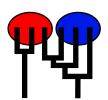
Preliminary migrate analysis of M. californianus

MIGRATION RATE AND POPULATION SIZE ESTIMATION

using the coalescent and maximum likelihood or Bayesian inference

Migrate-n version 3.7.2 [April-12-18]

Program started at Wed Jun 2 17:54:48 2021 Program finished at Wed Jun 2 22:21:03 2021



Options

Datatype: DNA sequence data

Inheritance scalers in use for Thetas:

All loci use an inheritance scaler of 1.0

[The locus with a scaler of 1.0 used as reference]

Random number seed: (with internal timer) 3055778468

Start parameters:

Theta values were generated from guessed values

Theta = 0.01000

M values were generated from guessed values

M-matrix:

100000.00 [all are the same]

Connection type matrix:

where m = average (average over a group of Thetas or M,

s = symmetric M, S = symmetric 4Nm, 0 = zero, and not estimated,

* = free to vary, Thetas are on diagonal

Population	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 ElfinCo	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Bamfiel	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 PortRen	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 WalkOnB	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 BodegaH	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Davenpo	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0
7 VistaDe	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0
8 HazardR	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	0
9 Refugio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0
10 Carpint	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	0

11 WhiteDe		_		0							*	*	*		\neg
11 WhitePo		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		*	*		
12 LaJolla		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	^	•		
Order of never															
	er of parameters:								!!-						
1	Θ_1								ispla	-					
2	Θ_2								ispla						
3	Θ_3^2								ispla						
4	Θ_4^{3}								ispla						
5	Θ_5^{T}								ispla						
6	Θ_6								ispla						
7	Θ_7								ispla						
8	Θ_8								ispla						
9	Θ_9								ispla						
10	Θ_{10}								ispla						
11	Θ_{11}								ispla						
12	Θ_{12}^{11} M_{21}								ispla						
13 24	M 1	>1							ispla						
25	1 N/I								ispla						
36	5								ispla ispla						
37	N / Z								ispla						
48	4 N/I								ispla						
49	NA 3								ispla						
60	S								ispla						
61	4 N /								ispla						
72	N / O								ispla						
73	S								ispla						
84	N /								ispla						
85	M ₈₋₂								ispla						
96	M ₇₋₃								ispla	-					
97	M ₉₋₂								ispla	-					
108	M ₈₋₂								ispla	-					
109	N/I	->9						<d< td=""><th>ispla</th><td>yed:</td><td>></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></d<>	ispla	yed:	>				
120	N /	>10						<d< td=""><th>ispla</th><td>yed:</td><td>></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></d<>	ispla	yed:	>				
121	N A	->1()					<d< td=""><th>ispla</th><td>yed:</td><td>></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></d<>	ispla	yed:	>				
132	N/I	->10 ->11						<d< td=""><th>ispla</th><td>yed:</td><td>></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></d<>	ispla	yed:	>				
133	N/I	->11						<d< td=""><th>ispla</th><td>yed:</td><td>></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></d<>	ispla	yed:	>				
144	N/I	->12						<d< td=""><th>ispla</th><td>yed:</td><td>></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></d<>	ispla	yed:	>				
	11	- 12	_												
Mutation rate ar	nona loci:													Mutation rate is consta	nt.
Mutation rate an	iong lock	•												widialion rate is consta	.i il
Analysis strategy	٧.													Bayesian inferer)CE
Alialysis strategy	y -													Dayesian interer	10 0

Proposal distributions for parameter

Parameter Proposal
Theta Metropolis sampling
M Slice sampling

Prior distribution for parameter

Parameter Prior Delta Bins Minimum Mean* Maximum Theta Exp window 0.000010 0.010000 10.000000 1.000000 500 0.000100 100000.000000 1000000.000000 100000.000000 Μ Exp window 500

Markov chain settings: Long chain

Number of chains

Recorded steps [a]1000Increment (record every x step [b]100Number of concurrent chains (replicates) [c]3Visited (sampled) parameter values [a*b*c]300000Number of discard trees per chain (burn-in)1000

Multiple Markov chains:

Static heating scheme 4 chains with temperatures

100000.00 3.00 1.50 1.00

Swapping interval is 1

Print options:

