



Figure S6 Sexual reproduction increases the range of stable binding lengths. Points show inviability criteria for mutations that change binding site length n , with fixed $r = 1.6$. Above the black points a mutation that decreases n is advantageous. Below it is disadvantageous. Below the red points a mutation that increases n is advantageous. Above it is disadvantageous. In the region between the two sets of points neither increasing or decreasing n is advantageous. Binding sites with lengths in this region are stable. Parameter values are the default values given in Table 1. Results show averages from 10^5 Monte-Carlo simulations