

Figure S1A. Circular chloroplast genome map of *Carya aquatica*. The genes shown inside and outside of the circle are transcribed in clockwise and counterclockwise directions, respectively. Genes from different functional groups are shown in different colors. The thick dark lines in inner circle show the extent of the Inverted repeats (IRA and IRB) separating the Large Single-Copy (LSC) and the Small Single-Copy (SSC) regions. The gray ring represents the GC-content.







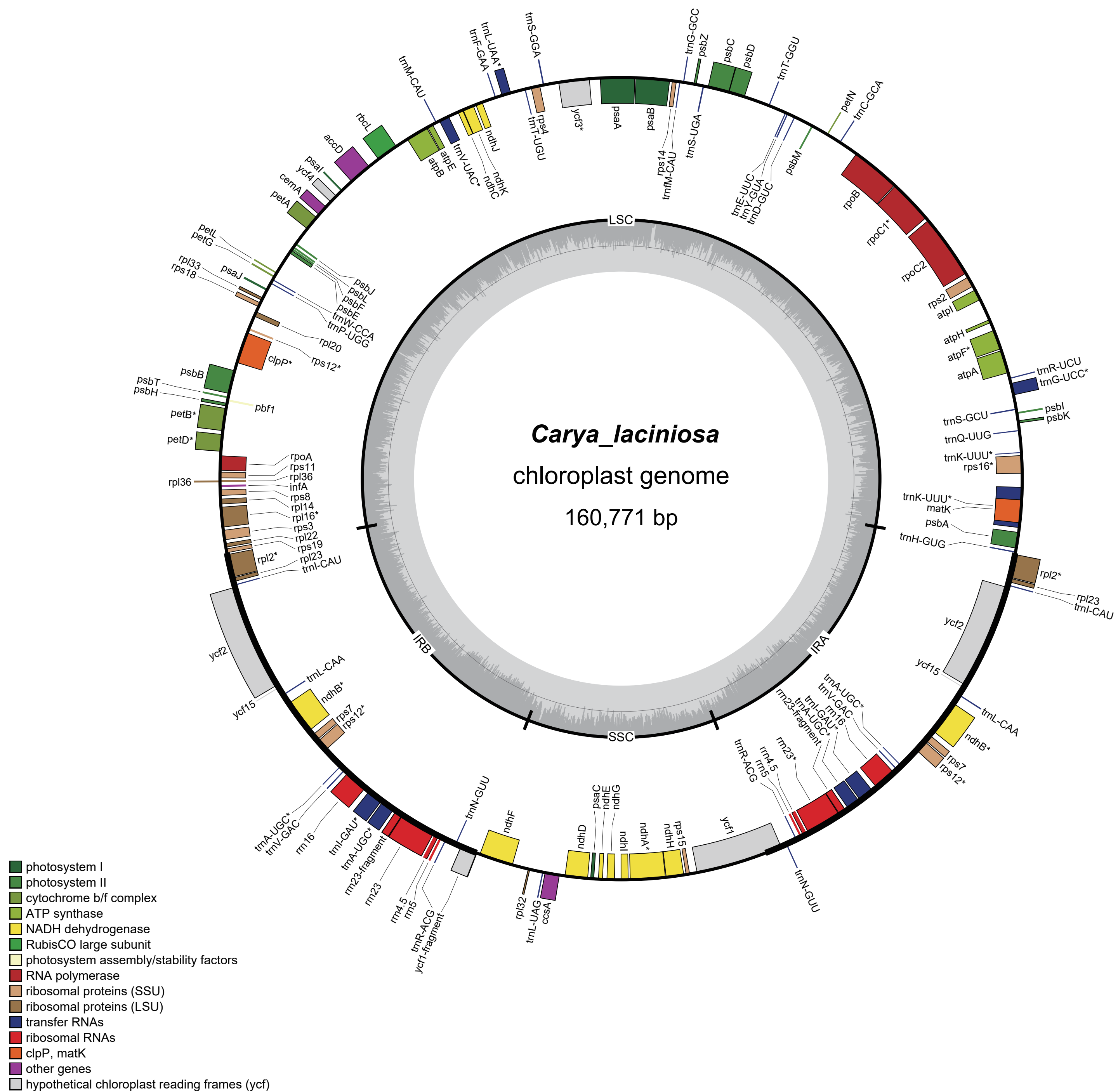


Figure S1E. Circular chloroplast genome map of *Carya laciniosa*. The genes shown inside and outside of the circle are transcribed in clockwise and counterclockwise directions, respectively. Genes from different functional groups are shown in different colors. The thick dark lines in inner circle show the extent of the Inverted repeats (IRA and IRB) separating the Large Single-Copy (LSC) and the Small Single-Copy (SSC) regions. The gray ring represents the GC-content.



