

β -Diversity: Basics

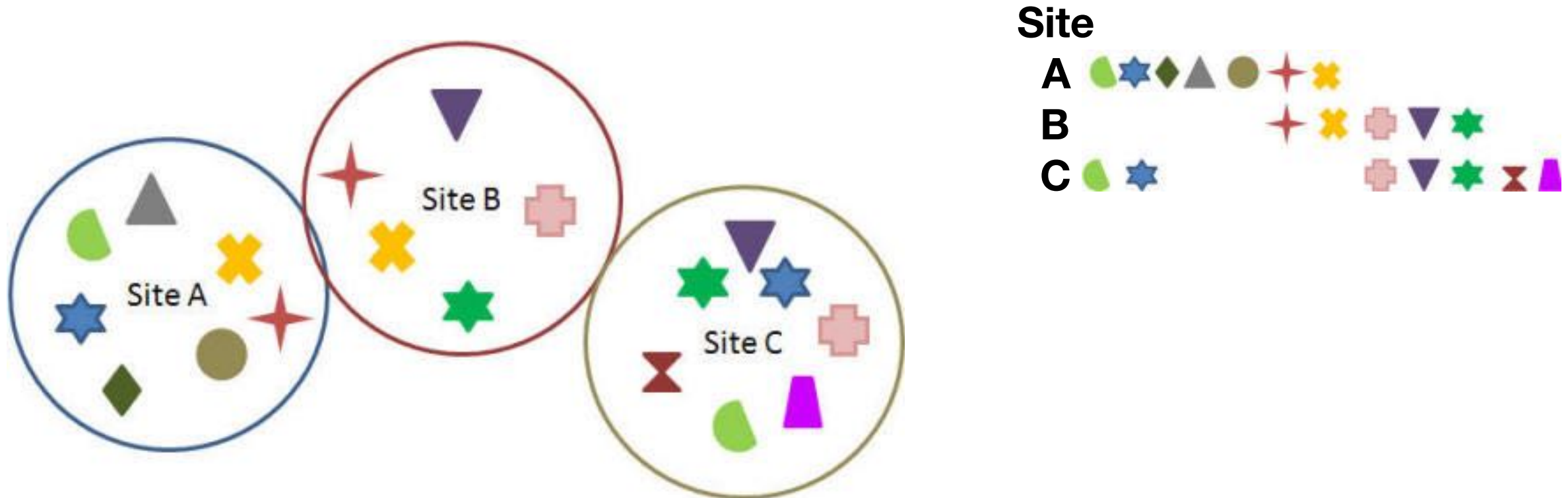
November 1, 2019

Useful Reference

- Guide to Statistical Analysis in Microbial Ecology (GUSTA ME)!: <https://mb3is.megx.net/gustame>

