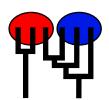
# Preliminary migrate analysis of M. californianus

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 13:54:44 2021 Program finished at Wed Jun 2 14:30:06 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) 427664298

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

11 Whit	ePo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	*	*	0	
12 LaJo	lla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	*	*	
Order o	of parameters:												
1	$\Theta_1$							<disp< td=""><td>layed</td><td><b> &gt;</b></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></disp<>	layed	<b> &gt;</b>			
2	$\Theta_{2}$							<disp< td=""><td>layed</td><td><b> &gt;</b></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></disp<>	layed	<b> &gt;</b>			
3	$\Theta_{3}$							<disp< td=""><td>layed</td><td><b> &gt;</b></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></disp<>	layed	<b> &gt;</b>			
4	$\Theta_{_{A}}$							<disp< td=""><td>layed</td><td><b> &gt;</b></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></disp<>	layed	<b> &gt;</b>			
5	$\Theta_5^7$							<disp< td=""><td>layed</td><td><b> &gt;</b></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></disp<>	layed	<b> &gt;</b>			
6	$\Theta_6^3$							<disp< td=""><td>layed</td><td><b> &gt;</b></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></disp<>	layed	<b> &gt;</b>			
7	$\Theta_7^0$							<disp< td=""><td>layed</td><td><b> &gt;</b></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></disp<>	layed	<b> &gt;</b>			
8	$\Theta_8^{'}$							<disp< td=""><td>layed</td><td><b> &gt;</b></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></disp<>	layed	<b> &gt;</b>			
9	$\Theta_9^{\circ}$								layed				
10	$\Theta_{10}^{9}$	ı						-	layed				
11	$\Theta_{11}^{10}$	1						-	layed				
12	$\Theta_{12}$							-	layed				
24	1.71								layed				
36	N /	1->2 2->3							layed				
48	N 4	2->5 3->4						-	layed				
60	NA S							-	layed				
72	N / -	1->5							layed				
84	M	5->6						-	layed				
96	N.A.	5->7						-	layed				
108	Ν. Α	7->8						-	layed				
120	N 4	3->9							layed				
132	M	9->10							layed				
144	N/I	0->1						-	layed				
'''	1	1->1	12					-alop	nayou				
Mutation	rate among lo	ci.										Mutati	ion rate is constant
Ividiation	rate among to	01.										Matati	on rate is constant
Δnalveie	strategy:												Bayesian inference
Allalysis	strategy.												Dayesian interence
Proposa	l distributions fo	or no	rame	ter									
Paramet		oi pa	aiiie	ıcı		Г	Propos	al					
Theta	. <del>.</del> .			Ma	tron		ropos amplir						
				IVIE				•					
M					SI	ice s	amplir	ıg					
Drion die	tribution for ne	·om -	tor										
	tribution for par			~			1100	n*	,	1011	~	Dalta	Dina
Paramet			Minim			0	Mea			laxim		Delta	Bins
Theta	Exp window		.0000		100		01000			0000.		1.000000	500
M	Exp window	U.	.0001	UU	100	UUU.	00000	U 100	UUUU	.0000	UU	100000.000000	500

, , ,				
Markov chain settings:			L	ong chain
Number of chains				1
Recorded steps [a]				1000
Increment (record every x step [b]				100
Number of concurrent chains (replicates) [c]				3
Visited (sampled) parameter values [a*b*c]				300000
Number of discard trees per chain (burn-in)				1000
Multiple Markov chains:				
Static heating scheme		4 chains	s with ten	nperatures
	100000.00	3.00	1.50	1.00
		Sw	apping in	terval is 1
Print options:				
Data file:		//mcalifor	nianus_2	10528.mig
Output file:				outfile.txt
Posterior distribution raw histogram file:				bayesfile
Print data:				No
Print genealogies [only some for some data type]:				None

