Table S1. Mean and standard deviation (SD) of traits in hunter-gatherer and farming populations.

	Population	Sex	Standing Height			Sitting Height			Sitting/Standing Ratio			Subischial Leg Length			BMI		
			N	mean	SD	*N*	mean	SD	*N*	mean	SD	*N*	mean	SD	*N*	mean	SD
Hunter-gatherers	Central/Eastern Baka	males	17	152.38	4.60	17	79.63	2.25	17	0.5227	0.0087	17	72.75	3.00	17	19.96	1.58
		females	18	145.88	4.33	18	76.48	2.33	18	0.5244	0.0130	18	69.40	3.29	17	18.90	1.94
	Southeastern Baka	males	8	157.11	7.72	8	81.90	3.96	8	0.5215	0.0132	8	75.21	4.66	8	20.60	1.08
		females	1	157.60	–	1	85.20	–	1	0.5406	–	1	72.40	–	1	22.02	–
	Koya	males	14	155.19	7.49	14	80.06	3.71	14	0.5164	0.0210	14	75.12	5.93	14	20.85	1.76
		females	8	147.75	5.13	8	76.39	2.37	8	0.5173	0.0155	8	71.36	4.19	8	20.86	2.91
	Southern Bezan	males	6	156.62	6.49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	19.45	2.07
		females	2	156.65	13.22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	22.56	2.65
	Central Bongo	males	4	153.00	4.97	4	81.75	1.26	4	0.5345	0.0099	4	71.25	3.77	4	20.50	1.41
		females	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Southern Bongo	males	9	159.44	3.43	9	81.00	1.73	9	0.5082	0.0130	9	78.44	3.40	9	20.68	2.29
		females	5	150.60	2.51	5	79.20	2.28	5	0.5259	0.0144	5	71.40	2.70	5	21.53	2.30
	Eastern Bongo	males	15	157.13	7.68	15	81.03	2.92	15	0.5161	0.0144	15	76.10	5.59	15	19.41	2.57
		females	8	153.00	4.86	8	80.13	1.66	8	0.5241	0.0184	8	72.88	4.82	8	19.96	2.88
Farmers	Bangando	males	2	163.30	0.99	2	85.35	0.35	2	0.5227	0.0010	2	77.95	0.64	2	22.87	0.07
		females	3	153.33	0.21	3	80.53	0.91	3	0.5252	0.0061	3	72.80	0.95	3	19.38	0.88
	Nzime	males	2	174.25	5.30	2	86.90	1.56	2	0.4988	0.0062	2	87.35	3.75	2	17.97	1.82
		females	18	154.58	6.51	18	78.69	3.73	18	0.5092	0.0144	18	75.88	4.12	18	20.71	3.23
	Tikar	males	12	166.68	3.78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	22.94	2.28
		females	7	154.61	7.34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	23.07	2.47
	All hunter-gatherers	males	73	155.67	6.55	67	80.62	2.92	67	0.5185	0.0152	67	74.97	4.91	73	20.16	1.95
		females	42	148.95	5.82	40	77.75	2.89	40	0.5235	0.0147	40	70.81	3.84	41	20.06	2.56
	All farmers	males	16	167.21	4.61	4	86.13	1.28	4	0.5108	0.0143	4	82.65	5.85	16	22.31	2.63
		females	28	154.45	6.23	21	78.96	3.51	21	0.5115	0.0146	21	75.44	3.97	28	21.16	3.07