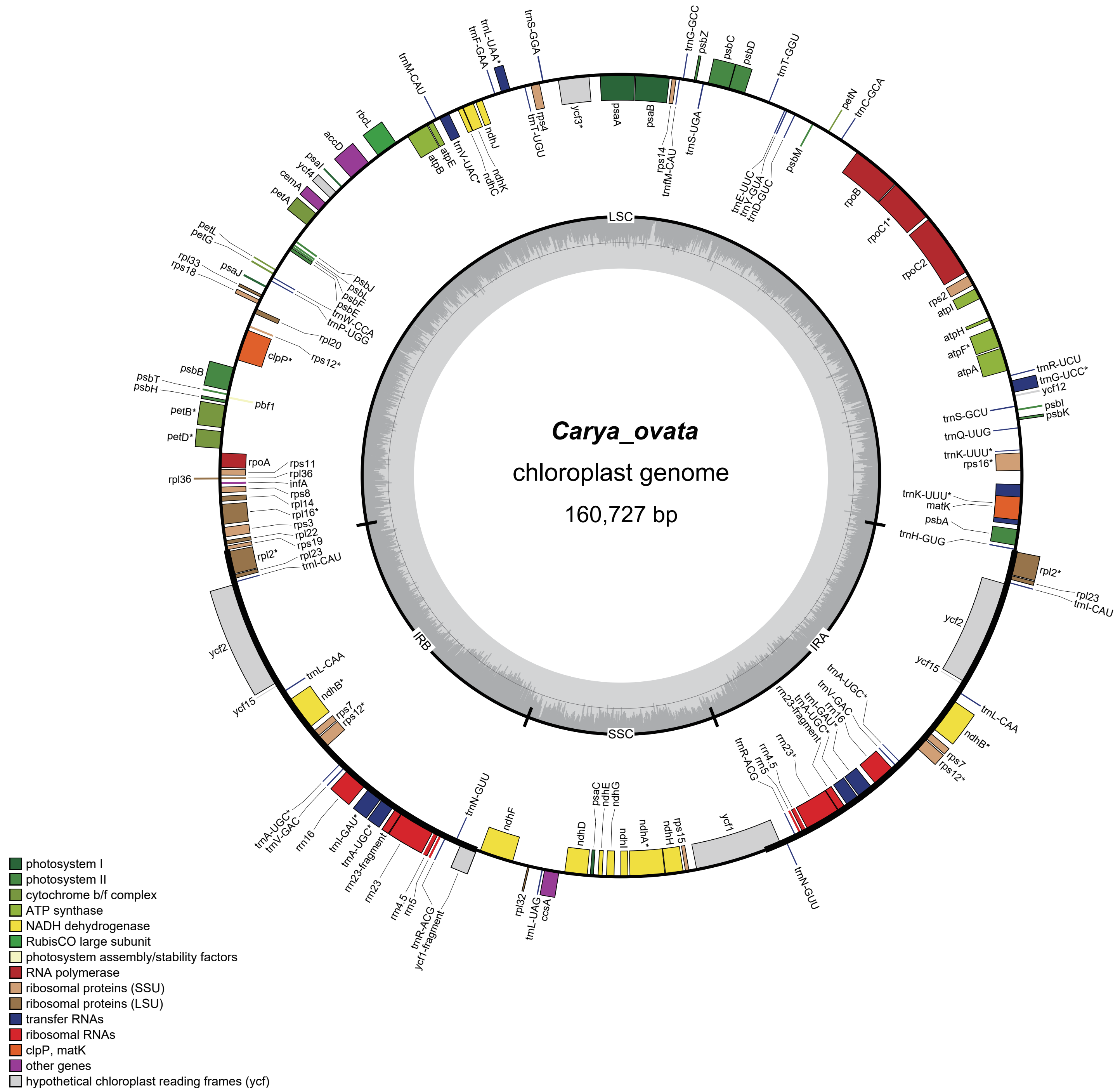
