

genus species	Subgenus	Genbank ID	allele
<i>Picea abies</i>	<i>Clade V</i>	AM265583.1	C
<i>Picea glauca</i>	<i>Clade III</i>	BT112211.1	C
<i>Picea stichensis</i>	<i>Clade II</i>	EF085404.1	C
<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	<i>Pinus</i>	AF013481.1	C
<i>Pinus massoniana</i>	<i>Pinus</i>	GQ142010.2	C
<i>Pinus monticola</i>	<i>Strobos</i>	AF019965.1	T
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	<i>Pinus</i>	AY641535.1	C
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	<i>Pinus</i>	U39792.1	C
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	<i>Pinus</i>	AF353980.1	C
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	<i>Pinus</i>	this study	T

FIGURE S6.—Comparison with 9 other *Pinaceae* species revealed that the T (minor) allele of SNP60 is not a newly derived mutation in *Pinus radiata* (from subgenus *Pinus*), but is also present in *Pinus monticola* (from subgenus *Strobos*). The presence of the C (major) allele in all other cases, including spruces, suggests that this allele is likely to be the ancestral allele and the minor allele was derived at some later time during *Pinaceae* evolution, at least as early as the *Strobos-Pinus* split 136-166 MYA (Williams, 2002 #199). It is likely that the T allele does exist in the other *Pinus* species, but was not detected due to the small number of individuals available in Genbank for this sequence region.