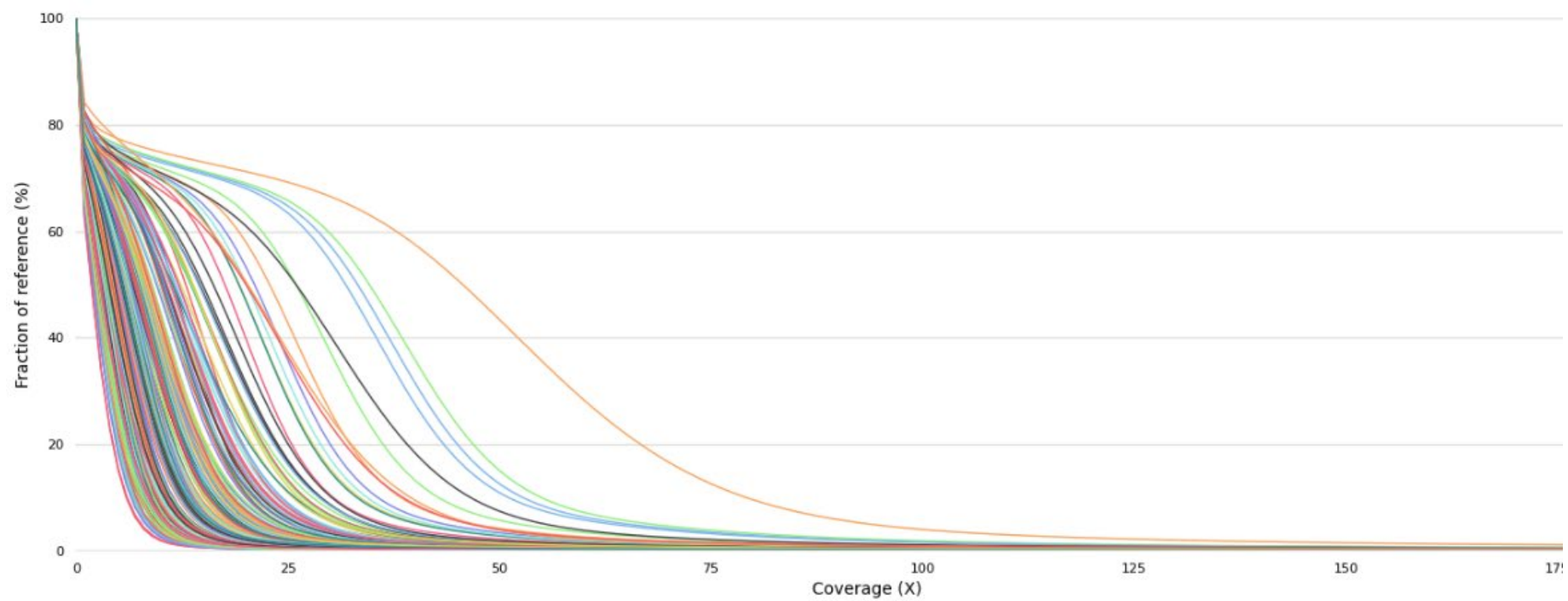
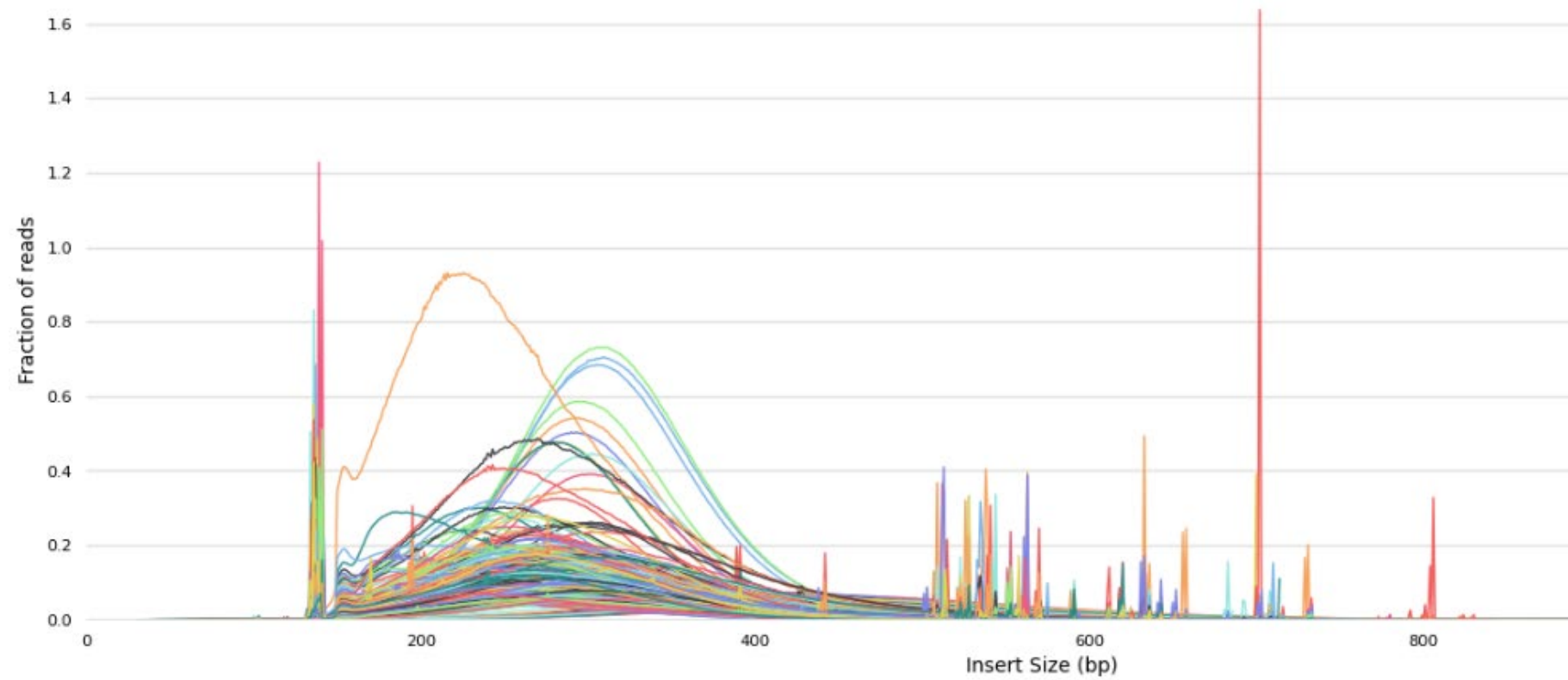
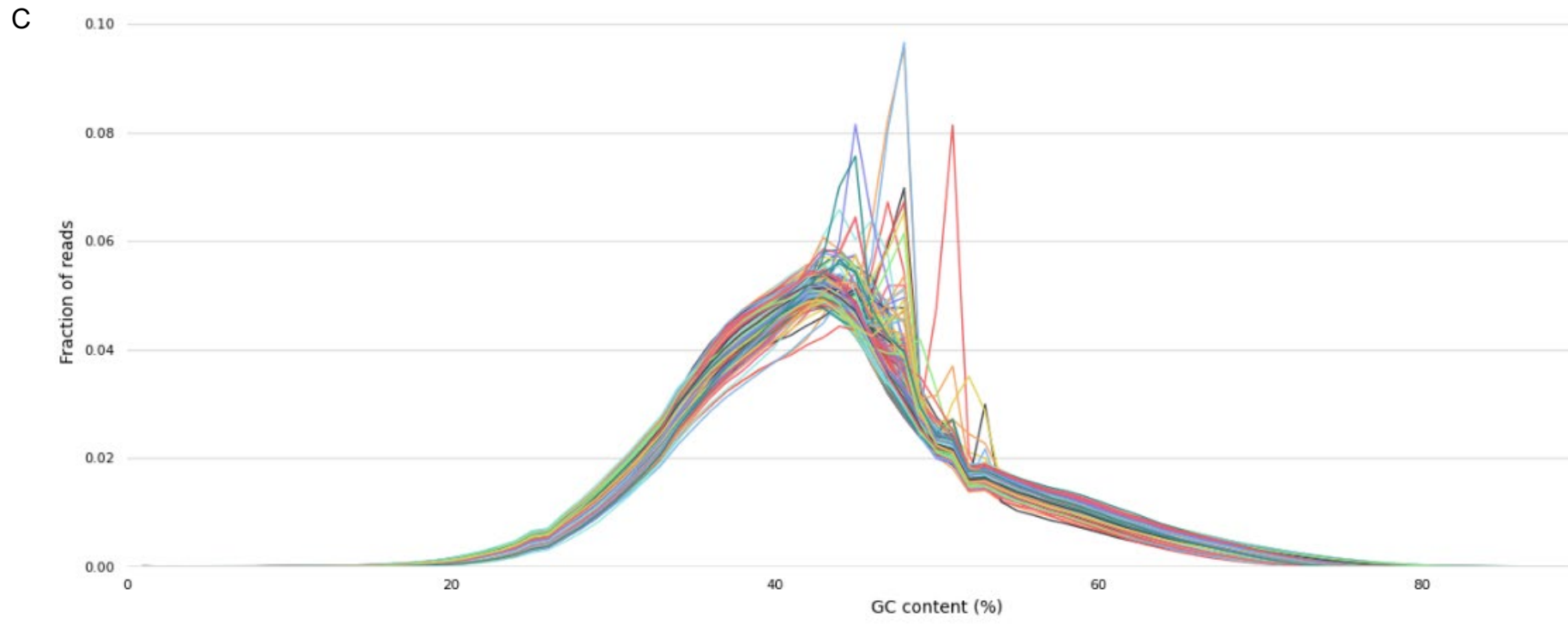


