



**Figure S1: Burst and decay TE evolution.** Insertion of a TE copy (brown box) at a locus of the host genome, followed by further insertions during time and an accumulation of mutations (dark red triangles) and structural modifications such as partial deletions (dash lines) and/or insertions of other TEs (gold box). The older the insertion the more variants it accumulates. Therefore, TE families with old insertions are less similar to their consensus sequence while younger insertions are highly similar to the consensus. Consensus sequence represents the ancestral sequence of each annotated TE cluster (Flutre *et al.* 2011).