slendr: a framework for spatio-temporal population genomic simulations on geographic landscapes

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We present a new R package, slendr (<u>slendr.net</u>), designed for reproducible, declarative, and visually-focused encoding of complex spatio-temporal population models on real and abstract geographic landscapes. slendr uses a tailor-made SLiM script (messerlab.org/slim) as a simulation back end bundled with the package, and saves spatially-annotated tree sequences as outputs from its models. In addition to spatial models, slendr provides a new way to simulate traditional, random-mating demographic models using an alternative back end implemented with msprime. With its R-idiomatic interface to the tree sequence analysis library tskit (tskit.dev), slendr opens up the possibility of efficient, reproducible, large-scale population genetic simulations and analyses entirely using the tools of the R ecosystem. In this poster we demonstrate the usage of the R package on several complete examples.

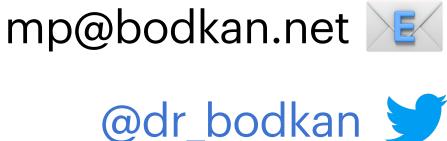
website: slendr.net

ancestry in "x1" and "x2"

tutorials: slendr.net/articles

preprint: biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2022.03.20.485041v1

interactive examples from this poster: github.com/bodkan/probgen2022



Overview of a typical slendr workflow

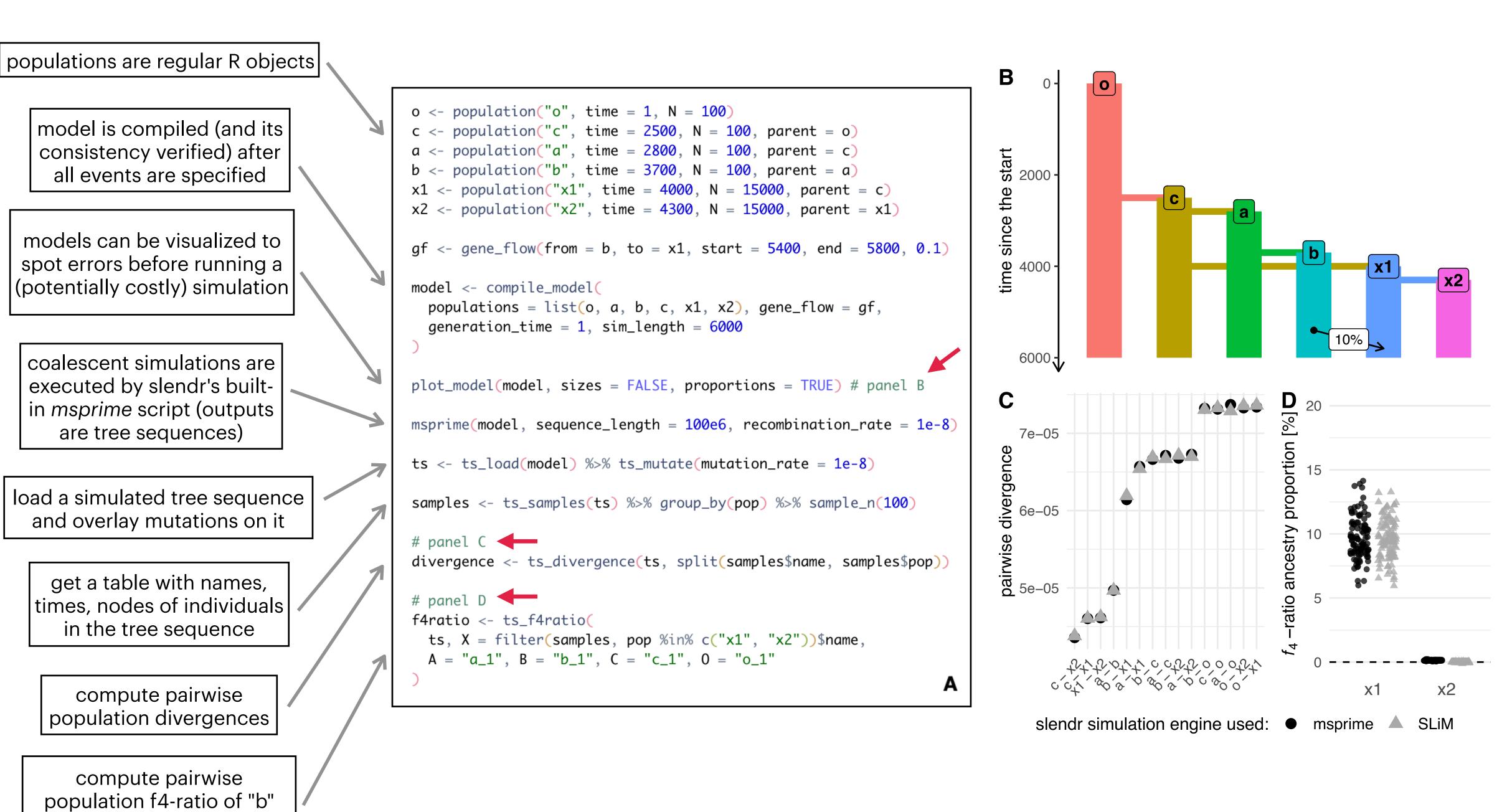
Model definition, simulation, and data analysis steps are all parts of a single reproducible R script, without having to write code in multiple languages or convert data between file formats.