A



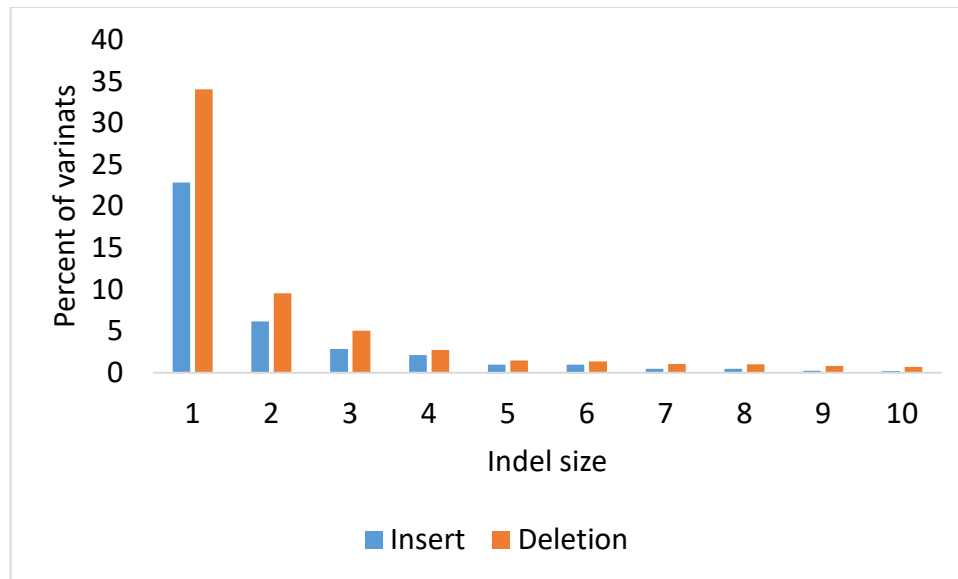
B



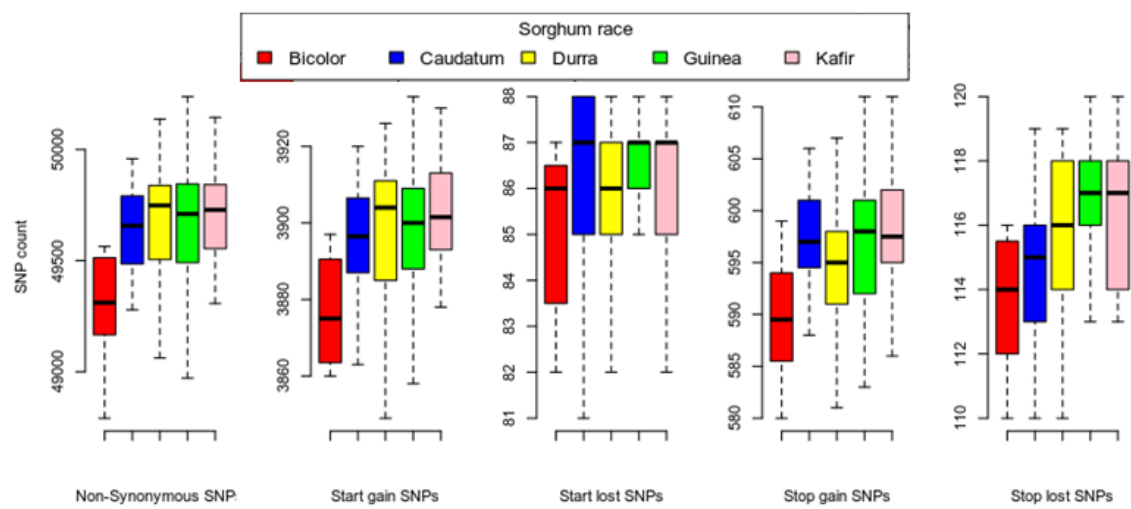


Supplementary Figure 1: Sorghum WGRS mapped stats showing the **A)** reference genome covered in both horizontal and vertical coverage, **B)** inset size of complete datasets **C)** GC content in all sorghum accessions.

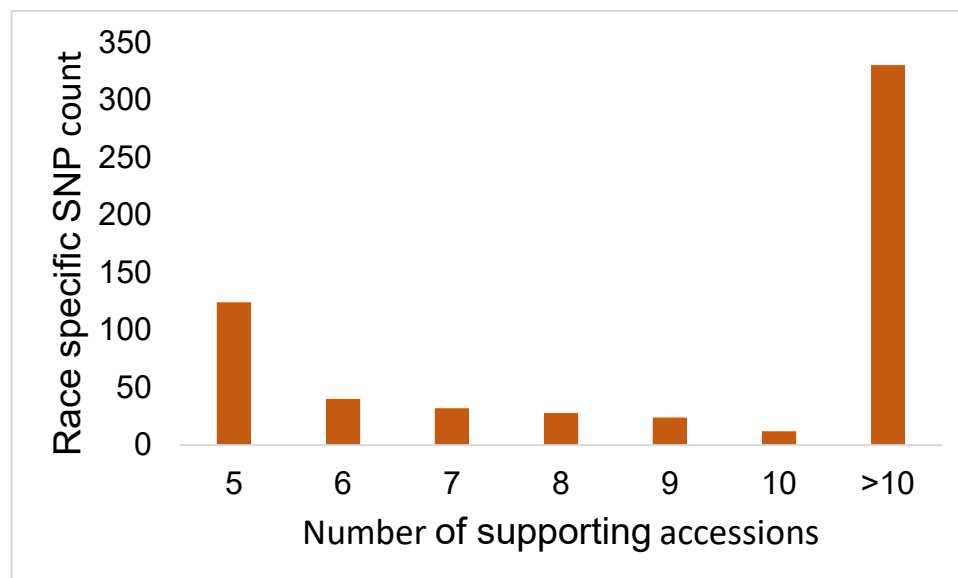
A



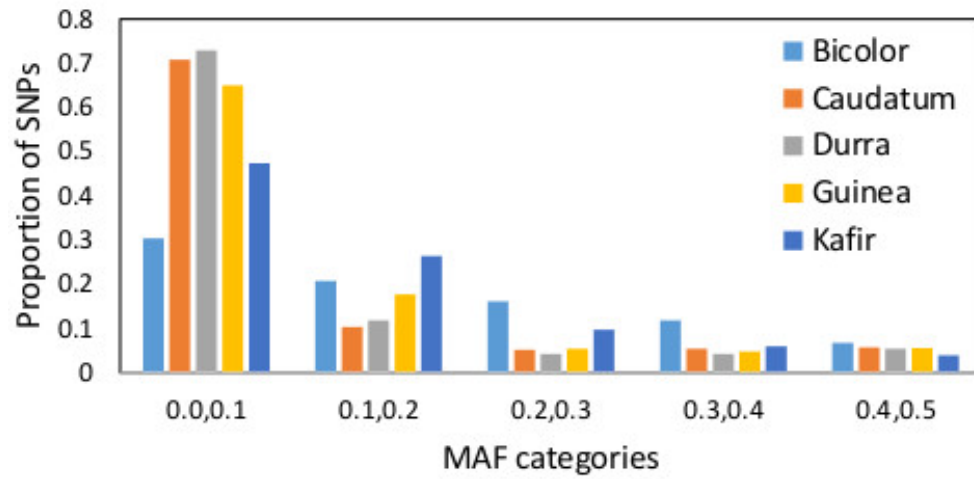
B



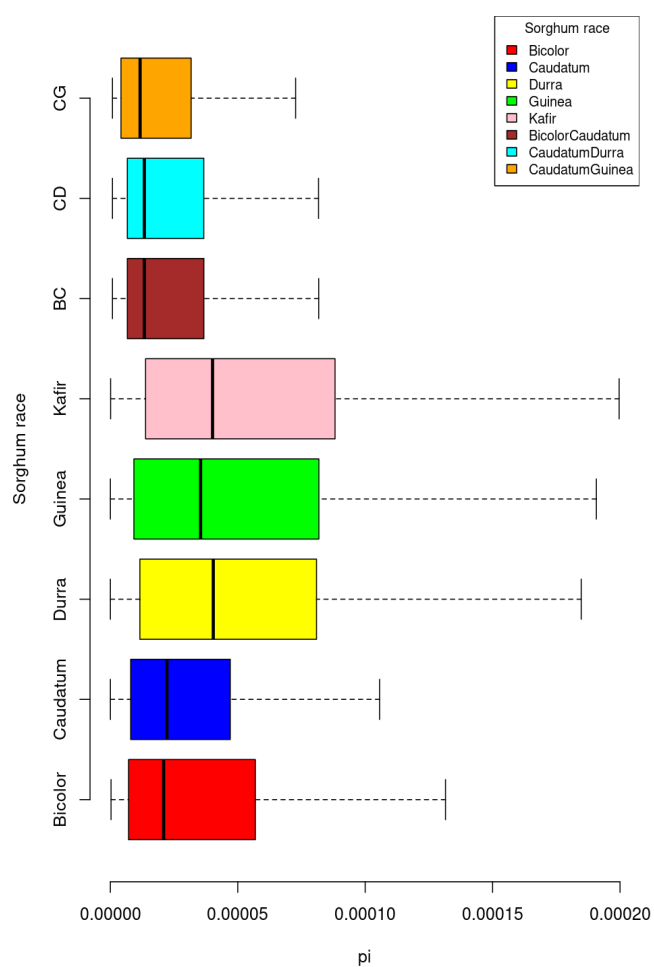
C



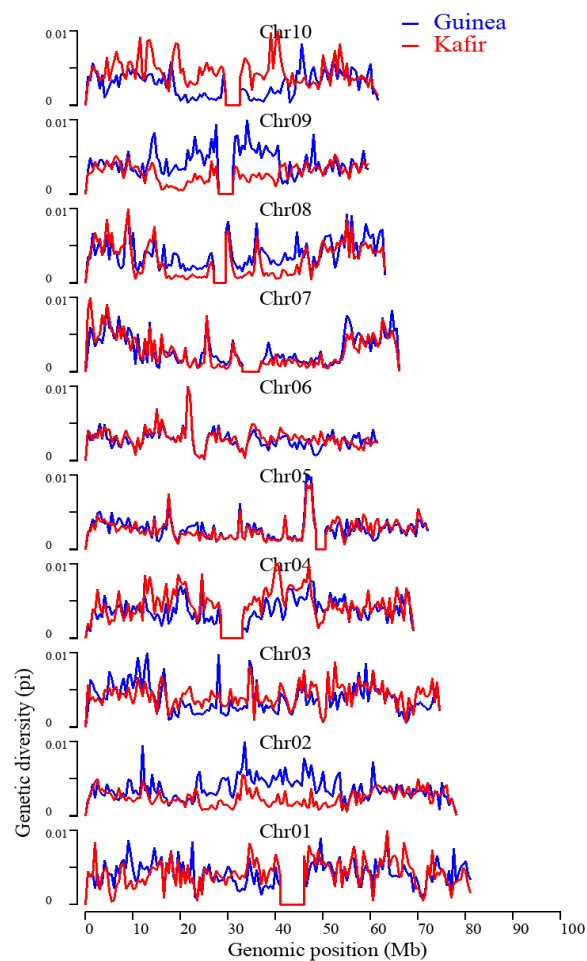
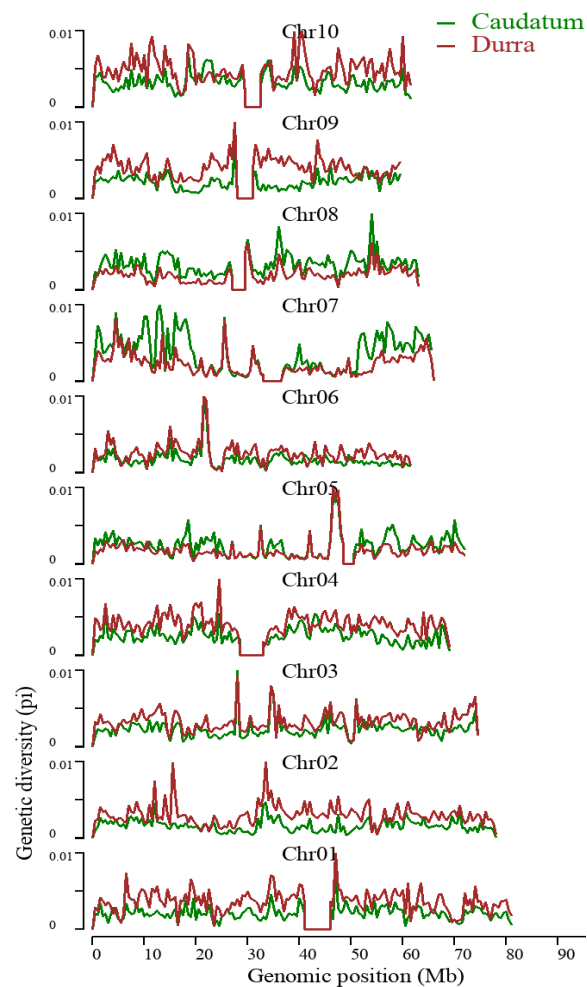
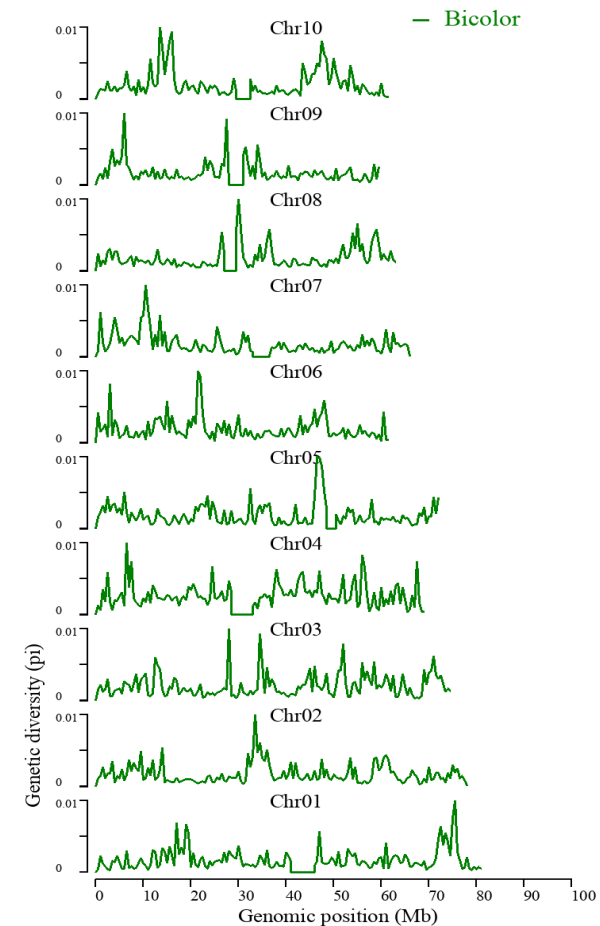
D



