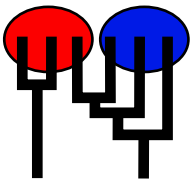
Preliminary migrate analysis of M. californianus

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 Fri May 28 15:33:28 2021
Program finished at Sat May 29 00:20:02 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) 2393141522
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 WhitePo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*

Order of parameters:

1	Θ_1	<displayed>
2	Θ_2	<displayed>
3	Θ_3	<displayed>
4	Θ_4	<displayed>
5	Θ_5	<displayed>
6	Θ_6	<displayed>
7	Θ_7	<displayed>
8	Θ_8	<displayed>
9	Θ_9	<displayed>
10	Θ_{10}	<displayed>
11	Θ_{11}	<displayed>
12	Θ_{12}	<displayed>
13	$M_{2->1}$	<displayed>
24	$M_{1->2}$	<displayed>
25	$M_{3->2}$	<displayed>
36	$M_{2->3}$	<displayed>
37	$M_{4->3}$	<displayed>
48	$M_{3->4}$	<displayed>
49	$M_{5->4}$	<displayed>
60	$M_{4->5}$	<displayed>
61	$M_{6->5}$	<displayed>
72	$M_{5->6}$	<displayed>
73	$M_{7->6}$	<displayed>
84	$M_{6->7}$	<displayed>
85	$M_{8->7}$	<displayed>
96	$M_{7->8}$	<displayed>
97	$M_{9->8}$	<displayed>
108	$M_{8->9}$	<displayed>
109	$M_{10->9}$	<displayed>
120	$M_{9->10}$	<displayed>
121	$M_{11->10}$	<displayed>
132	$M_{10->11}$	<displayed>
133	$M_{12->11}$	<displayed>
144	$M_{11->12}$	<displayed>

Mutation rate among loci: Mutation rate is constant

Analysis strategy: Bayesian inference

Proposal distributions for parameter

Parameter	Proposal
Theta	Metropolis sampling
M	Slice sampling

Prior distribution for parameter

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

Markov chain settings: Long 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 with temperatures 100000.00 3.00 1.50 1.00

Swapping interval is 1

Print options:

Data file:	../../mcalifornianus_210528.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	10
12	1	0
Total of all populations	1	184

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	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.02000
1	Θ_2	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.18001	0.07001	0.02692
1	Θ_3	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.01903
1	Θ_4	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.02025
1	Θ_5	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.18001	0.07001	0.02354
1	Θ_6	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.01546
1	Θ_7	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.18001	0.07001	0.02956
1	Θ_8	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.18001	0.07001	0.02401
1	Θ_9	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.01515
1	Θ_{10}	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.00994
1	Θ_{11}	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.00936
1	Θ_{12}	0.00001	0.00001	0.01001	0.06001	0.16001	0.07001	0.01171
1	$M_{2->1}$	22000.0	32000.0	47000.0	60000.0	70000.0	57000.0	87012.3
1	$M_{1->2}$	34000.0	46000.0	57000.0	66000.0	120000.0	79000.0	77773.7
1	$M_{3->2}$	0.0	0.0	9000.0	20000.0	28000.0	21000.0	38176.1
1	$M_{2->3}$	58000.0	68000.0	83000.0	98000.0	130000.0	79000.0	67536.0
1	$M_{4->3}$	22000.0	42000.0	55000.0	66000.0	82000.0	57000.0	53789.8
1	$M_{3->4}$	10000.0	20000.0	35000.0	48000.0	74000.0	41000.0	41594.9
1	$M_{5->4}$	36000.0	48000.0	65000.0	80000.0	94000.0	75000.0	100694.8
1	$M_{4->5}$	34000.0	46000.0	63000.0	76000.0	86000.0	55000.0	46892.7
1	$M_{6->5}$	0.0	0.0	7000.0	20000.0	98000.0	51000.0	44859.6
1	$M_{5->6}$	0.0	0.0	13000.0	24000.0	84000.0	53000.0	57712.1
1	$M_{7->6}$	78000.0	88000.0	105000.0	120000.0	130000.0	99000.0	75863.4
1	$M_{6->7}$	0.0	4000.0	19000.0	32000.0	72000.0	31000.0	32618.9
1	$M_{8->7}$	14000.0	26000.0	63000.0	72000.0	82000.0	67000.0	77750.6
1	$M_{7->8}$	2000.0	12000.0	21000.0	36000.0	70000.0	55000.0	63977.9
1	$M_{9->8}$	0.0	0.0	1000.0	8000.0	30000.0	9000.0	8206.2
1	$M_{8->9}$	0.0	0.0	9000.0	22000.0	28000.0	79000.0	72083.3
1	$M_{10->9}$	4000.0	16000.0	29000.0	64000.0	78000.0	59000.0	85719.7
1	$M_{9->10}$	8000.0	18000.0	29000.0	40000.0	50000.0	137000.0	113091.7
1	$M_{11->10}$	68000.0	80000.0	99000.0	128000.0	156000.0	97000.0	85902.5
1	$M_{10->11}$	0.0	0.0	1000.0	22000.0	50000.0	31000.0	44211.6
1	$M_{12->11}$	46000.0	56000.0	71000.0	84000.0	112000.0	67000.0	58511.3
1	$M_{11->12}$	20000.0	22000.0	49000.0	86000.0	92000.0	567000.0	473905.4

