

Supplemental Information for:

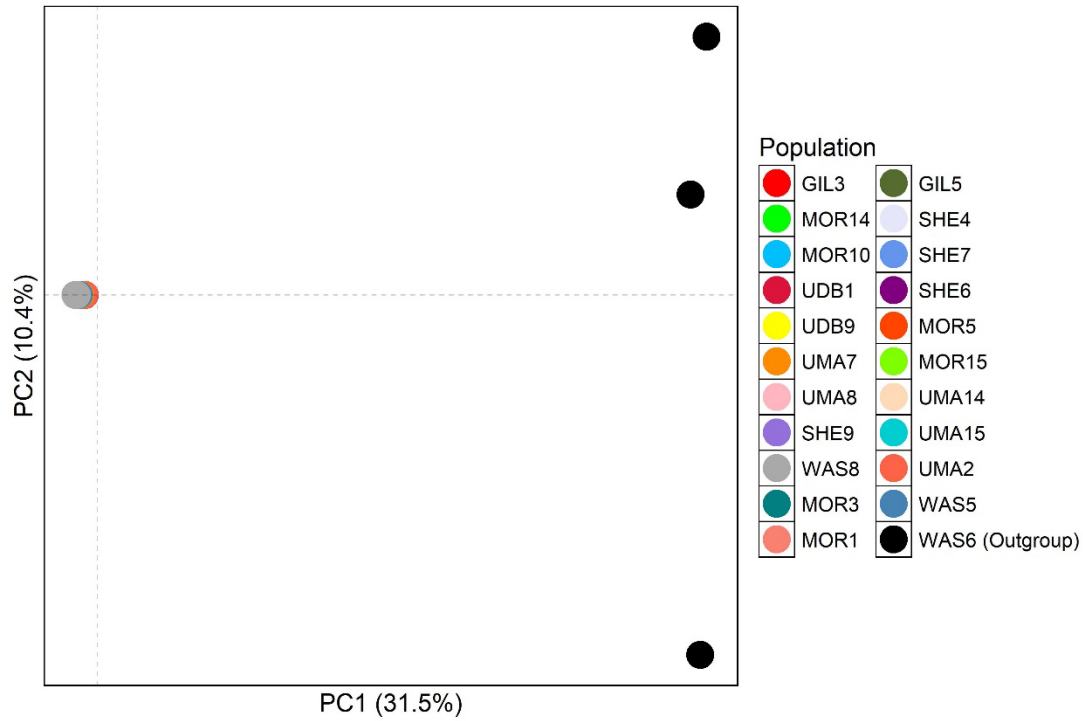
Multiple evolutionary origins or widespread gene flow of herbicide resistance in *Bromus tectorum*? Insights into genetic variation and population structure