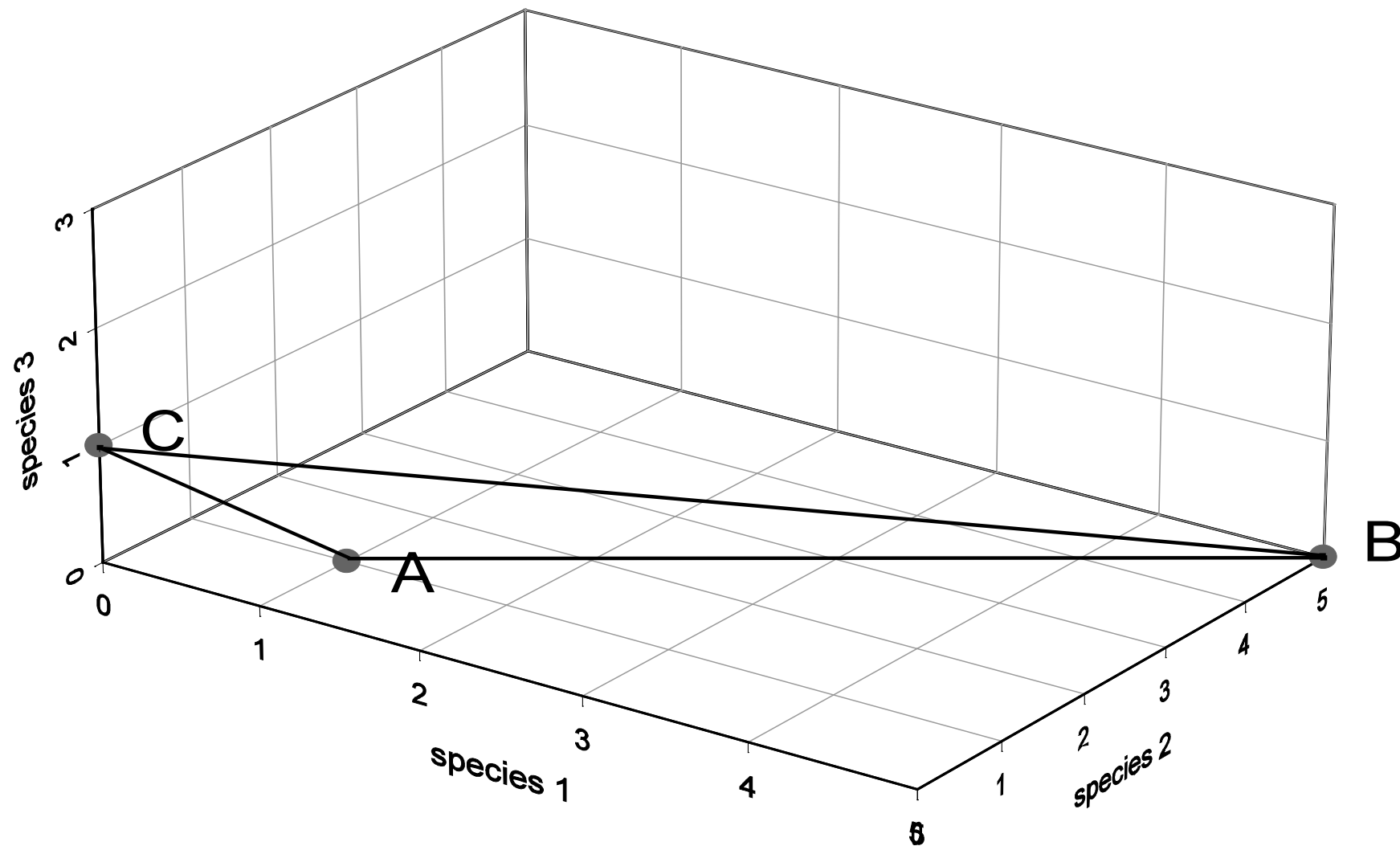
Beta Diversity:

How different are sites?



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	Species		
	1	2	3
A	1	1	0
B	5	5	0
C	0	0	1