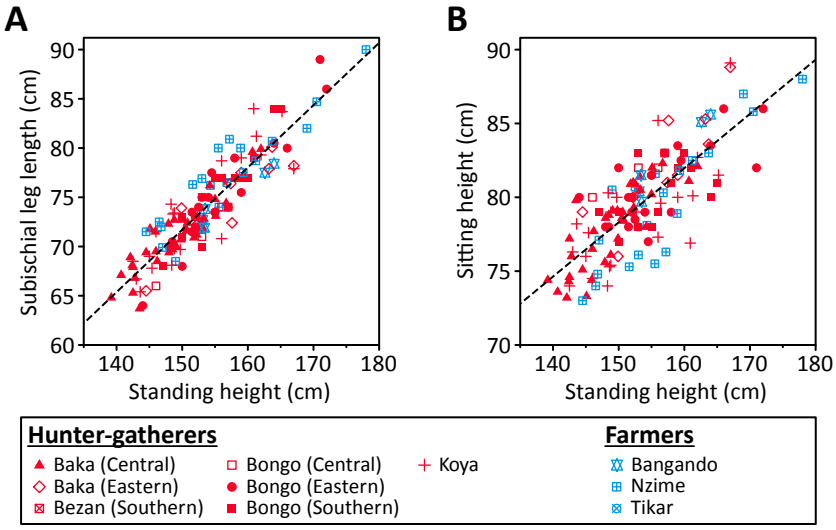

Figure S1. Correlations between height-related traits. (**A**) Subischial leg length vs. standing height (R^2=0.829). (**B**) Sitting height vs. standing height (R^2=0.620). The black, red, and blue dashed lines depict the regression lines for all individuals, hunter-gatherers only, and farmers only, respectively. Only individuals with measurements for both traits being compared were included in the comparison.

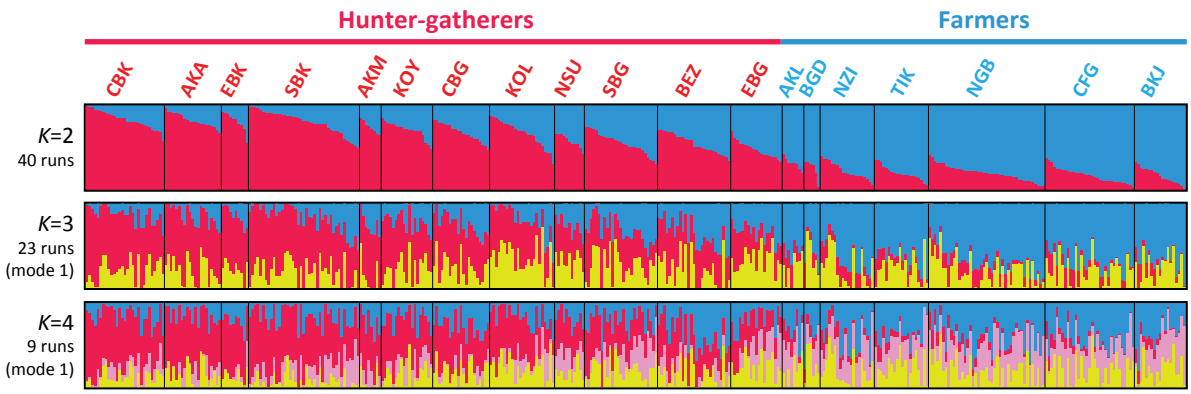

Figure S2. Bayesian estimates of population structure. *STRUCTURE* results for *K* from 2 to 4 are shown. The figure follows the same format as **Figure 3B**.

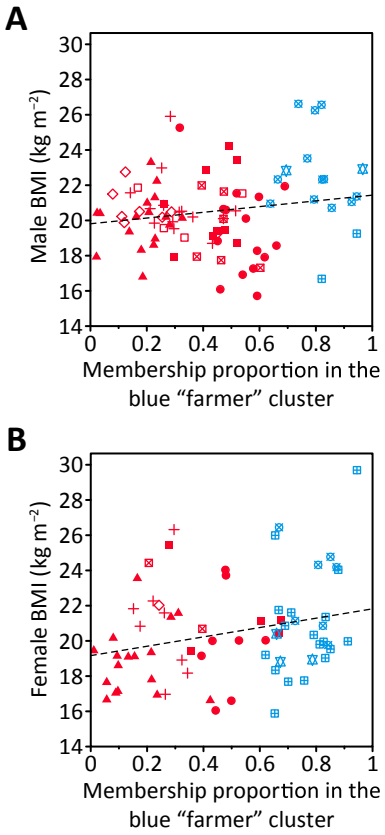

Figure S3. Relationship between farmer admixture and body mass index. Scatterplots are shown of individual membership proportions in the blue "farmer" STRUCTURE cluster at K=2 (**Figure 3B**) and BMI. (**A**) 89 males (r=0.166, P=0.060). (**B**) 69 females (r=0.262, P=0.015). Only individuals with both standing height, body weight, and genetic data available were included. Symbols follow **Figure 3A**. The trend line is shown in black.

