Supplementary material: additional simulation results

Figure S1. The results as in Fig. 2, but for s = 0.05.

Figure S2. The results as in Fig. 3, but for s = 0.05.

Figure S3. The simulations of Fig 2B,C with facultative sex competing against asex presented again at the lowest rate of sex (20 different rates of sex), now with a histogram displaying the number of simulation runs yielding a specific proportion of facultative sexuals at the end of the population (the 'low N' cases), contrasted with equivalent runs conducted for an approximately 15 times as higher N = 50000, where subpopulations exchange 15 migrants each generation (50000/3333 = 15.0015). High N does not prevent a bimodal pattern from emerging where either asexuality or facultative sexuality emerges as the winner, though at low N the simulations more often reach the complete absence of one of the competitors as their stopping criterion.

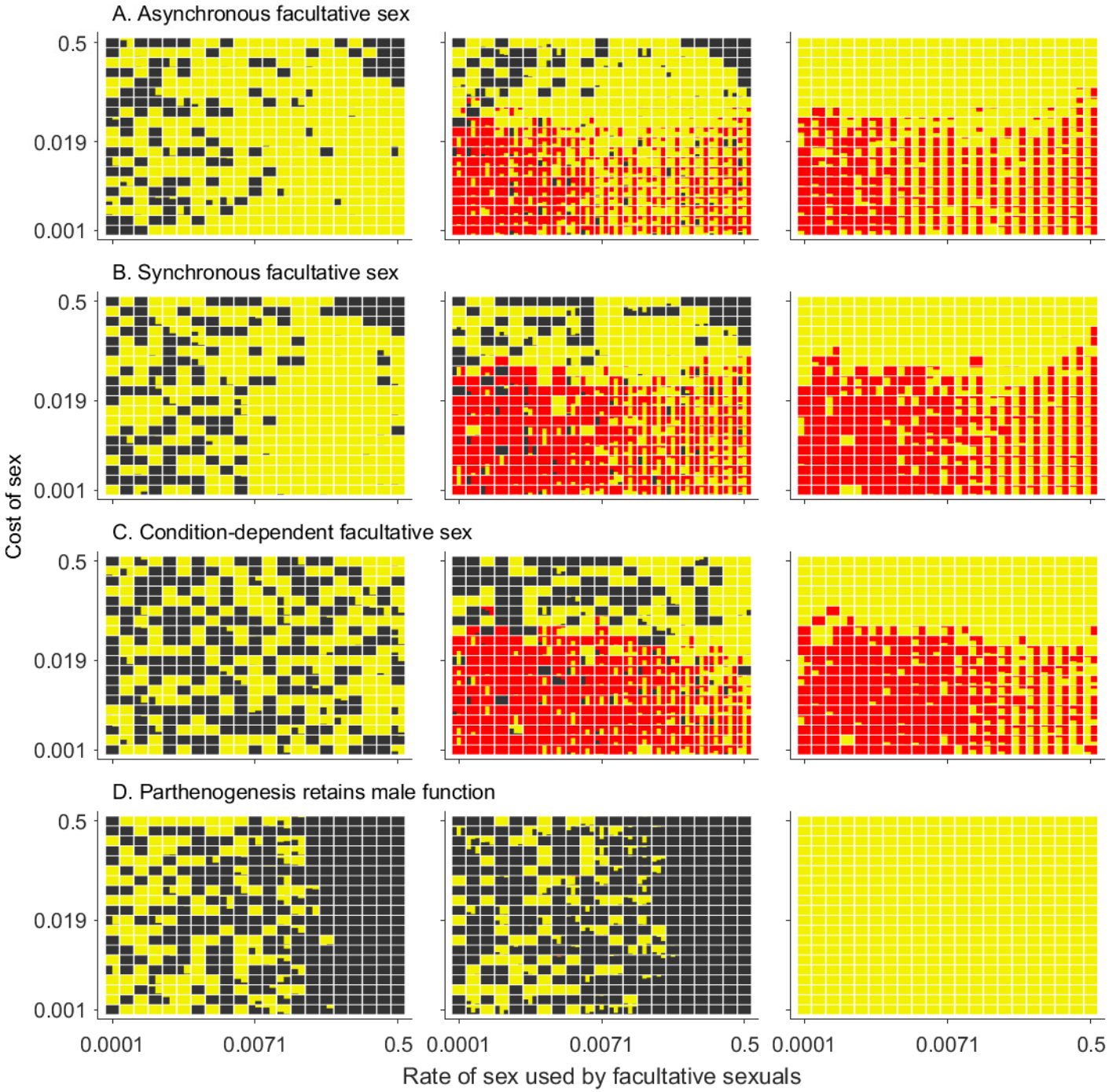

Fig. S1. Model output for identical parameters as in Fig. 2, except that s = 0.05