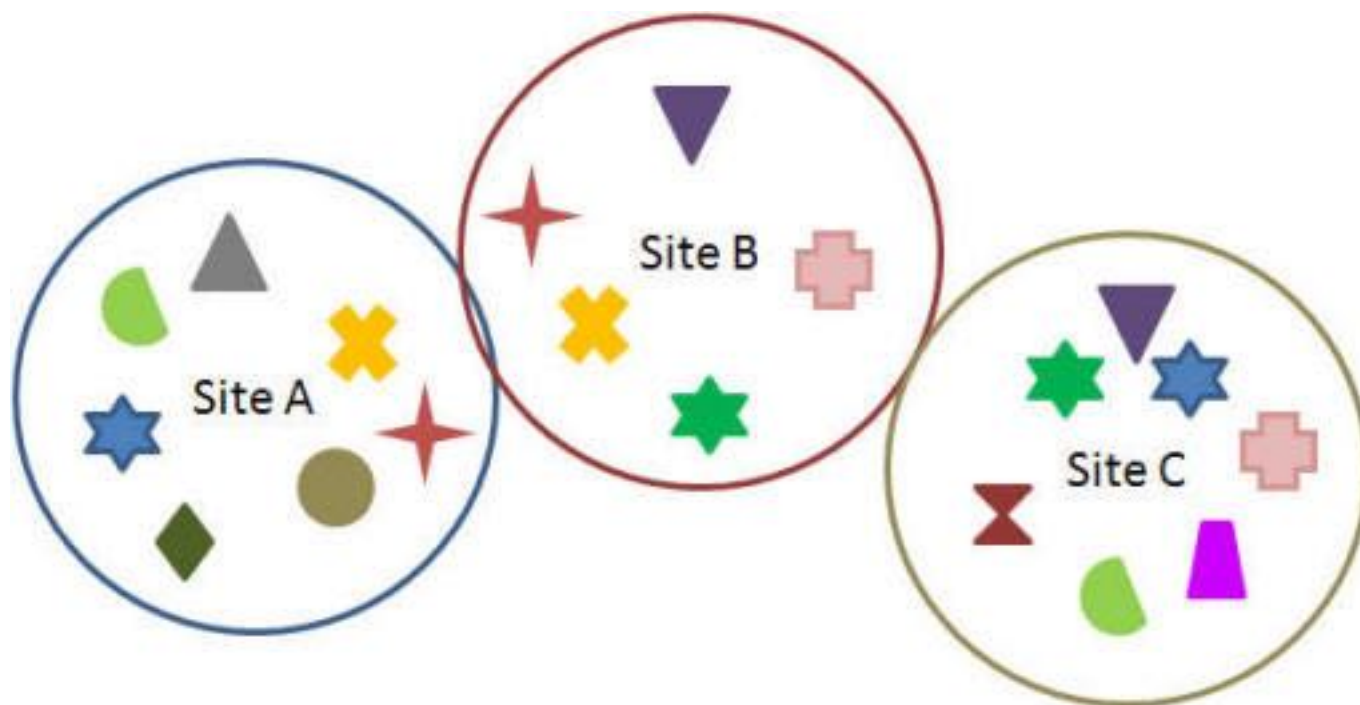


Beta Diversity Metrics

- Number of Taxa
- Bray-Curtis Dissimilarity
- UniFrac
- etc

Number of Taxa

- How different are samples?



	Species Differences
A vs B	8
B vs C	4
A vs C	10

Bray-Curtis Dissimilarity

$$D_{BC} = 1 - 2 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^S \min(a_i, b_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^S a_i + b_i}$$

	Species		
	1	2	3
A	1	1	0
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Where x_i is the abundance of species i in sample X

Bray-Curtis Dissimilarity

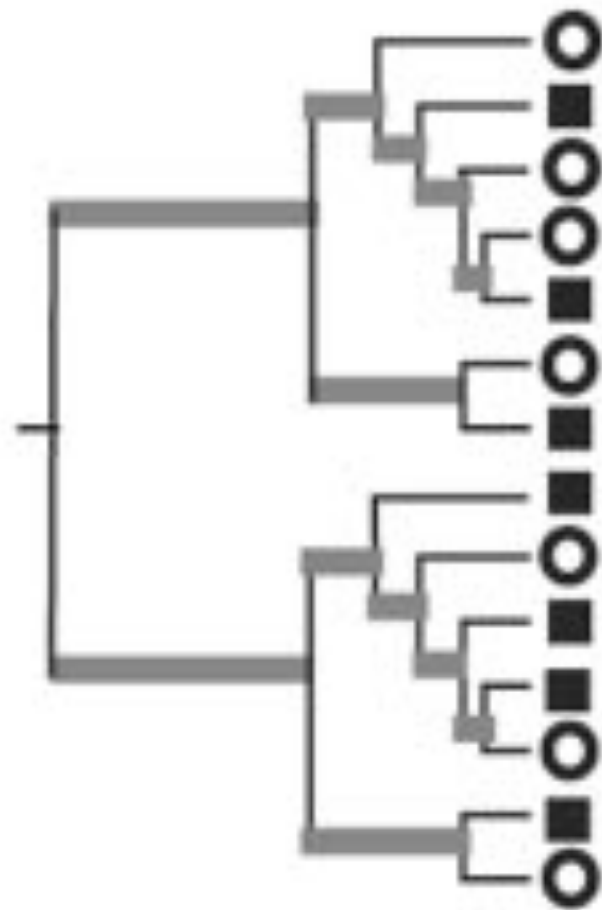
```
> y
  housing foodstuffs alcohol other services
1    640         328    147   169      196
2   1800         484    515  2291      912
3    640         328    147   169      196
4   6400        3280   1470  1690     1960
```

```
> vegdist(y, method="bray")
      1          2          3
2 0.6043839
3 0.0000000 0.6043839
4 0.8181818 0.4807230 0.8181818
```