run ex1.R in your browser on Binder: github.com/bodkan/probgen2022

Traditional, non-spatial demographic models slendr provides a new way to specify demographic models (population splits, population size

changes gene-flow events) using a straightforward, declarative interface entirely in R. Models can be simulated by built-in simulation engines written in SLiM and msprime.

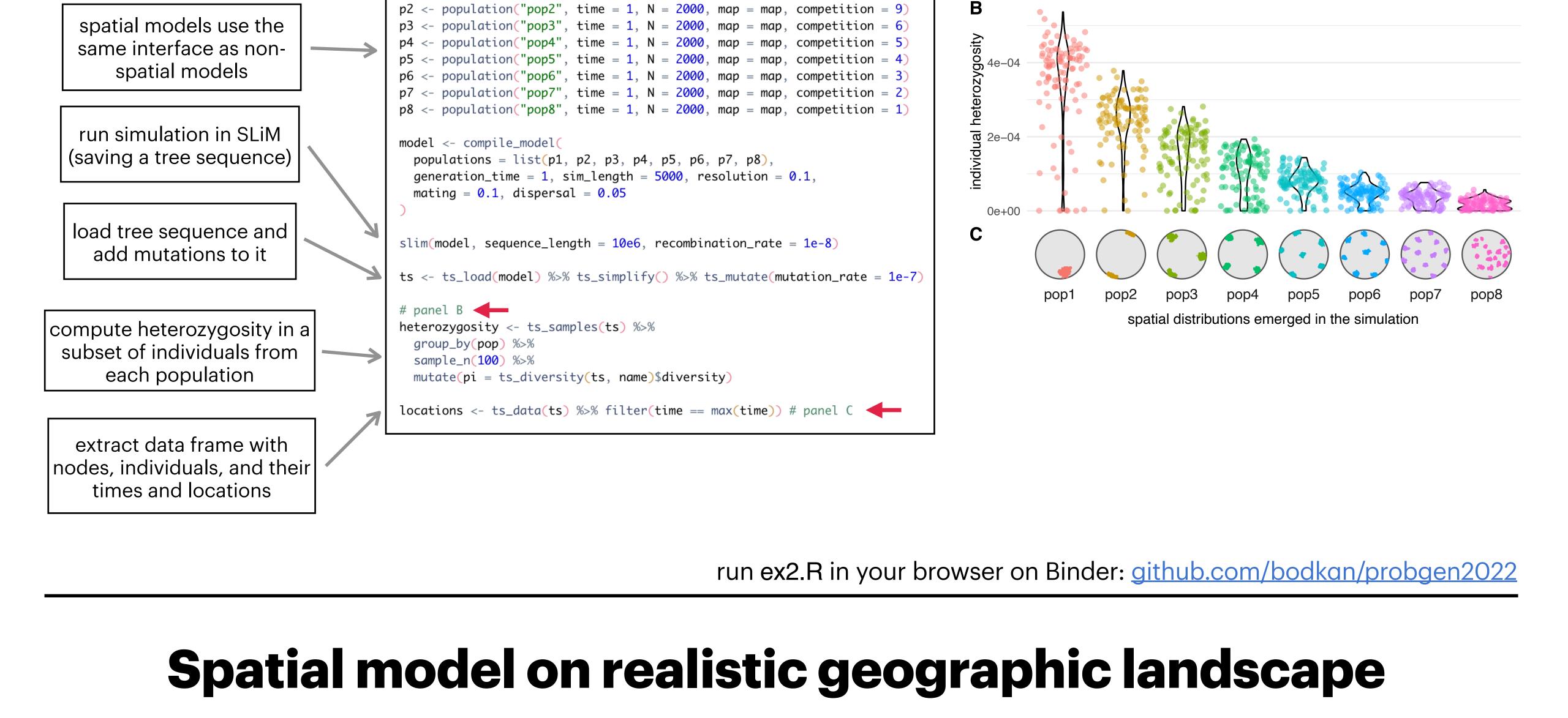


If the user defines a simulation world map (in this example, an abstract, featureless map), the model can be simulated with a built-in SLiM back end script.

Spatial model on an abstract spatial landscape

map \leftarrow world(xrange = c(0, 10), yrange = c(0, 10), define a circular world map landscape = region(center = c(5, 5), radius = 5))

p1 <- population("pop1", time = 1, N = 2000, map = map, competition = 0)



slendr allows scheduling of large-scale population migrations and range expansions using a set of dedicated functions, without the need for handling spatial geometric operations. These events can occur