Data file: ../../mcalifornianus_210528.mig

Output file:

Posterior distribution raw histogram file:

Print data:

outfile.txt
bayesfile

No

Print genealogies [only some for some data type]:

Data summary

Datatype: Sequence data
Number of loci: 1

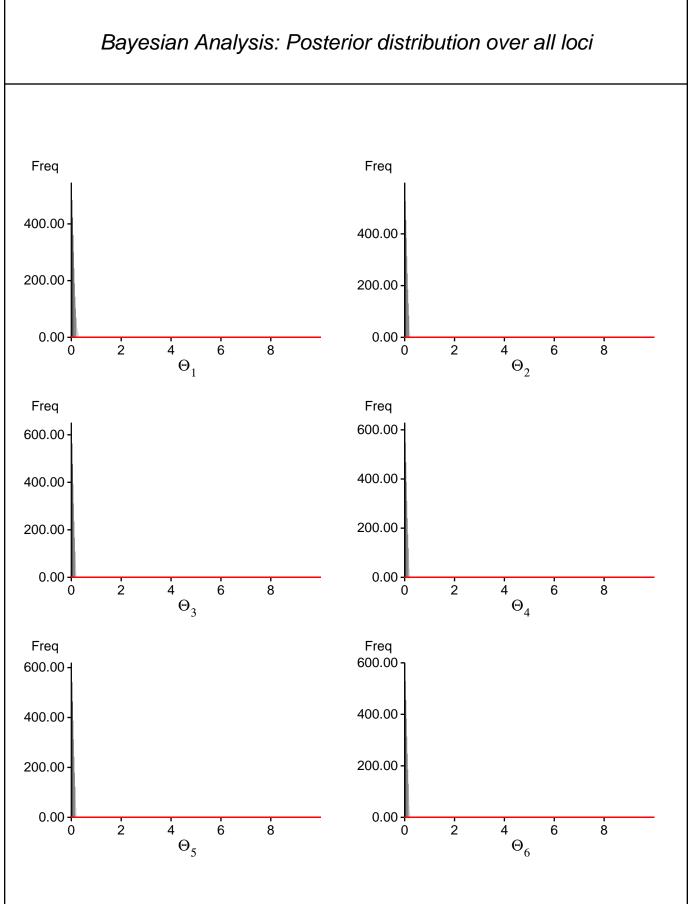
Population	Locus	Gene copies
1 ElfinCo	1	19
2 Bamfiel	1	23
3 PortRen	1	15
4 WalkOnB	1	16
5 BodegaH	1	7
6 Davenpo	1	17
7 VistaDe	1	19
8 HazardR	1	23
9 Refugio	1	16
10 Carpint	1	19
11 WhitePo	1	11
12 LaJolla	1	8
Total of all populations	1	193