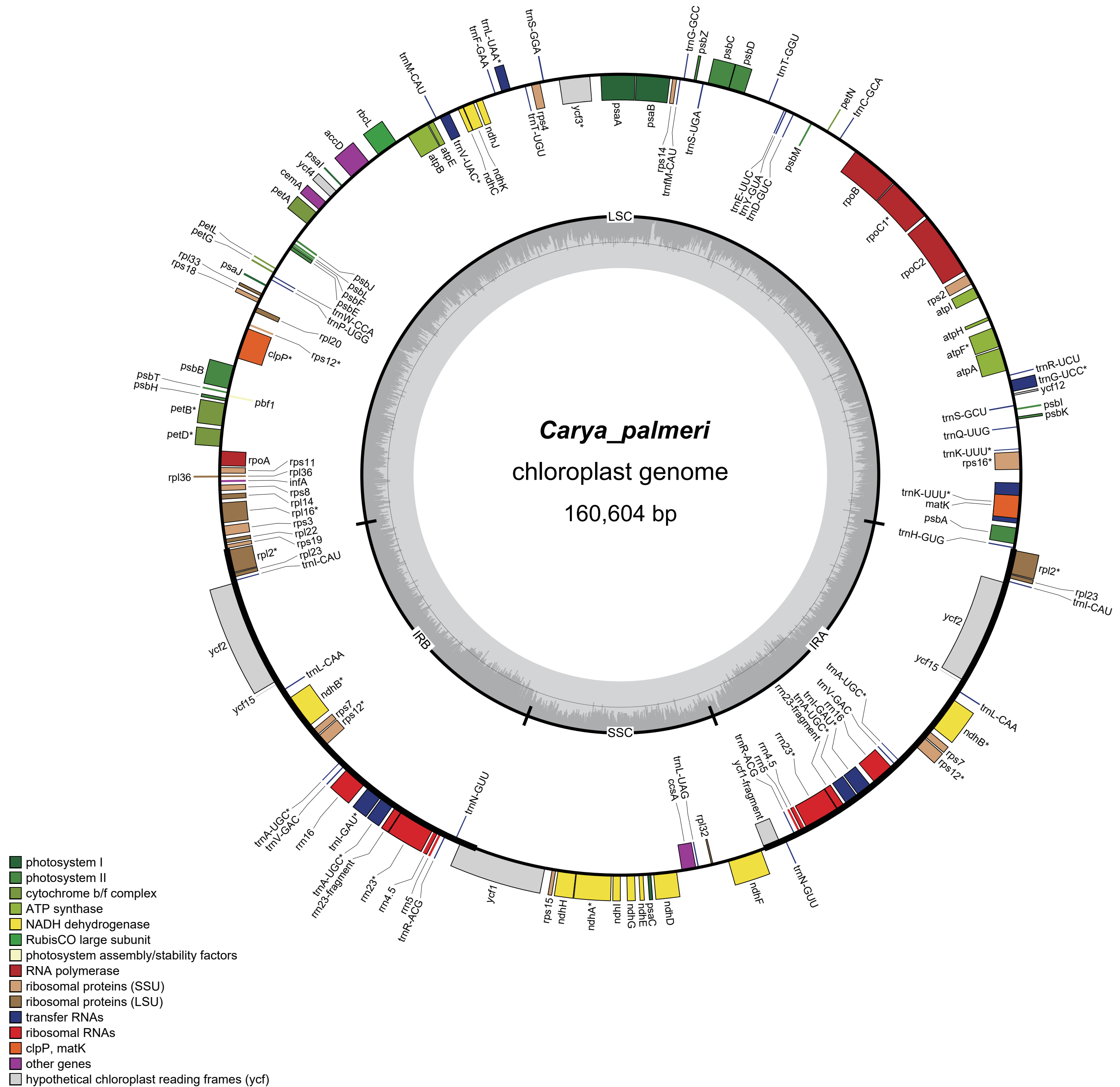


