

**Space is the Place: Effects of Continuous Spatial
Structure on Analysis of Population Genetic Data**

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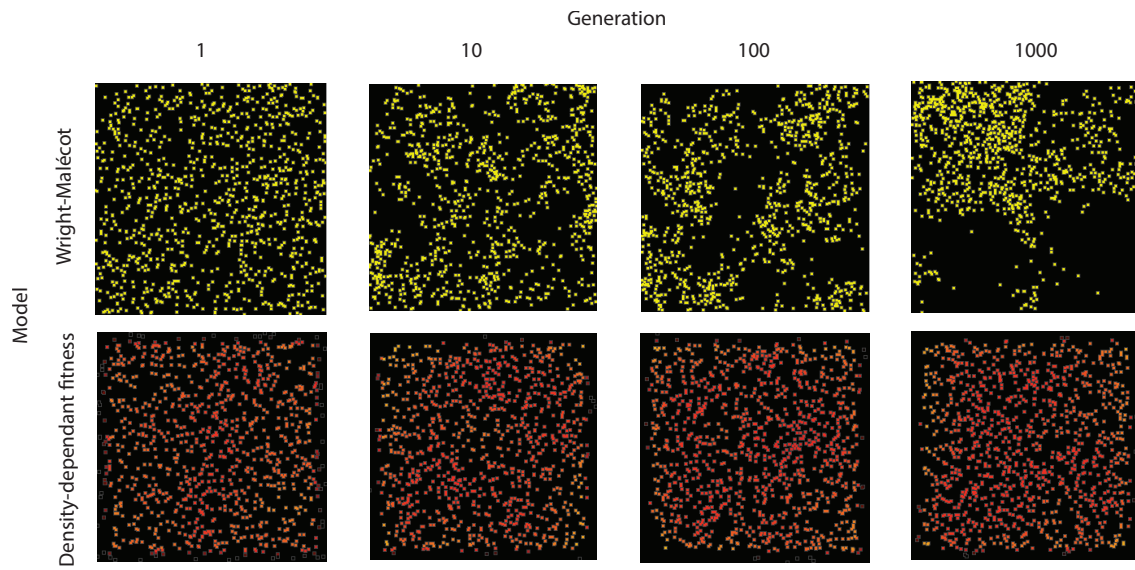


Figure S1 Maps of individual locations in a continuous-space Wright-Malécot model with independent dispersal of all individuals (top) and under our continuous space model incorporating density-dependant fitness (bottom). The clustering seen in the top row is the “Pain in the Torus” described by Felsenstein (1975).

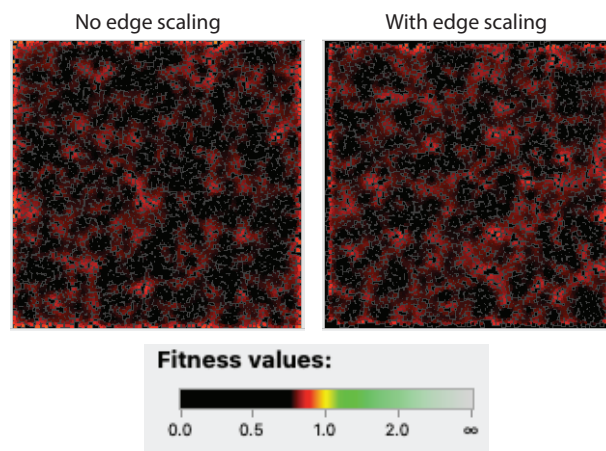


Figure S2 Comparison of individual fitness across the landscape in simulations with (right) and without (left) a decline in fitness approaching range edges. Note the slight excess of high-fitness individuals at edges on the left, which is (partially) counteracted by the scaling procedure.