Bayesian Analysis: Posterior distribution table

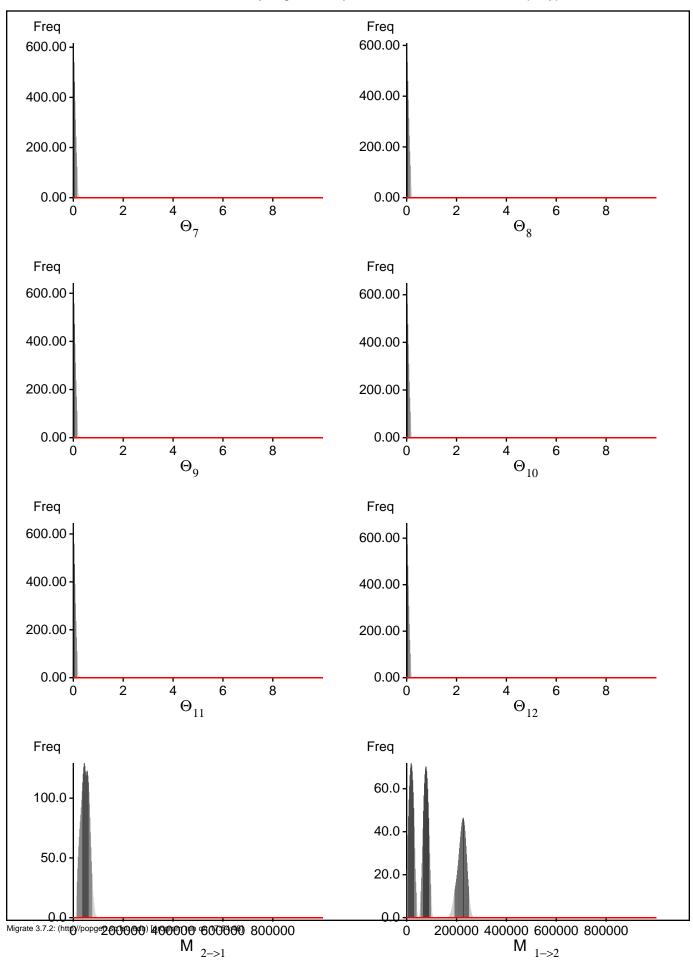
Locus	Parameter	2.5%	25.0%	Mode	75.0%	97.5%	Median	Mean
1	Θ_1	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.08001	0.20001	0.09001	0.04950
1	Θ_2	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.18001	0.07001	0.02121
1	Θ_3	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.01155
1	Θ_4	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.01865
1	Θ_5	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.02039
1	Θ_6	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.02192
1	Θ_{7}	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.02190
1	Θ_8	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.02217
1	Θ_9	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.01614
1	Θ_{10}	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.01441
1	Θ_{11}	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.01501
1	Θ_{12}	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.00782
1	M _{2->1}	12000.0	34000.0	45000.0	62000.0	76000.0	49000.0	47114.7
1	M _{1->2}	0.0	4000.0	19000.0	30000.0	40000.0	79000.0	105964.3
1	$M_{3->2}$	0.0	8000.0	21000.0	32000.0	58000.0	27000.0	27114.1
1	$M_{2->3}$	12000.0	22000.0	39000.0	52000.0	64000.0	49000.0	94434.8
1	$M_{4->3}$	72000.0	84000.0	101000.0	116000.0	128000.0	95000.0	82704.0
1	$M_{3->4}$	36000.0	44000.0	61000.0	72000.0	90000.0	57000.0	43994.2
1	M _{5->4}	0.0	0.0	15000.0	26000.0	34000.0	25000.0	27732.0
1	M _{4->5}	56000.0	70000.0	87000.0	102000.0	114000.0	79000.0	70337.7
1	M _{6->5}	44000.0	56000.0	71000.0	84000.0	114000.0	77000.0	77492.5
1	M _{5->6}	70000.0	0.00008	95000.0	110000.0	118000.0	89000.0	73779.2
1	M _{7->6}	0.0	18000.0	25000.0	40000.0	48000.0	29000.0	24964.6
1	M _{6->7}	12000.0	20000.0	35000.0	48000.0	58000.0	45000.0	52300.3
1	M _{8->7}	8000.0	18000.0	35000.0	48000.0	58000.0	45000.0	55245.9
1	M _{7->8}	10000.0	24000.0	37000.0	46000.0	64000.0	39000.0	37154.8
1	M _{9->8}	0.0	4000.0	23000.0	40000.0	52000.0	39000.0	52504.9
1	$M_{8->9}$	14000.0	22000.0	33000.0	44000.0	52000.0	101000.0	91891.3
1	M _{10->9}	0.00088	104000.0	121000.0	136000.0	154000.0	113000.0	100965.5
1	M _{9->10}	114000.0	132000.0	147000.0	162000.0	190000.0	141000.0	120643.8
1	M _{11->10}	52000.0	60000.0	75000.0	0.00088	98000.0	69000.0	56514.8
1	M _{10->11}	16000.0	26000.0	39000.0	52000.0	96000.0	47000.0	50456.8
1	M _{12->11}	22000.0	30000.0	43000.0	60000.0	100000.0	79000.0	87554.0
1	M _{11->12}	14000.0	22000.0	35000.0	48000.0	54000.0	129000.0	116222.5

