Supplementary Materials

The European ground squirrel's genetic diversity in its ancestral land: landscape insights and conservation implications
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Table S1. Genetic diversity in ten populations of the European ground squirrel based on 12 microsatellite loci.

Locality	N	AR	NA	*He*	*Ho*	F_{IS}	Wilcoxon test
NP (Nikopol)	19	3.77	4.92	0.634	0.574	0.121	**0.007**
TS (Tsenovo)	18	3.62	5.50	0.555	0.557	0.027	0.365
BN (Belmeken)	20	3.34	4.92	0.564	0.484	0.167*	0.380
KZ (Knezha)	17	3.65	4.83	0.626	0.593	0.083	0.147
KAP (Kap. Petko Voivoda)	21	4.58	7.25	0.748	0.627	0.185*	0.622
TOP (Topolchane)	17	5.30	8.67	0.783	0.634	0.220*	0.301
RZ (Rozino)	22	3.69	5.83	0.588	0.505	0.166*	0.301
KRE (Kremikovtsi)	25	5.04	9.08	0.717	0.487	0.340*	0.176
CG (Chernogorovo)	8	4.81	5.83	0.669	0.594	0.177*	0.970
ISH (Proff. Ishirkovo)	6	4.15	4.42	0.602	0.667	-0.016	0.380

Sample size (N), allelic richness (AR), mean number of alleles per locus (NA), expected heterozygosity (*He*), observed heterozygosity (*Ho*), coefficient of inbreeding (F_{IS}) in the studied populations, *Wilcoxon test* - test detecting recent bottleneck in populations. Note: * value is significant at $p<0.05$.

Table S2. F_{ST} values using ENA (from FreeNA. Chapuis & Estoup 2007) between EGS populations based on msats data.

	NP	TS	BN	KZ	KAP	TOP	RZ	KRE	CG	ISH
NP	-	0.094	0.199	0.119	0.198	0.173	0.240	0.148	0.175	0.121
TS	***	-	0.289	0.156	0.247	0.233	0.287	0.212	0.208	0.191
BN	***	***	-	0.212	0.245	0.209	0.286	0.167	0.251	0.232
KZ	***	***	***	-	0.214	0.161	0.222	0.134	0.139	0.160
KAP	***	***	***	***	-	0.113	0.187	0.149	0.161	0.194
TOP	***	***	***	***	***	-	0.193	0.135	0.131	0.177
RZ	***	***	***	***	***	***	-	0.205	0.170	0.244
KRE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	-	0.124	0.162
CG	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	-	0.169
ISH	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	-

Pairwise values are above diagonal. Values of significance are below diagonal; *** value is significant at the level $P<0.001$.
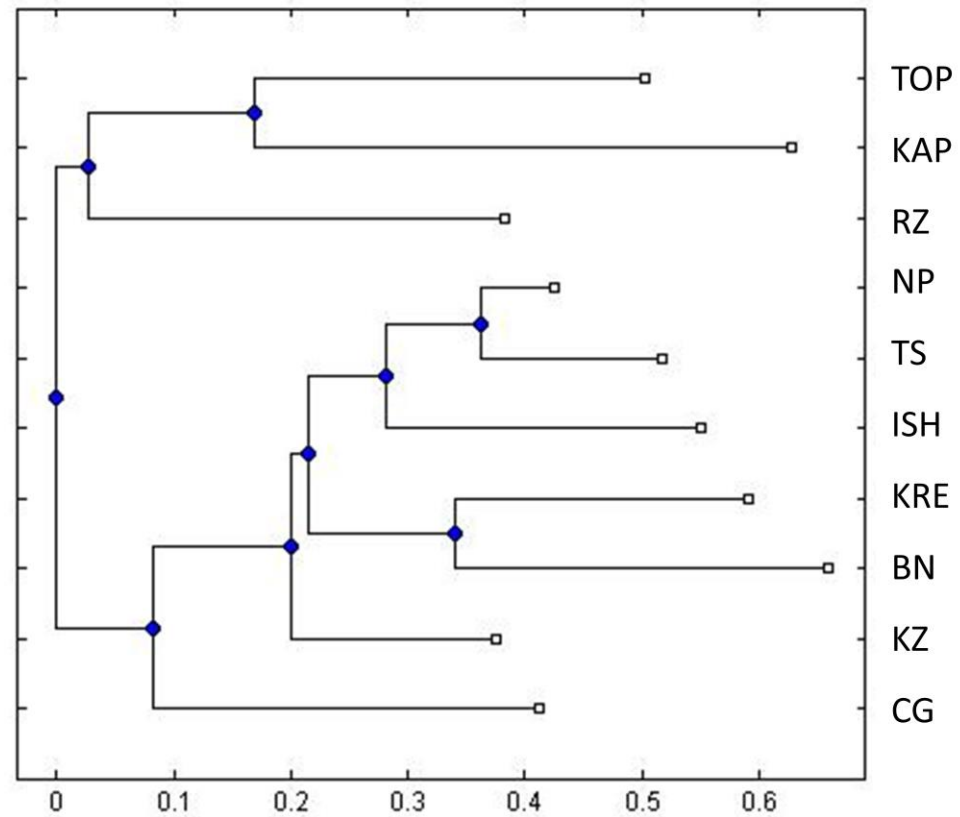
Figure S1. Neighbor- joining tree from BAPS based on Nei genetic distances divides studied populations into two clusters. i. e. Bulgarian northern and southern group of populations