

Fig. S1 Geographic distribution of Baltic-associated subclades N-Z16975 (A), N-Z16980 (B) and R-YP350 (C)

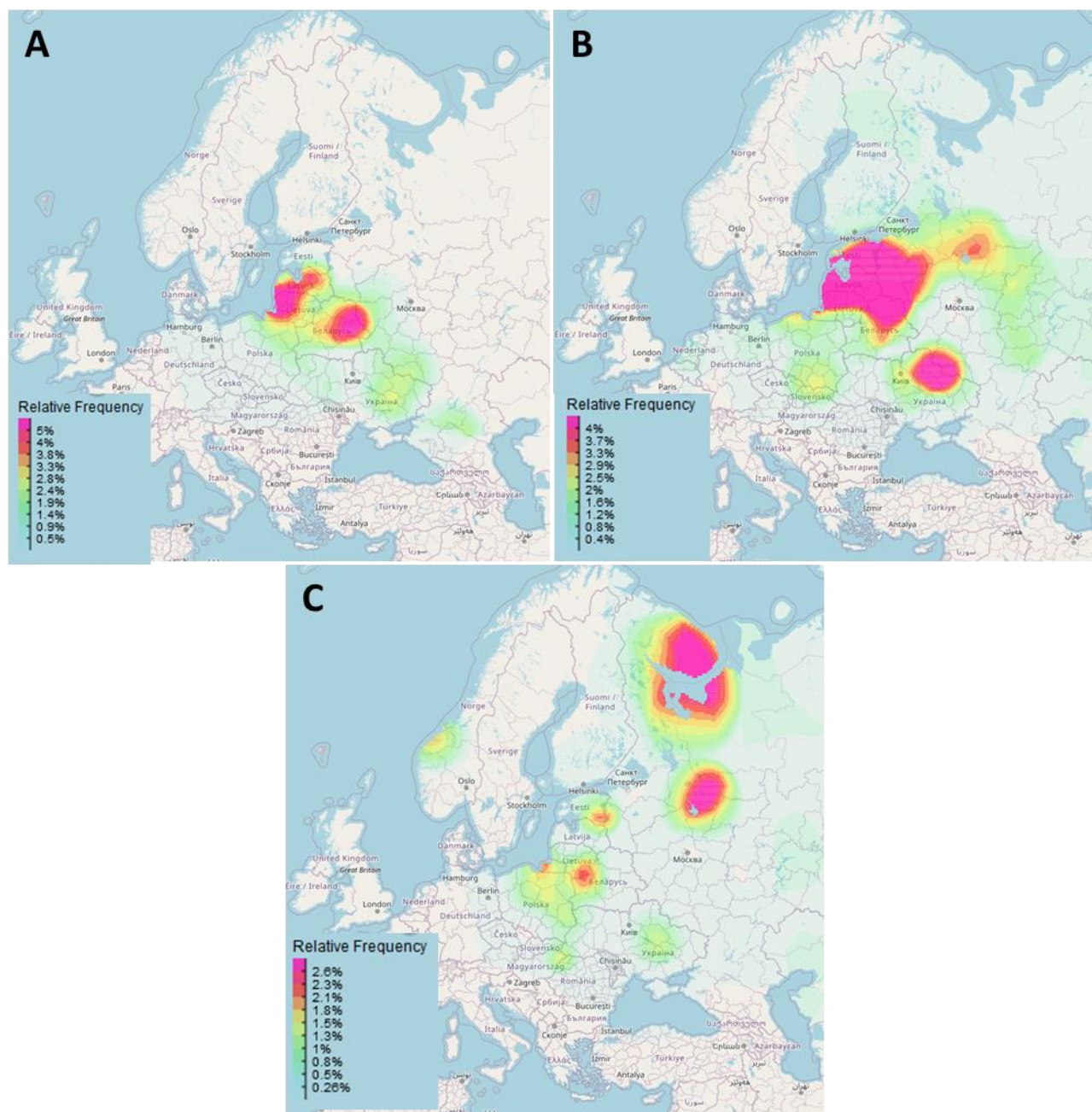


Fig. S2 Geographic distribution of Slavic-associated subclades that are most common in Poland, like R-S18681 (A) and R-L365 (B), or in Poland and some neighboring countries, like R-YP256 (C) and R-YP509 (D)

