

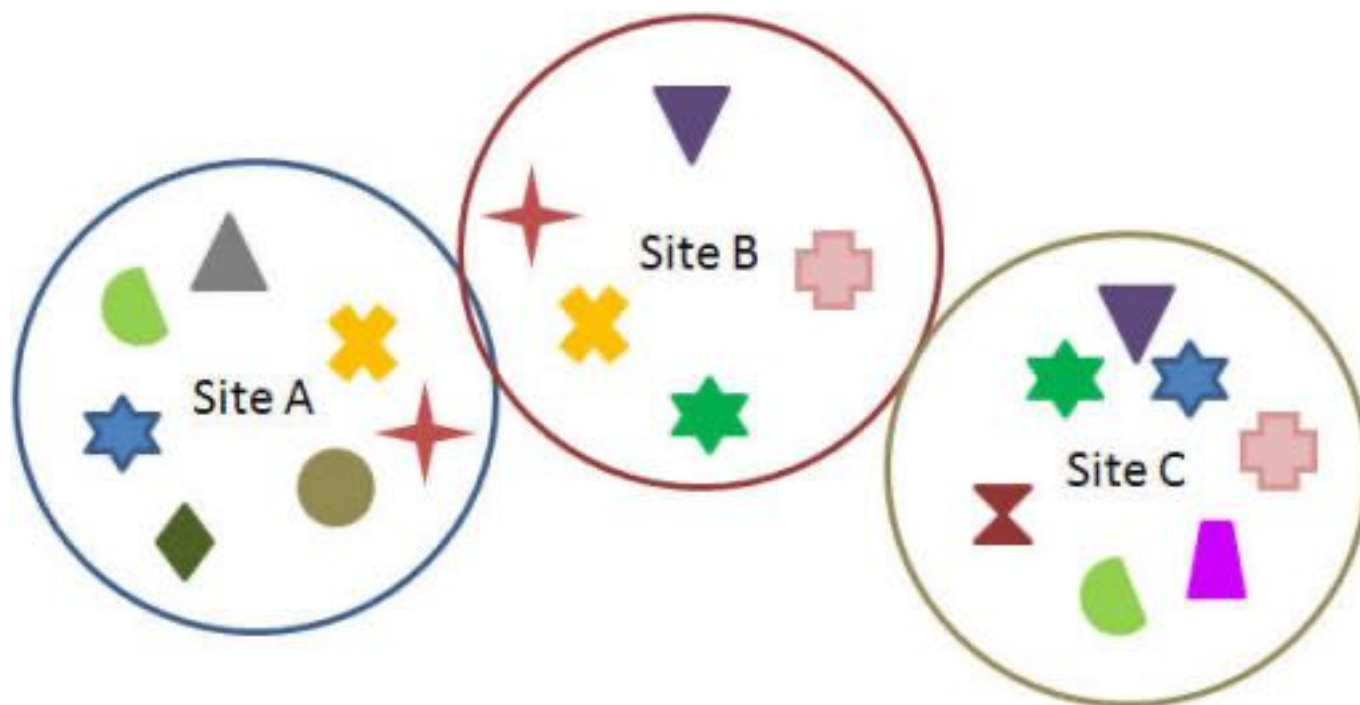
# $\beta$ -Diversity: Basics

# Useful Reference

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

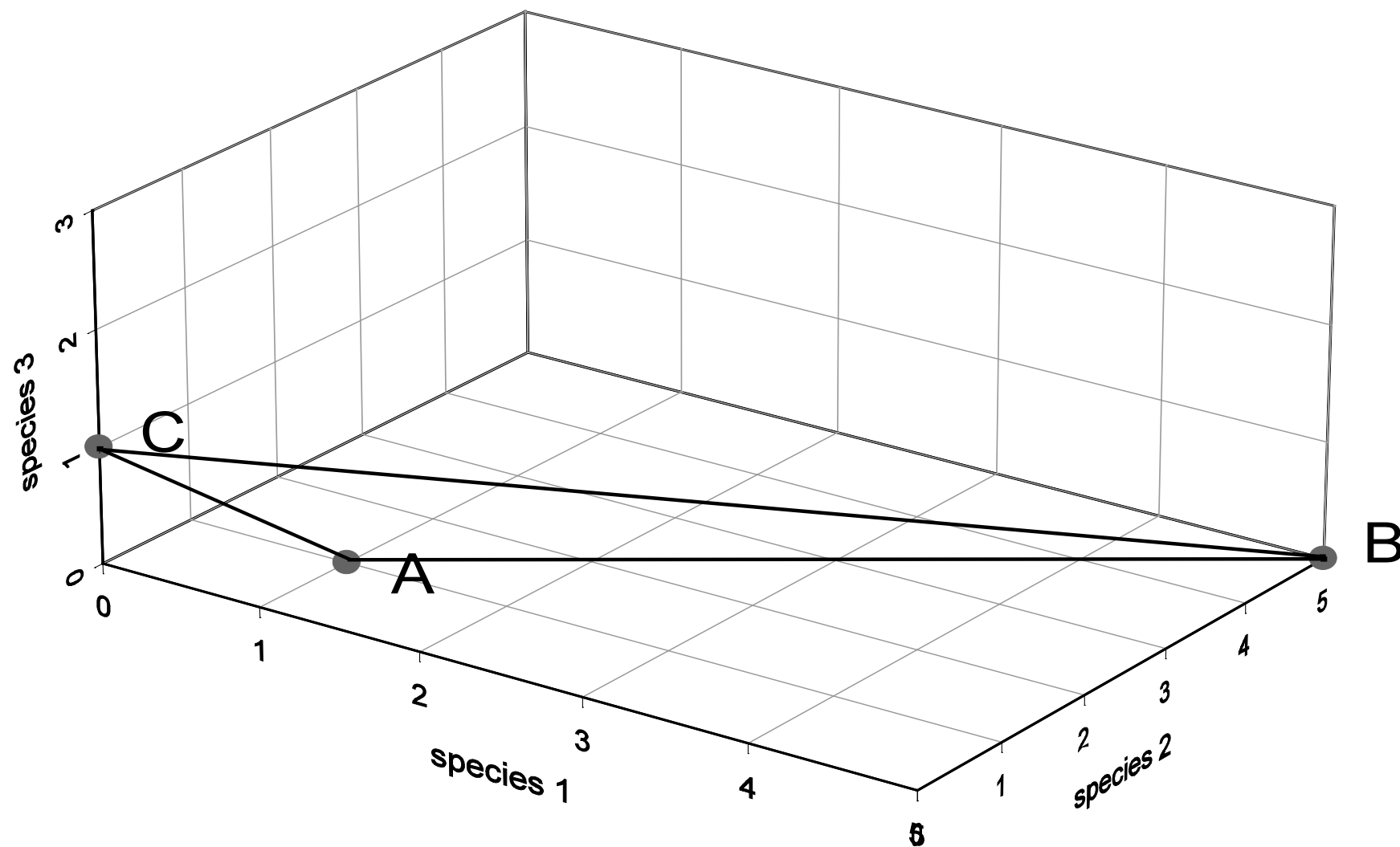
# Beta Diversity:

