

Supplementary file

Table S1. Summary of hierarchical Bayesian simulation for five microsatellite loci in male and female individuals of *Taxus baccata*. The scale based on Bayes factor described by Jeffreys (1961) was used to consider a locus under selection ($\text{Log}_{10}(\text{BF}) > 2$ corresponding to “decisive selection”).

| Locus | Posterior probability | Bayes factor range | $\text{Log}_{10}(\text{BF})$ | Jeffery's Scale |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Tax26 | 0.0002 | 1-3 | -3.69 | Poor |
| Tax36 | 0.9683 | 10-32 | 1.48 | strong |
| Tax92 | 0.6247 | 1-3 | 0.22 | poor |
| Tax31 | 0.6445 | 1-3 | 0.25 | poor |
| Tax23 | 0.0034 | 1-3 | -2.46 | poor |

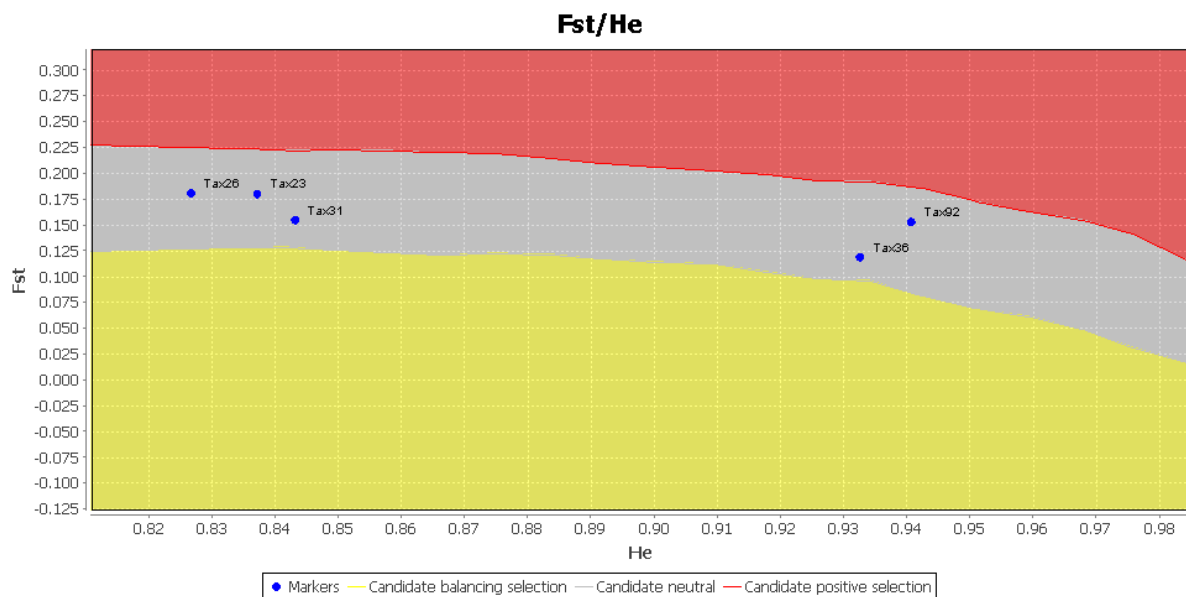


Figure S1. Graphical representation of the results of the analysis conducted using coalescent simulation. The genetic differentiation (F_{st}) values, with a confidence interval (CI) set to 99.5%, of five microsatellite loci in male and female individuals of *Taxus baccata* plotted against expected heterozygosity (H_e). The gray shaded area represents the simulated neutral distribution.