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*Wildlife Research*

### Supplementary Material

#### **Kinship analysis reveals low dispersal in a hog deer (*Axis porcinus*) population in Wilsons Promontory National Park, Australia**

*Erin Hill<sup>A,B,\*</sup>, Nicholas Murphy<sup>A,C</sup>, Adrian Linacre<sup>D</sup>, Simon Toop<sup>E</sup>, and Jan M. Strugnell<sup>A,F</sup>*

<sup>A</sup>La Trobe University, Department of Environment and Genetics, Melbourne, Vic., Australia.

<sup>B</sup>CSIRO Health and Biosecurity, Canberra, ACT, Australia.

<sup>C</sup>La Trobe University, Research Centre for Future Landscapes, Melbourne, Vic., Australia.

<sup>D</sup>Flinders University, College of Science and Engineering, Adelaide, SA, Australia.

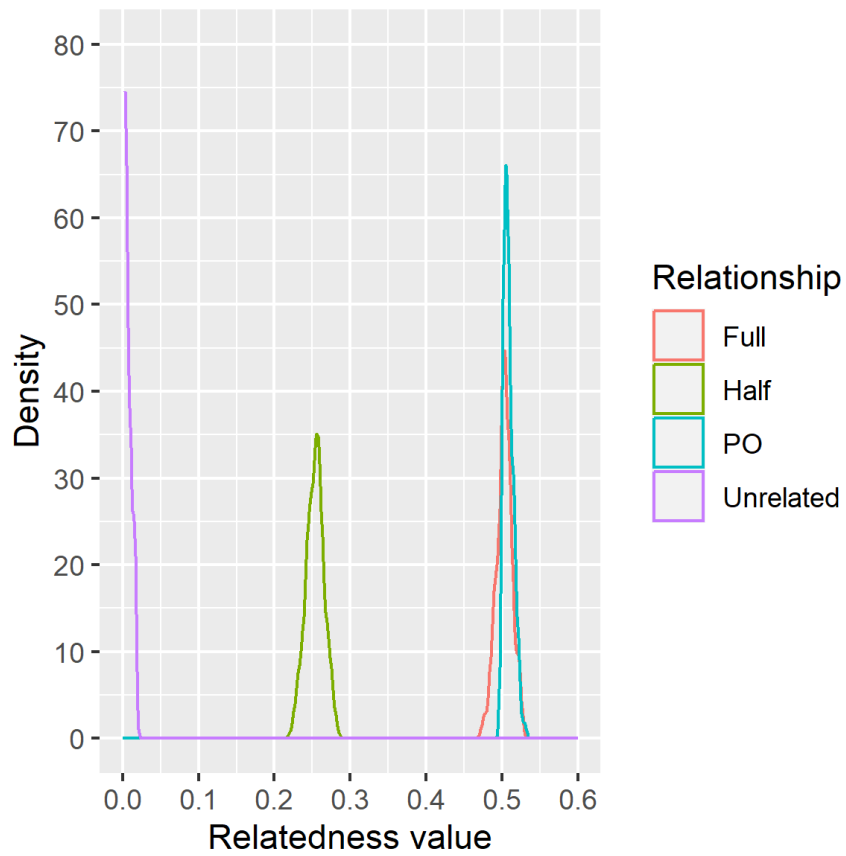
<sup>E</sup>Game Management Authority, Melbourne, Vic., Australia.

<sup>F</sup>James Cook University, Centre for Sustainable Tropical Fisheries and Aquaculture, Townsville, Qld, Australia.

\*Correspondence to: Erin Hill CSIRO Health and Biosecurity, Canberra, ACT, Australia Email: [Erin.Hill@csiro.au](mailto:Erin.Hill@csiro.au)

**Supplementary material Table S1** Filtering steps implemented in *dartR* to filter hog deer SNP loci, the number of SNPs pre- and post-filtering step, and the number of loci removed at each step