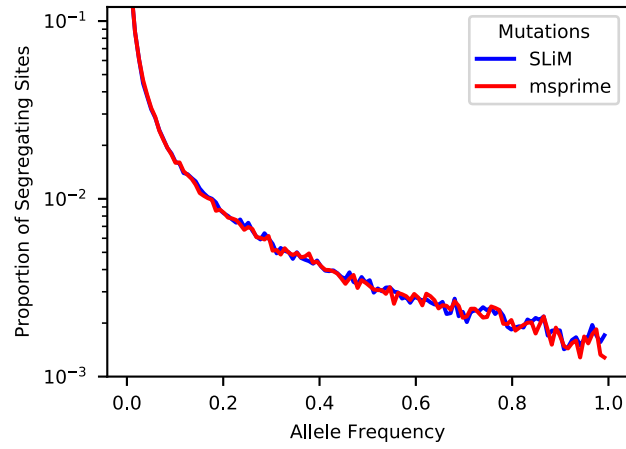


Figure S3 Site frequency spectra from a simulation with neighborhood size = 12.5 when mutations are recorded directly in SLiM (blue line) or applied later in msprime (red line).

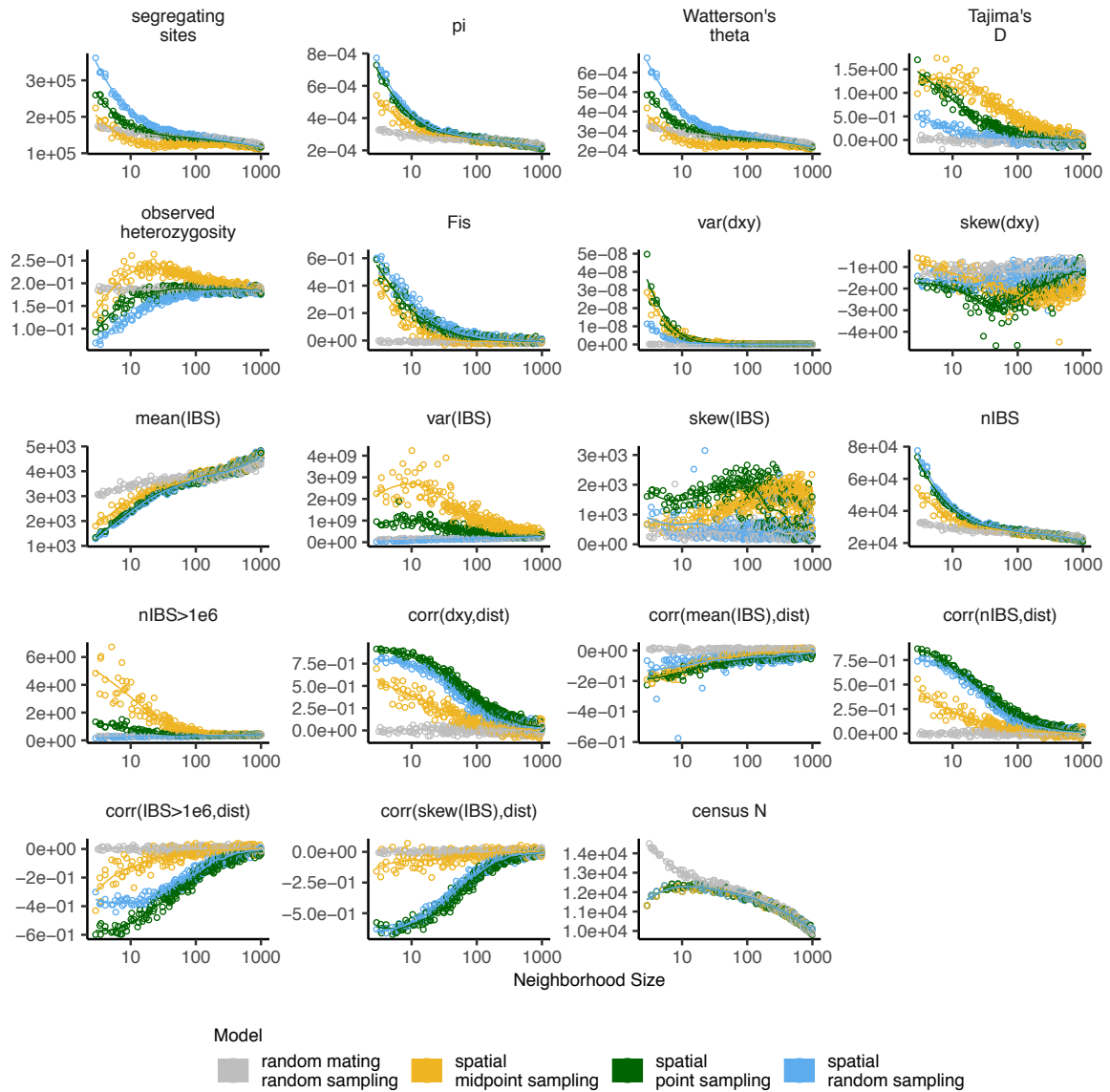


Figure S4 Change in summary statistics by neighborhood size and sampling scheme calculated from simulated sequence data of 60 individuals.

