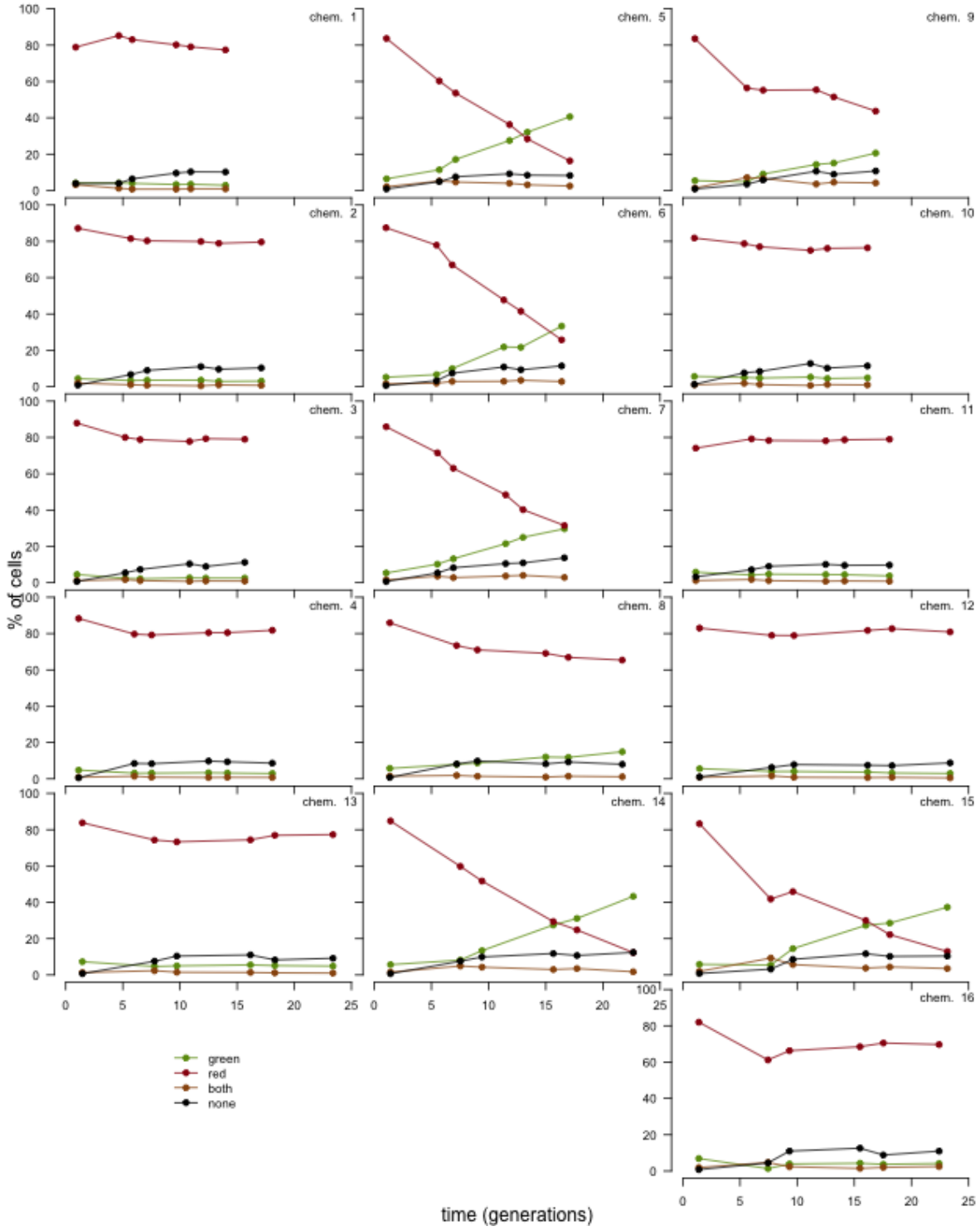

Figure S9 Frequency changes through time of the competing strains. Each plot corresponds to one chemostat. Each row of three plots consists of one biological replicate (three pairwise competitions). The first plot in each row corresponds to the ancestral genotype (- / -), the central to the heterozygote genotype (- / *HXT6/7* CNV) and the right to the homozygote (*HXT6/7* CNV / *HXT6/7* CNV) competing in each case against the red reference strain. For every time-point we FACS sorted 20,000 cells and each single cell measurement was classified as either carrying the green or the red fluorophore, or both or none. The double fluorescence (8.67% $\pm$ 4.44 mean and standard deviation across all measurements) is due to clumps of cells and measurement errors and the absence of fluorescence (2.23% $\pm$ 1.59) is either due to measurement error, dead cells or other detritus or stochastic lack of expression. Similar levels of double and no fluoresence were seen in control populations of pure cultures. The inocula (not included in the graph) had an average of 9.71 red to green ratio ($\pm$ 2.33 standard deviation).