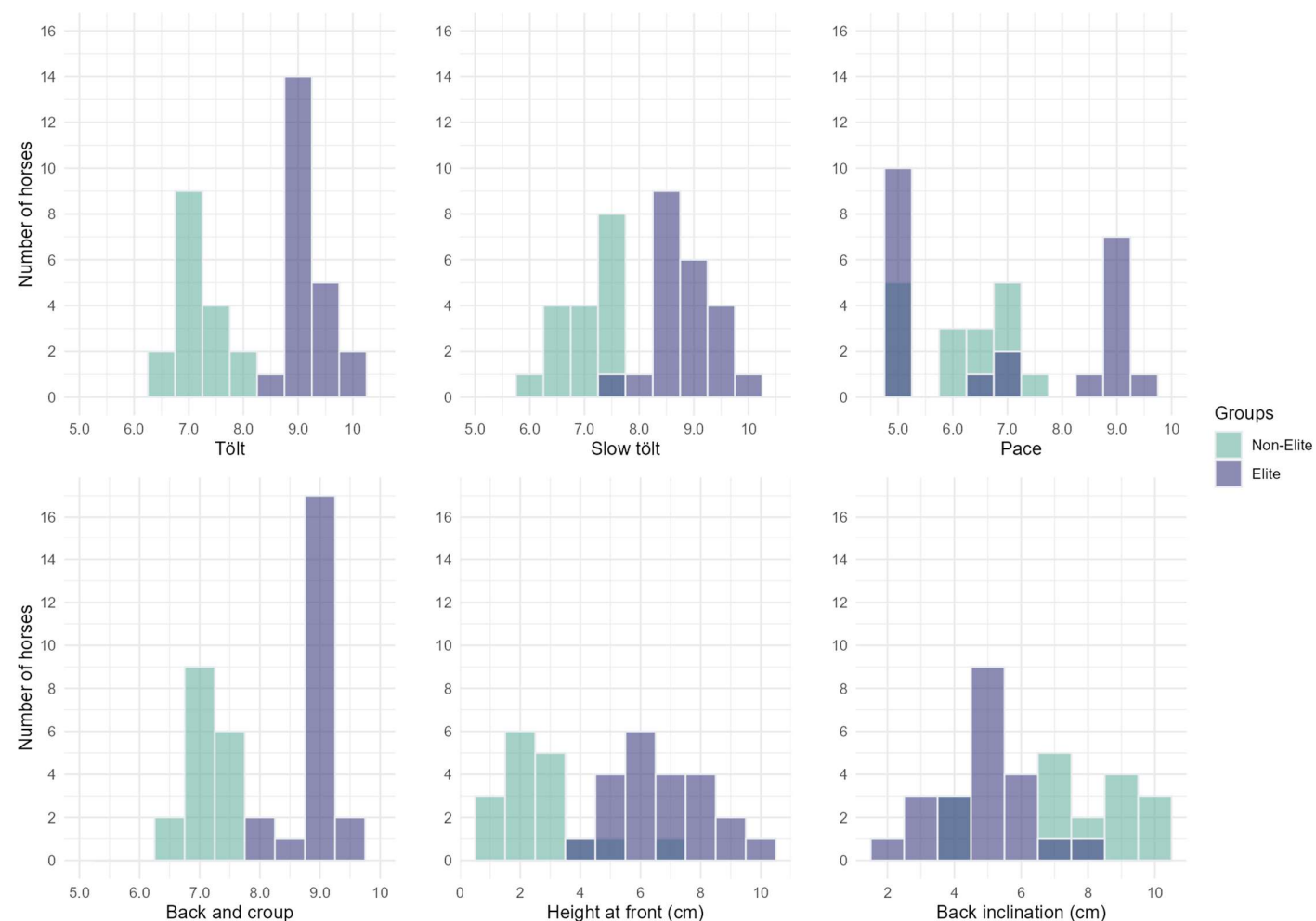


Figure S1: Distribution of test scores and body measurements for the selection traits in the two groups of elite and non-elite horses. The breeding field test scores are assessed on a scale from 5.0 to 10 with a 0.5 interval. The body measurements are recorded in centimetres: height at front is the difference between the highest point on withers (M1) and the tuber sacrale (M3), backline is the difference between the height at the tuber sacrale (M3) and the lowest point of the back (M2).