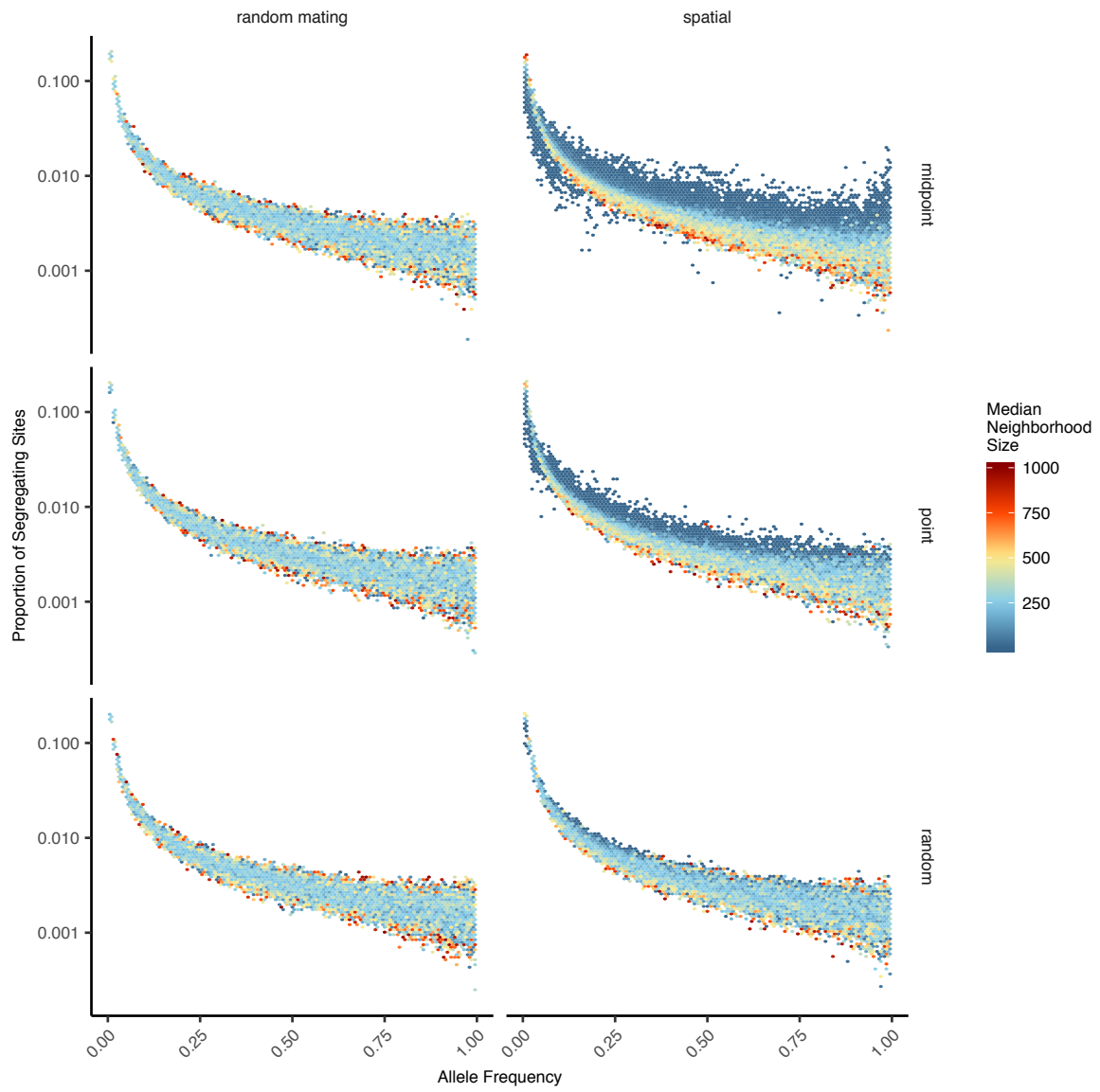


Figure S5 Site frequency spectra for random mating and spatial SLiM models under all sampling schemes.

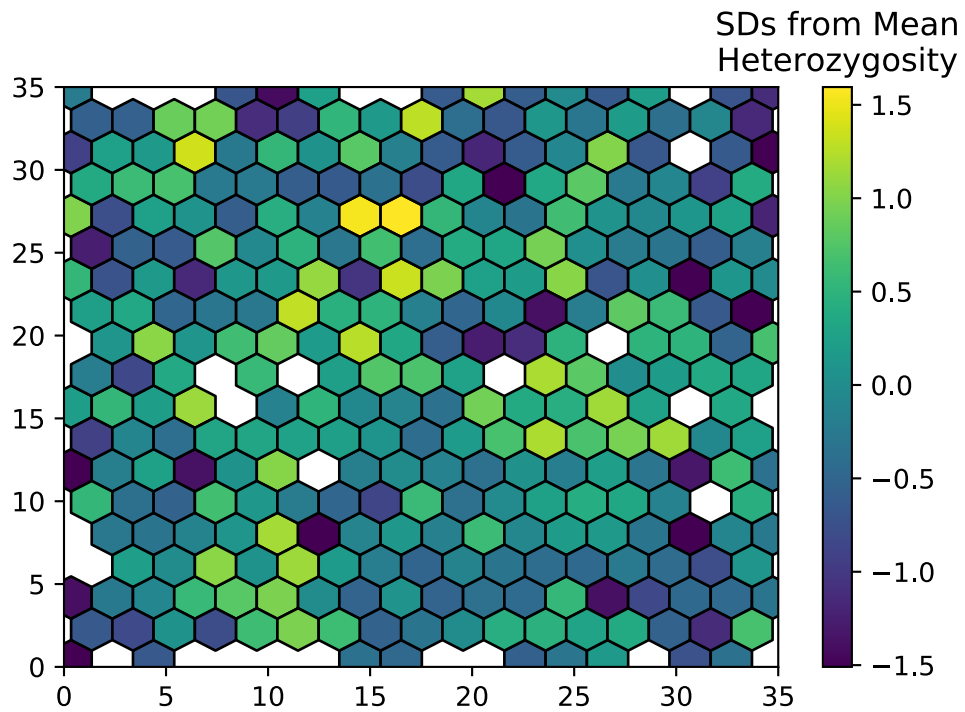


Figure S6 Variation in observed heterozygosity (i.e. proportion of heterozygous individuals) in hexagonal bins across the landscape, estimated from a random sample of 200 individuals from the final generation of a simulation with neighborhood size ≈ 25 . Values were Z-normalized for plotting.