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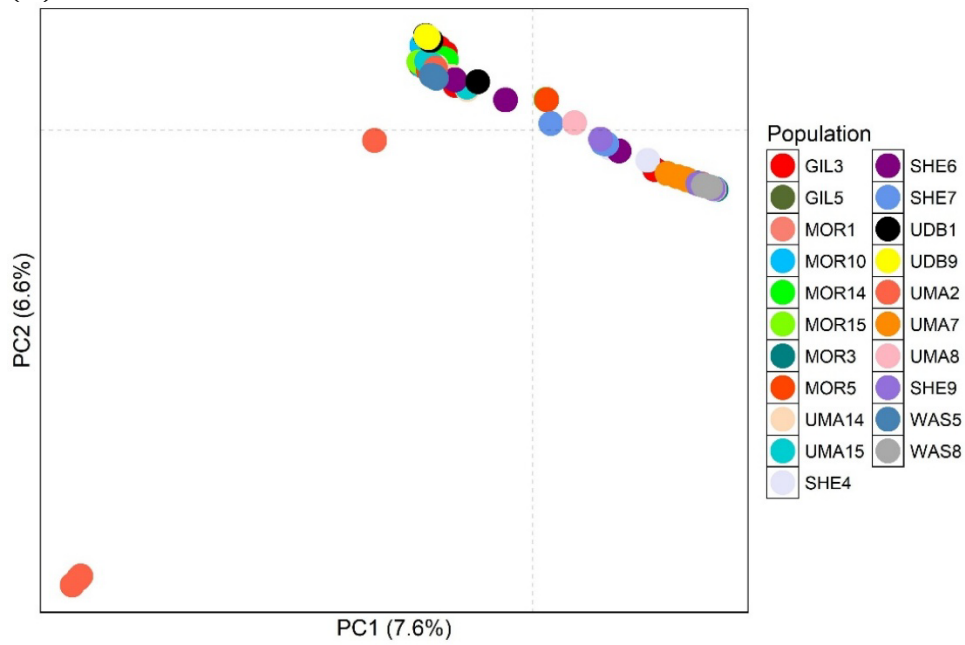
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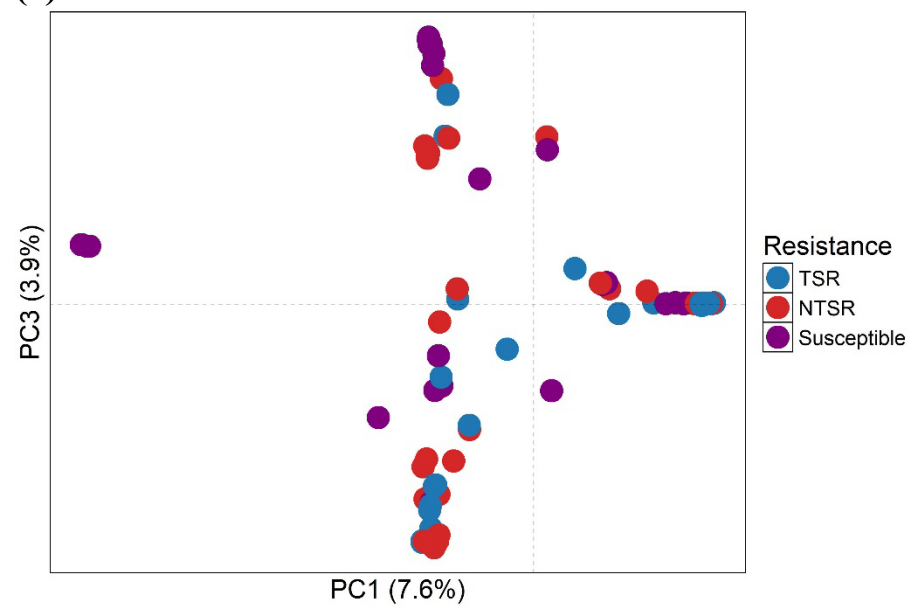
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

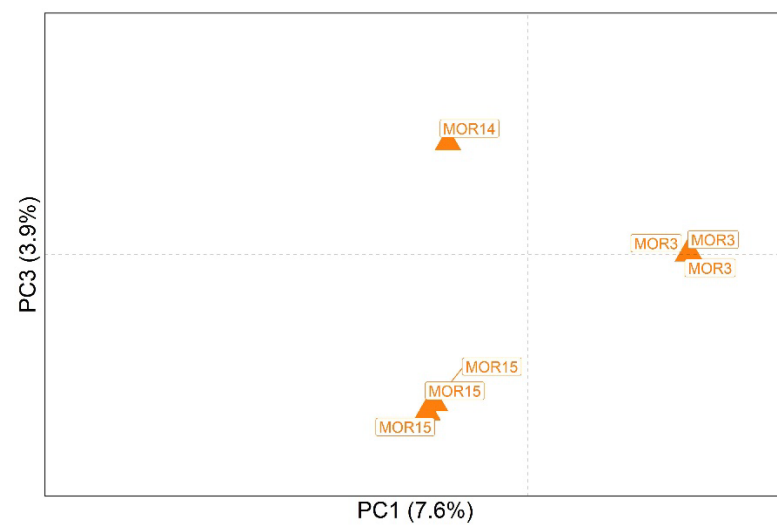


Figure S1. Principal component analysis (PCA) of *Bromus tectorum* populations. (a) including *B. tectorum* populations and outgroup. (b) underscoring the separation of *B. tectorum* populations based on resistant individuals with target site mutations (TSR), resistant individuals without target site mutations (NTSR), and susceptible individuals. (c) PCA with individuals plotted between PC1 and PC2. (d) underscoring the separation of *B. tectorum* populations carrying the Pro-197-His mutation.