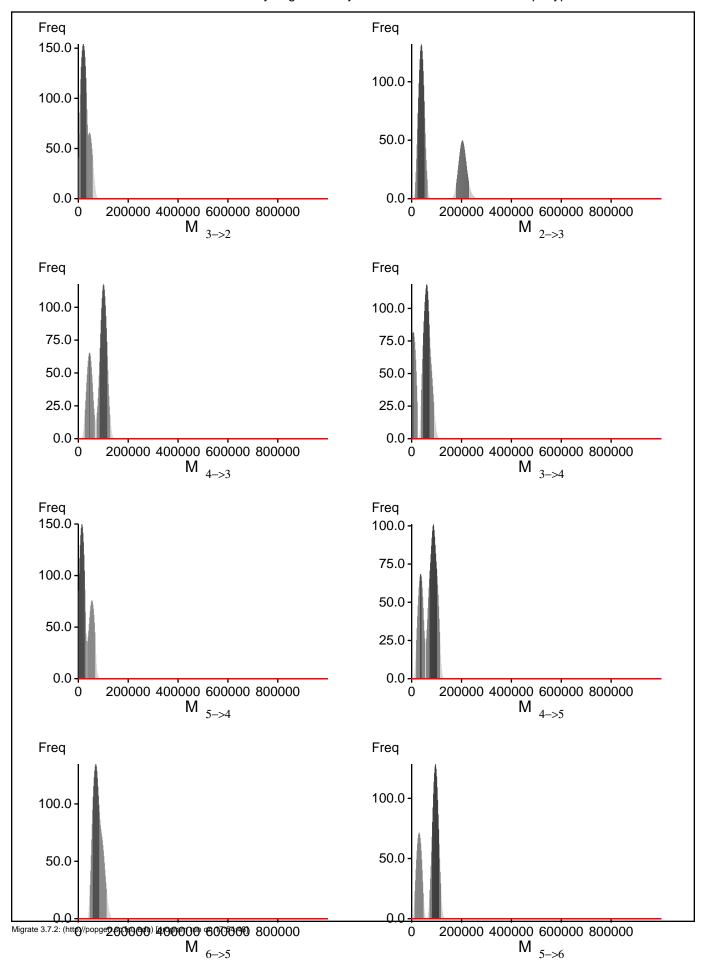
Citation suggestions:

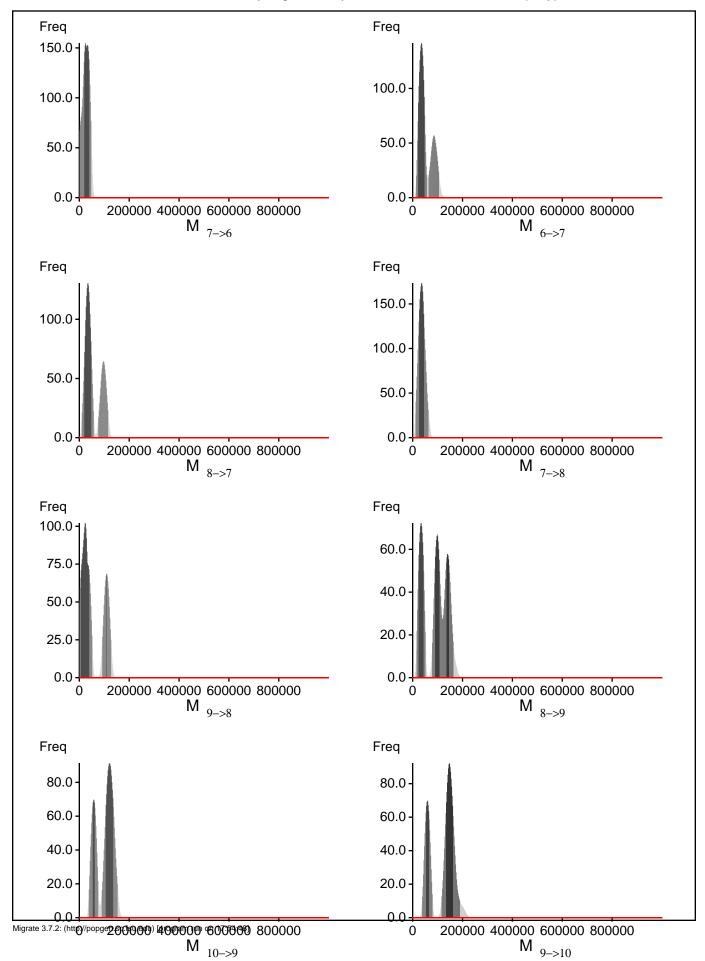
 Beerli P., 2006. Comparison of Bayesian and maximum-likelihood inference of population genetic parameters. Bioinformatics 22:341-345 Beerli P., 2007. Estimation of the population scaled mutation rate from microsatellite data, Genetics, 177:1967-1968. Beerli P., 2009. How to use MIGRATE or why are Markov chain Monte Carlo programs difficult to use? In Population Genetics for Animal Conservation, G. Bertorelle, M. W. Bruford, H. C. Hauffe, A. Rizzoli, and C. Vernesi, eds., vol. 17 of Conservation Biology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge UK, pp. 42-79.