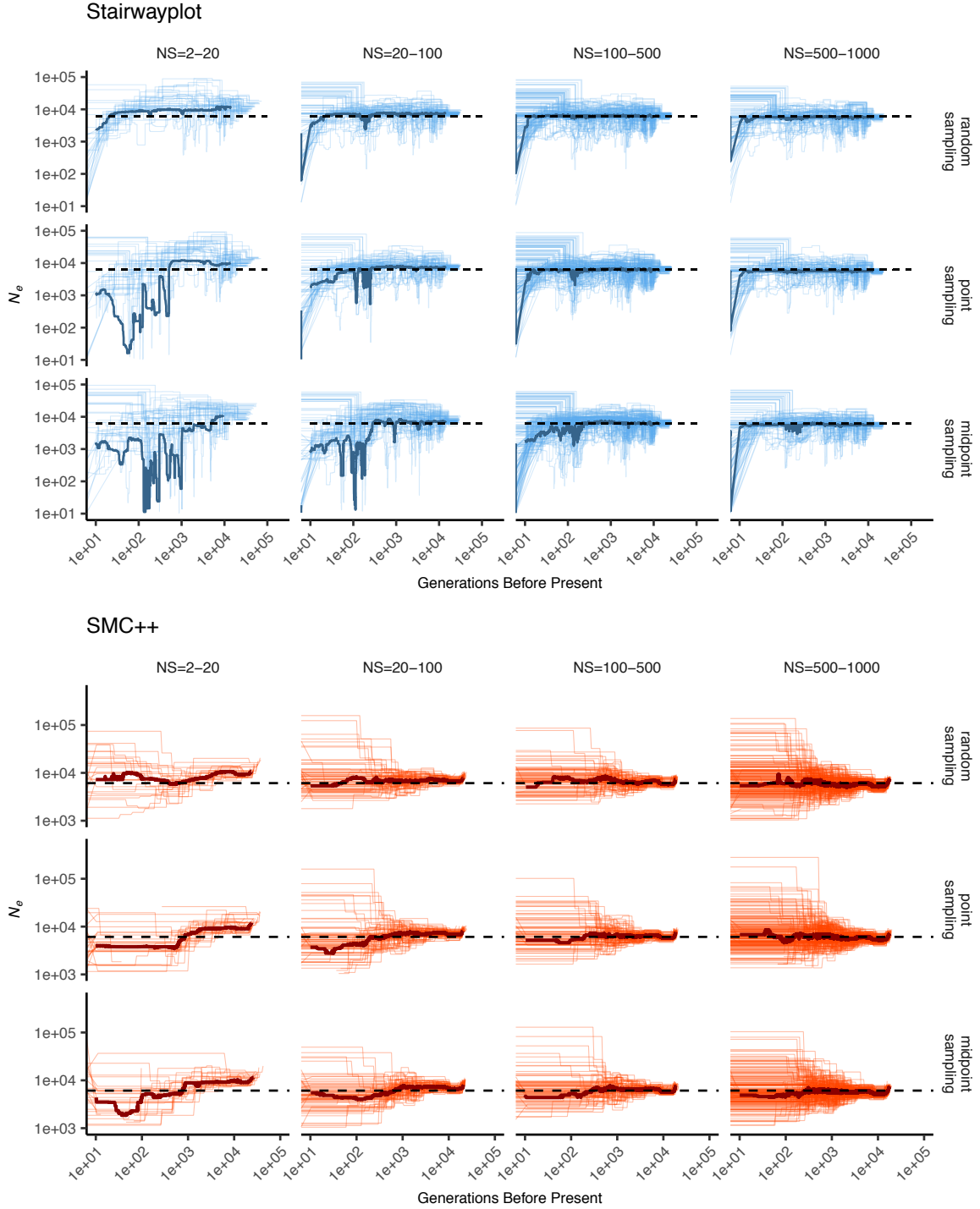


Figure S7 Inferred demographic histories for spatial SLiM simulations, by sampling scheme and neighborhood size (NS) range. Thick lines are rolling medians across all simulations in a bin and thin lines are best fit models for each simulation. Dashed horizontal lines are the average N_e across random-mating SLiM models estimated from θ_{π} .