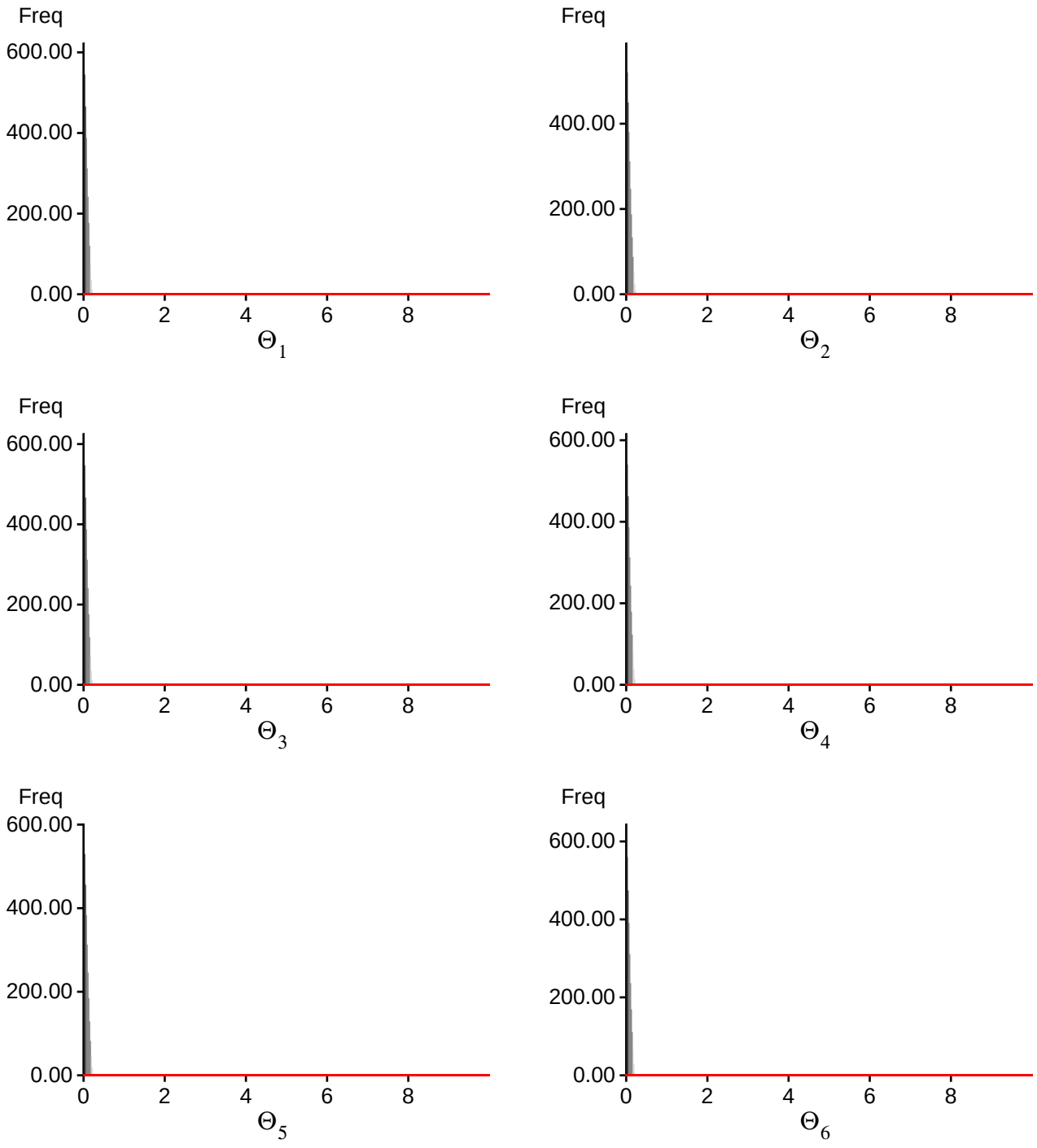
Citation suggestions:

