**FIGURE S1.**—Transgenerational dynamics of epigenetic variation. We show the dynamic behavior of epigenetic variation in the case of additivity (A, panels I-IV), dominance of mutant epialleles (B, panels I-IV), and dominance of wt epialleles (C, panels I-IV). For each mode of action we consider four key phenomena: Inheritance of unstable epialleles: A-C, panel I. \( s = 0, \tau = 0 \), and variable reversion function with rate parameter \( \beta \) evaluated at equal increments over the range 0.1 (top line) to 0.5 (bottom line); \( x \)-axis plots generation time and \( y \)-axis gives the epigenetic variance \( \sigma^2(\eta, t) \). Mixed inheritance of stable and unstable epialleles: A-C, panel II. \( \tau = 0 \), fixed reversion function with \( \beta = 0.2 \), and variable \( s \) evaluated at equal increments over the range 0 (bottom line) to 0.9 (top line); \( x \)-axis and \( y \)-axis are defined as above. Effects of imperfect epigenomic resetting: A-C, panel III. Parameter settings were chosen as in (A-C, panel I) but reversion was assumed to be imperfect with transitions to epiallelic states that are twice the initial wt state (blue lines) or intermediate between wt and mutant (red lines); \( x \)-axis and \( y \)-axis are defined as above. Realized transgression potentials: A-C, panel IV. \( x \)-axes expressed as fold-change of epigenetic variation relative to the between-parental variance. \( s = 0.5 \), fixed reversion function with \( \beta = 0.2 \), and variable \( \tau \) evaluated in equal increments over the range \(-0.35 \) (bottom line) to \( 0.35 \) (top line); the \( x \)-axis plots generation time and the \( y \)-axis gives the fold change in epigenetic variance relative to the between-parental variance, \( \sigma^2(y) / \sigma^2(x) \). For the interpretation of these figures see the main text.