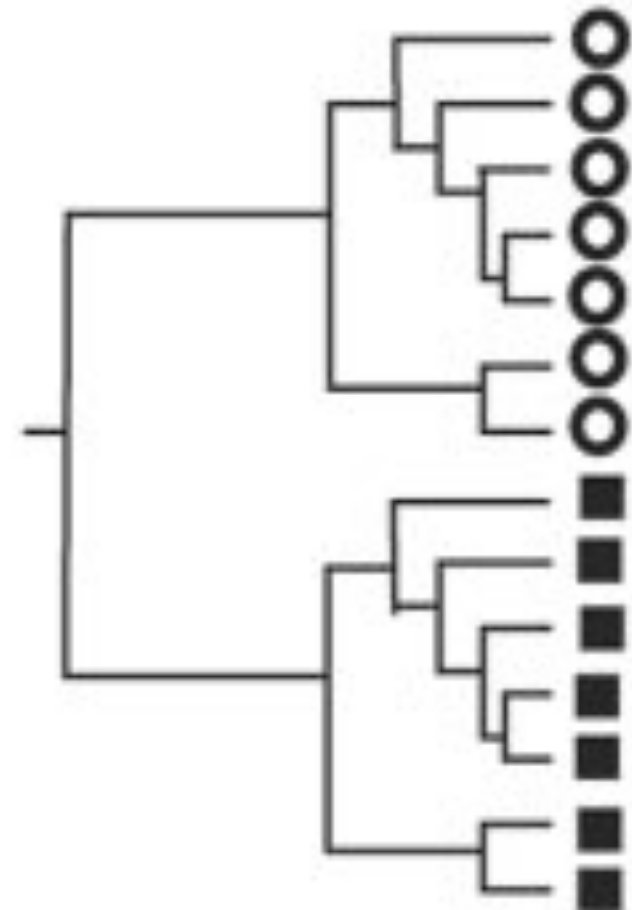

UniFrac

- The phylogenetic distance between sets of taxa in a phylogenetic tree as the fraction of the branch length of the tree that leads to descendants from either one environment or the other, but not both.

A.