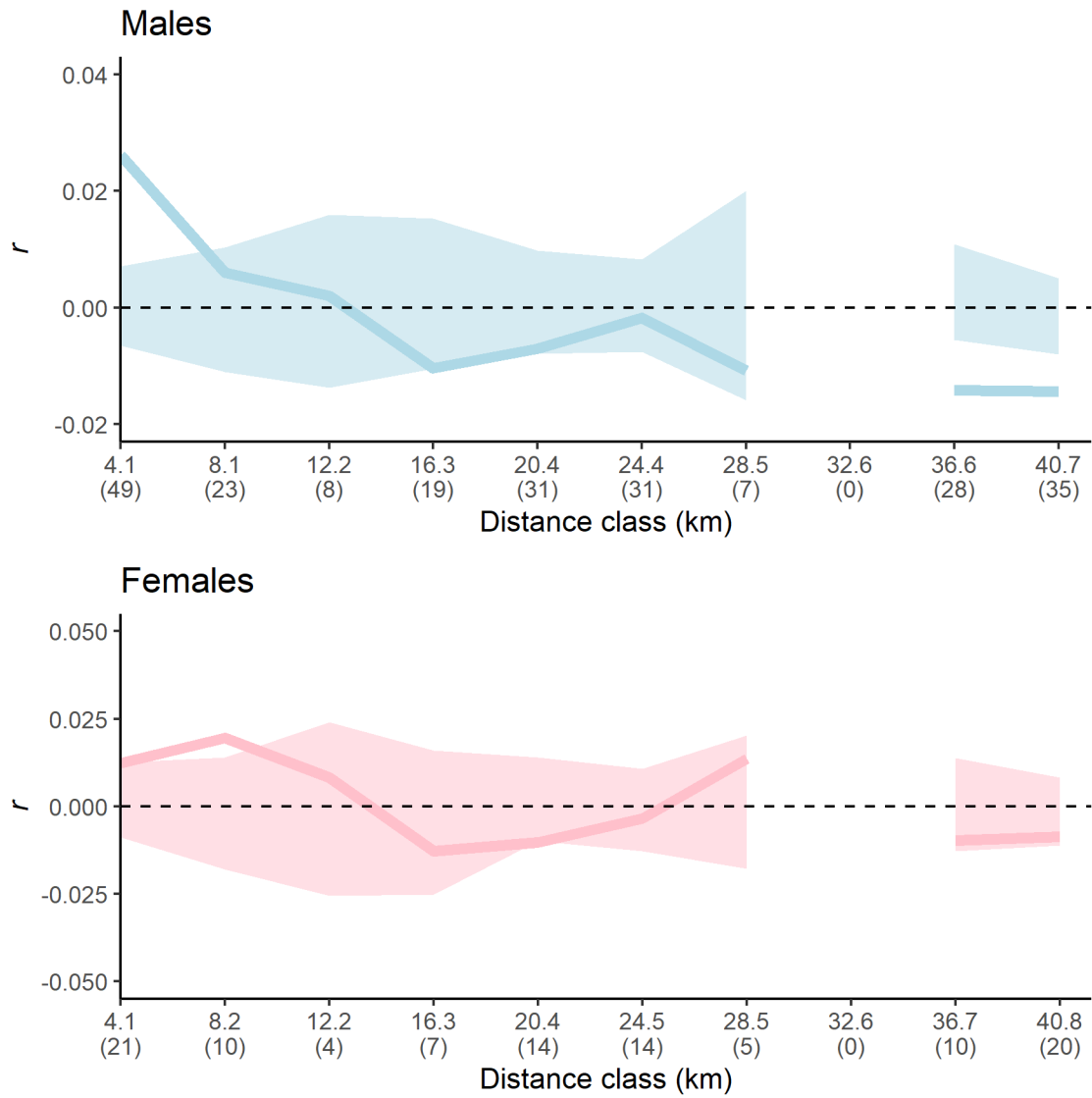
<b>Filter</b>	<b>dartR function</b>	<b>Threshold</b>	<b>Pre-filter loci no.</b>	<b>Post-filter loci no.</b>	<b><i>n</i> loci removed</b>
<b>X/Y Chromosome</b>	NA	NA	12881	12584	297
<b>DArT reproducibility</b>	Gl.filter.reproducibility	1	12584	9821	2763
<b>Call rate (loci)</b>	Gl.filter.callrate	0.9	9821	9137	684
<b>Linkage</b>	Gl.filter.secondaries	Retain 'best' SNP (based on average PIC)	9137	8959	178
<b>Minor allele frequency</b>	Gl.filter.maf	0.05	8959	8366	593
<b>Hardy Weinberg equilibrium</b>	Gl.filter.hwe	$\geq 2$ pops out of HWE for locus (where all WPNP sites are considered one pop)	8366	8328	38
<b>Read depth</b>	Gl.filter.rdepth	$< 5, > 75$	8328	8295	33
<b>Heterozygote excess (loci)</b>	Gl.basic.stats Gl.drop.loc	$\geq 2$ pops with heterozygote values above 0.7 for locus (where all WPNP sites are considered one pop)	8295	8275	20
<b>Sex linkage</b>	Gl.filter.sexlinked	Heterogametic sex = 0.1 Homogametic sex = 1 Presence = 0.1	8275	8275	0
<b>Monomorphs</b>	Gl.filter.monomorphs	NA	8275	8275	0