## How different are sites?



# Beta Diversity: How different are sites?

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

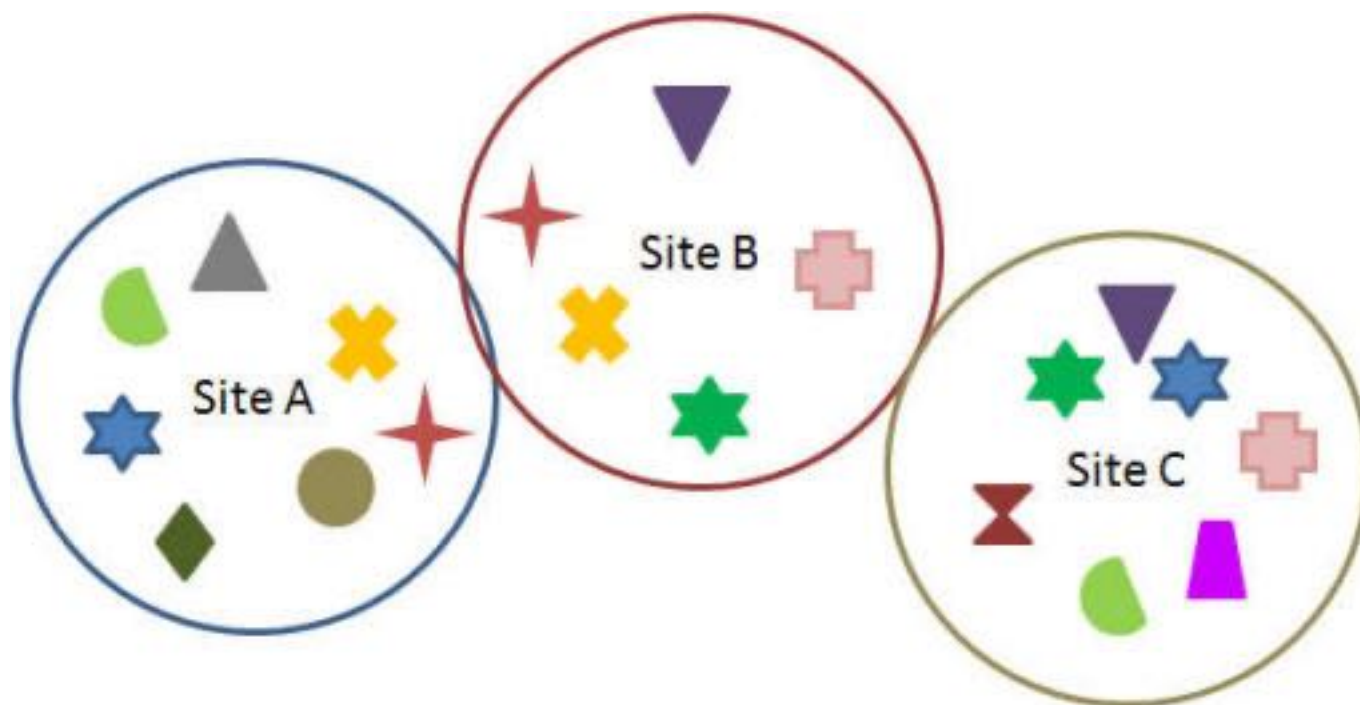


# Beta Diversity Metrics

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

# Number of Taxa

- How different are samples?



	Species Differences