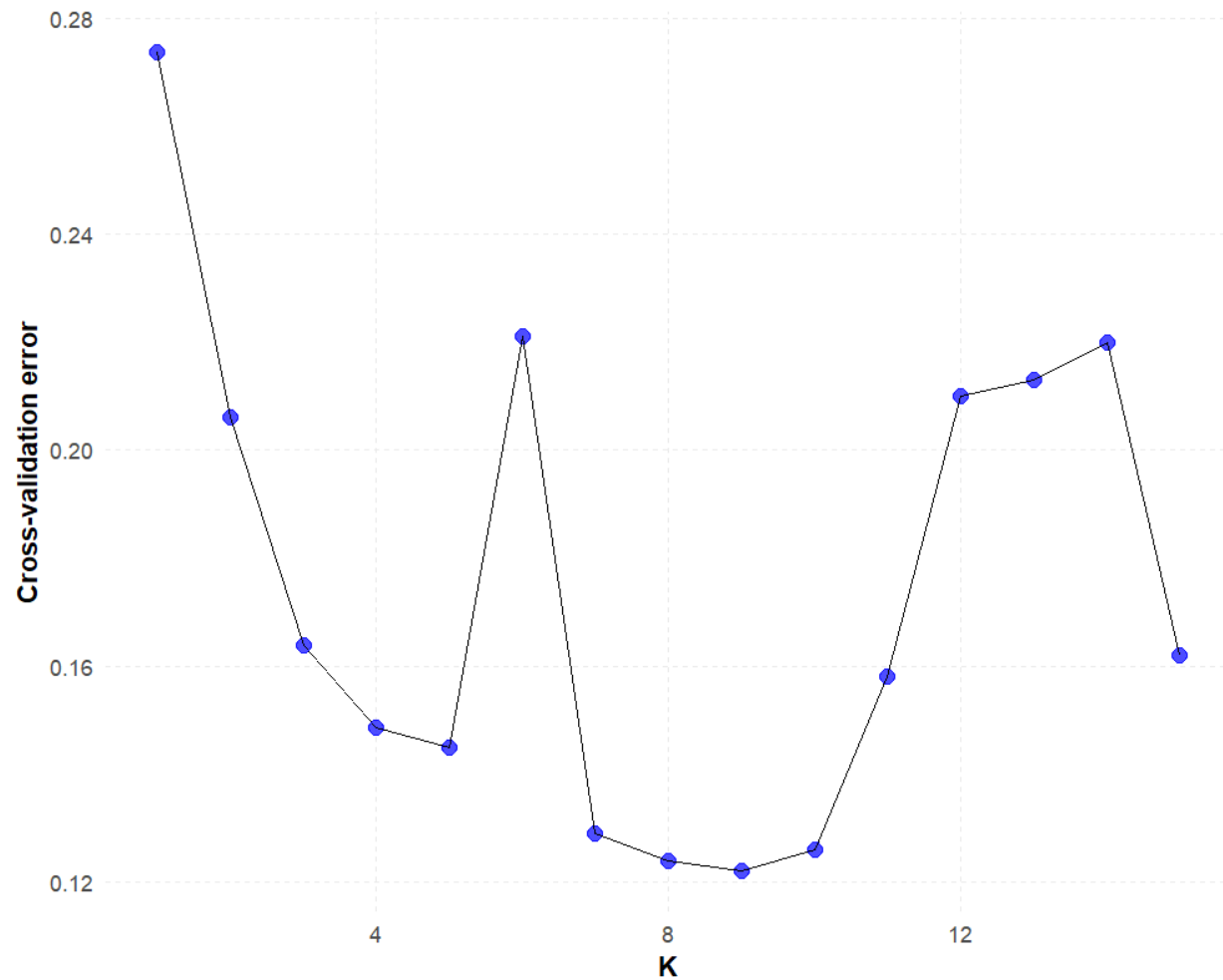


Figure S2. Cross-validation plot showing error versus K . The K with the best model fit minimizes error values.

