## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Supplementary Table 1. Number of SNPs per chromosome after filtering.

| Chromosome | Number of sites <br> before filter | Number of sites after <br> $30 \%$ maximum- <br> missing filter | Number of SNPs after <br> removing <br> monomorphic and <br> singleton sites |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 30575 | 17159 | 3739 |
| 2 | 24151 | 14818 | 2265 |
| 3 | 22156 | 14493 | 2458 |
| 4 | 18271 | 9980 | 2519 |
| 5 | 20750 | 14106 | 1681 |
| 6 | 20174 | 12907 | 1609 |
| 7 | 12226 | 7163 | 1114 |
| 8 | 17991 | 11549 | 1689 |
| 9 | 18267 | 12194 | 1341 |
| 10 | 14985 | 8206 | 1573 |
| 11 | 18816 | 11267 | 1777 |
| 12 | 15906 | 9921 | 1703 |
| 13 | 15851 | 9969 | 2018 |
| 14 | 20635 | 11957 | 2939 |
| 15 | 20048 | 13239 | 1705 |
| 16 | 15447 | 9832 | 1267 |
| 17 | 15390 | 8716 | 2206 |
| 18 | 15053 | 9063 | 1524 |

The table lists the number of sites in the dataset for each chromosome before and after applying filters to remove sites with more than $30 \%$ missingness across samples, and monomorphic and singleton sites.

## Supplementary Figure 1. Crossover intervals inferred with SHAPEIT2-duoHMM across the $\mathbf{1 8}$ chromosomes.

Each plot shows the physical position (bp) of the chromosome on the x -axis and the parentoffspring pairs on the y-axis. Horizontal lines represent intervals within which a crossover has occurred with a probability above the significance threshold $t=0.5$. The lines are colored by parent such that crossover intervals detected in the same parent-offspring duo appear on the same row and in the same color. The centromere for each chromosome is shaded blue. The data were filtered to remove sites with more than $30 \%$ missingness before running SHAPEIT2-duoHMM.
chromosome $1 ; \mathrm{t}=0.50$

chromosome 2; t=0.50


## chromosome 3; t=0.50


chromosome 4; t=0.50


## chromosome 5; t=0.50



## chromosome 6; t=0.50


chromosome 7; t=0.50


## chromosome 8; t=0.50



## chromosome 9; t=0.50


chromosome 10; t=0.50


## chromosome 11; t=0.50


chromosome 12; t=0.50


## chromosome 13; t=0.50



## chromosome 14; t=0.50



## chromosome 15; t=0.50



## chromosome 16; t=0.50



## chromosome 17; t=0.50



## chromosome 18; t=0.50

parent-offspring pair


## Supplementary Figure 2. Comparison of our genetic map with the previously constructed ICGMC map.

One plot for each chromosome shows the genetic position in cM of markers in our newly constructed map named AWC (black) and the ICGMC map (red) as a function of physical position in Mb . Genetic positions were calculated using the number of crossovers in intervals between SNP markers detected by SHAPEIT2-duoHMM with a significance threshold of $\mathrm{t}=0.5$. The AWC map was scaled to correspond with the total genetic distance of the ICGMC map.

## chr001; t=0.5


chr002; t=0.5


## chr003; t=0.5



## chr004; t=0.5

150

0

## chr005; t=0.5



## chr006; t=0.5



## chr007; t=0.5



## chr008; t=0.5

## chr009; t=0.5



## chr010; t=0.5

150

0

## chr011; t=0.5



## chr012; t=0.5

150

## 

0. 

$0 \quad \begin{array}{lll}0 & 10 & 20 \\ \text { physical position (Mb) }\end{array}$

category<br>- AWC<br>ICGMC

## chr013; t=0.5



## chr014; t=0.5

150

## chr015; t=0.5

150

## 

0. 

category

- AWC

ICGMC

## chr016; t=0.5



## chr017; t=0.5

150

## 

- AWC

ICGMC
0

## chr018; t=0.5

150

## 

- AWC
- ICGMC


## Supplementary Figure 3. Variation in crossover frequencies between male and female meioses across the $\mathbf{1 8}$ chromosomes.

One plot for each chromosome shows the distribution of crossovers falling within 1 Mb windows for female (red) and male (blue) meioses. Crossovers were detected by SHAPEIT2-duoHMM with a significance threshold of $t=0.5$. Solid lines represent observed counts and dashed lines represent expected counts under the null hypothesis of equal recombination frequency in females and males. Asterisks show windows with significantly different crossover frequency between male and female meioses indicated by a chi-square test with a Bonferonni-corrected significance threshold of $\alpha / \mathrm{n}$, where $\alpha=0.05$ and $\mathrm{n}=506$. Dashes indicate windows where the chi-square test was not performed, either because the expected frequency count for one or more classes was less than five, or because the last window of the chromosome was shorter than 1 Mb . Centromeres are highlighted in blue, and M. glaziovii introgression regions are highlighted in red.
chromosome $1 ; \mathrm{t}=0.5$; maxna=0.3

chromosome 2; t=0.5; maxna=0.3

physical position (Mb)
chromosome 3; t=0.5; maxna=0.3
chromosome 4; t=0.5; maxna=0.3

physical position (Mb)
chromosome 5; t=0.5; maxna=0.3

chromosome 6; t=0.5; maxna=0.3
chromosome 7; t=0.5; maxna=0.3

chromosome 8; t=0.5; maxna=0.3

chromosome 9; t=0.5; maxna=0.3
chromosome 10; t=0.5; maxna=0.3


## chromosome $11 ; \mathrm{t}=0.5 ;$ maxna=0.3

chromosome 12; t=0.5; maxna=0.3

3 0
chromosome 13; t=0.5; maxna=0.3
chromosome 14; t=0.5; maxna=0.3

chromosome 15; t=0.5; maxna=0.3

chromosome 16; t=0.5; maxna=0.3

chromosome 17; t=0.5; maxna=0.3
chromosome 18; t=0.5; maxna=0.3


