**Supporting Table S4.** Statistical evaluation of transmission rates.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Supporting Table S4:** Statistical evaluation of transmission rates. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **plant line** | **selfing** | | |  | **paternal backcrossing** | | |  | **maternal backcrossing** | | | **segregation pattern** |
|  | **TR** | **H0 = 1; H0 = 2** | **MLH\*** |  | **TR** | **H0 = 0; H0 = 1** | **MLH\*** |  | **TR** | **H0 = 0; H0 = 1** | **MLH\*** |  |
|  | [ABr/ABs] | p(H0=1)/p(H0=2) | H0 = |  | [ABr/ABs] | p(H0=0)/p(H0=1) | H0 = |  | [ABr/ABs] | p(H0=0)/p(H0=1) | H0 = |  |
| ***pwp2.1 +/-*** | 0.63 ± 0.15 | 2.85e+5 | 1 |  | 0.66 ± 0.19 | 1.02e-2 | 1 |  | 0.00 ± 0.00 | + ∞ | 0 | female gametophyte mutation |
| ***pwp2.2 +/-*** | 0.56 ± 0.23 | 3.86e+7 | 1 |  | 0.88 ± 0.23 | 7.28e-5 | 1 |  | 0.01 ± 0.02 | 4.44e+22 | 0 | female gametophyte mutation |
| ***noc4 +/-*** | 1.95 ± 0.32 | 3.02e-7 | 2 |  | 1.01 ± 0.16 | 1.33e-13 | 1 |  | 1.03 ± 0.20 | 1.83e-14 | 1 | Mendelian segregation |
| ***rrp5.1 +/-*** | 0.80 ± 0.24 | 2.56e+7 | 1 |  | 0.82 ± 0.22 | 1.54e-8 | 1 |  | 0.02 ± 0.03 | 1.04e+6 | 0 | female gametophyte mutation |
| ***rrp5.2 +/-*** | 0.40 ± 0.17 | 4.02e+5 | 1 |  | 0.72 ± 0.25 | 5.35e-8 | 1 |  | 0.00 ± 0.00 | + ∞ | 0 | female gametophyte mutation |
| ***enp1 +/-*** | 0.03 ± 0.02 | 7.42e+1 | 1 |  | 0.01 ± 0.03 | 7.99e+7 | 0 |  | 0.00 ± 0.00 | + ∞ | 0 | male and female gametophyte mutation |
| ***nob1 +/-*** | 1.00 ± 0.34 | 1.30e+4 | 1 |  | 0.35 ± 0.16 | 1.41e+2 | 0 |  | 0.07 ± 0.10 | 6.32e+10 | 0 | male and female gametophyte mutation |

For the transmission rates of selfing, paternal and maternal backcrossing the corresponding p-values were calculated. For selfing the null hypothesis was either H0 = 2 or H0 = 1, for paternal and maternal backcrossing the null hypothesis was either H0 = 1 or H0 = 0. The alternative hypothesis (H1) was assumed as H1 ≠ H0. Because the determined transmission rates were not ideal the ratio between the two p-values (H0=1 or H0=2; H0=0 or H0=1 for selfing or maternal/paternal backcrossing, respectively) is presented to judge which transmission is more likely. \*MLH…most likely hypothesis