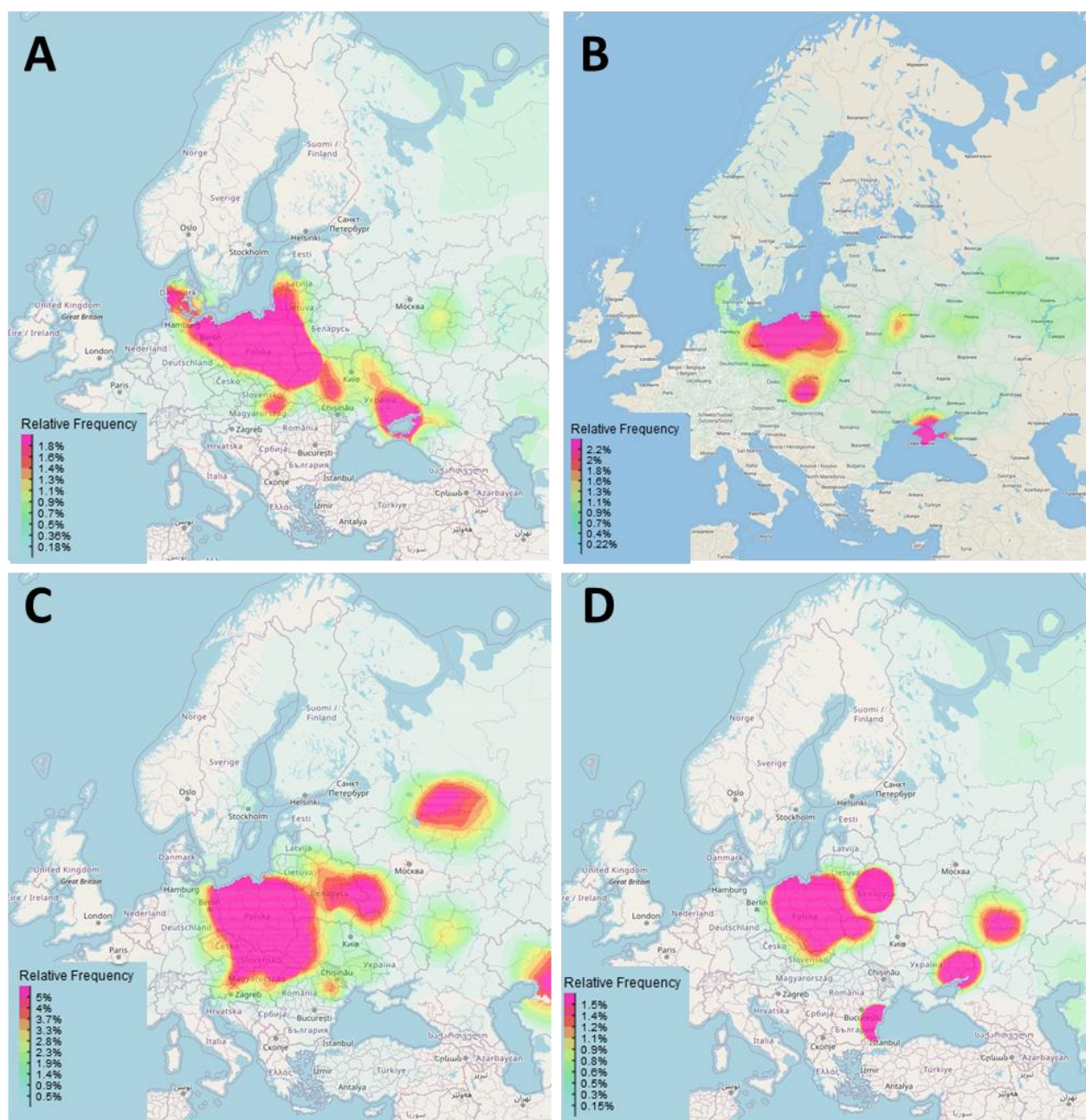


Fig. S3 Geographic distribution of Slavic-associated subclades R-YP1337 (A), R-Y2902 (B), R-YP569 (C) and R-YP582 (D)