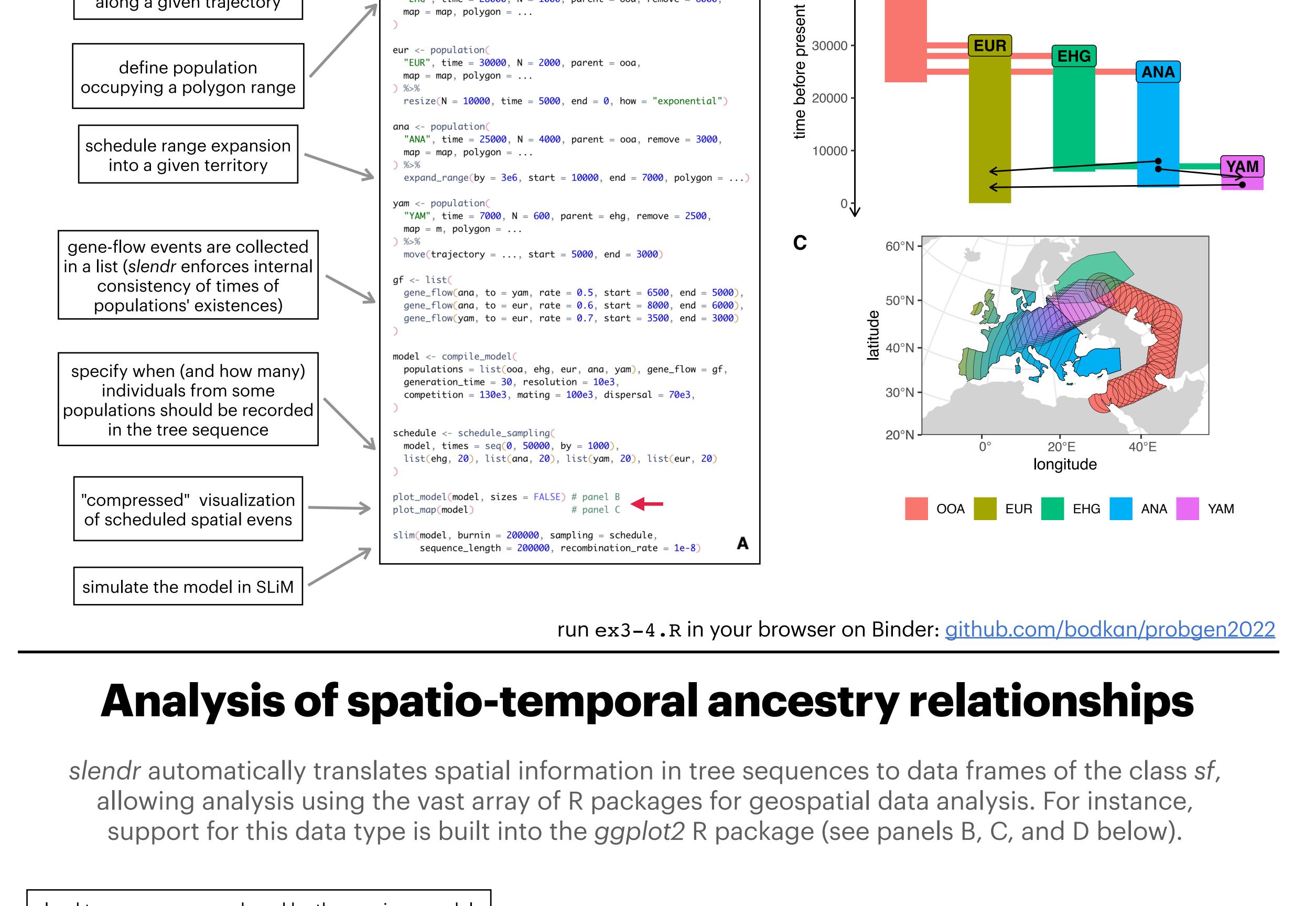
download geographic spatial

<- world(xrange = c(-15, 60), yrange = c(20, 65), crs = 3035)

map = map, polygon = ...

on abstract landscapes but can be also defined on realistic regions on Earth (such as in this example).

features of West Eurasia ooa <- population("00A", time = 50000, N = 500, remove = 23000**B** 50000 map = map, center = c(33, 30), radius = 400e3OOA define a circular population, move(trajectory = ..., start = 50000, end = 40000)schedule a movement ehg <- population(</pre> 40000 "EHG", time = 28000, N = 1000, parent = ooa, remove = 6000, along a given trajectory



load tree sequence produced by the previous model (and make a smaller version of it through simplification)

convert the 10th tree of the tskit tree sequence into ts <- ts_load(model) the phylogenetic format of the ape R package ts_small <- ts_simplify(ts, c("EUR_599", "ANA_322", "EHG_7", "EUR_578", "EUR_501", "YAM_30")) tree <- ts_phylo(ts_small, i = 10) # panel B nodes <- ts_data(tree)</pre> extract tables of spatial locations branches <- ts_branches(tree)</pre> of each node and edge in the tree

ancestors <- ts_ancestors(ts, "EUR_599") # panel D</pre>

collect the locations (and times) of all ancestral nodes of a given individual across the entire tree sequence D B (EUR_599) EUR_599 (chromosome 1, node 10) EUR_599 (chromosome 2, node 11) 60°N (EUR_578) 8 (EUR_578) 50°N latitude N°05 6 (EUR_501) (ANA_322) (EHG_7) 0 (EUR_599)

30°N

20°N

30°E

longitude

10°E

20°E

40°E

50°E

7 (EUR_501)

2 (ANA_322)

0 (EHG_7)

40000

NIH award R01HG010774.

20000

time before present [years ago]

run ex3-4.R in your browser on Binder: github.com/bodkan/probgen2022

40°E

20°E

0°

longitude

40°E

20°E