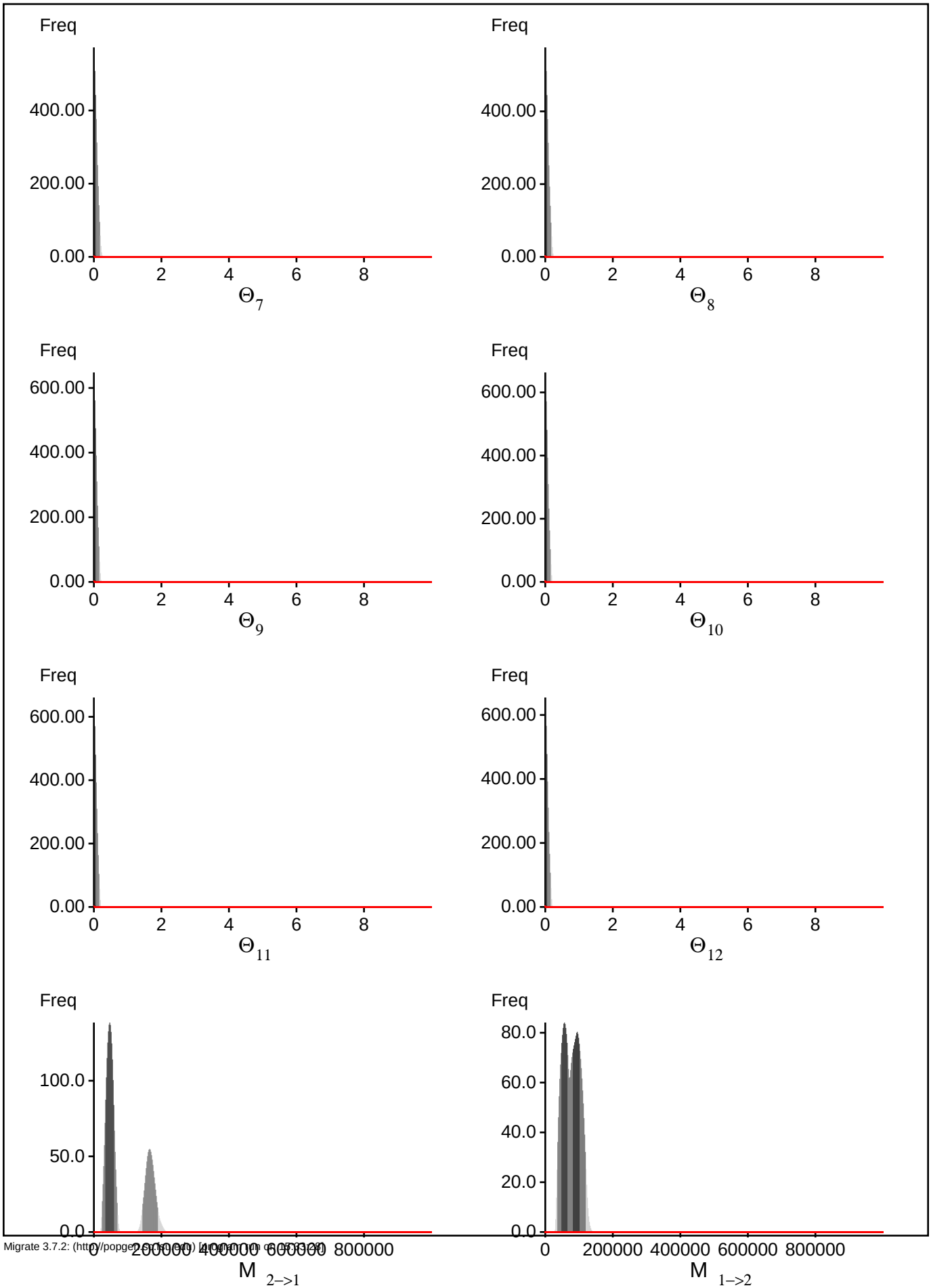
Beerli P., 2006. Comparison of Bayesian and maximum-likelihood inference of population genetic parameters. Bioinformatics 22:341-345