<b>A vs B</b>	8
<b>B vs C</b>	4
<b>A vs C</b>	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
B	5	5	0
C	0	0	1

Where  $x_i$  is the abundance of species  $i$  in sample  $X$

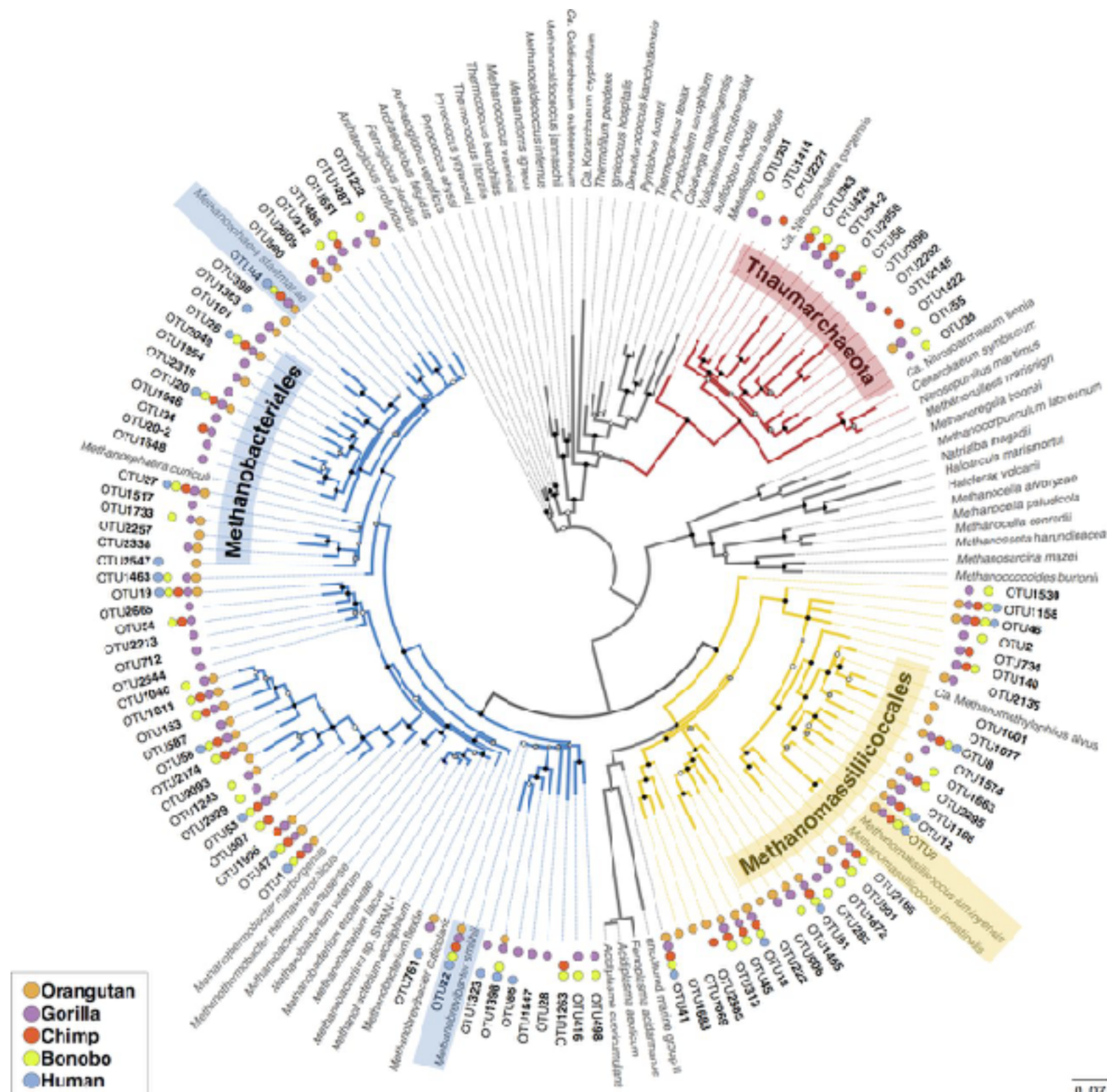
# Bray-Curtis Dissimilarity

```
> 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
```