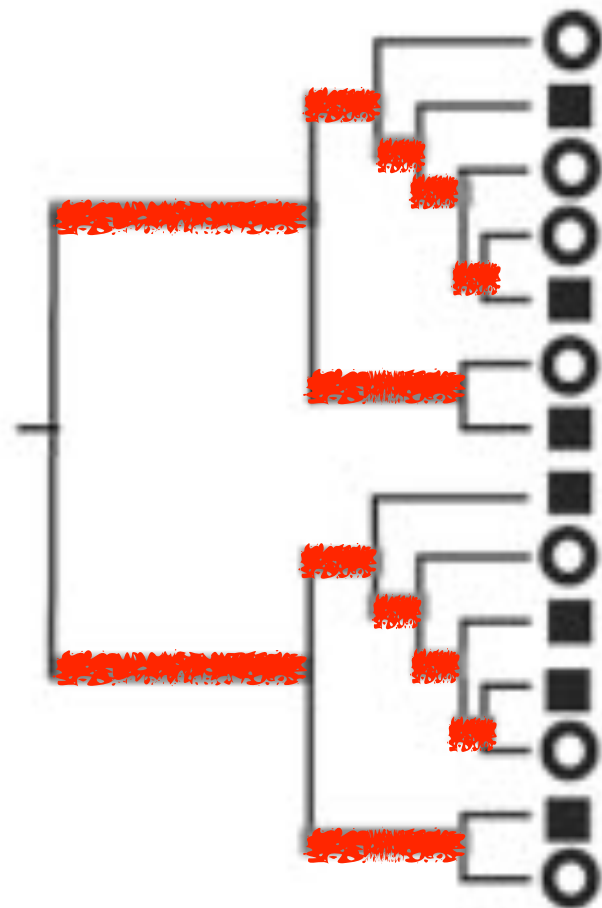
B.



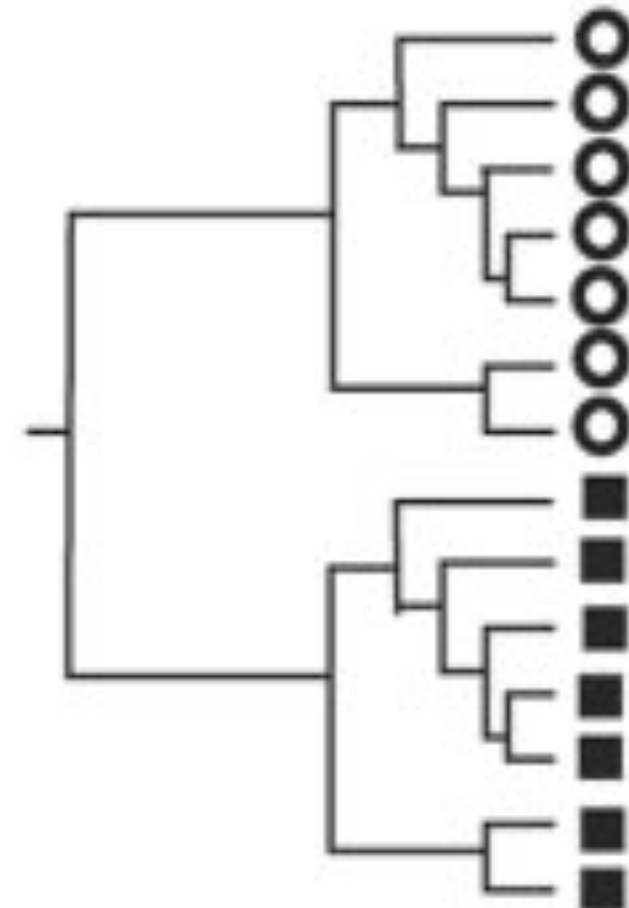
UniFrac

1. Label branches leading to taxa from both samples "shared"
2. Label branches leading to taxa which appears only in one sample "unshared".
3. Unifrac is the fraction of total branch length which is unshared. Alternatively, (the sum of "unshared" branch lengths)/(the sum of all tree branch lengths)

A.