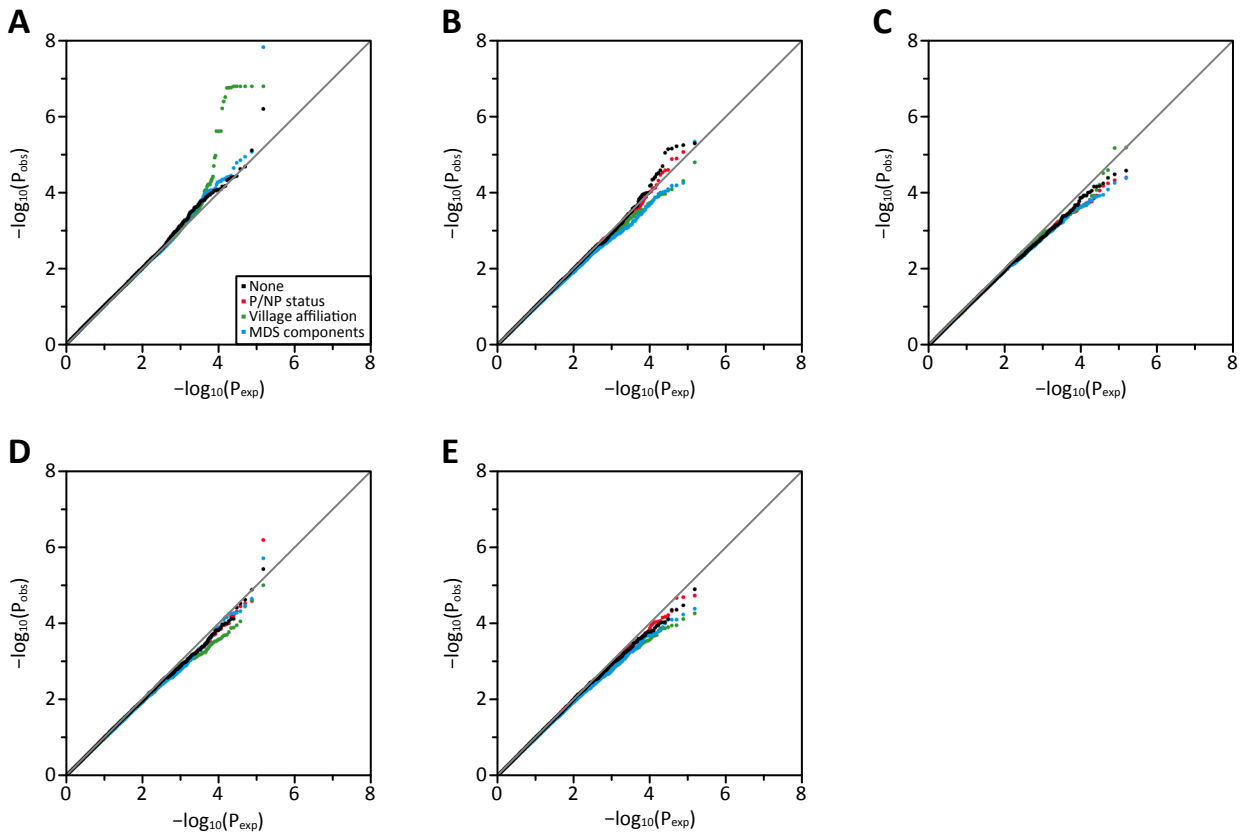

Figure S4. Effect of covariates on association signals. Quantile-quantile plots are shown comparing how the use of different covariates influence association signals for the 153,798 autosomal SNPs in the genetic dataset in *EMMAX* association analyses. (**A**) For the comparison of hunter-gatherer/farmer status, the effect of including no covariates (black; λ=1.045) is shown against the inclusion of ethnic category (green; λ=1.026) or the first two MDS dimensions (blue; λ=1.003) as a covariate. The effects of including hunter-gatherer/farmer status (red), ethnic category (green), or the first two MDS dimensions (blue) in addition to sex as a covariate versus only using sex as a covariate (black), shown separately for (**B**) standing height (λ=0.959, λ=0.900, λ=0.928, and λ=0.964, respectively), (**C**) sitting height (λ=0.913, λ=0.888, λ=0.907, and λ=0.928, respectively), (**D**) sitting/standing height ratio (λ=0.912, λ=0.883, λ=0.891, and λ=0.905, respectively), and (**E**) subischial leg length (λ=0.926, λ=0.896, λ=0.915, and λ=0.906, respectively). The identity line appears in gray.