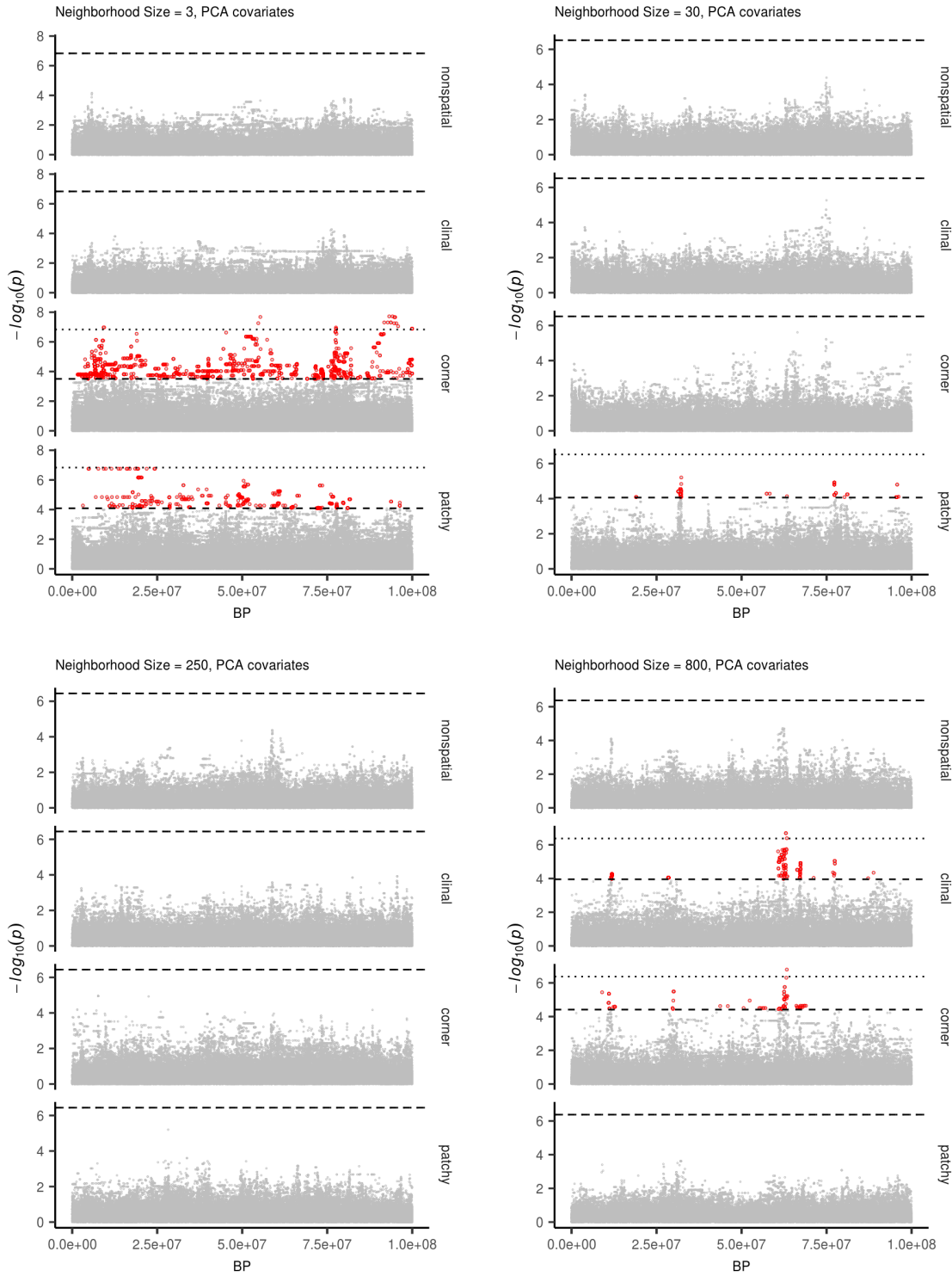


Figure S8 Manhattan plots for a sample of simulations at varying neighborhood sizes. Labels on the right of each plot describes the spatial distribution of environmental factors (described in the methods section of the main text). Points in red are significantly associated with a nongenetic phenotype using a 5% FDR threshold (dashed line). For runs with significant associations the dotted line is a Bonferroni-adjusted cutoff for $p = 0.05$.

