



Figure S1: Even with no selection, the cline width w_{pq} stays finite, $\langle w_{pq} \rangle \rightarrow 8\sigma^2\rho$ (black dot) as time t goes to infinity. The black dotted line shows the prediction, $\langle w_{pq} \rangle = 8\sigma^2\rho \left(1 - \exp\left(-\frac{t}{16\sigma^2\rho^2}\right) \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{\sqrt{t}}{4\rho\sigma}\right)\right)$, where erfc is the complementary error function. The replicates are shown in coloured lines, their average cline width w_{pq} in a black dashed line. The formulae are due to Hallatschek and Korolev (2009, p. 2, where $I(t) \equiv \langle w_{pq} \rangle/2$). At time zero, we assume the beginning of a secondary contact – i.e. the allele frequency changes abruptly from 0 to 1 in the middle of the habitat. Over the time of 10 000 generations, the cline moves about in a random walk but does not get to the margins of the habitat range of 500 demes. Parameters: migration rate $\sigma^2 \rightarrow m = 1/2$, haploid deme size $2\rho \rightarrow N = 30$, deme spacing $\delta x = 1$.