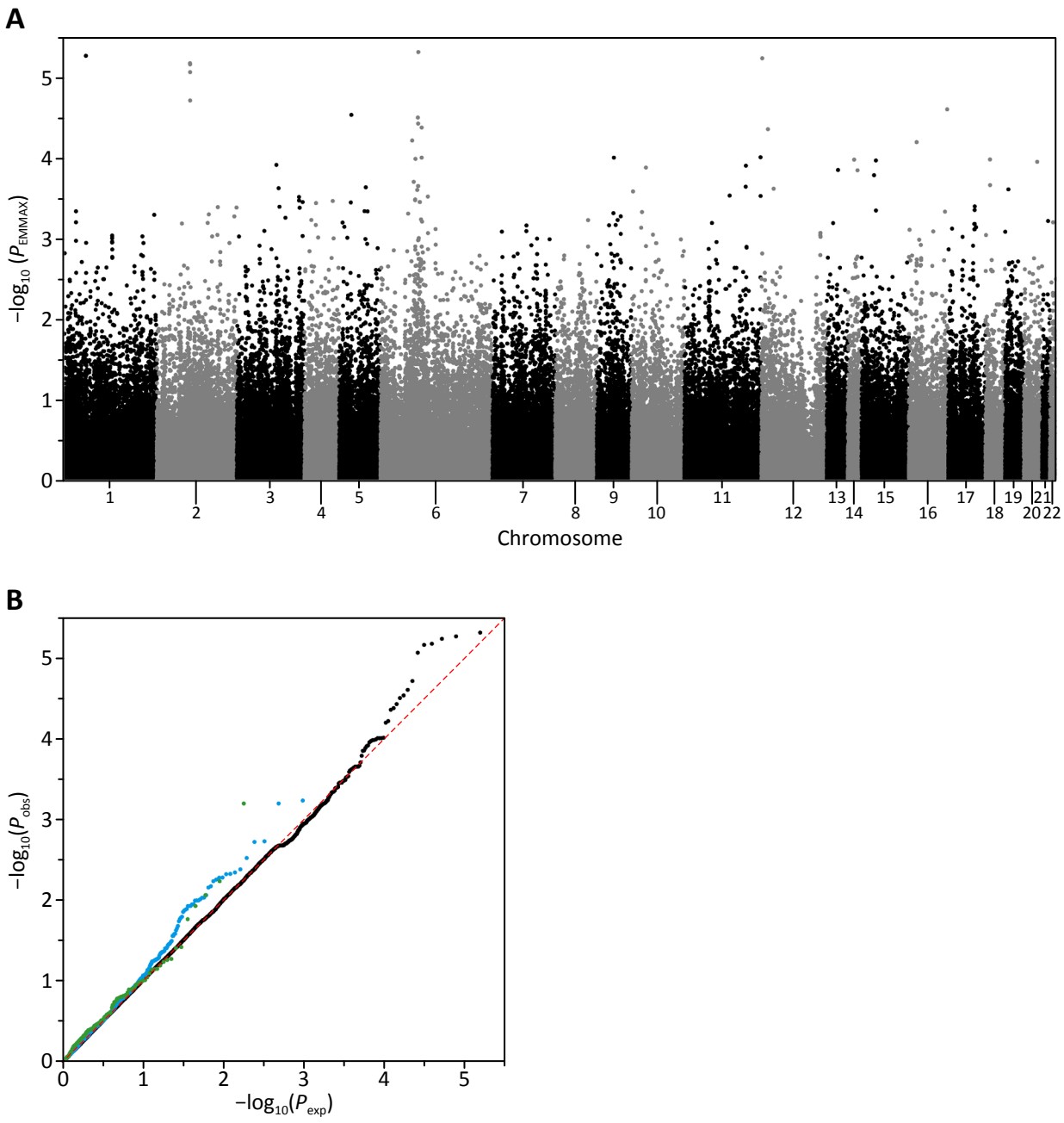

Figure S5. Association signals for adult standing height. *EMMAX* associations between adult standing height and 153,798 autosomal SNPs, considering the 159 individuals with standing-height measurements available (**Table S1**). (**A**) Manhattan plot. (**B**) Quantile-quantile plot. The figure design follows **Figure 5**.