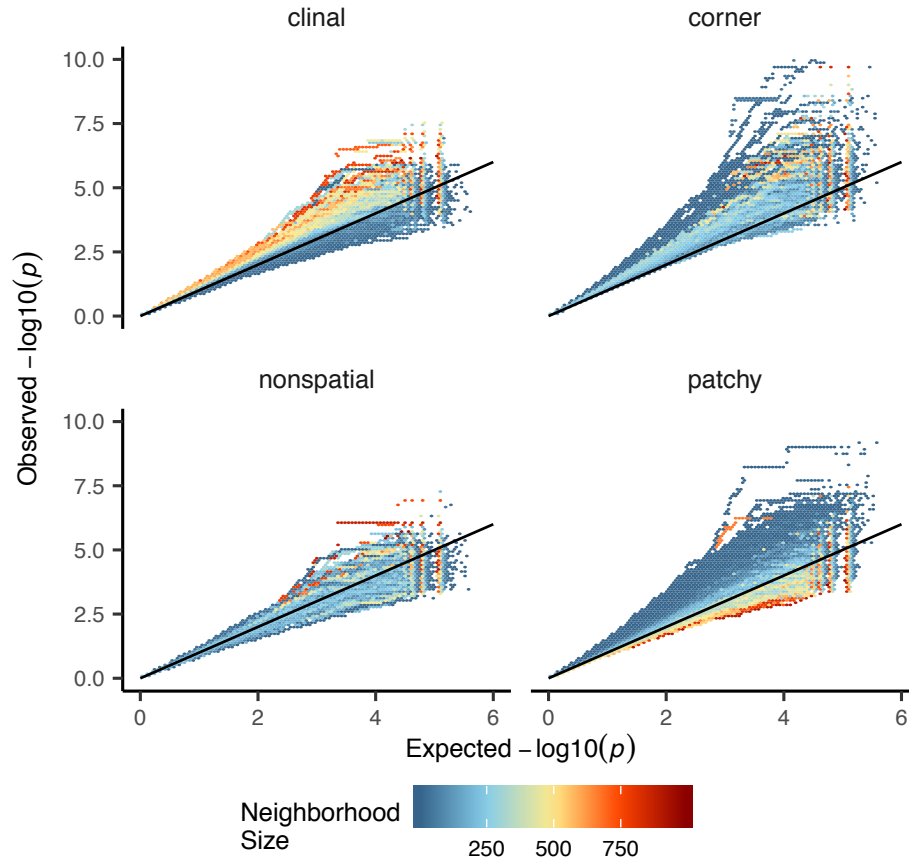


Figure S9 Quantile-quantile plots showing observed and expected $-\log_{10}(p)$ for PC-corrected GWAS run on simulations with varying neighborhood sizes and environmental distributions. Hexagonal bins are colored by the average neighborhood size of simulations with points falling in a given region of quantile-quantile space. Qqplots for a subset of these simulations are shown as lines in Figure 8D.

Table S1 Summary statistics calculated on simulated genotypes.