Supplementary Figure 2: Genomic landscape of sorghum. A) Indel length distribution B) SNP annotations C) race-specific SNP calls with a number of supporting sorghum accessions D) The distribution of minor allele frequencies for all sorghum races. SNPs were binned into five categories on the MAF.

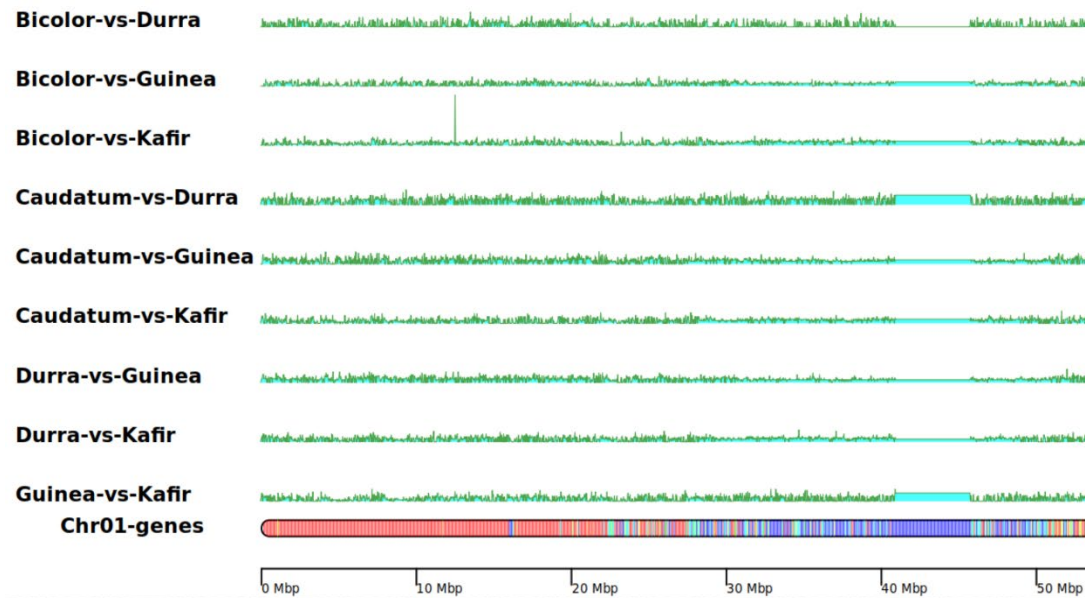


Supplementary Figure 4. The nucleotide diversity comparison between the five sorghum races and three intermediate races.

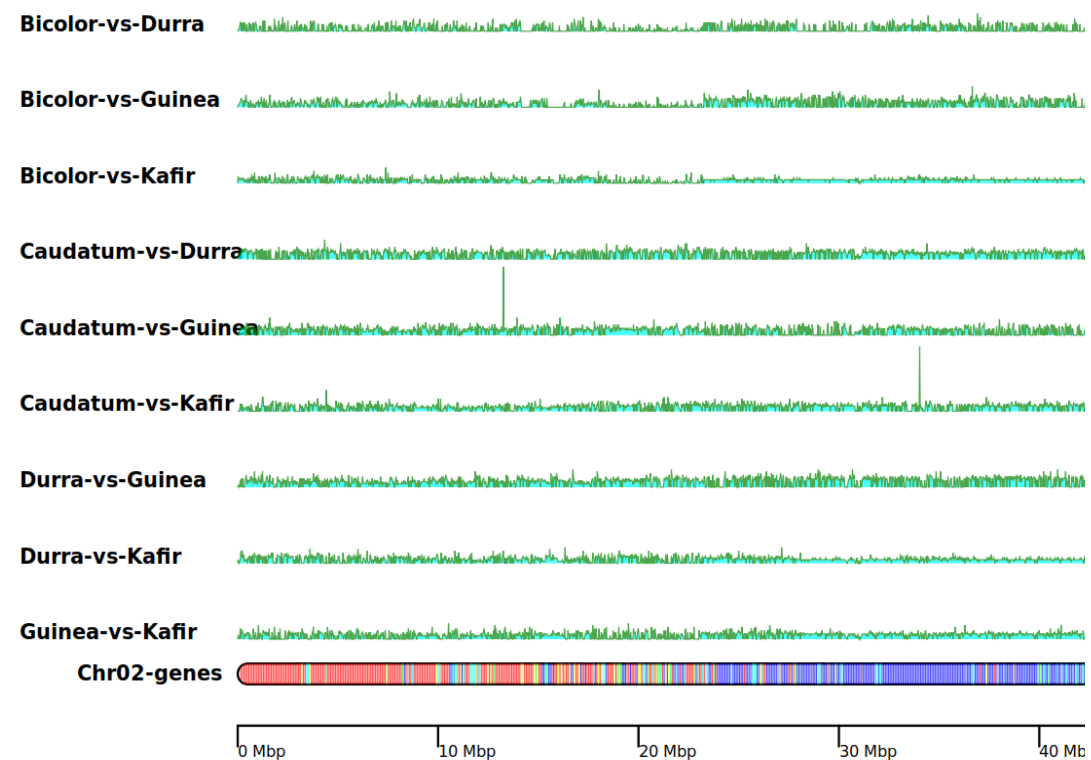
A**B****C**

Supplementary Figure 5. Nucleotide diversity (π) in sorghum race populations **A)** Guinea and kafir **B)** Caudatum and Durra **C)** Bicolor