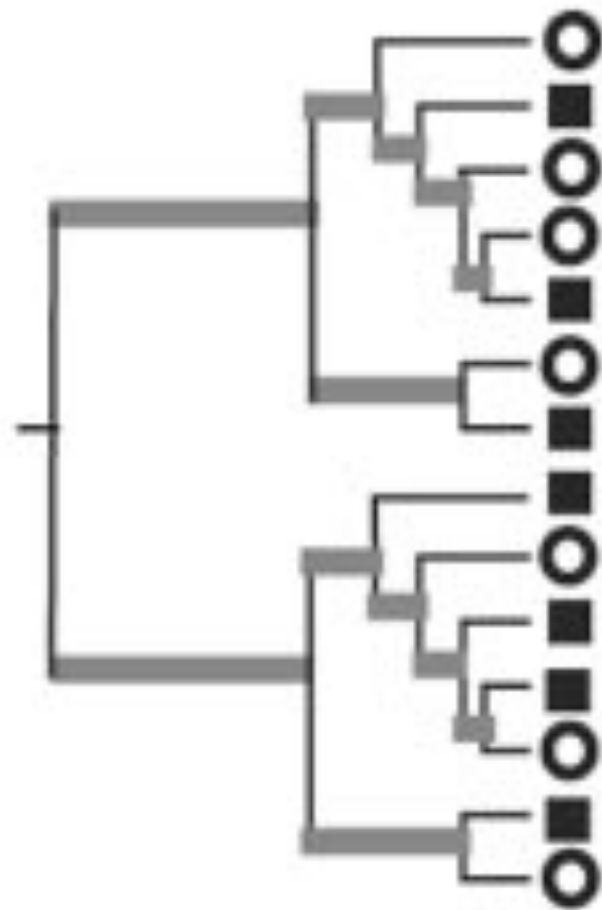
# Phylogenetic Trees



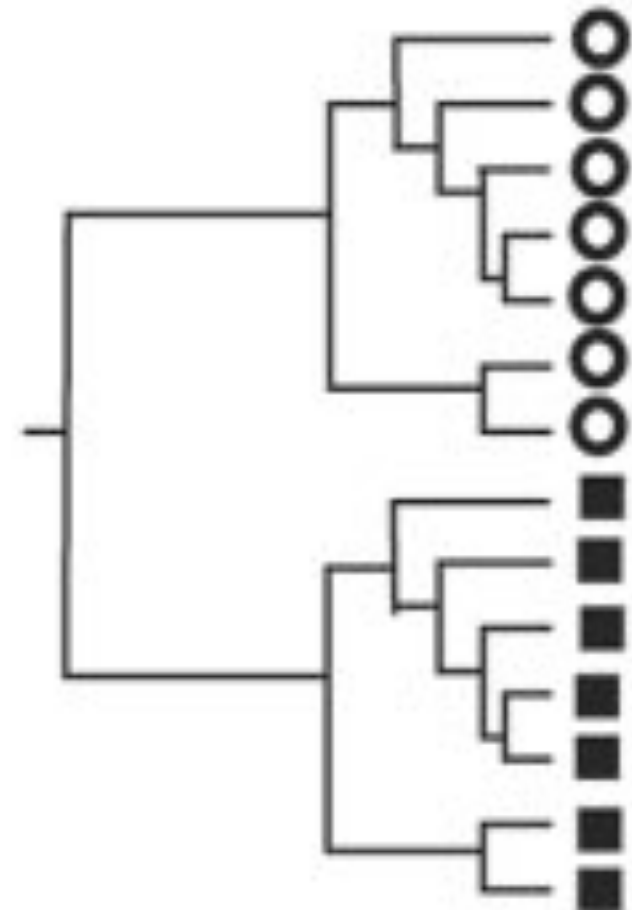
# UniFrac

- 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.