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.

Bayesian Analysis: Posterior distribution over all loci

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2
4
6
8
Θ7
Θ8
600.00
Θ9
Θ10
Θ11
Θ12
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50.0
80.0
60.0
40.0
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200000
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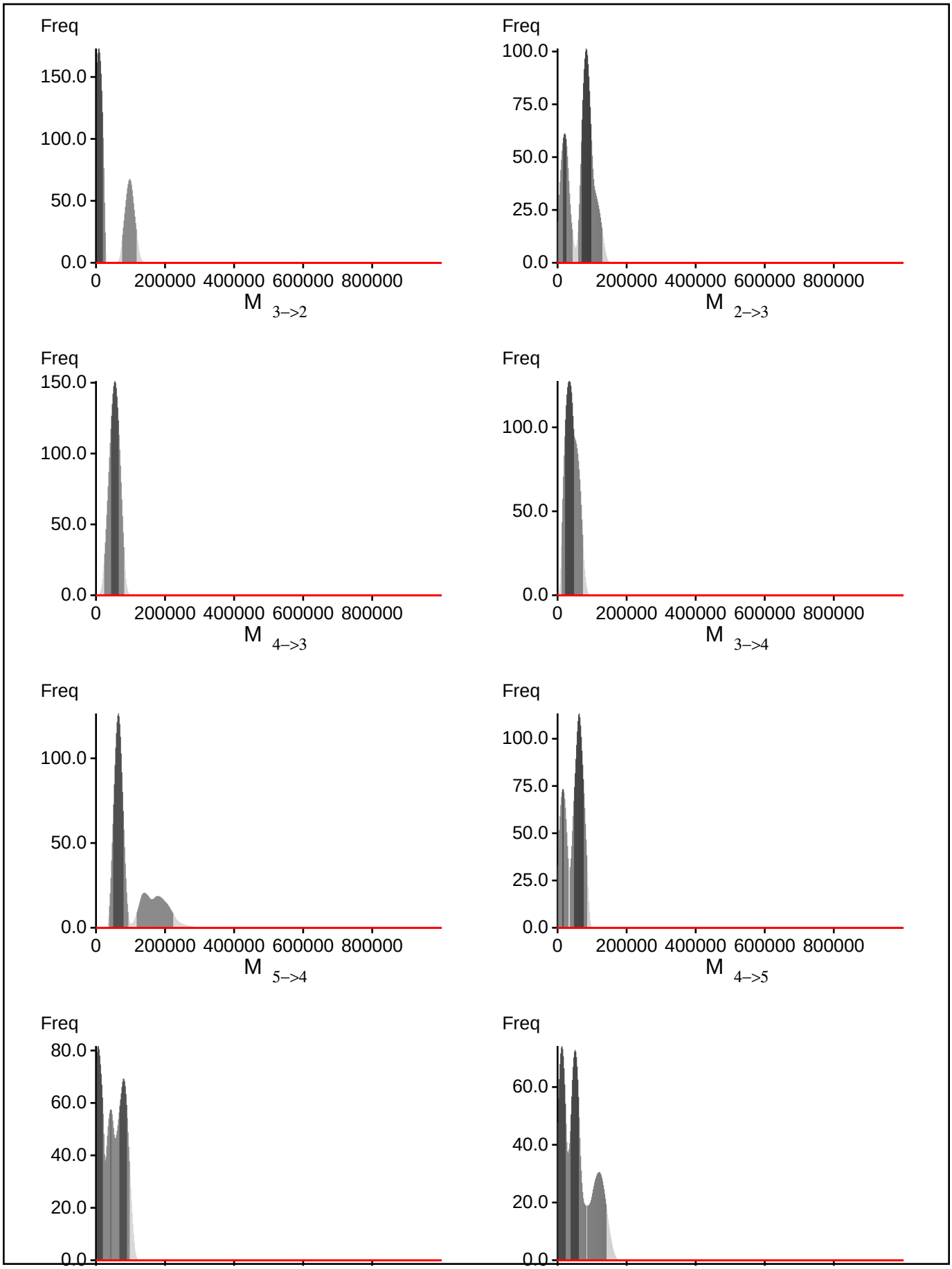
M 2–>1
M 1–>2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M 3–>2
Freq
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200000
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600000
800000
M 2–>3
Freq
150.0
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0.0
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200000
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600000
800000
M 4–>3
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M 3–>4
Freq