## 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

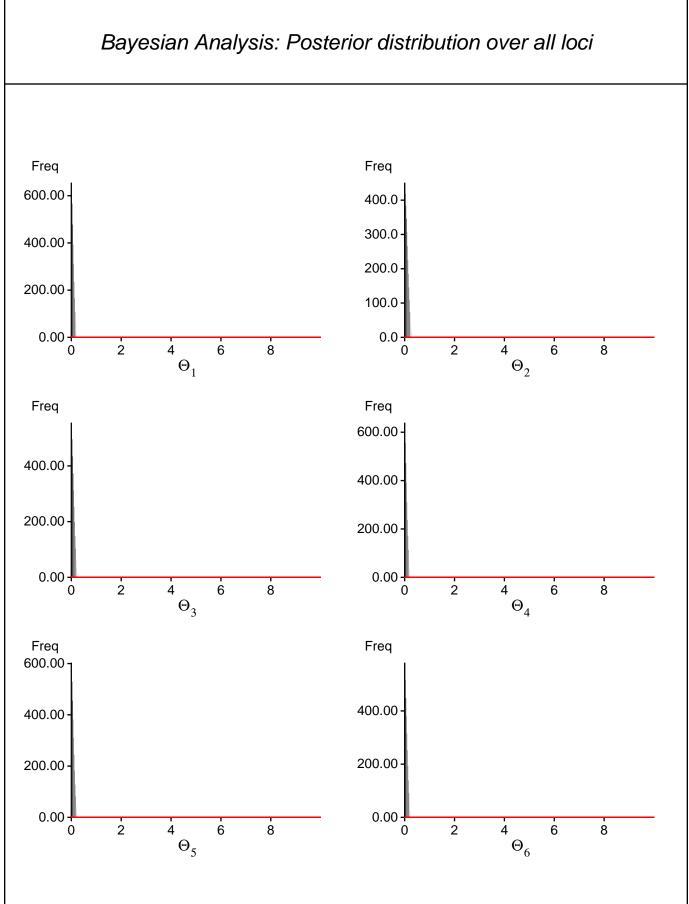
Locus	Parameter	2.5%	25.0%	Mode	75.0%	97.5%	Median	Mean
1	$\Theta_1$	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.01637
1	$\Theta_2$	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.08001	0.22001	0.09001	0.04956
1	$\Theta_3^-$	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.08001	0.18001	0.09001	0.03167
1	$\Theta_4$	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.01708
1	$\Theta_5$	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.18001	0.07001	0.02543
1	$\Theta_6$	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.18001	0.07001	0.02496
1	$\Theta_7$	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.02097
1	$\Theta_8$	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.02051
1	$\Theta_9$	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.01420
1	$\Theta_{10}$	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.01603
1	$\Theta_{11}$	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.01120
1	$\Theta_{12}$	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.00905
1	M <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.0	0.0	3000.0	12000.0	28000.0	13000.0	9912.6
1	$M_{2->3}$	0.0	0.0	5000.0	20000.0	34000.0	21000.0	28723.4
1	$M_{3->4}$	4000.0	10000.0	25000.0	38000.0	86000.0	35000.0	39639.7
1	$M_{4->5}$	0.0	0.0	5000.0	20000.0	24000.0	81000.0	92461.3
1	$M_{5->6}$	0.0	6000.0	15000.0	22000.0	34000.0	19000.0	15809.4
1	M <sub>6-&gt;7</sub>	0.0	6000.0	19000.0	32000.0	72000.0	27000.0	29268.4
1	M <sub>7-&gt;8</sub>	0.0	14000.0	25000.0	34000.0	48000.0	27000.0	25393.0
1	M <sub>8-&gt;9</sub>	0.0	0.0	13000.0	26000.0	124000.0	57000.0	53489.6
1	M <sub>9-&gt;10</sub>	0.0	2000.0	17000.0	32000.0	46000.0	31000.0	40119.6
1	M <sub>10-&gt;11</sub>	0.0	2000.0	21000.0	38000.0	388000.0	35000.0	101184.9
1	M <sub>11-&gt;12</sub>	0.0	0.0	15000.0	192000.0	858000.0	263000.0	317706.2