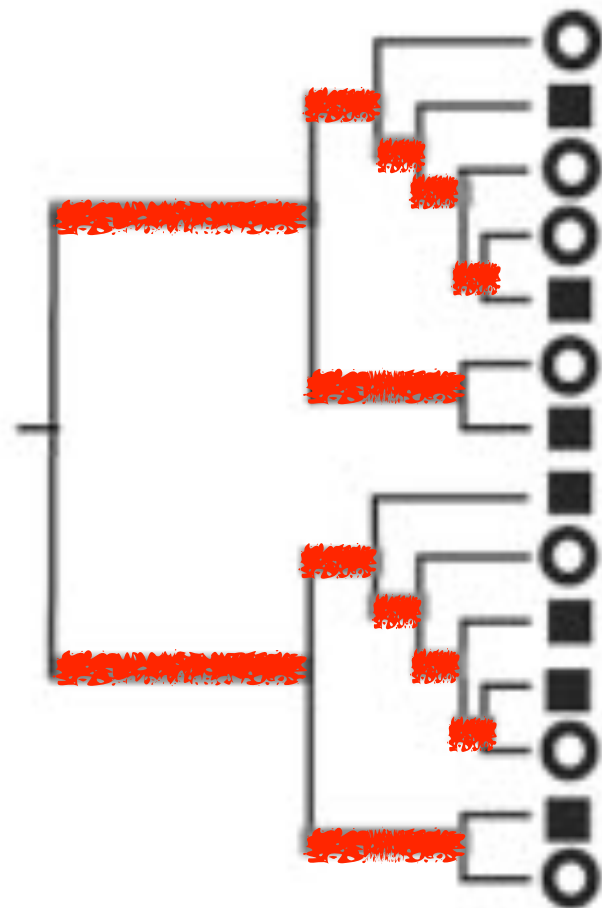


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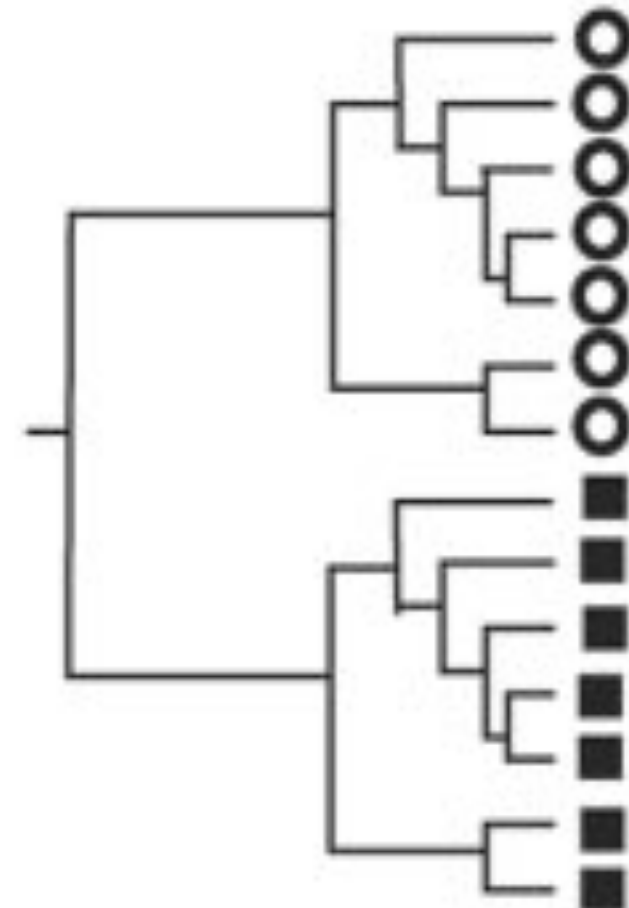
# UniFrac