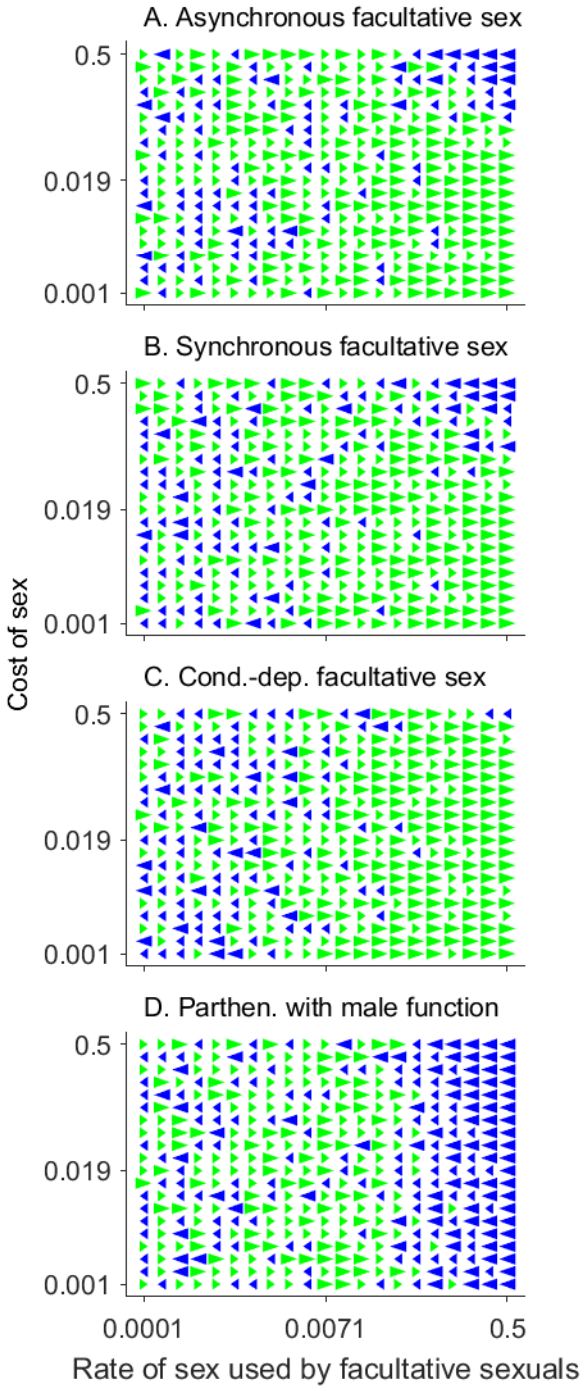

Fig. S2. Model output for identical parameter values as in Fig. 3, except that s = 0.05.

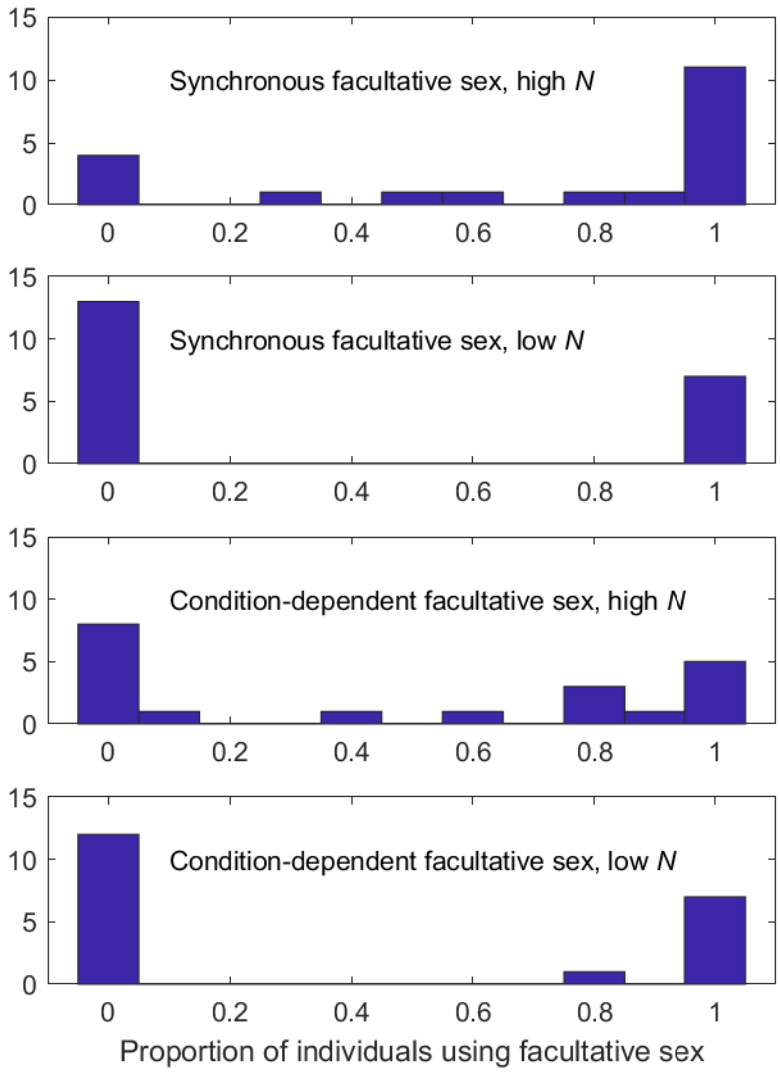
Synchronous facultative sex, high N
Synchronous facultative sex, low N
Condition-dependent facultative sex, high N
Condition-dependent facultative sex, low N
15
10
5
0
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
Proportion of individuals using facultative sex

Figure S3