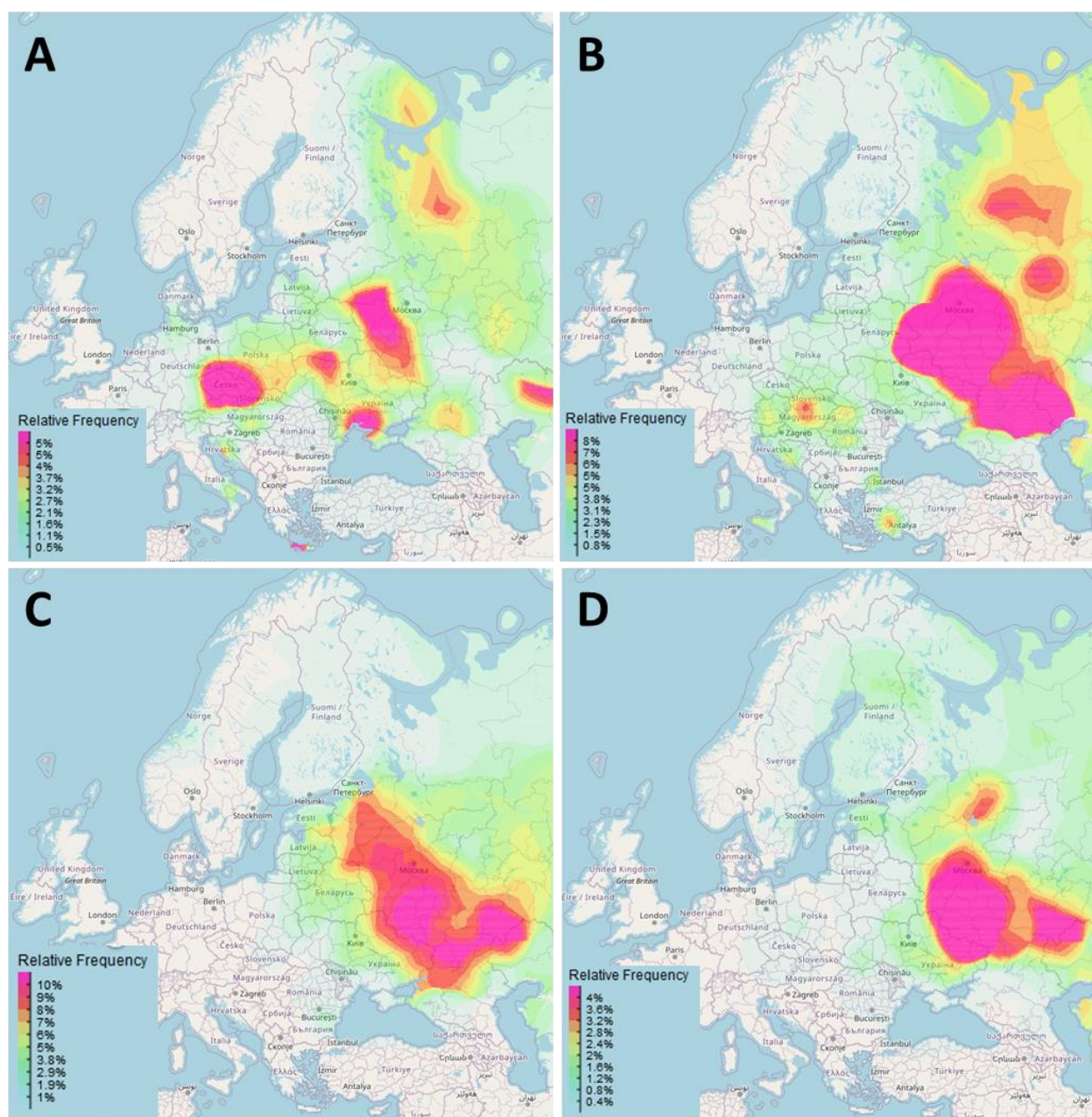


Fig. S4 Geographic distribution of Slavic-associated subclades R-YP371 (A), R-P278.2 (B), R-L1280 (C) and R-Y2609 (D)