**Supplementary material Fig. S1** Density plot of relatedness values from simulated pairs of known relationship. Full = full siblings, Half = half siblings, PO = parent-offspring

**Supplementary material Table S2** Diversity indices calculated for each hog deer site sampled, as well as combined Wilsons Promontory National Park (WPNP) sites, and combined WPNP and Yanakie sites. Standard errors are in parentheses.  $g_2$  values in bold represent statistically significant variance in inbreeding (null hypothesis  $g_2 = 0$ ) at a  $p$ -value of 0.001.  $n$  = sample size;  $H_o$  = observed heterozygosity;  $H_s$  = observed gene diversities;  $F_{IS}$  = inbreeding coefficient;  $g_2$  = identity disequilibrium;  $sMLH$  = standardised multi-locus heterozygosity

Site	$n$	$H_o$	$H_s$	$F_{IS}$	$g_2$	$sMLH$
Boole Poole	13	0.3121 (0.0021)	0.3321 (0.0019)	0.0500 (0.0034)	<b>0.0082</b> <b>(0.0048)</b>	1 (0.0255)
Sunday Island	12	0.3292 (0.002)	0.3566 (0.0017)	0.0684 (0.0034)	<b>0.0166</b> <b>(0.0071)</b>	0.9999 (0.0372)
Snake Island	14	0.3729 (0.0019)	0.3908 (0.0015)	0.0384 (0.0031)	<b>0.0024</b> <b>(0.0010)</b>	1 (0.0136)
Yanakie	13	0.3330 (0.0018)	0.3535 (0.0018)	0.0478 (0.0032)	<b>0.0018</b> <b>(0.0005)</b>	1 (0.0126)
Kangaroo Valley	14	0.3329 (0.0018)	0.3537 (0.0018)	0.0453 (0.0031)	<b>0.0037</b> <b>(0.0013)</b>	1 (0.0167)
Tidal River	14	0.3366 (0.0018)	0.3460 (0.0018)	0.0244 (0.0030)	<b>0.0048</b> <b>(0.0014)</b>	1 (0.019)
Oberon Bay	11	0.3361 (0.0019)	0.3485 (0.0019)	0.0264 (0.0035)	<b>0.0069</b> <b>(0.0022)</b>	0.9998 (0.0244)
WPNP	39	0.3352 (0.0016)	0.3601 (0.0016)	0.0692 (0.0021)	<b>0.0047</b> <b>(0.0009)</b>	0.9999 (0.0111)
WPNP/Yanakie	52	0.3347 (0.0016)	0.3618 (0.0015)	0.0750 (0.0019)	<b>0.0040</b> <b>(0.0007)</b>	0.9999 (0.0089)



**Supplementary material Fig. S2** Correlogram showing genetic similarity ( $r$ ) at different distance classes for male samples and female samples across WPNP and Yanakie, with kin pairs identified in *Colony* removed. Solid lines show genetic similarity across distances, shaded areas show 95% confidence intervals, with values falling between these confidence intervals representing a random distribution of genotypes and therefore no correlation. Values falling outside of confidence intervals indicate a significant correlation. Numbers in parentheses are sample sizes