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0.0
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600000
800000
M 5–>4
Freq
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M 4–>5
Freq
80.0
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M 6–>5
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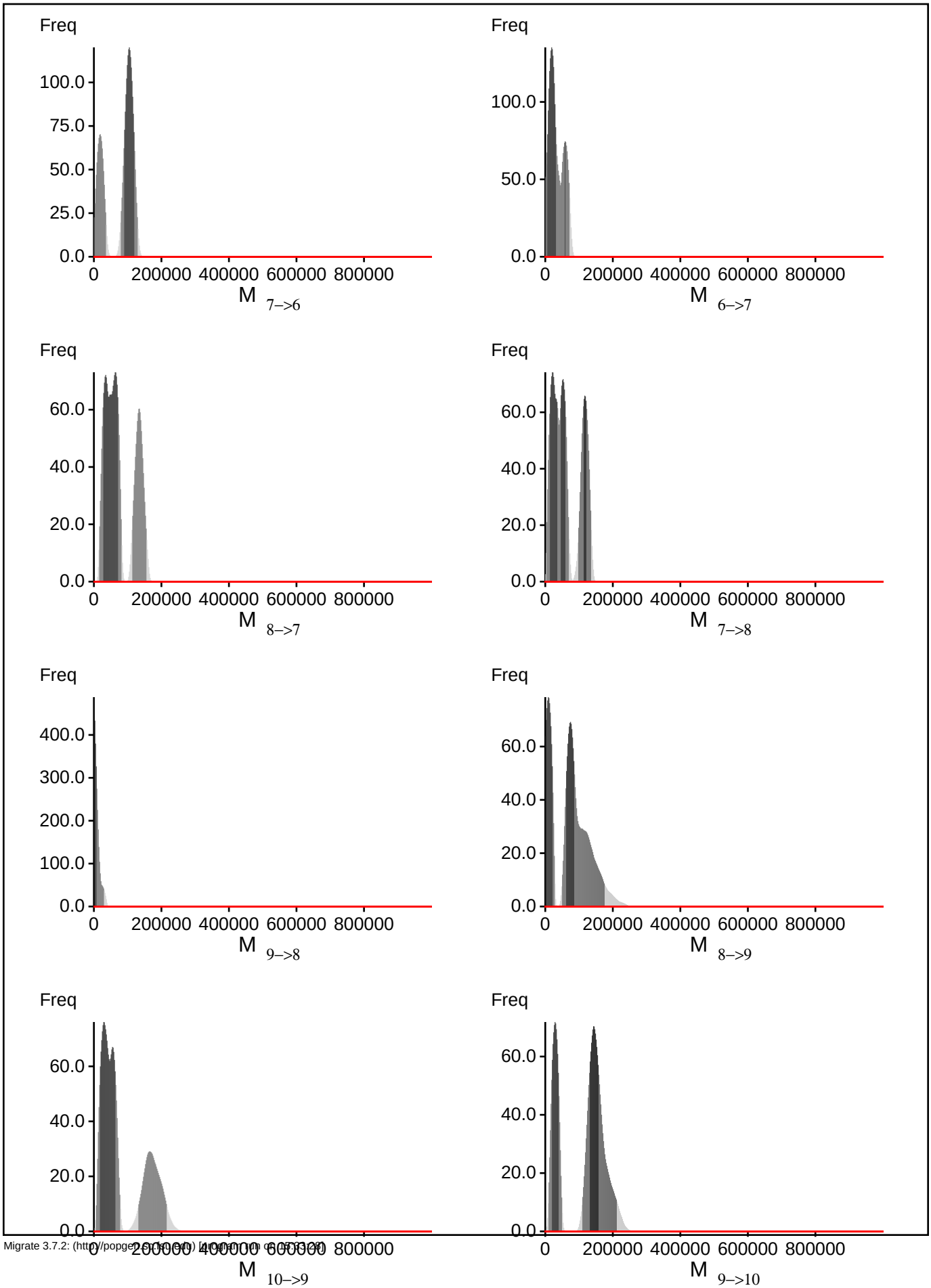
M 5–>6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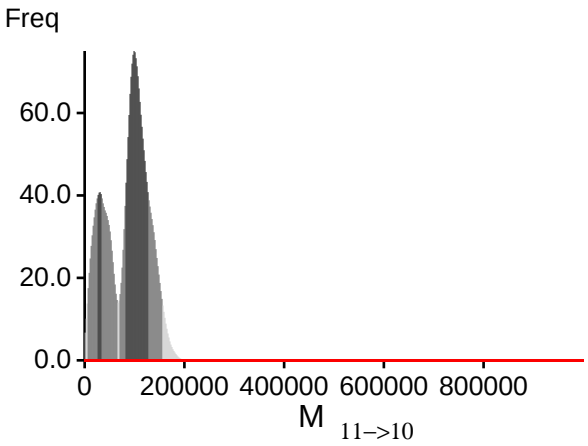
9–>10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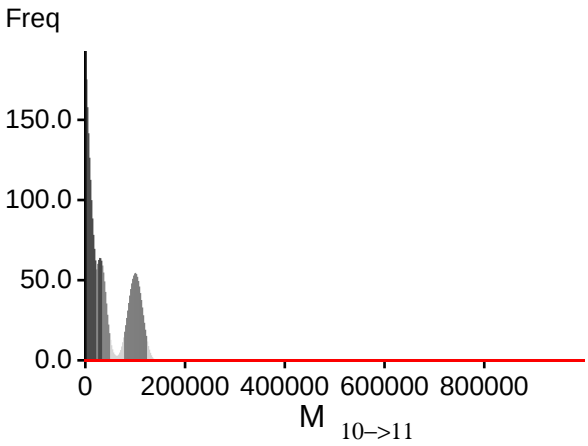
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M
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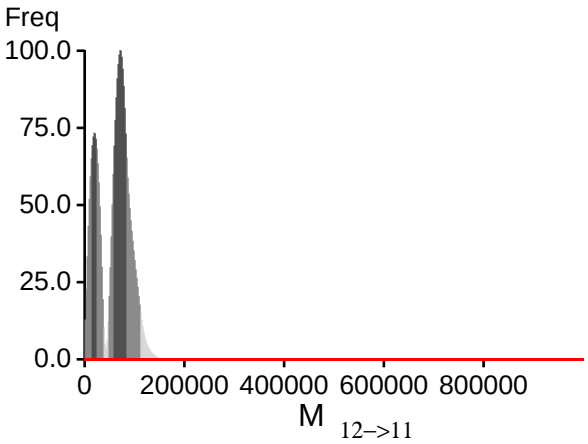
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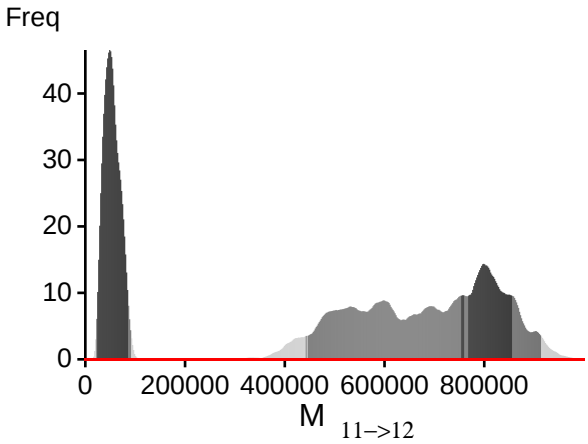
Freq
40
30
20
10
0
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200000
400000
600000
800000
M
11–>12