Statistic	Description
$\Theta_{/pi}$	Mean of the distribution of pairwise genetic differences
$\Theta_{/W}$	Effective population size based on segregating sites
Segregating Sites	Total number of segregating sites in the sample
Tajima's D	Difference in $\Theta_{/pi}$ and $\Theta_{/W}$ over its standard deviation
Observed Heterozygosity	Proportion of heterozygous individuals in the sample
F_{IS}	Wright's inbreeding coefficient $1 - H_e / H_o$
$var(D_{xy})$	Variance in the distribution of pairwise genetic distances
$skew(D_{xy})$	Skew of the distribution of pairwise genetic distances
$mean(IBS)$	Mean of the distribution of pairwise identical-by-state (IBS) tract lengths taken over all pairs.
$var(IBS)$	Variance of the distribution of pairwise identical-by-state (IBS) tract lengths taken over all pairs.
$skew(IBS)$	Skew of the distribution of pairwise identical-by-state (IBS) tract lengths taken over all pairs.
$nIBS$	Mean number of IBS tracts with length $> 2bp$ across all pairs in the sample.
$nIBS > 1e6$	Mean number of IBS tracts over 1×10^6bp per pair across all pairs in the sample.
$corr(D_{xy}, dist)$	Pearson correlation between genetic distance and $\log_{10}(spatial\ distance)$
$corr(mean(IBS), dist)$	Pearson correlation between the mean of the IBS tract distribution for each pair of samples and $\log_{10}(spatial\ distance)$
$corr(nIBS, dist)$	Pearson correlation between the number of IBS tracts for each pair of samples and $\log_{10}(spatial\ distance)$
$corr(IBS > 1e6, dist)$	Pearson correlation between the number of IBS tracts $> 1 \times 10^6bp$ for each pair of samples and $\log_{10}(spatial\ distance)$
$corr(skew(IBS), dist)$	Pearson correlation between the skew of the distribution of pairwise haplotype block lengths for each pair of samples and $\log_{10}(spatial\ distance)$

Table S2 Anova and Levene's test p values for differences by sampling strategy. Bolded values are rejected at $\alpha = 0.05$

variable	model	p(equal means)	p(equal variance)
segsites	random mating	0.998190	0.980730
Θ_π	random mating	0.997750	0.996450
Θ_W	random mating	0.998190	0.980730
Tajima's D	random mating	0.879690	0.188770
observed heterozygosity	random mating	0.531540	0.433230
F_{IS}	random mating	0.474790	0.785730
$mean(D_{xy})$	random mating	0.997770	0.996510
$var(D_{xy})$	random mating	0.283630	0.647240
$skew(D_{xy})$	random mating	0.958320	0.260750
$corr(D_{xy}, dist)$	random mating	0.601980	0.000000
$mean(IBS)$	random mating	0.997960	0.997730
$var(IBS)$	random mating	0.486450	0.399490
$skew(IBS)$	random mating	0.117980	0.069770
$nIBS$	random mating	0.997680	0.996570
$nIBS > 1e6$	random mating	0.834870	0.888730
$corr(mean(IBS), dist)$	random mating	0.073270	0.308420
$corr(IBS > 1e6, dist)$	random mating	0.268440	0.002100
$corr(skew(IBS), dist)$	random mating	0.396920	0.000620
$corr(nIBS, dist)$	random mating	0.581090	0.000000
segsites	spatial	0.000000	0.000000
Θ_π	spatial	0.026510	0.013440
Θ_W	spatial	0.000000	0.000000
Tajima's D	spatial	0.000000	0.000000
observed heterozygosity	spatial	0.000000	0.000000
F_{IS}	spatial	0.000000	0.000120
$mean(D_{xy})$	spatial	0.025390	0.012910
$var(D_{xy})$	spatial	0.004970	0.006230
$skew(D_{xy})$	spatial	0.000000	0.000000
$corr(D_{xy}, dist)$	spatial	0.000000	0.000000
$mean(IBS)$	spatial	0.272400	0.114250
$var(IBS)$	spatial	0.000000	0.000000
$skew(IBS)$	spatial	0.000000	0.000000
$nIBS$	spatial	0.033920	0.016640
$nIBS > 1e6$	spatial	0.000000	0.000000
$corr(mean(IBS), dist)$	spatial	0.000000	0.590540
$corr(IBS > 1e6, dist)$	spatial	0.000000	0.000000
$corr(skew(IBS), dist)$	spatial	0.000000	0.000000
$corr(nIBS, dist)$	spatial	0.000000	0.000000