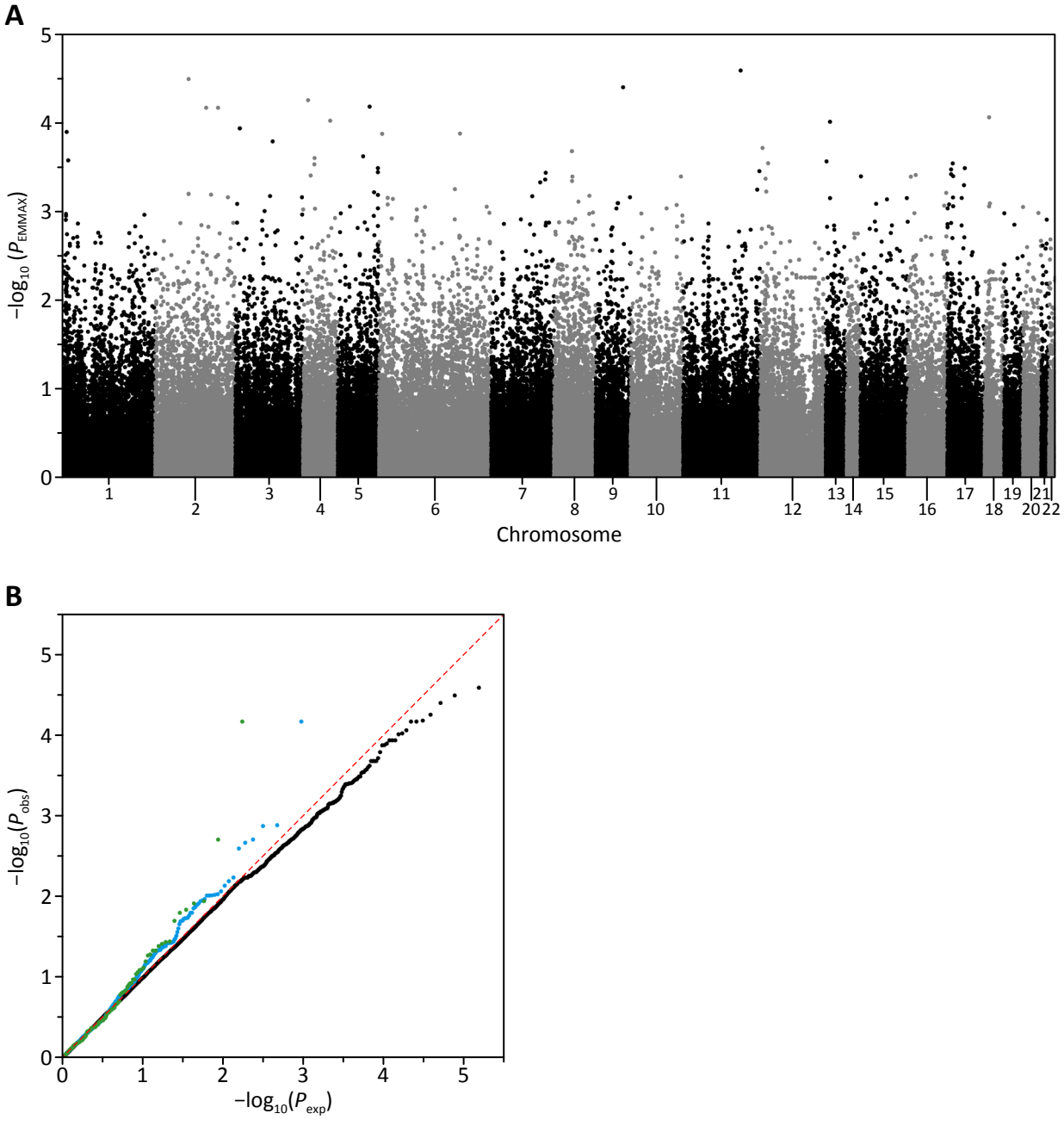

Figure S6. Association signals for adult sitting height. *EMMAX* associations between adult sitting height and 153,798 autosomal SNPs, considering the 133 individuals with sitting-height measurements available (**Table S1**). (**A**) Manhattan plot. (**B**) Quantile-quantile plot. The figure design follows **Figure 5**.