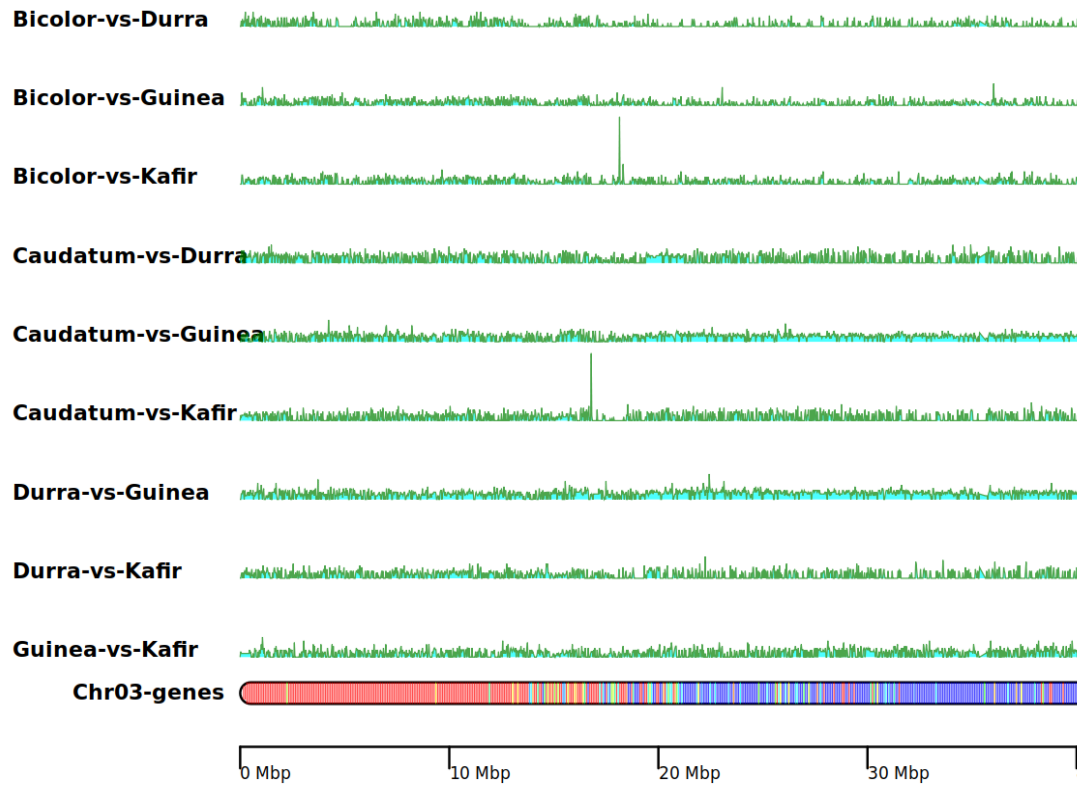
A



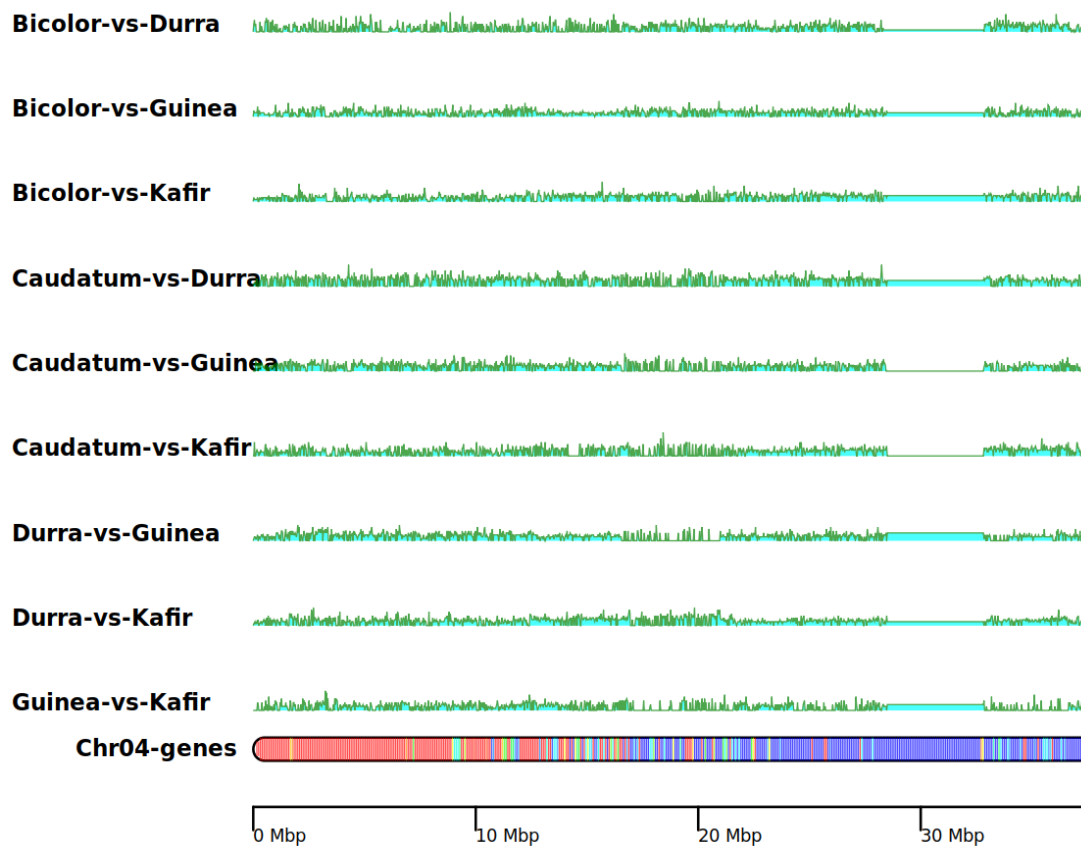
B



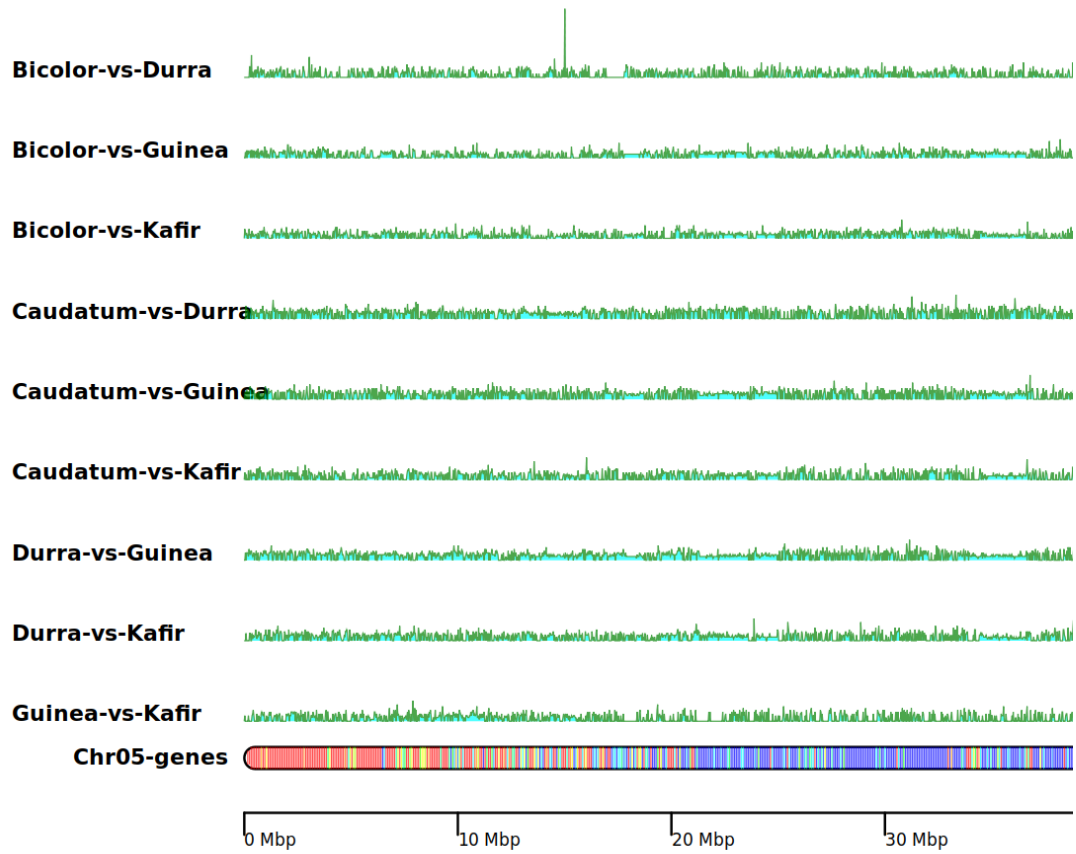
C



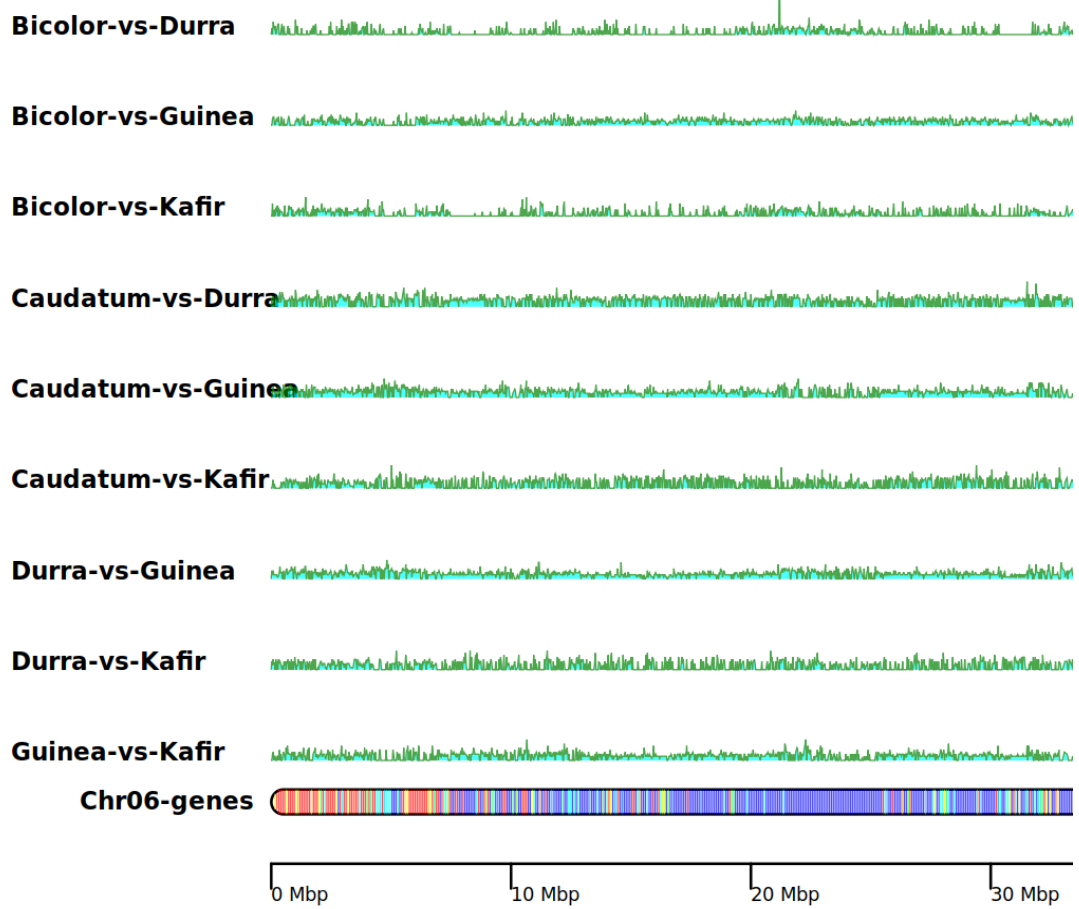
D



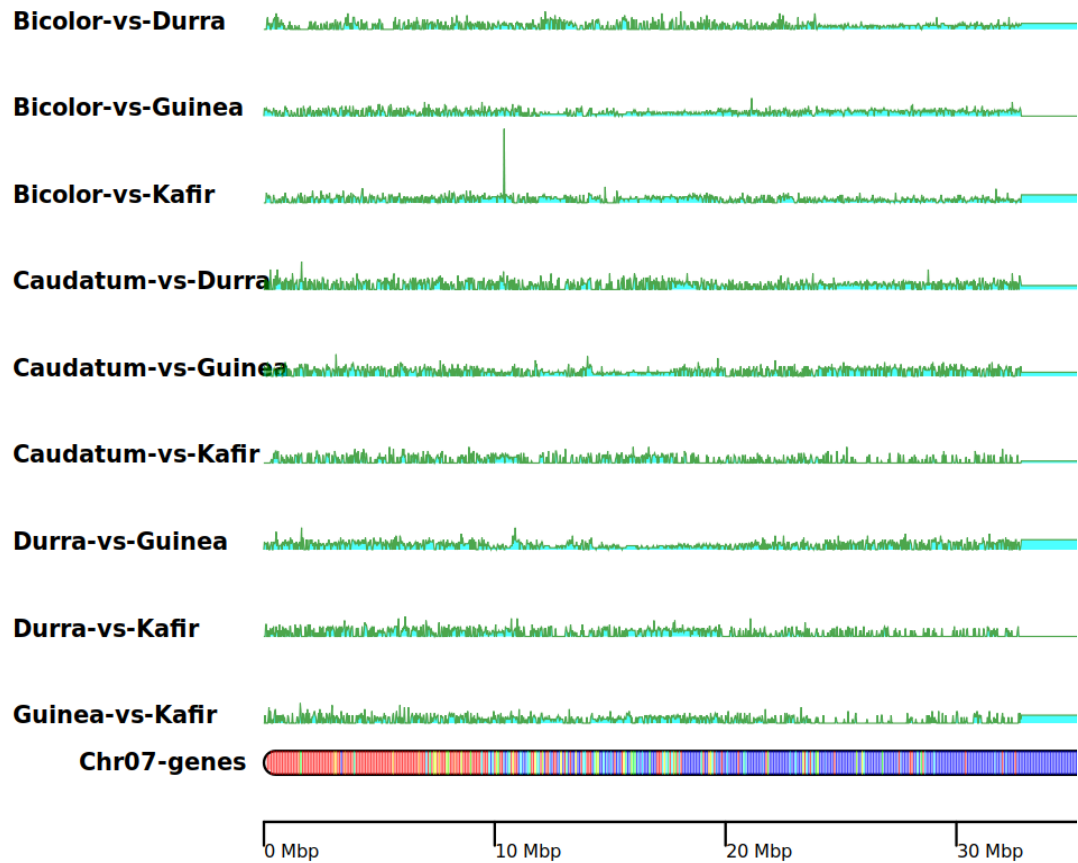
E



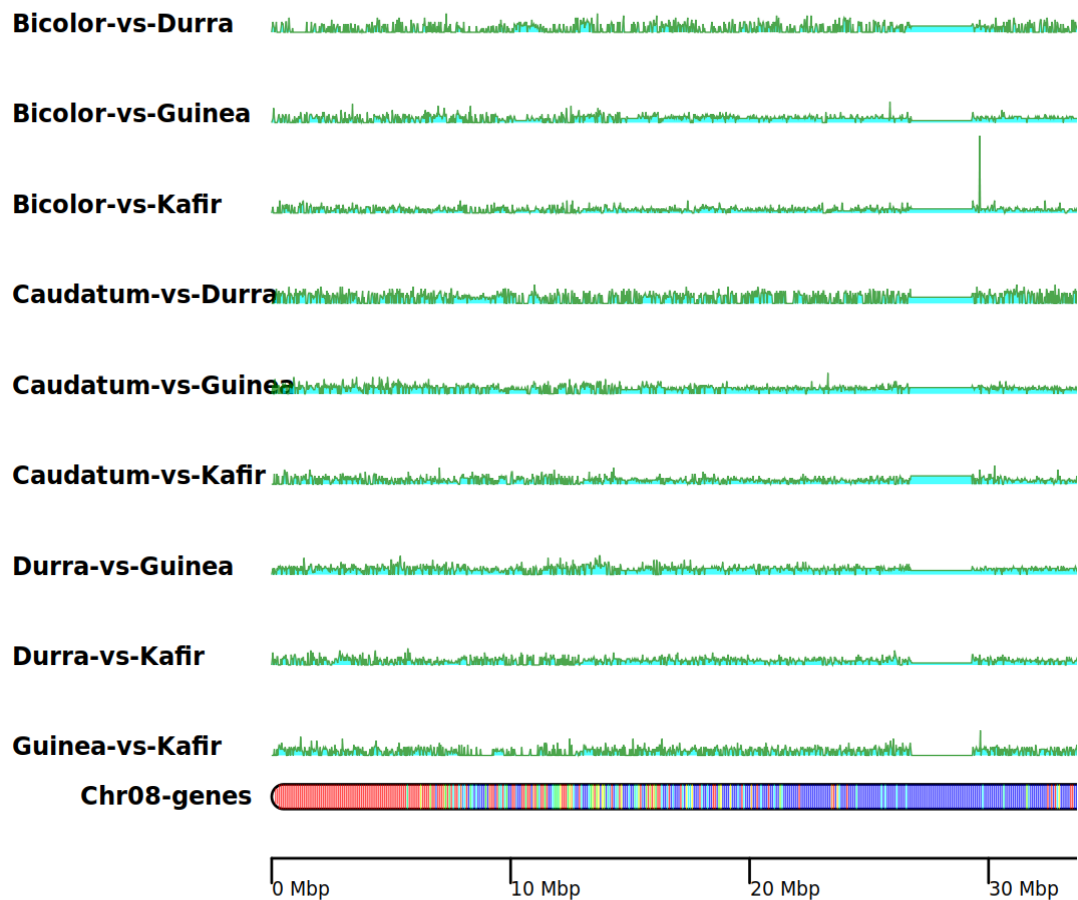
F



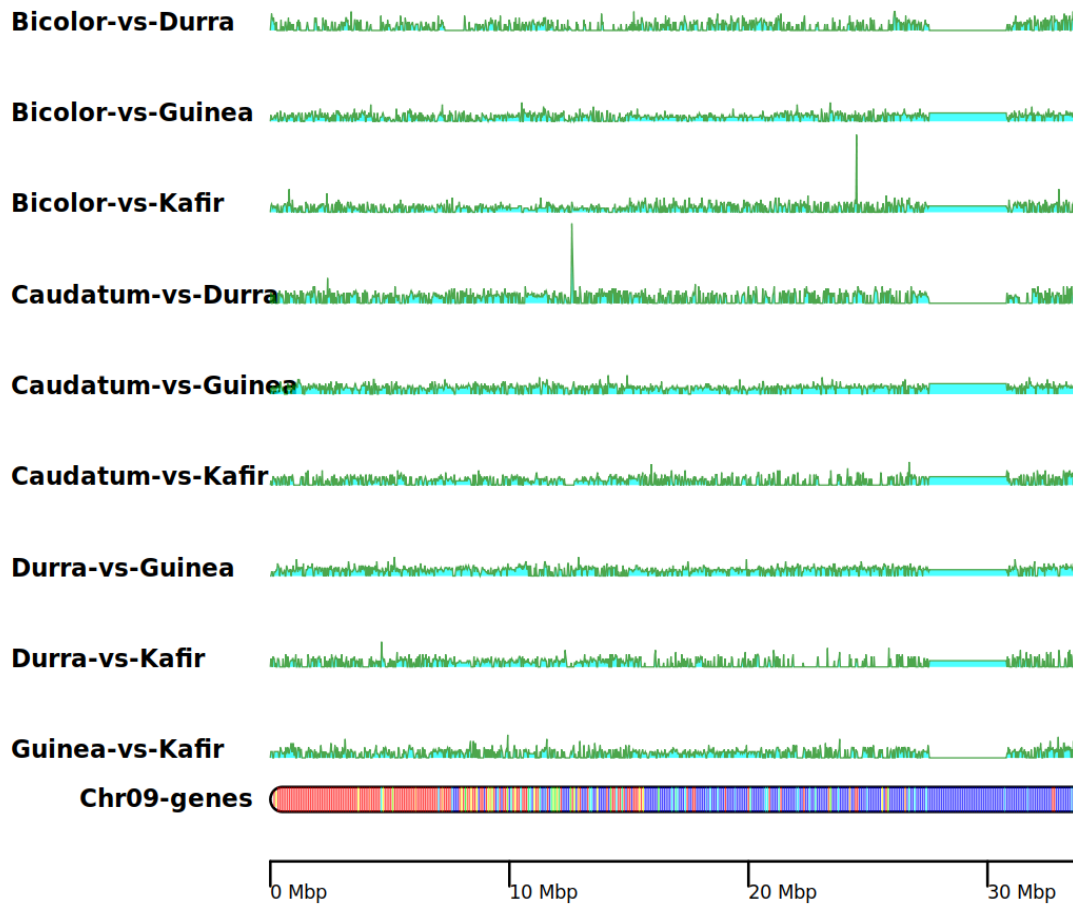