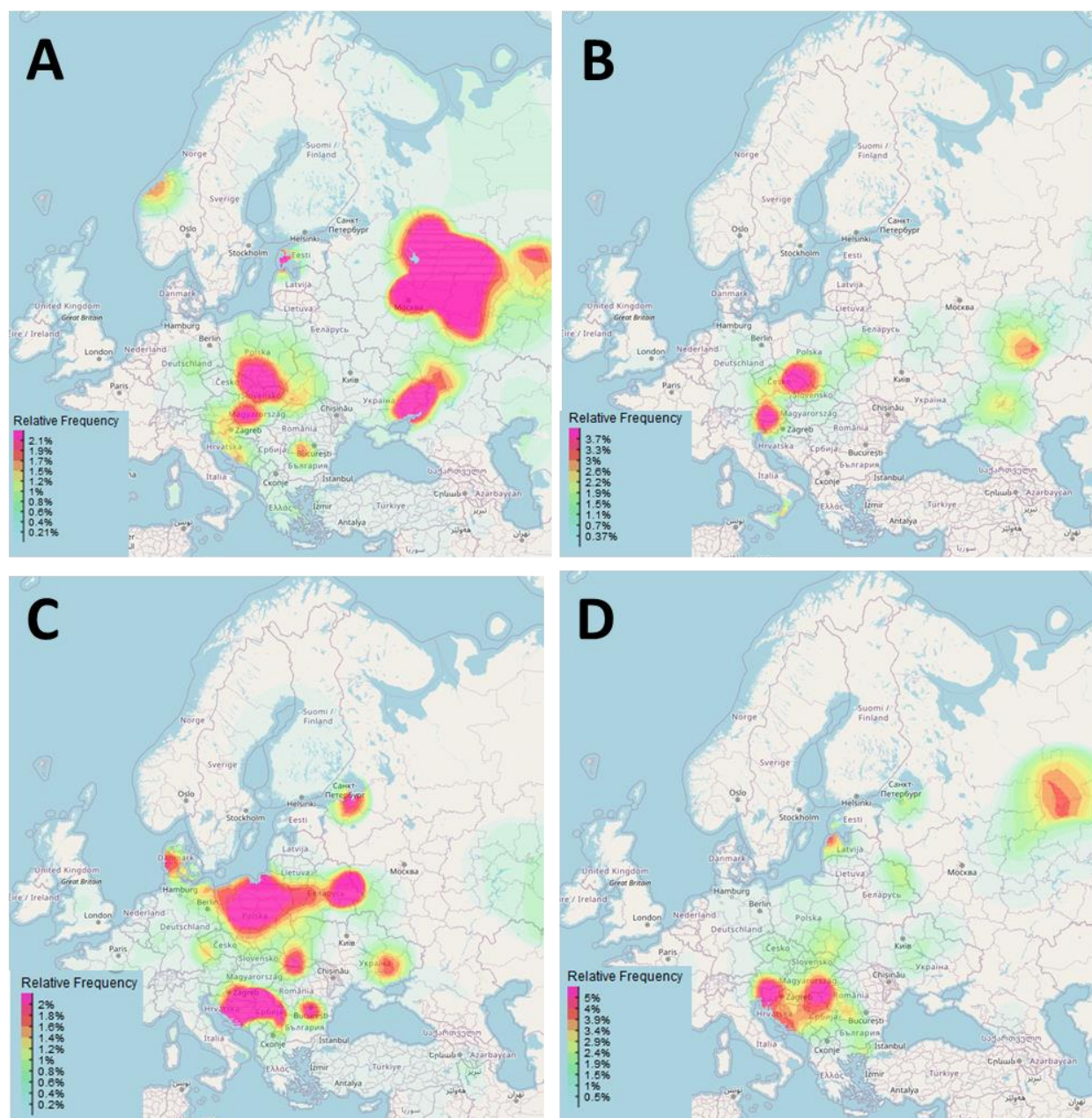


Fig. S5 Geographic distribution of two relatively small non-R1a subclades R-Y14300 (A) and E-L540 (B) that show association with Slavic-speaking populations

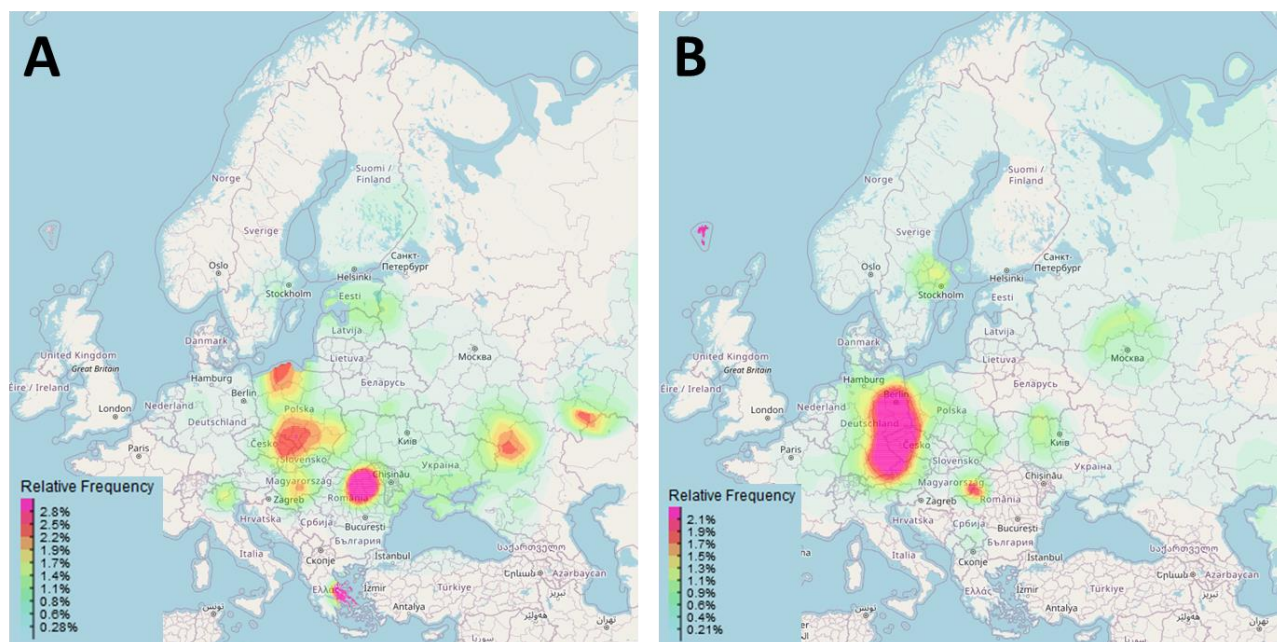


Fig. S6 Geographic distribution of young Slavic-associated subclades I-Z16983 (A), I-FT16449 (B), R-YP613 (C) and R-Y132937 (D) - their TMRCA ages suggest they all descend from individual founders who lived in the 3rd-5th cent. CE (see supplementary Table S3)