#### Citation suggestions:

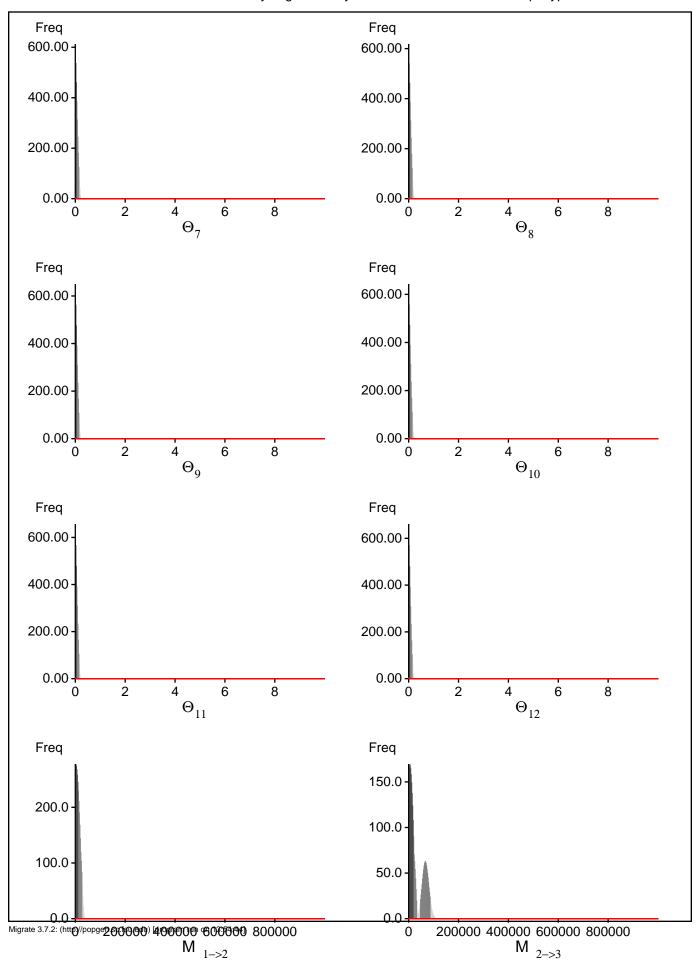
Beerli P., 2006. Comparison of Bayesian and maximum-likelihood inference of population genetic parameters. Bioinformatics 22:341-345

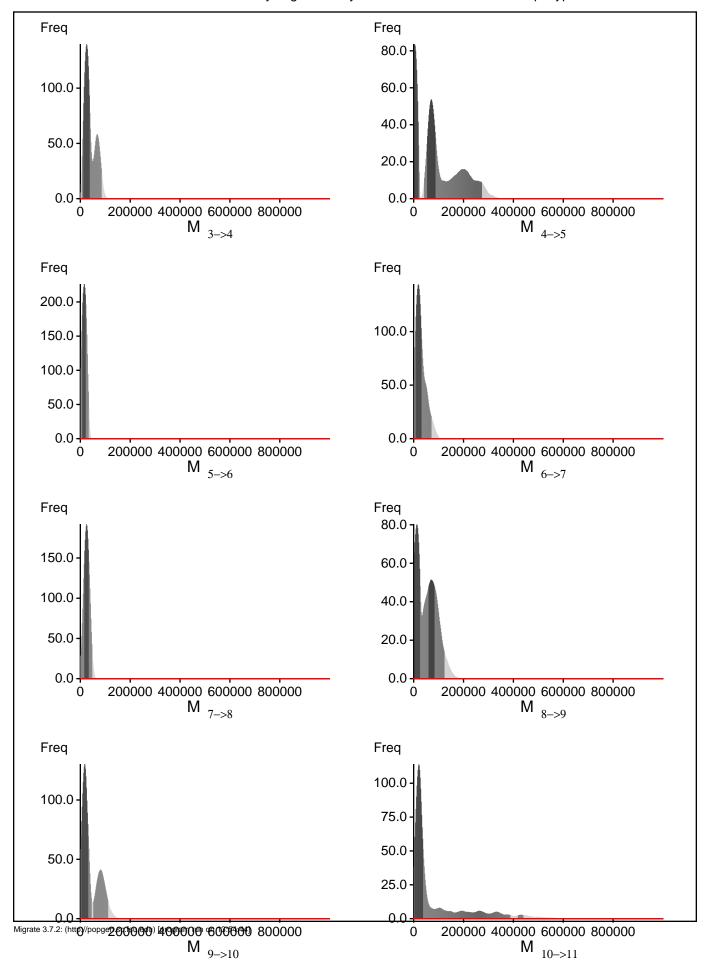
Beerli P., 2007. Estimation of the population scaled mutation rate from microsatellite data, Genetics, 177:1967-1968.

