## 1 Pipeline of experiments

1)DNA samples,barcode, and common adapter pairs are plated and dried;
2)Samples are then digested with restrict enzyme;
3)Adapters are ligated to the ends of genomic DNA fragments;
4)Pooling and purification;
5)PCR: appropriate primers with binding sites on the ligated adapters are added and PCR is performed to increase the fragment pool; $6-7)$ Cleaned up PCR products, checked fragment sizes of the resulting library on a DNA analyzer.And sequence DNA.

## 4. Pool DNAs \& Clean up



Figure. 1 Pipeline of experiments

## 2 Bioinformatics analysis



Figure. 2 The flow chart of Bioinformatic analysis

### 2.1 Data statistics

52.61 Gb clean data was generated in this project. Data statistics of some samples was shown as following (Please read Data.readme_en.txt for definition of each column.):

Table. 1 Data statistics(Clean_Data)

| Sample name | Read number (M) | Base number (Mb) | GC (\%) | Q20 (\%) | Q30 (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1HL_10A | 6.37 | 615.01 | 42.61 | 95.68 | 90.80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1HL_11A | 7.14 | 688.72 | 42.69 | 95.72 | 90.91 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1HL_12A | 5.05 | 487.29 | 42.57 | 95.61 | 90.70 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1HL_13A | 5.35 | 516.55 | 42.84 | 95.63 | 90.72 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1HL_14A | 4.03 | 387.00 | 42.69 | 95.59 | 90.64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1HL_15A | 4.39 | 421.69 | 42.50 | 95.59 | 90.62 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1HL_16A | 4.67 | 447.97 | 42.62 | 95.63 | 90.74 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1HL_17A | 7.31 | 701.52 | 42.51 | 95.61 | 90.70 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1HL_19A | 7.24 | 694.65 | 42.76 | 95.64 | 90.73 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1HL_1A | 4.52 | 436.26 | 42.36 | 95.61 | 90.66 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

*Data statistics of all samples:Data.stat.xls

### 2.2 SNP Detection

The information about SNPs in one sample was shown as following(Please read SNP.readme_en.txt for definition of each column.):
Table. 2 SNP statistics

| Sample name | Total | Homo | Hete | Homo rate (\%) | Hete rate (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1HL_10A | 8058 | 6755 | 1303 | 83.83 | 16.17 |
| 1HL_11A | 8392 | 7033 | 1359 | 83.81 | 16.19 |
| 1 HL_12A | 7422 | 6405 | 1017 | 86.30 | 13.70 |
| $1 H L 13 A$ | 7580 | 6499 | 1081 | 85.74 | 14.26 |



* SNPs in all samples:SNP.stat.xls


### 2.3 Genotyping

The genotyping result was shown as following (Please read genotype.noref.readme_en.txt for definition of each column.):

| ID | Consensus_Seq | pos | 1SN_9A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| record_385 | CAGCCCTTATTAGGCCACCTGAGTRAACTGATGTGACCTATATTGTAATTAGTTTTCATCCATCATTGTTAAGTCATATGTA | 25 | A |
| record_795 | CAGCTTCCGATGCGTCGGAGAAGATCAGCACTTYTGGATCTGATACTAAGCTCAGTGATTGTGGAACAAACATCCGTGGAAT | 34 | Y |
| record_1907 | CAGCTGAAGCATCCAGCAAAGCACGAACAAAGCAGAGAGACACCTACAACACCAAAGTGAGARGAGGAACGGTTAAGGCTGG | 63 | G |
| record_2412 | CAGCCCTTCACCGGTAATGGTGACGTCTCAATATGAATGAAATATTCTCGACGGGWCGAAAAACAACAAATAATCAATCAAT | 56 | - |
| record_3293 | CAGCACCTCAGGGCTATCCGTTTCTAACACGGGTACGGGCCMGCGGGGGTTCACGGGCAGTGACCTCCCTTGCACGTTACAA | 42 | - |
| record_4526 | CTGCACTTGACCACAATAAATGTGATCTTCCTTTAGATTTAATATATATCTGTCTGCCTTCATRAACGTTGATTTTTAAAAT | 64 | R |
| record_4591 | CAGCTGTATCATCTGACCCCAGAAGAAGCCGGYTTGATAGGAAGCTCTCTTGATGTGTGCTTCTCGAGTTGGAGGAATGGCC | 33 | C |
| record_5127 | CTGCGTTGTCATGCAAGCATTCTTGACTCCCATGCTCACGAGCCATAGTTACAATGCCGGAATCGCRCATTGGTTTATTCGC | 67 | R |
| record_5132 | CAGCTTAAGATTTTGTGCATTTTTCAGTTGTGYTCTCTCTACTTTCGATTCCTTGATCCGCCCTTGAAGGAGACCTTCATGT | 33 | C |

* Genotyping result of all samples:Genotype.xls


### 2.4 Phylogeny analysis

According to the SNPs we got, the evolution relationship between groups can be infered and shown in phylogenetic tree as following:





Figure. 3 Phylogenetic tree.

### 2.5 PCA

PCA (Principal Component Analysis) is a mathematical procedure that uses orthogonal transformation to convert a set of observations of possibly correlated variables into a set of values of linearly uncorrelated variables call principal components, which have the largest possible variances. Based on different SNPs between samples, we could separate samples into different subgroups by PCA. The analysis result was shown below:


Figure. 4 PCA.
Note:Dots in different color represent in different subgroups.