G

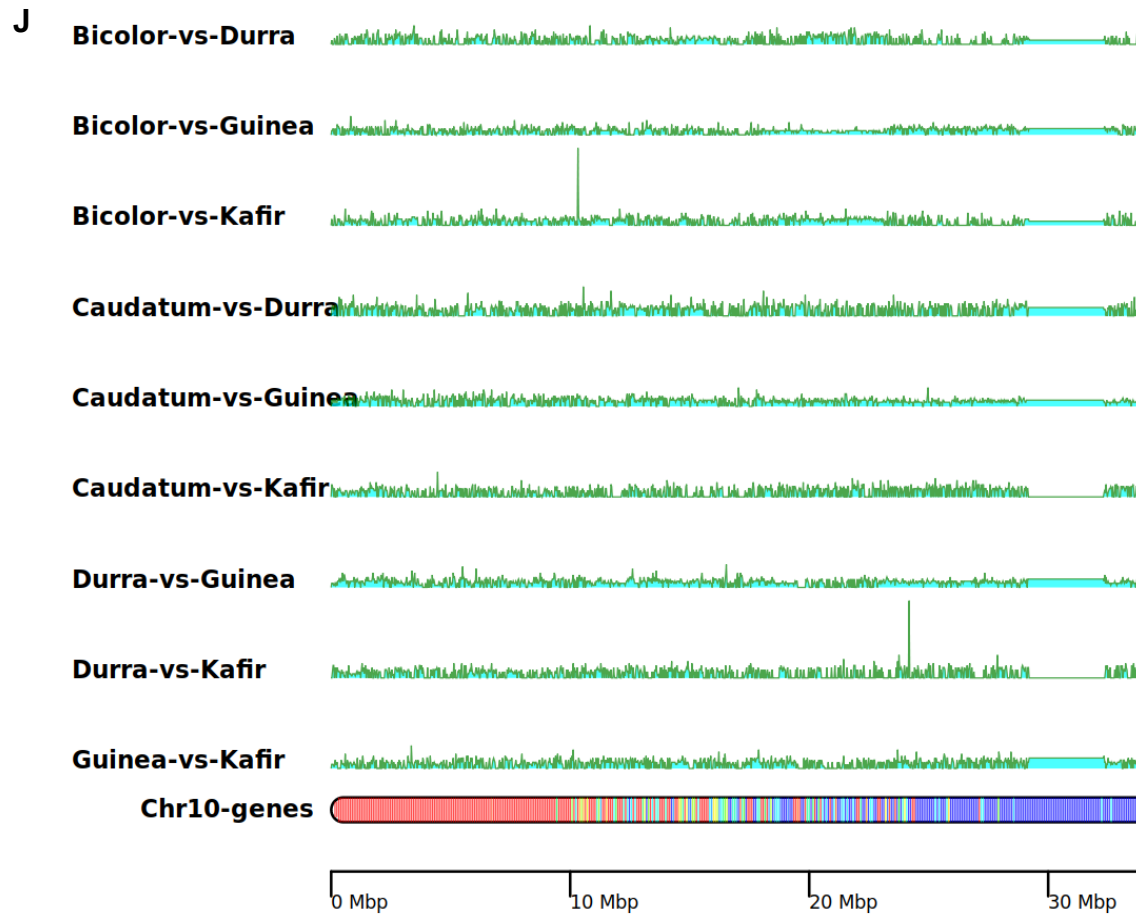


H



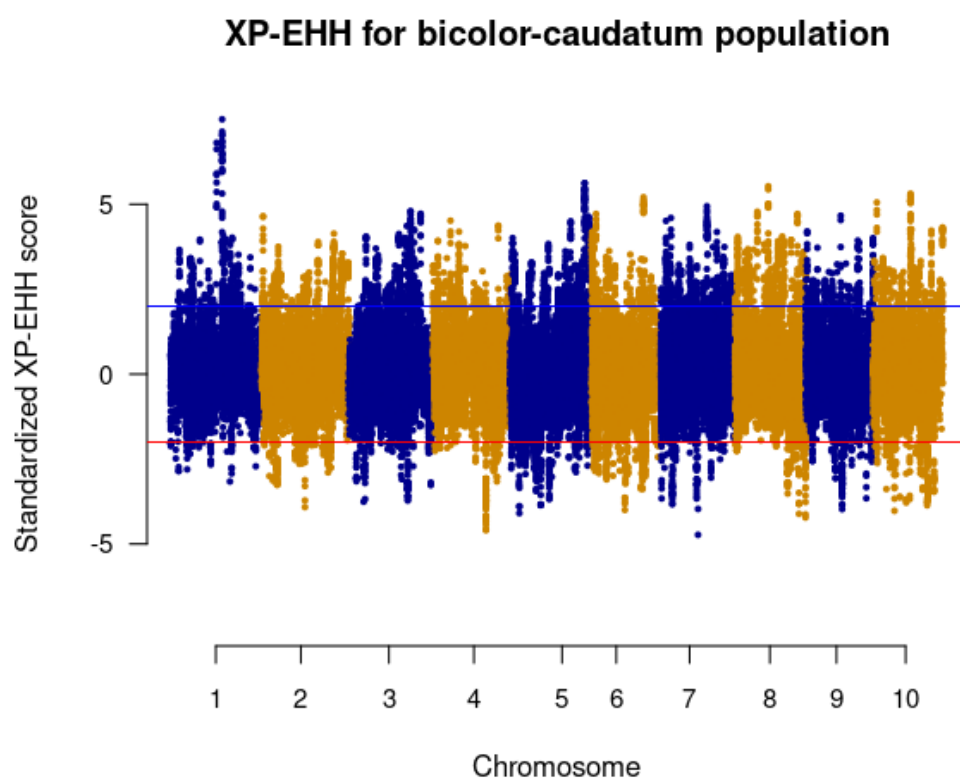
I



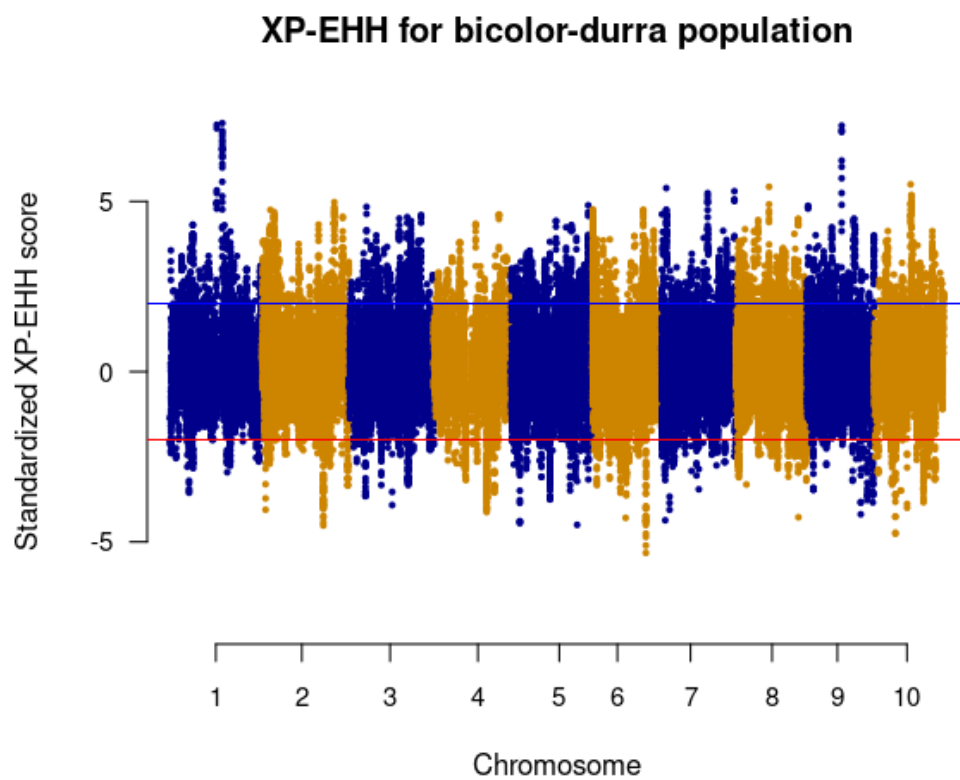


Supplementary Figure 6. Pairwise F_{ST} across the chromosomes of sorghum race populations and gene density heatmap on respective chromosomes.