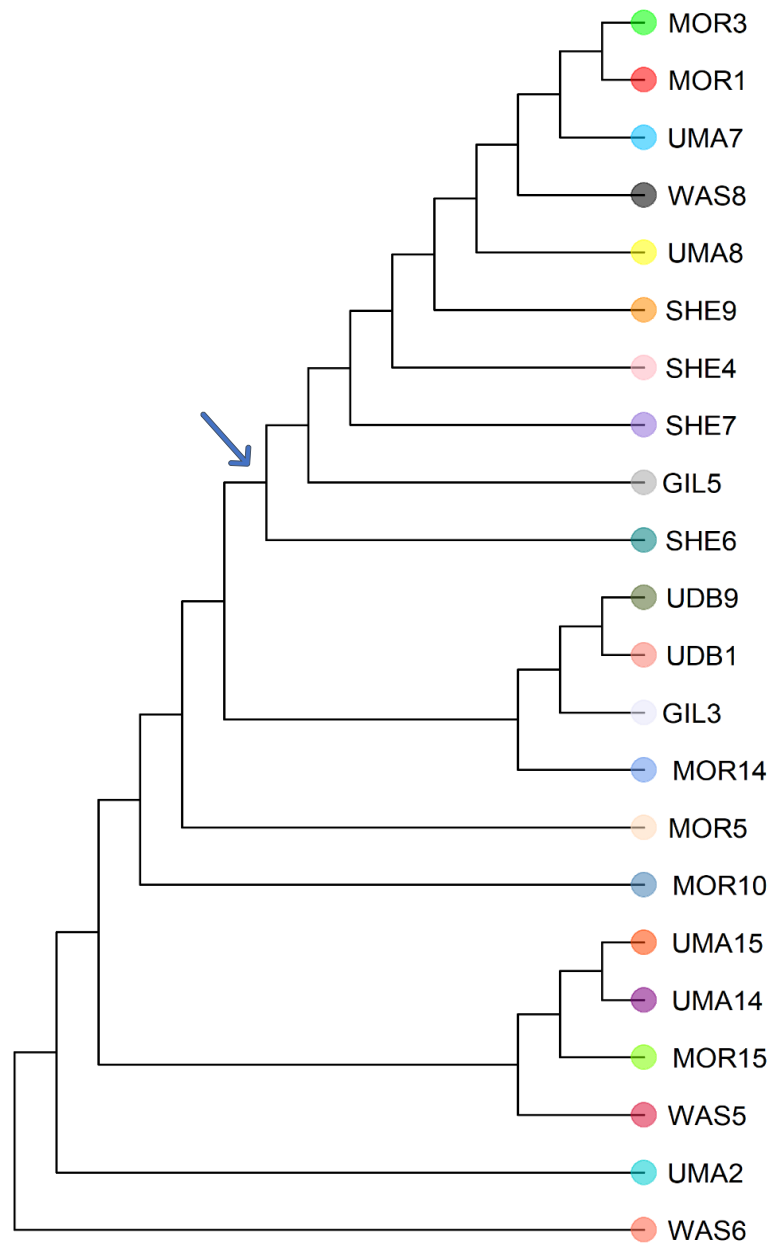


Figure S3. Rooted Neighbor-joining tree including the *B. tectorum* populations and the outgroup (*B. diandrus*; WAS6). The blue arrow highlights the base of the clade that includes the “blue” ADMIXTURE population.