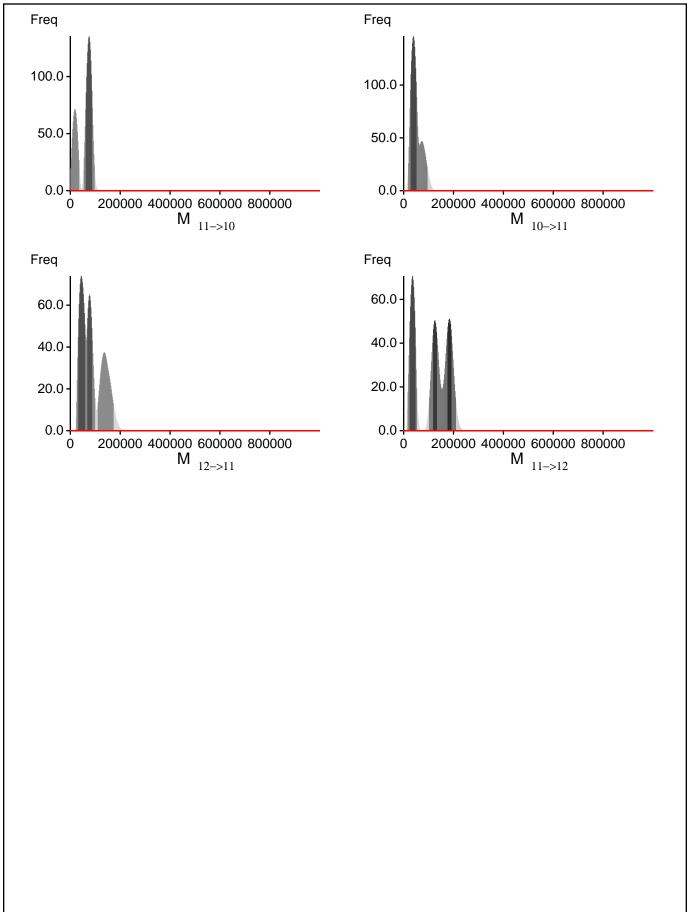


Migrate 3.7.2: (http://popgen.sc.fsu.edu) [program run on 17:54:48]









Log-Probability of the data given the model (marginal likelihood)

Use this value for Bayes factor calculations:

BF = Exp[ln(Prob(D | thisModel) - ln(Prob(D | otherModel) or as LBF = 2 (ln(Prob(D | thisModel) - ln(Prob(D | otherModel)) shows the support for thisModel]

Method	In(Prob(D Model))	Notes
Thermodynamic integration	-2210.579028	(1a)
	-2139.636373	(1b)
Harmonic mean	-1871.831575	(2)

(1a, 1b and 2) are approximations to the marginal likelihood, make sure that the program run long enough! (1a, 1b) and (2) should give similar results, in principle.

But (2) is overestimating the likelihood, it is presented for historical reasons and should not be used (1a, 1b) needs heating with chains that span a temperature range of 1.0 to at least 100,000.

(1b) is using a Bezier-curve to get better approximations for runs with low number of heated chains

Citation suggestions:

Beerli P. and M. Palczewski, 2010. Unified framework to evaluate panmixia and migration direction among multiple sampling locations, Genetics, 185: 313-326.