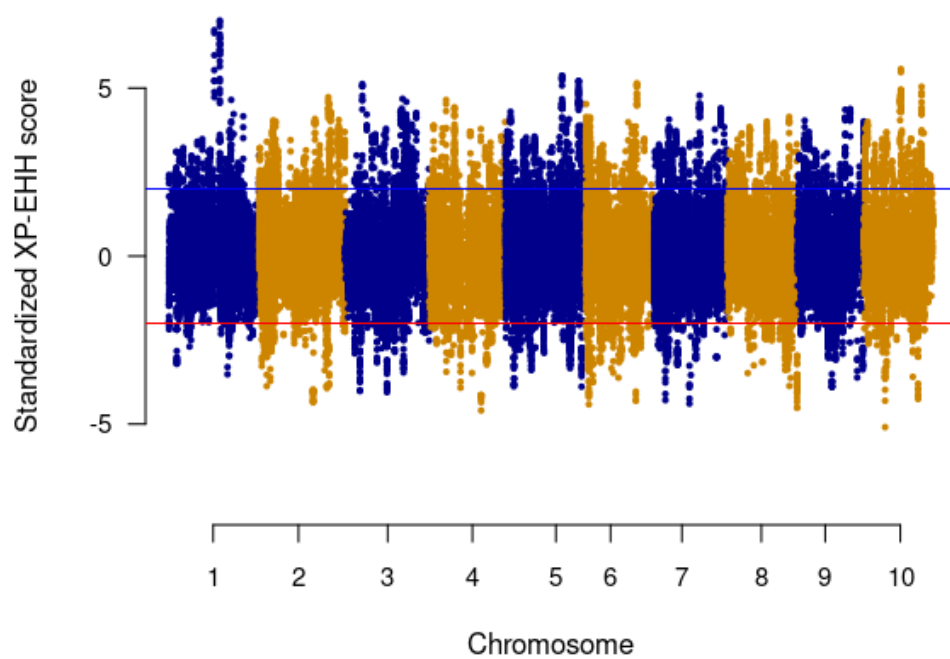
A



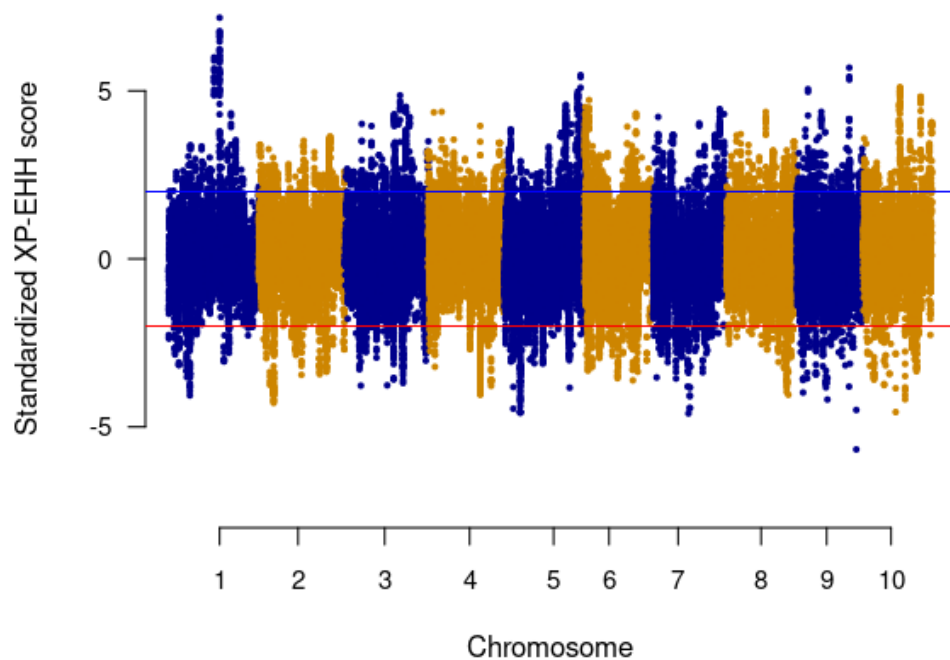
B



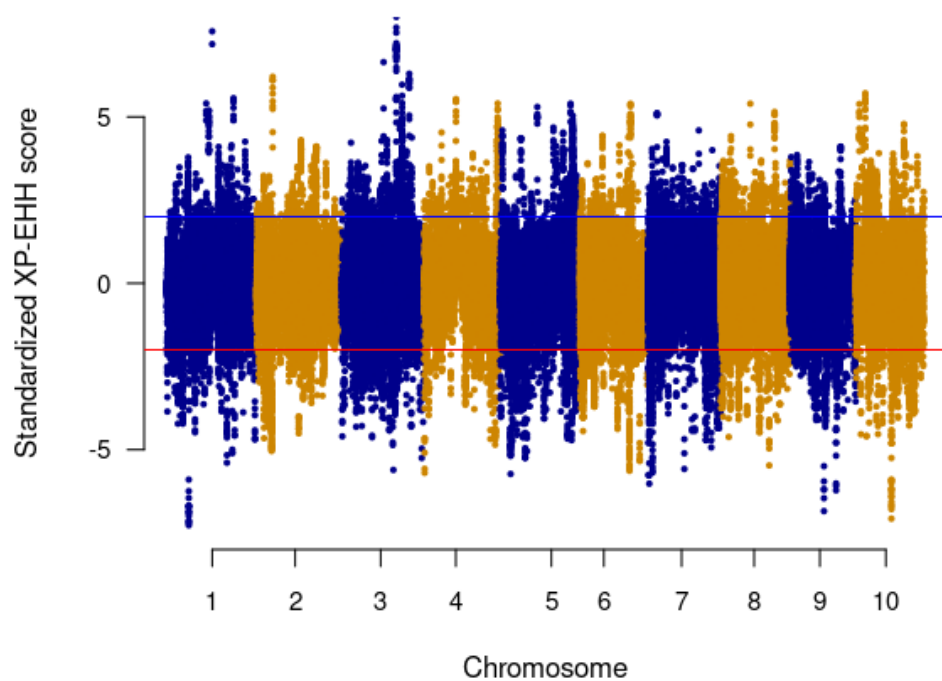
C

XP-EHH for bicolor-guinea population

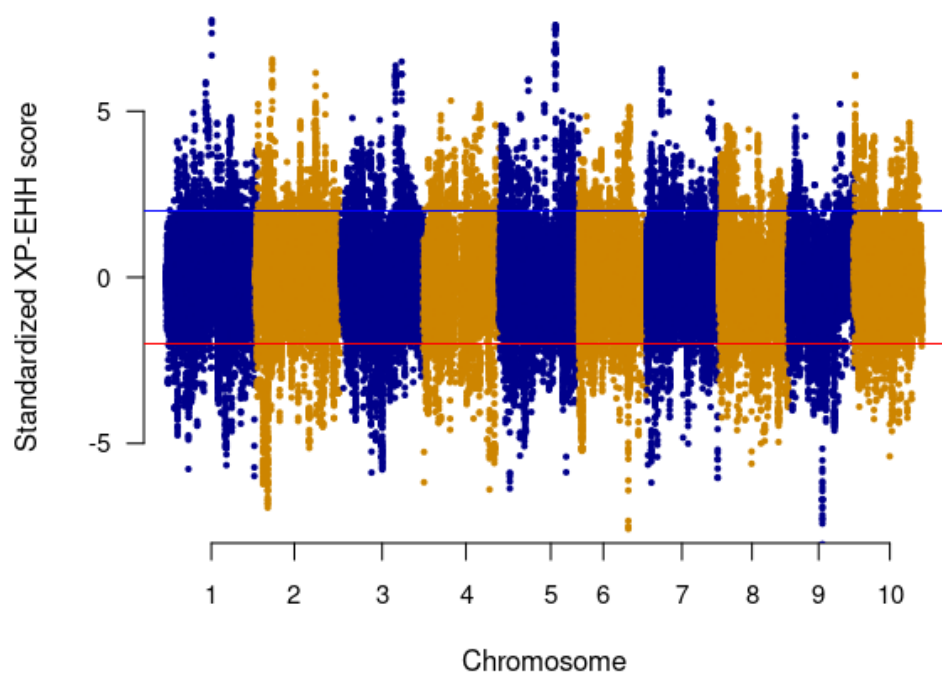
D

XP-EHH for bicolor-kafir population

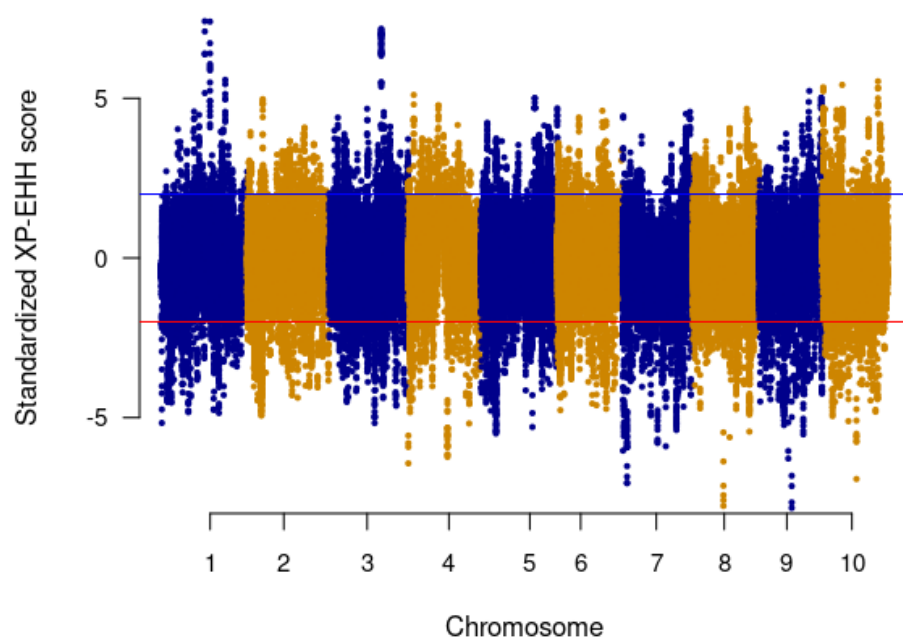
E

XP-EHH for durra-caudatum population

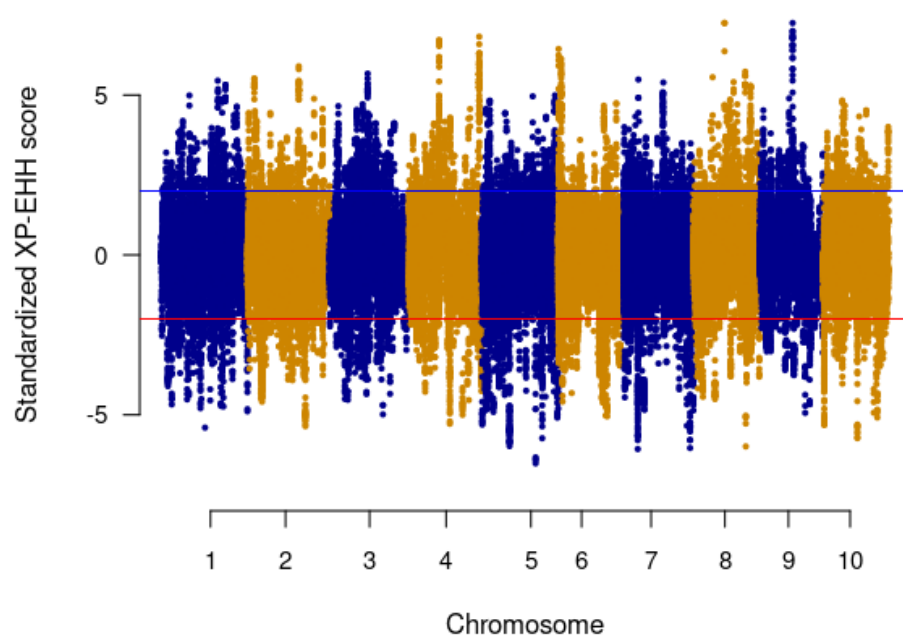
F

XP-EHH for durra-guinea population

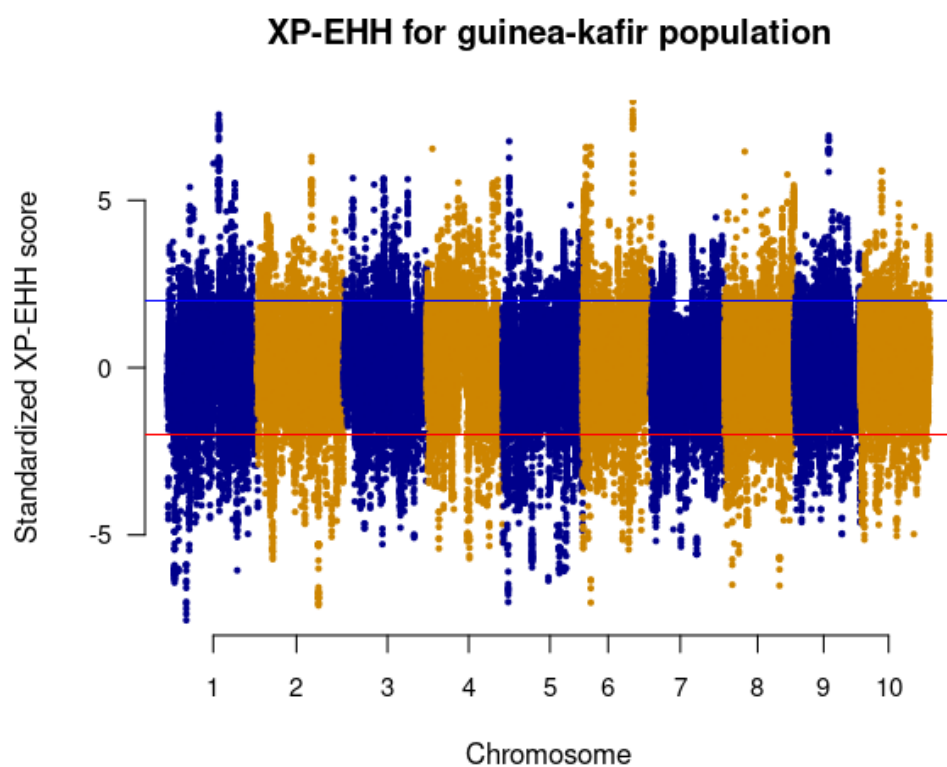
G

XP-EHH for durra-kafir population