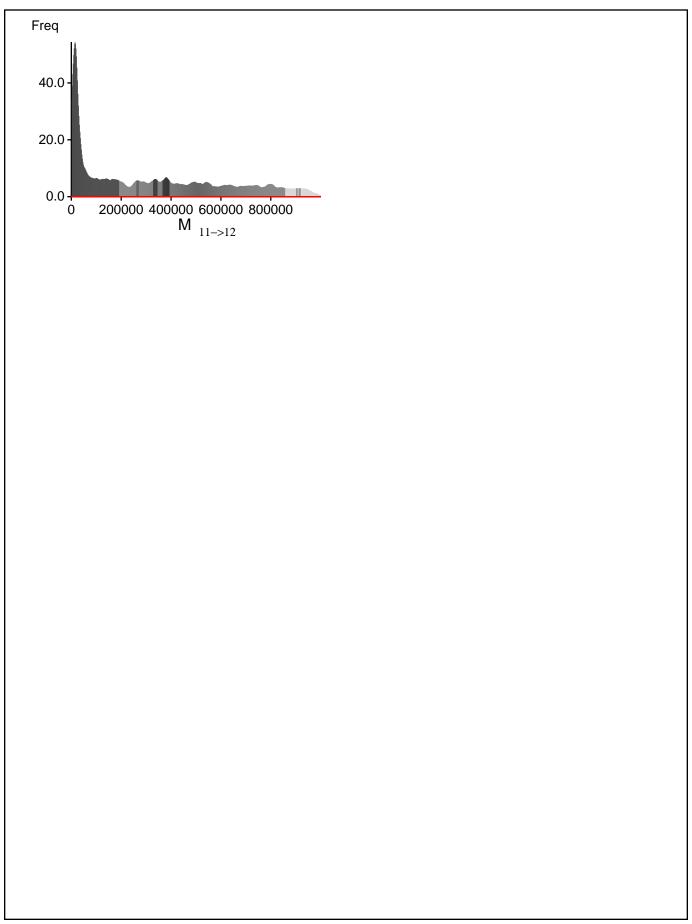
Beerli P., 2009. How to use MIGRATE or why are Markov chain Monte Carlo programs difficult to use? In Population Genetics for Animal Conservation, G. Bertorelle, M. W. Bruford, H. C. Hauffe, A. Rizzoli, and C. Vernesi, eds., vol. 17 of Conservation Biology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge UK, pp. 42-79.



Migrate 3.7.2: (http://popgen.sc.fsu.edu) [program run on 13:54:44]







#### 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	-2198.951691	(1a)
	-2126.160037	(1b)
Harmonic mean	-1873.247364	(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
$\Theta_1$	499/6367	0.07837
$\Theta_2$	750/6423	0.11677
$\Theta_3^2$	1809/6538	0.27669
$\Theta_4^{\circ}$	3102/6671	0.46500
$\Theta_5$	3265/6410	0.50936
$\Theta_6^{\circ}$	1576/6631	0.23767
$\Theta_7^{\circ}$	2195/6516	0.33686
$\Theta_8^{'}$	2393/6631	0.36088
$\Theta_{0}$	3730/6582	0.56670
$\Theta_{10}$	3257/6498	0.50123
$ \Theta_{11} $	4513/6618	0.68193
$\Theta_{12}^{11}$	5441/6416	0.84804
$M_{1->2}^{12}$	6604/6604	1.00000
$M_{2->3}$	6363/6363	1.00000
$M_{3->4}$	6611/6611	1.00000
$M_{4->5}$	6576/6576	1.00000
M $_{5->6}$	6466/6466	1.00000
M <sub>6-&gt;7</sub>	6542/6542	1.00000
M $_{7->8}$	6430/6430	1.00000
M <sub>8-&gt;9</sub>	6488/6488	1.00000
M $_{9->10}$	6667/6667	1.00000
M 10->11	6523/6523	1.00000
M $\frac{10}{11->12}$	6477/6477	1.00000
Genealogies	39791/149952	0.26536

## MCMC-Autocorrelation and Effective MCMC Sample Size

Parameter	Autocorrelation	Effective Sampe Size
$\Theta_1$	0.95553	68.24
$\Theta_2$	0.87030	212.26
$\Theta_3$	0.68999	636.15
$\Theta_4$	0.53724	1008.52
$\Theta_5$	0.54148	1043.72
$\Theta_6$	0.76065	410.60
$\Theta_7$	0.65709	628.94
$\Theta_8$	0.66844	600.93
$\Theta_{0}$	0.36472	1463.34
$\Theta_{10}$	0.49252	1037.08
$\mid\Theta_{11}\mid$	0.31367	1631.55
$\Theta_{12}$	0.20649	1983.23
$M_{1\rightarrow 2}$	0.81660	307.15
M 2->3	0.67967	582.57
$M_{3->4}$	0.76363	411.09
M <sub>4-&gt;5</sub>	0.81866	302.64
M 5->6	0.71538	499.20
M <sub>6-&gt;7</sub>	0.86031	227.41
M <sub>7-&gt;8</sub>	0.76770	413.61
M 8->9	0.74901	435.04
M <sub>9-&gt;10</sub>	0.62444	728.94
M 10->11	0.76311	404.03
M 11->12	0.64530	686.32
Ln[Prob(D G)]	0.97622	36.21

### 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