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	ln(Prob(D|Model))	Notes
Thermodynamic integration	-2152.895891	(1a)
	-2082.741170	(1b)
Harmonic mean	-1836.515053	(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	1055/4424	0.23847
Θ_2	689/4391	0.15691
Θ_3	1936/4378	0.44221
Θ_4	2000/4425	0.45198
Θ_5	1564/4476	0.34942
Θ_6	2079/4407	0.47175
Θ_7	792/4393	0.18029
Θ_8	252/4401	0.05726
Θ_9	2420/4412	0.54850
Θ_{10}	2653/4352	0.60960
Θ_{11}	1721/4563	0.37716
Θ_{12}	3315/4451	0.74478
$M_{2->1}$	4358/4358	1.00000
$M_{1->2}$	4267/4267	1.00000
$M_{3->2}$	4419/4419	1.00000
$M_{2->3}$	4296/4296	1.00000
$M_{4->3}$	4380/4380	1.00000
$M_{3->4}$	4362/4362	1.00000
$M_{5->4}$	4425/4425	1.00000
$M_{4->5}$	4346/4346	1.00000
$M_{6->5}$	4446/4446	1.00000
$M_{5->6}$	4486/4486	1.00000
$M_{7->6}$	4429/4429	1.00000
$M_{6->7}$	4312/4312	1.00000
$M_{8->7}$	4410/4410	1.00000
$M_{7->8}$	4341/4341	1.00000
$M_{9->8}$	4506/4506	1.00000
$M_{8->9}$	4491/4491	1.00000
$M_{10->9}$	4461/4461	1.00000
$M_{9->10}$	4397/4397	1.00000
$M_{11->10}$	4475/4475	1.00000
$M_{10->11}$	4455/4455	1.00000
$M_{12->11}$	4516/4516	1.00000
$M_{11->12}$	4492/4492	1.00000
Genealogies	37259/149857	0.24863