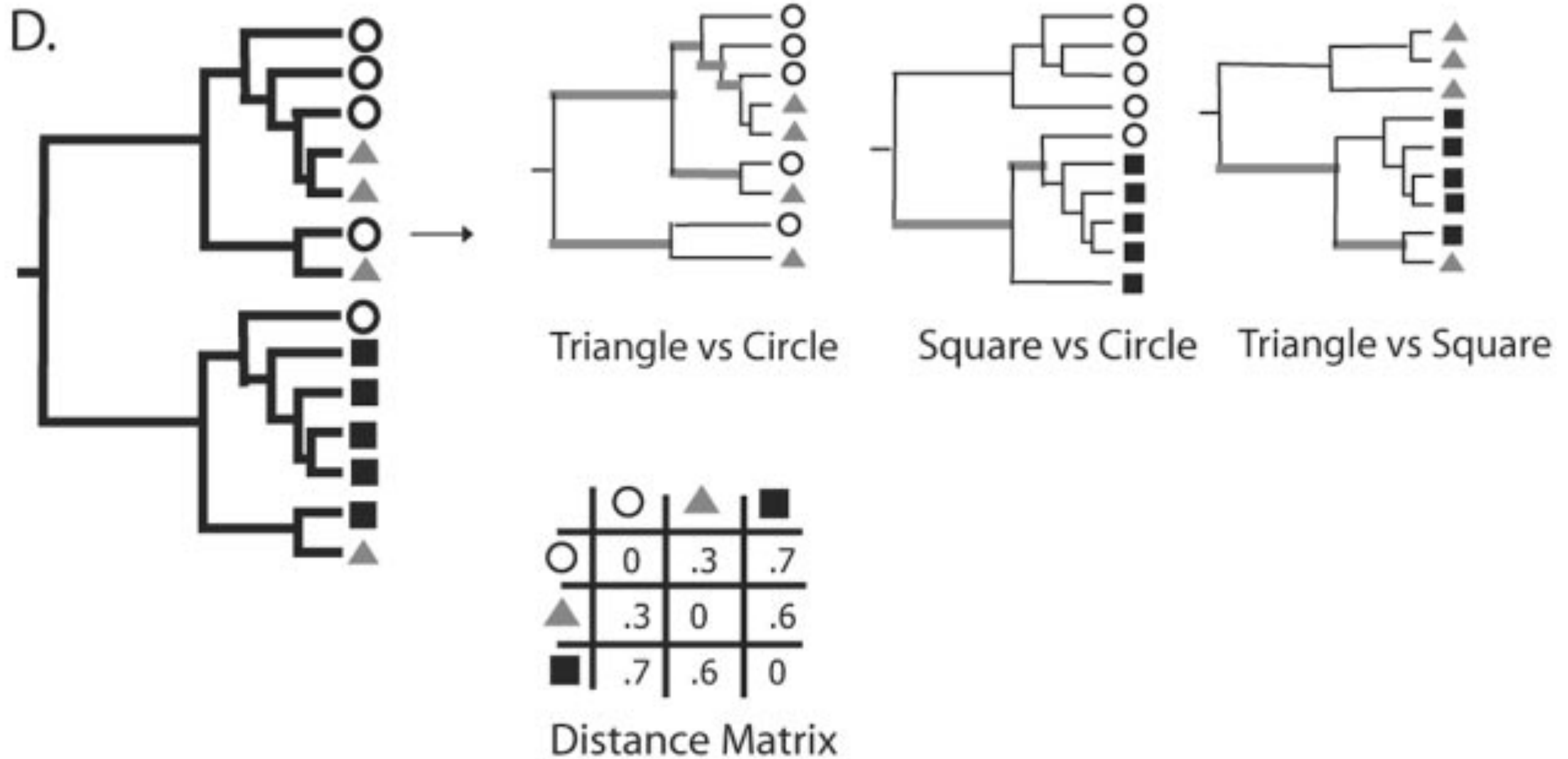
B.