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.



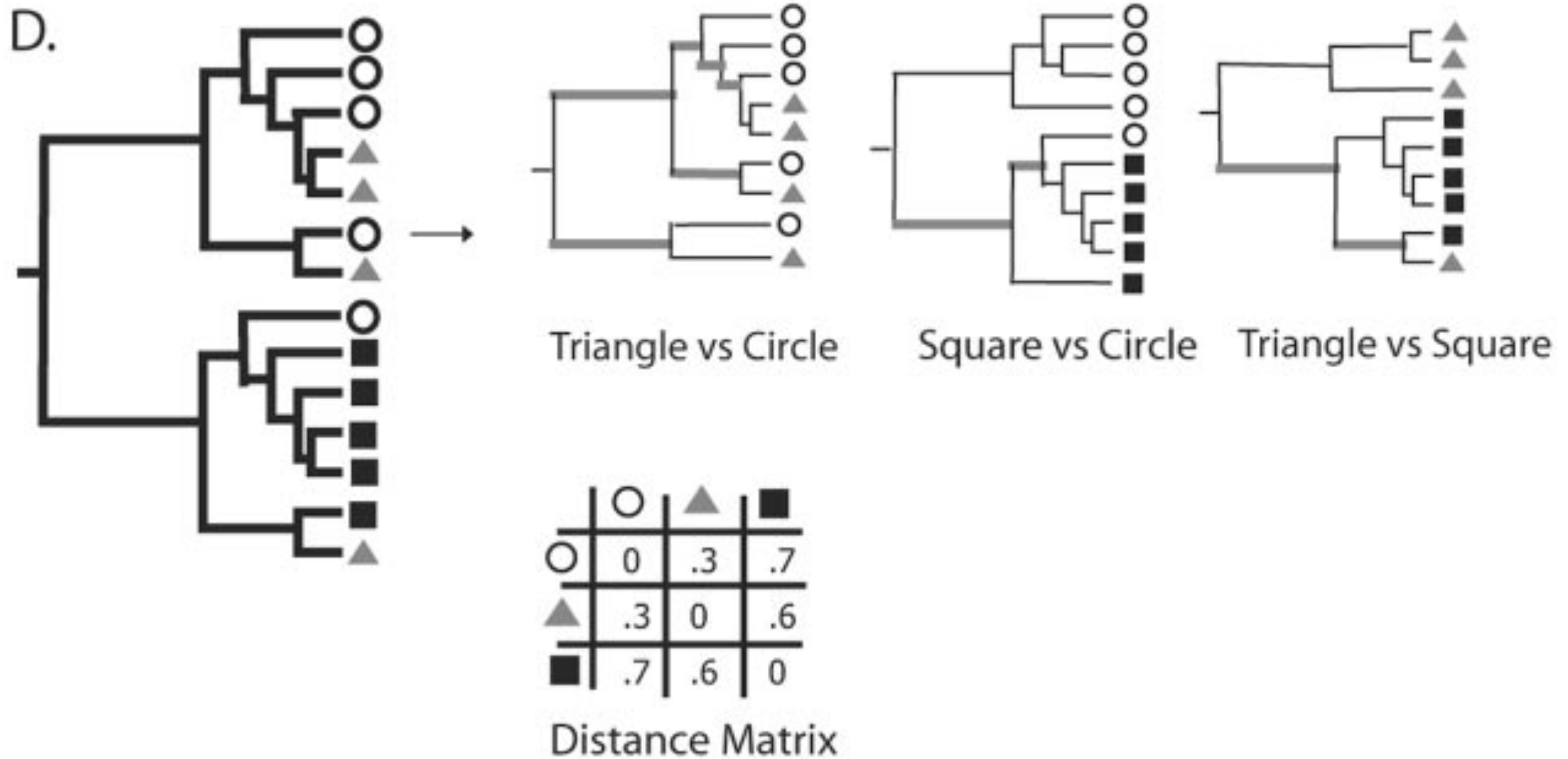
B.