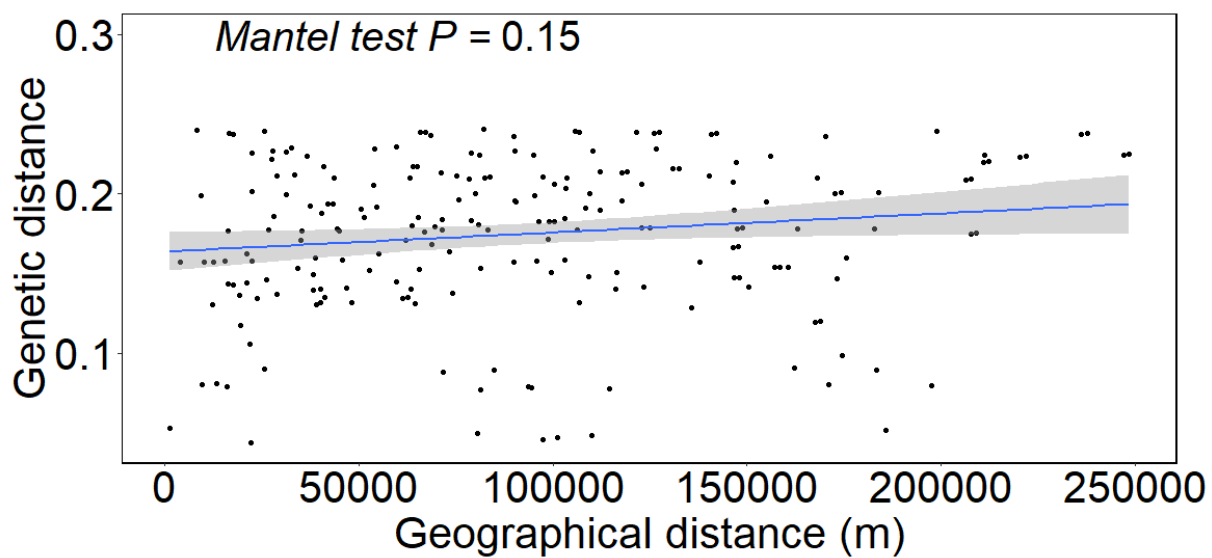


Figure S4. Isolation-by-distance plot with pairwise genetic and geographic distance between *B. tectorum* individuals. The Mantel test was performed with 10,000 simulations ($P = 0.15$).

Table S1. Primers used for *ALS* gene sequencing.

Primers	Sequence (5'-3')	Ta (°C) ^d	Fragment (bp)	Position
Kumar_F ^a	GTCGACGTCTTCGCCTACC	68	1,271	Ala-122, Pro-197, and Ala-205
G_F1 ^b	CGACGTCTTCGCCTACCC			
F_770 ^b	CACCATCTACTGAATCGCTTGAG	66	762	Asp-376 and Arg-377
R_1533 ^b	CATCAATGTCAACAACGTAAACACC			
Park_F ^c	GGGCAGCACCAGATGTGGGCG	62	556	Trp-574, Ser-653, and Gly-654
Kumar_R ^a	AATATTCGATCCTGCCATCA			

^aPrimer sequences previously described by Kumar & Jha (2017).

^bPrimer sequences designed using Primer 3 Plus software.

^cPrimer sequence previously described by Park & Mallory-Smith (2004).

^dPrimer annealing temperature.

Table S2. *Bromus tectorum* populations collected from wheat and fine fescue fields included in the population genomics analysis.