Figure S1G. Circular chloroplast genome map of *Carya ovata*. The genes shown inside and outside of the circle are transcribed in clockwise and counterclockwise directions, respectively. Genes from different functional groups are shown in different colors. The thick dark lines in inner circle show the extent of the Inverted repeats (IRA and IRB) separating the Large Single-Copy (LSC) and the Small Single-Copy (SSC) regions. The gray ring represents the GC-content.



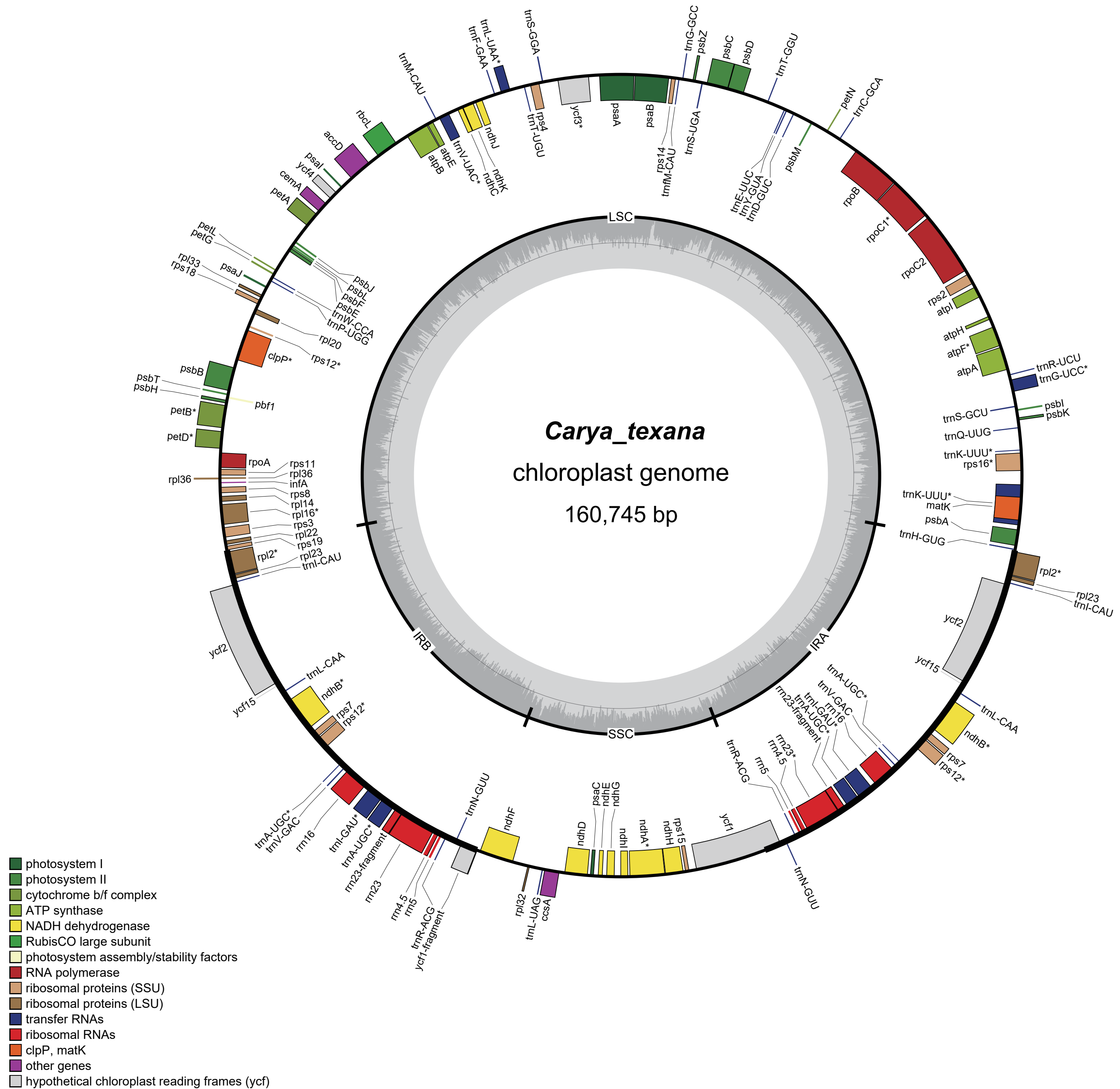


Figure S1I. Circular chloroplast genome map of *Carya texana*. The genes shown inside and outside of the circle are transcribed in clockwise and counterclockwise directions, respectively. Genes from different functional groups are shown in different colors. The thick dark lines in inner circle show the extent of the Inverted repeats (IRA and IRB) separating the Large Single-Copy (LSC) and the Small Single-Copy (SSC) regions. The gray ring represents the GC-content.