MCMC-Autocorrelation and Effective MCMC Sample Size

Parameter	Autocorrelation	Effective Sampe Size
Θ_1	0.82972	287.93
Θ_2	0.91610	136.40
Θ_3	0.62763	705.32
Θ_4	0.64904	697.67
Θ_5	0.69422	593.09
Θ_6	0.66172	650.29
Θ_7	0.86492	223.10
Θ_8	0.98053	29.48
Θ_9	0.57837	837.14
Θ_{10}	0.50757	994.17
Θ_{11}	0.69399	589.47
Θ_{12}	0.42404	1265.32
$M_{2->1}$	0.81022	319.40
$M_{1->2}$	0.82138	301.47
$M_{3->2}$	0.79415	352.58
$M_{2->3}$	0.83704	279.16
$M_{4->3}$	0.83085	280.28
$M_{3->4}$	0.70190	547.55
$M_{5->4}$	0.84696	251.07
$M_{4->5}$	0.78489	363.40
$M_{6->5}$	0.89377	168.35
$M_{5->6}$	0.88696	180.11
$M_{7->6}$	0.77998	375.72
$M_{6->7}$	0.72273	491.75
$M_{8->7}$	0.83469	273.13
$M_{7->8}$	0.85797	233.22
$M_{9->8}$	0.72268	493.04
$M_{8->9}$	0.81659	304.85
$M_{10->9}$	0.76025	413.35
$M_{9->10}$	0.69254	562.43
$M_{11->10}$	0.83034	280.64
$M_{10->11}$	0.76206	407.55
$M_{12->11}$	0.73541	472.98
$M_{11->12}$	0.81630	318.51
Ln[Prob(D|G)]	0.98047	29.60

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