Population	Latitude	Longitude	Sample number
GIL3	45.3879306	-120.1543083	4
GIL5	45.5751889	-120.1952083	4
MOR1	45.35834444	-119.8144778	5
MOR3	45.49412778	-119.6069194	5
MOR5	45.28898	-119.8833783	4
MOR10	45.508159	-120.006801	5
MOR14	45.436833	-119.882821	4
MOR15	45.5599667	-119.6548639	4
SHE4	45.5478167	-120.6940694	4
SHE6	45.4083139	-120.66705	4
SHE7	45.441375	-120.6466444	4
SHE9	45.569144	-120.813525	4
UDB1 ¹	45.3138917	-118.015275	5
UDB9 ¹	45.3096611	-117.9977138	5
UMA2	45.7457611	-119.3927333	5
UMA7	45.722886	-118.625071	4
UMA8	45.7877222	-118.4781667	4
UMA14	45.95583333	-118.8977778	4
UMA15	45.78555556	-118.8327778	5
WAS5	45.513	-121.163	4
WAS8	45.617	-121.009	5

Table S3. Phenotype and sequence analyses of *B. tectorum* populations collected from wheat fields.^a

Populations	ALS resistance status ^b	ALS mutations (frequency)	PSII resistance status ^c	<i>psbA</i> mutation (frequency)
GIL1	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
GIL2	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
GIL3	Resistant	Pro-197- Leu (2/4)/Pro-197- Thr (1/4)	Resistant	Ser-264- Gly (4/4)
GIL4	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
GIL5	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
GIL6	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
MOR1	Resistant	Pro-197- Thr (2/4)	Susceptible	WT
MOR2	Resistant	Pro-197- Thr (1/4)	Susceptible	WT
MOR3	Resistant	Pro-197- Thr (1/4)/Pro-197- His (2/4)	Susceptible	WT
MOR4	Resistant	Pro-197- Leu (2/4)/Asp-376- Glu (1/4)	Susceptible	WT
MOR5	Susceptible	WT (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
MOR6	Resistant	Ser-653- Asn (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
MOR7	Resistant	Pro-197- His (1/4)	Susceptible	WT
MOR8	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
MOR9	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
MOR10	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
MOR11	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
MOR13	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
MOR14	Resistant	Pro-197- His (1/4)	Susceptible	WT
MOR15	Resistant	Pro-197- His (3/4)	Susceptible	WT
SHE1	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
SHE2	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
SHE4	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
SHE5	Resistant	Pro-197- Ser (2/4)	Susceptible	WT
SHE6	Resistant	Pro-197- Thr (3/4)	Resistant	Ser-264- Gly (4/4)
SHE7	Susceptible	WT (3/4)	Susceptible	WT
SHE8	Resistant	Pro-197- Leu (1/4)	Susceptible	WT
SHE9	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
SHE10	Susceptible	WT (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
SHE11	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
SHE12	Resistant	Ala-122- Thr (2/4)	Susceptible	WT
UMA1	Susceptible	WT (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
UMA2	Susceptible	WT (4/4)	Susceptible	WT

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UMA3	Susceptible	WT (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
UMA4	Resistant	Pro-197- Leu (1/4)/Asp-376- Glu (1/4)/Trp-574- Leu (1/4)	Susceptible	WT
UMA5	Susceptible	WT (3/4)	Susceptible	WT
UMA6	Susceptible	WT (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
UMA7	Susceptible	WT (2/4)	Susceptible	WT
UMA8	Resistant	Ala-205- Val (2/4)/Pro-197- Leu (1/4)	Susceptible	WT
UMA9	Resistant	Asp-376- Glu (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
UMA10	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
UMA11	Resistant	Ala-205- Val (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
UMA12	Resistant	Ala-205- Val (2/4)	Susceptible	WT
UMA13	Susceptible	WT (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
UMA14	Resistant	NTSR (3/4)	Susceptible	WT
UMA15	Resistant	Pro-197- Thr (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
WAS5	Resistant	NTSR (4/4)	Susceptible	WT
WAS7	Resistant	Pro-197- Leu (2/4)	Susceptible	WT
WAS8	Resistant	Pro-197- Leu (3/4)	Susceptible	WT

^aAbbreviations: NTSR, non-target-site resistance (ALS-resistant individuals with no detectable mutations); WT, wild type.

^bSulfosulfuron was used in the ALS resistance testing.

^cMetribuzin was used in the PSII resistance testing.