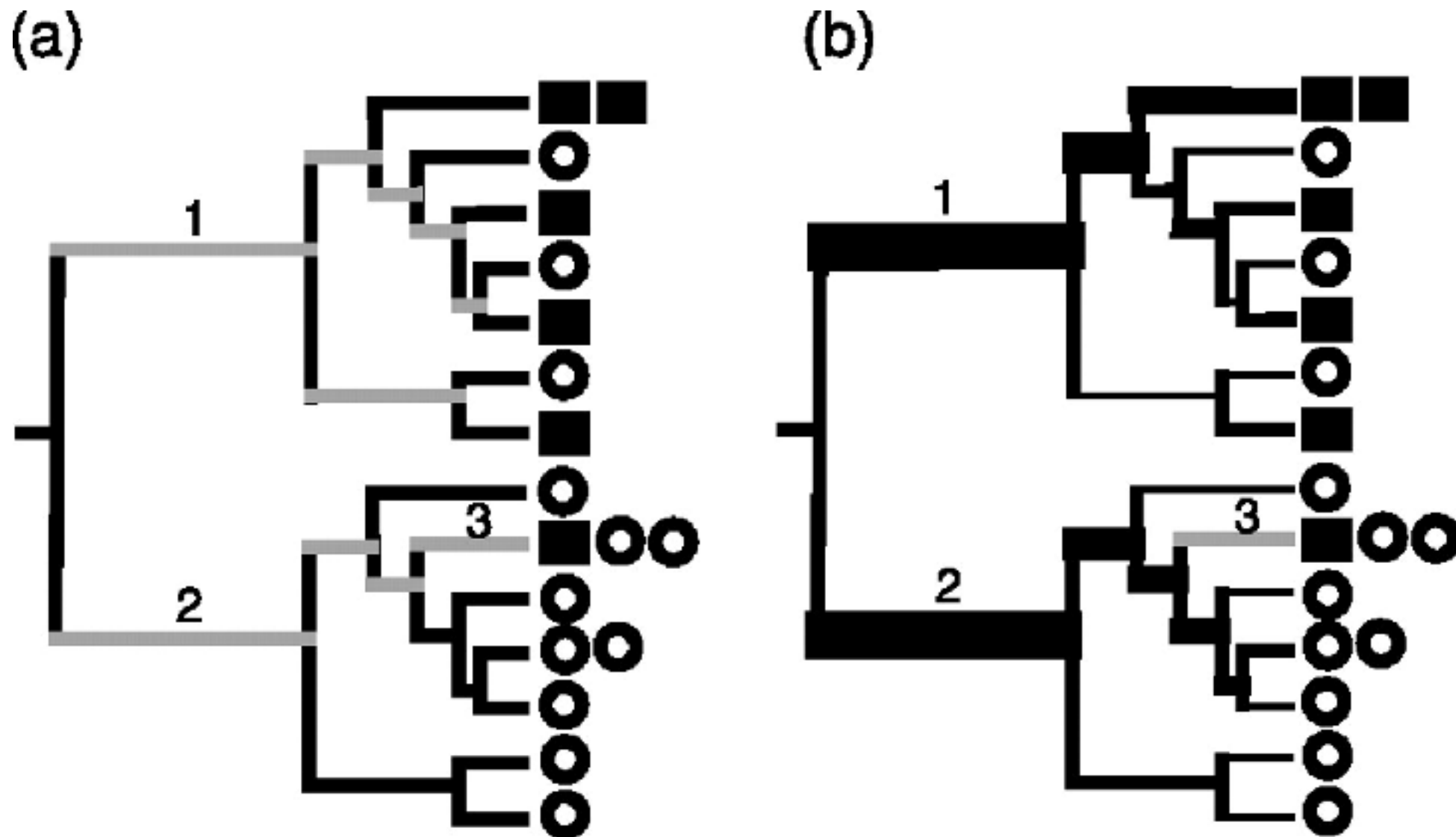
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$$\frac{\text{(the sum of "unshared" branch lengths)}}{\text{(the sum of all tree branch lengths)}}$$

UniFrac



Weighted UniFrac



UniFrac:

Unweighted vs Weighted

- Unweighted UniFrac
 - Qualitative
 - Sensitive to differences in overall community structure
 - Strongly influenced by differences in rare (low abundance) taxa
- Weighted UniFrac
 - Quantitative
 - Sensitive to differences in high abundance taxa

Generalized UniFrac

- Sensitive to differences in moderately abundant taxa
- Maintains ability to detect differences in high and low abundance taxa