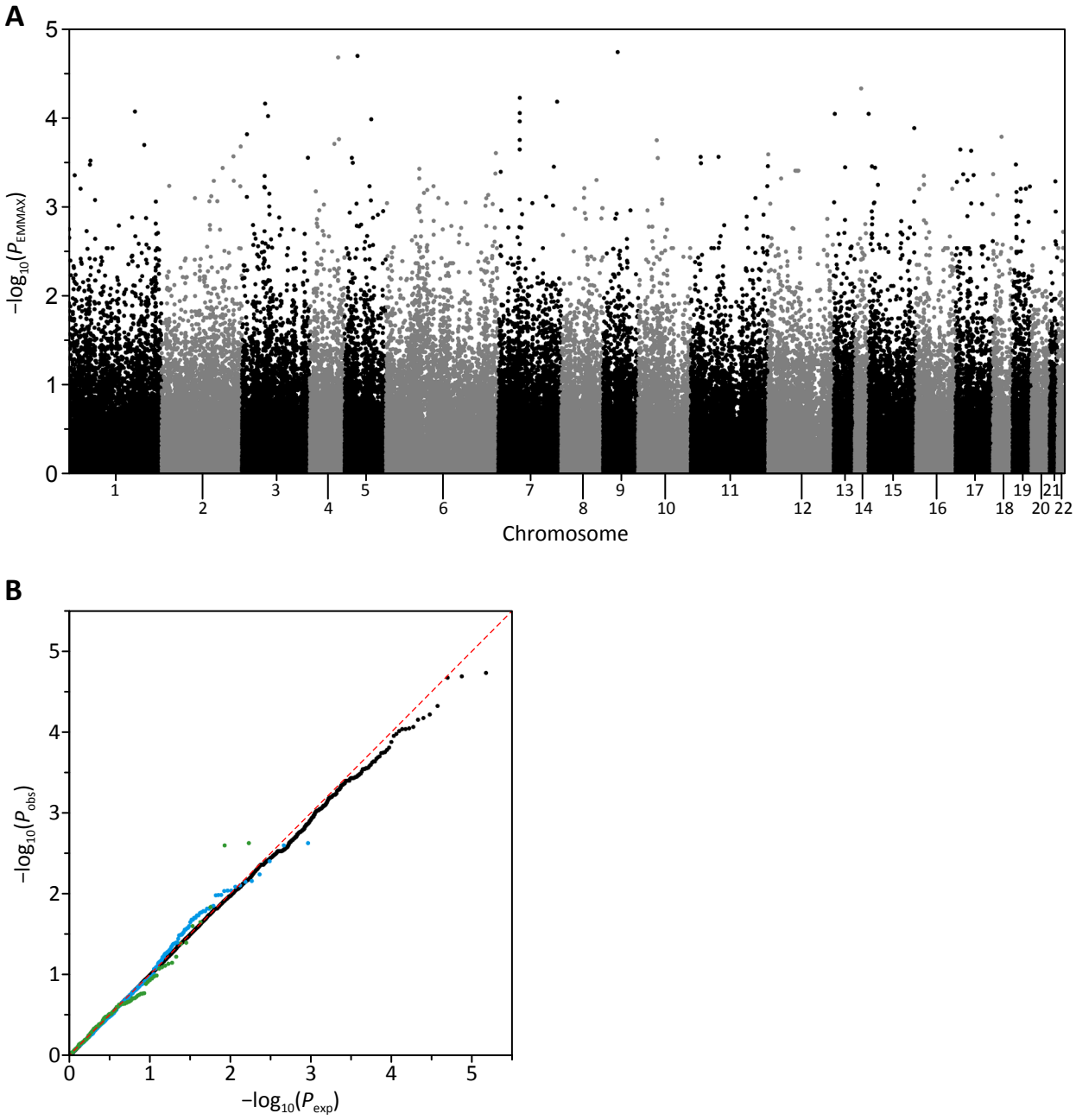

Figure S7. Association signals for adult subischial leg length. *EMMAX* associations between adult subischial leg length and 153,798 autosomal SNPs, considering the 133 individuals with subischial leg length measurements available (**Table S1**). (**A**) Manhattan plot. (**B**) Quantile-quantile plot. The figure design follows **Figure 5**.