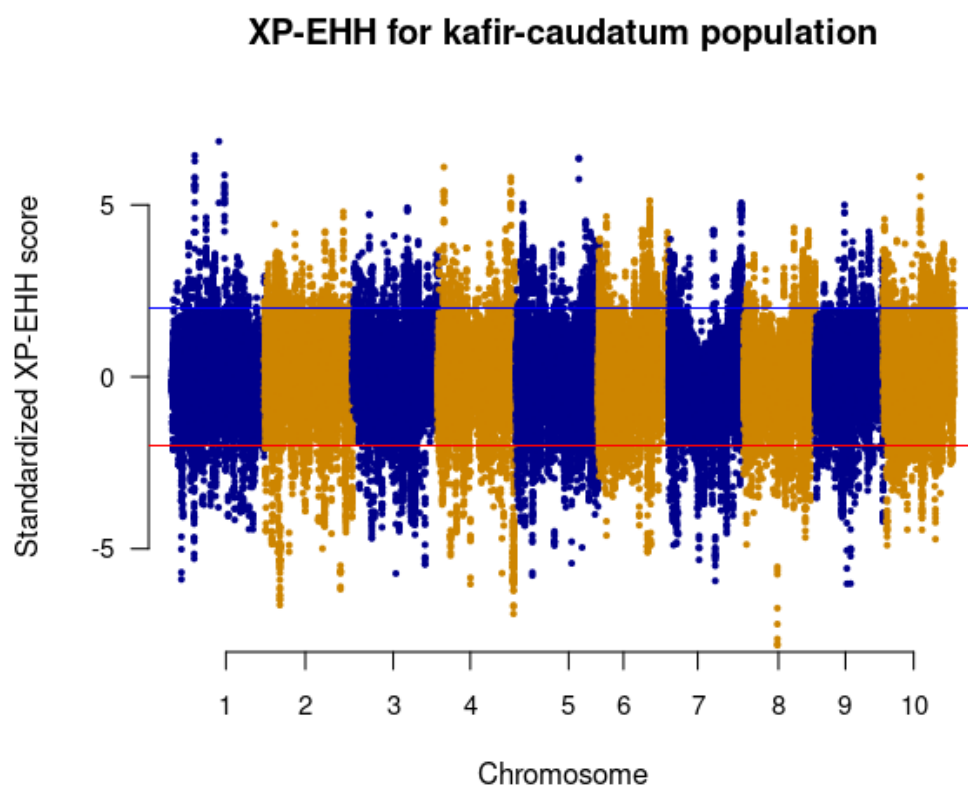
H

XP-EHH for guinea-caudatum population

I

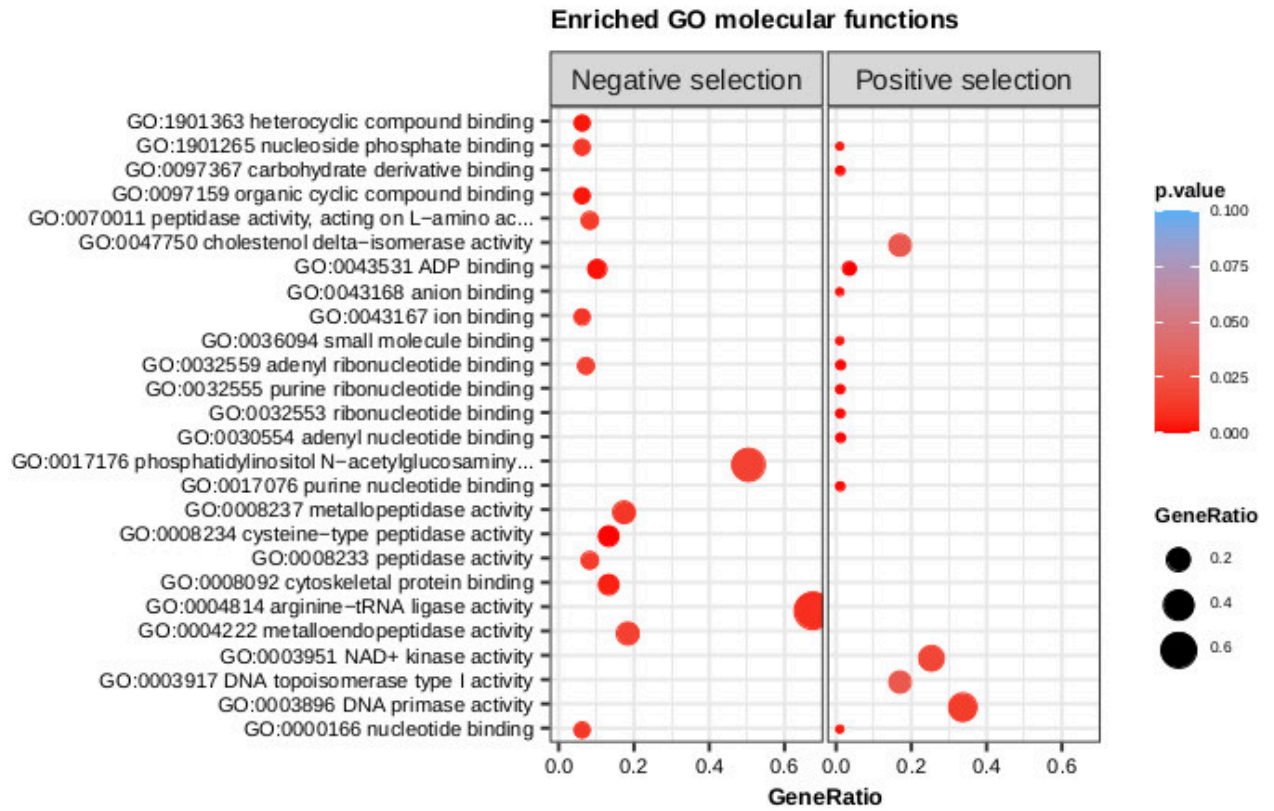


J

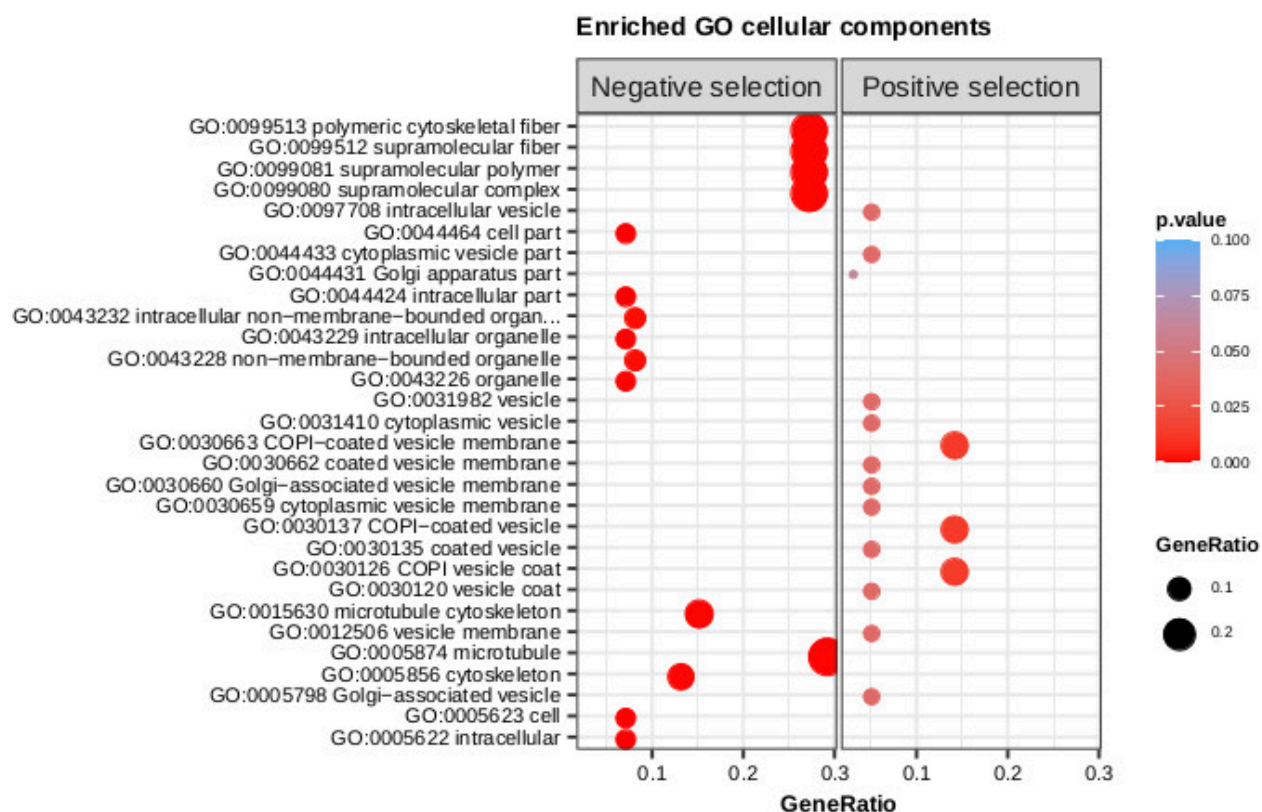


Supplementary Figure 7. Distribution of standardized XP-EHH scores in the sorghum race population comparison

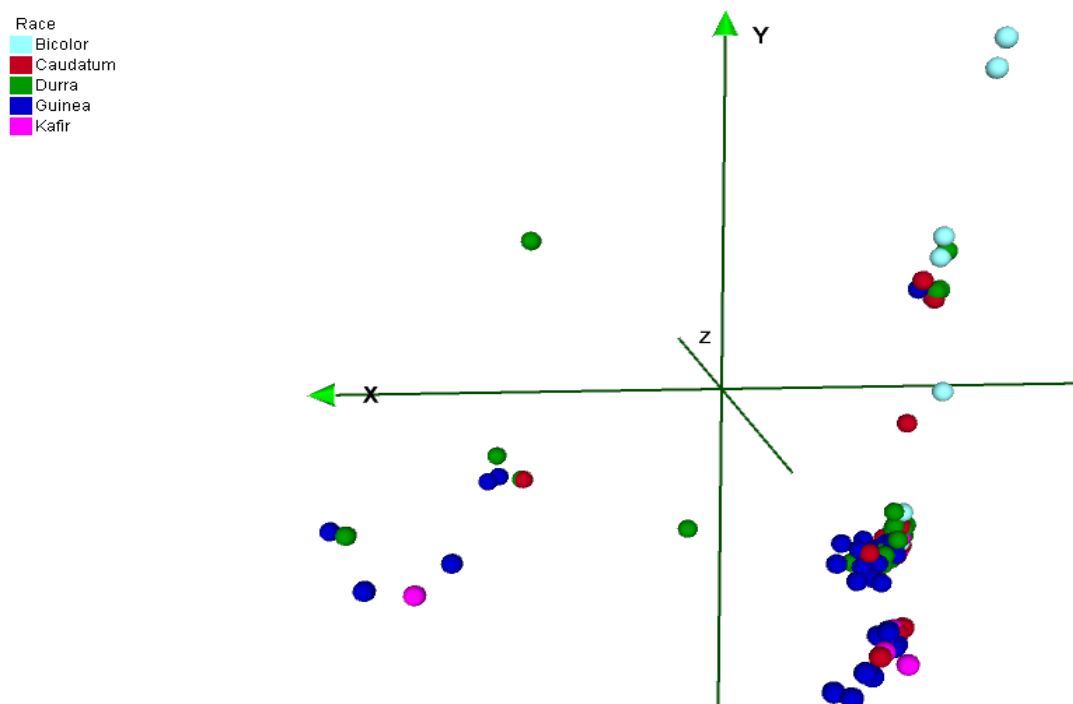
A



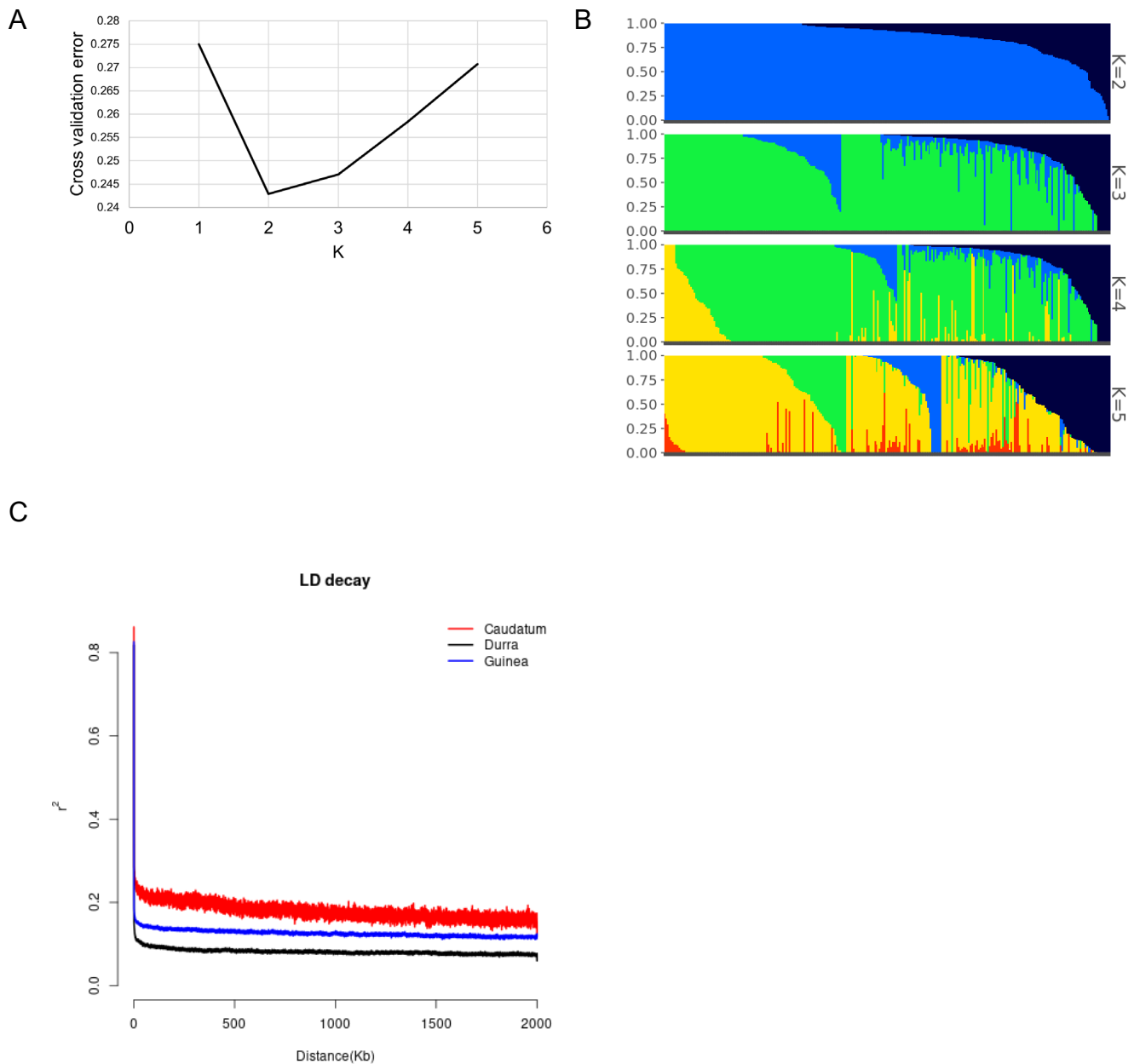
B



Supplementary Figure 8. Enrichment of genes under selection pressure for **A)** molecular function **B)** Cellular components.



Supplementary Figure 9: PCO analysis of sorghum accessions shows the clusters of accessions with different races.



Supplementary Figure 10: Structure analysis of the sorghum race population shows A) the low cross validation error for K 2,3 B) the population structure with different K values and C) the LD decay in the sorghum race population having more than 50 accessions. Rapid LD decay was observed in Durra followed by Guinea and Caudatum.