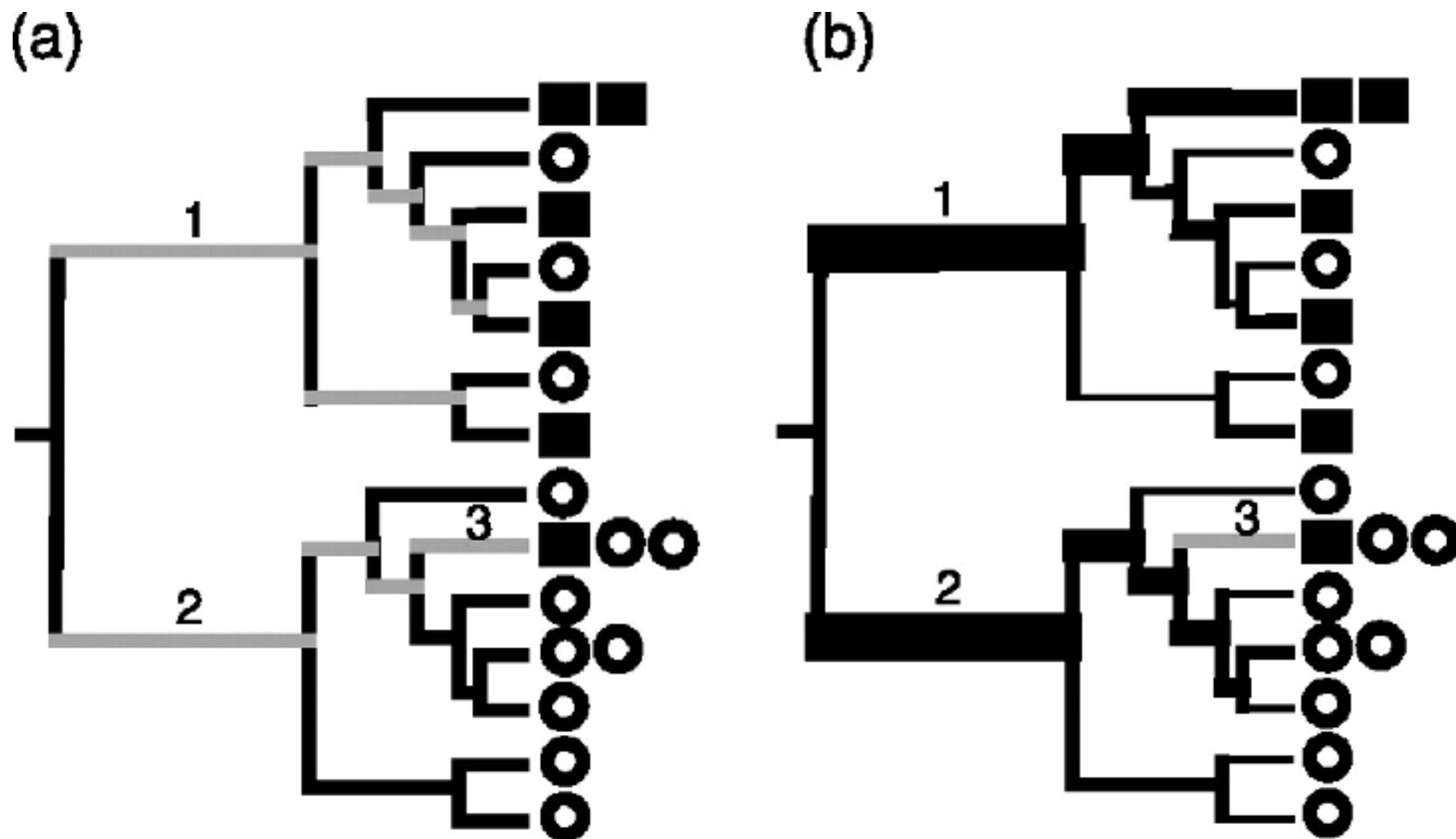
# UniFrac

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# 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