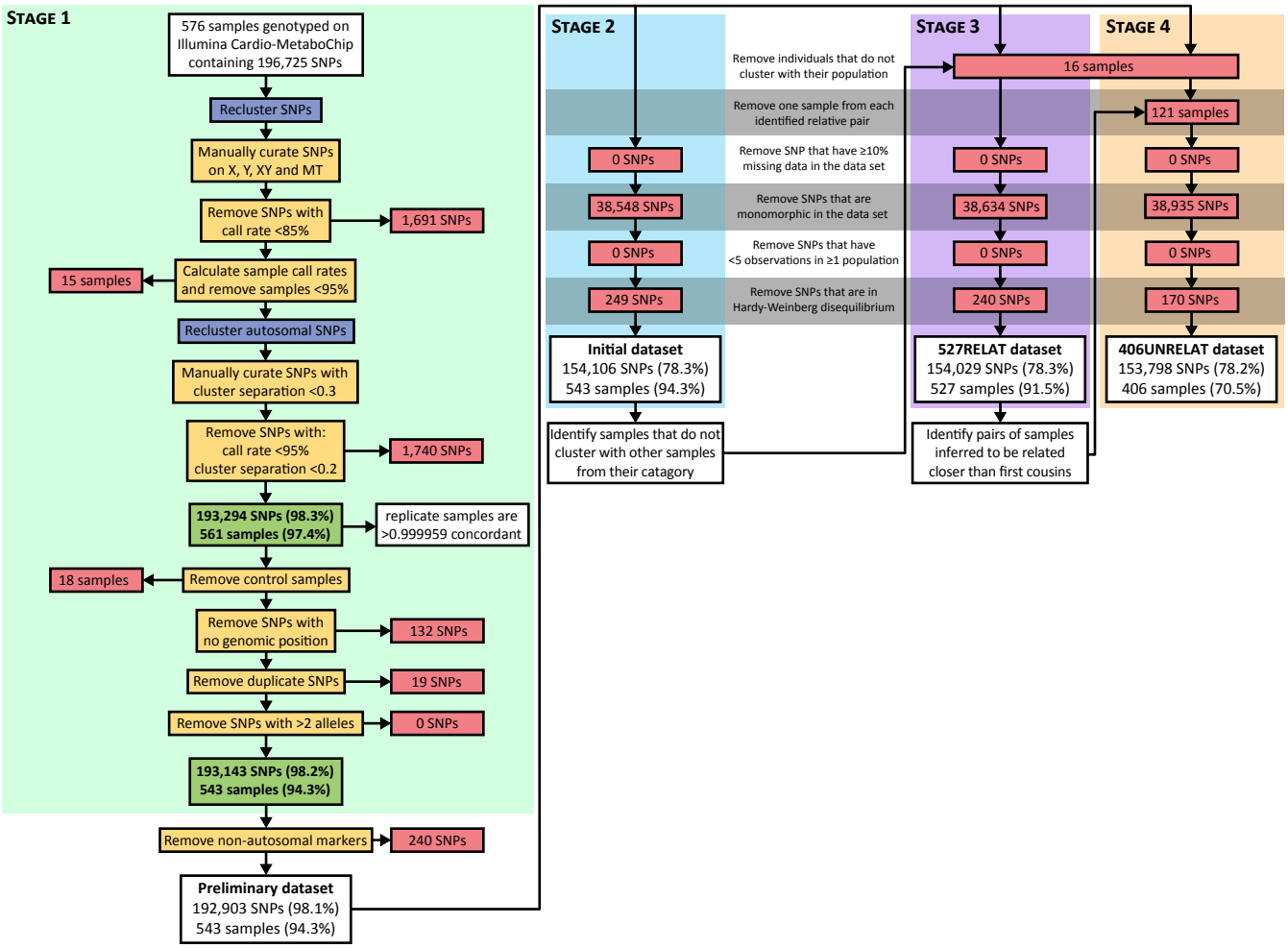

Figure S8. Genetic dataset preparation. Data filtering steps used to prepare the 406UNRELAT dataset used in all genetic analyses appear in the order in which they were applied. The numbers of SNPs or samples removed appear in red shaded boxes. SNPs/samples removed in one step were not subsequently considered.