Acceptance ratios for all parameters and the genealogies

Parameter	Accepted changes	Ratio
Θ_1	976/4467	0.21849
Θ_2^{-}	381/4537	0.08398
$\Theta_3^{}$	1264/4450	0.28404
Θ_4°	1188/4419	0.26884
Θ_5	1531/4402	0.34780
Θ_6	1162/4397	0.26427
Θ_7°	1479/4275	0.34596
$\Theta_8^{'}$	1119/4422	0.25305
Θ_{0}	1839/4384	0.41948
Θ_{10}	2024/4368	0.46337
9 ₁₁	1952/4468	0.43688
Θ_{12}	1992/4302	0.46304
M ² _{2->1}	4412/4412	1.00000
$M_{1->2}$	4427/4427	1.00000
$M_{3->2}$	4396/4396	1.00000
$M_{2->3}^{3>2}$	4424/4424	1.00000
$M_{4->3}^{2->3}$	4443/4443	1.00000
$M_{3->4}$	4431/4431	1.00000
M _{5->4}	4366/4366	1.00000
A 4->5	4237/4237	1.00000
$M_{6->5}$	4291/4291	1.00000
$M_{5->6}$	4471/4471	1.00000
A 7->6	4335/4335	1.00000
A 6->7	4420/4420	1.00000
A _{8→>7}	4401/4401	1.00000
√ ^{3->7} _{7->8}	4398/4398	1.00000
M_{9-8}	4437/4437	1.00000
M _{8->9}	4345/4345	1.00000
M 10->9	4371/4371	1.00000
$M_{9->10}^{10->9}$	4442/4442	1.00000
M 11->10	4416/4416	1.00000
$M_{10->11}^{11->10}$	4593/4593	1.00000
VI 10->11 12->11	4417/4417	1.00000
$M_{11->12}^{12->11}$	4411/4411	1.00000
Genealogies	33672/150225	0.22414

MCMC-Autocorrelation and Effective MCMC Sample Size

Parameter	Autocorrelation	Effective Sampe Size
Θ_1	0.85347	255.33
Θ_2	0.95937	62.69
Θ_3^-	0.80181	352.10
Θ_A	0.76771	446.06
)5	0.74786	446.73
06	0.79747	346.36
07	0.82245	297.17
) ₈	0.83604	270.15
00	0.70741	530.28
)10	0.67129	598.44
) ₁₁	0.68849	589.22
12	0.62505	727.09
1 2->1	0.88034	193.75
1 1->2	0.89681	166.36
$1 \frac{1-2}{3-2}$	0.72835	476.67
1 2->3	0.73148	468.32
1 4->3	0.73547	457.22
1 3->4	0.74402	441.41
1 5->4	0.79121	351.91
1 4->5	0.75820	413.43
1 6->5	0.87154	208.26
1 5->6	0.83361	275.20
1 7->6	0.76732	402.90
1 6->7	0.80469	325.90
1 _{8->7}	0.76787	402.11
1 7->8	0.78882	361.88
1	0.74396	443.37
1 _{8->9}	0.69572	559.47
Λ	0.72557	482.25
1 10->9 1 _{9->10}	0.81211	316.40
11->10 11->10	0.72340	491.52
11->10 1 10->11	0.75537	419.37
1 12->11	0.73933	450.89
12->11	0.75422	430.50
11->12	0.98697	19.66

Potential Problems

This section reports potential problems with your run, but such reporting is often not very accurate. Whith many

parameters in a multilocus analysis, it is very common that some parameters for some loci will not be very
informative, triggering suggestions (for example to increase the prior range) that are not sensible. This suggestion
tool will improve with time, therefore do not blindly follow its suggestions. If some parameters are flagged, inspect
the tables carefully and judge wether an action is required. For example, if you run a Bayesian inference with
sequence data, for macroscopic species there is rarely the need to increase the prior for Theta beyond 0.1; but if
you use microsatellites it is rather common that your prior distribution for Theta should have a range from 0.0 to
100 or more. With many populations (>3) it is also very common that some migration routes are estimated poorly
because the data contains little or no information for that route. Increasing the range will not help in such
situations, reducing number of parameters may help in such situations.
No warning was recorded during the run