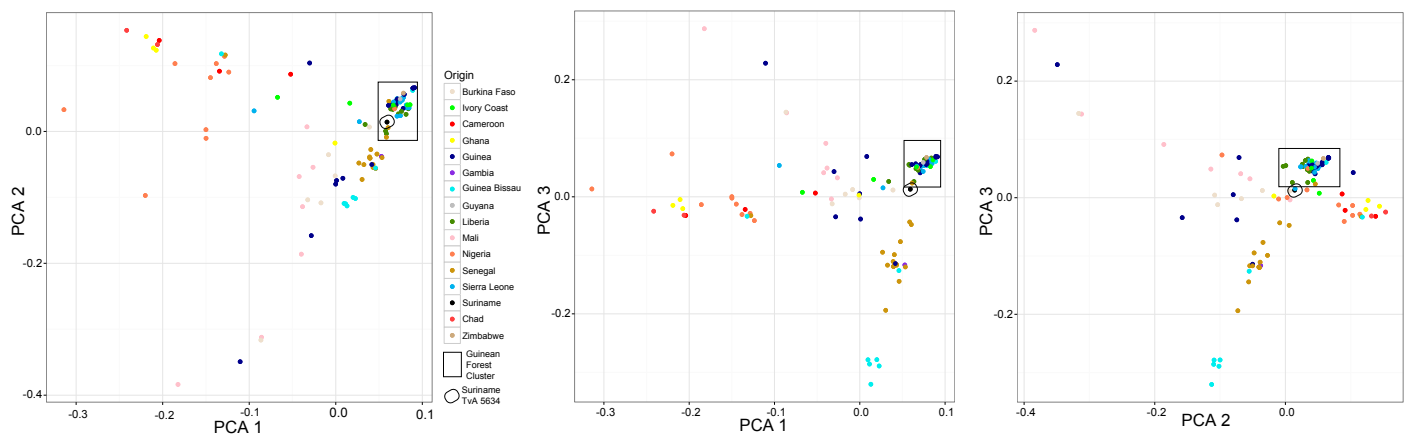
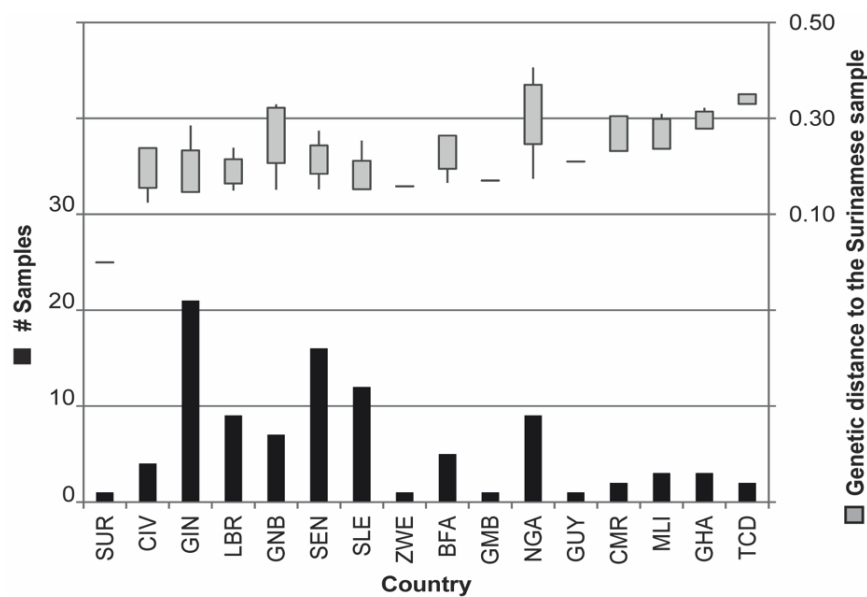


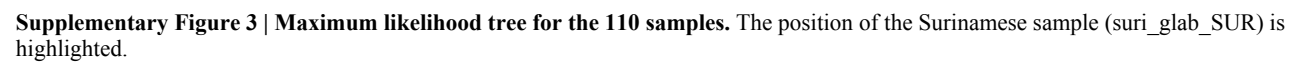
Tracing ancestor rice of Suriname Maroons back to its African origin

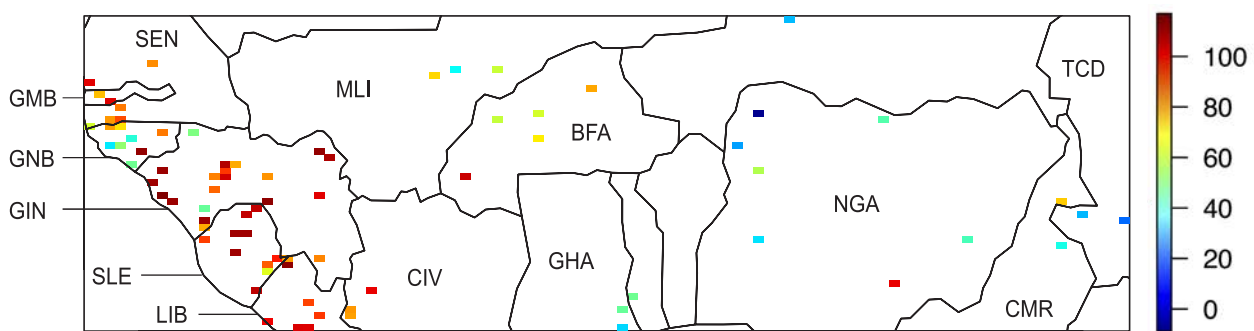


Supplementary Figure 1 | Principal component analysis (PCA) of the 110 *O. glaberrima* accessions, including the Surinamese sample: Two-dimensional plots of the first three principal components.



Supplementary Figure 2 | Grouped per country, box and whisker plots the minimum, maximum, and $\pm$ populational standard deviation of the clustering distance to the Suriname accession (grey) and number of samples included (black).





Supplementary Figure 4 | Heat map clustering distances of the 93 West African *O. glaberrima* samples to the Surinamese sample at their collection origins. The distance range is shown on a scale from 0 (low similarity; blue) to 100 (high similarity; red). SEN = Senegal, GMB = Gambia, GIN = Guinea, SLE = Sierra Leone, LIB = Liberia, CIV = Ivory Coast, MLI = Mali, BFA = Burkina Faso, GHA = Ghana, NGA = Nigeria, CMR = Cameroon, TCD = Tchad.



Supplementary Figure 5 | Maroon farmer harvesting rice. Jawjaw, Upper Suriname River, Suriname. Picture by Tinde van Andel.