# Current protocols example dataset

POPULATION SIZE, MIGRATION, DIVERGENCE, ASSIGNMENT, HISTORY

Bayesian inference using the structured coalescent

Migrate-n version 4.4.3(git:) [March-21-2019]

Using Intel AVX (Advanced Vector Extensions)

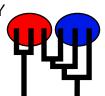
Compiled for PARALLEL computer architectures

One master and 8 compute nodes are available.

Compiled for a SYMMETRIC multiprocessors (Grandcentral)

Program started at Sat Jun 1 23:10:17 2019

Program finished at Sat Jun 1 23:12:23 2019 [Runtime:0000:00:02:06]



### **Options**

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) 938725822

Start parameters:

Theta values were generated Using a percent value of the prior

M values were generated Using a percent value of the prior

Connection matrix:

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

s = symmetric migration M, S = symmetric 4Nm,

0 = zero, and not estimated,

\* = migration free to vary, Thetas are on diagonal

d = row population split off column population, D = split and then migration

Population 1 2 3 1 Arbon\_1 \* 0 0 2 Berg\_2 D \* 0 3 Chur\_3 0 D \*

Order of parameters:

1	$\Theta_1$	<displayed></displayed>	
2	$\Theta_2^-$	<displayed></displayed>	
3	$\Theta_3^-$	<displayed></displayed>	
4	$M_{1\rightarrow 2}$	<displayed></displayed>	
5	$M_{2->3}$	<displayed></displayed>	
6	$\Delta_{1\rightarrow 2}$	<displayed></displayed>	
7	σ <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	<displayed></displayed>	
8	$\Delta_{2\rightarrow3}$	<displayed></displayed>	
9	σ <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	<displayed></displayed>	

Mutation rate among loci:

Mutation rate is constant for all loci

Analysis strategy:

-Population size estimation:

-Geneflow estimation:

-Divergence time estimation:

Bayesian inference

**Exponential Distribution** 

**Exponential Distribution** 

Normal Distribution Shortcut (mean and standard dev.)

Proposal distributions for parameter

Parameter Proposal Theta Metropolis sampling Μ Metropolis sampling Divergence Metropolis sampling Divergence Spread Metropolis sampling Metropolis-Hastings Genealogy

#### Prior distribution for parameter

Par	ameter		Prior	Minimum	MeanMa	ximum	Delta	Bins Up	odateFreq
1	Theta	**	Uniform	0.000000	0.050	0.100	0.010	1500	0.05556
2	Theta	**	Uniform	0.000000	0.050	0.100	0.010	1500	0.05556
3	Theta	**	Uniform	0.000000	0.050	0.100	0.010	1500	0.05556
4	M	**	Uniform	0.000000	500.0	1000.	100.0	1500	0.05556
5	M	**	Uniform	0.000000	500.0	1000.	100.0	1500	0.05556
6	Splittime mean	**	Uniform	0.000000	0.050	0.100	0.010	1500	0.05556
7	Splittime std	**	Uniform	0.000000	0.050	0.100	0.100	1500	0.05556
8	Splittime mean	**	Uniform	0.000000	0.050	0.100	0.010	1500	0.05556
9	Splittime std	**	Uniform	0.000000	0.050	0.100	0.100	1500	0.05556

[\* \* means priors were set globally]

Markov chain settings: Long chain Number of chains

1

		•	•	
Recorded steps [a]				5000
Increment (record every x step [b]				10
Number of concurrent chains (replicates) [c]				1
Visited (sampled) parameter values [a*b*c]			5	0000
Number of discard trees per chain (burn-in)				5000
Multiple Markov chains:				
Static heating scheme		4 chains	with tempe	eratures
	1000000.00	3.00	1.50	1.00
		Swa	pping inter	val is 1
Print options:				
Data file:				infile
Haplotyping is turned on:				NO
Output file:			outfile_	model2
Posterior distribution raw histogram file:			ba	ayesfile
Raw data from the MCMC run:			bayesa	llfile.gz
Print data:				No
Print genealogies [only some for some data type]:				None

## Data summary

Data file:	infile
Datatype:	Haplotype data
Number of loci:	10

Mutationmodel parameters

Muta	tionm	odel:

Locus Sublocus Mutationmodel

1	1	Jukes-Cantor	[Basefreq: =0.25]
2	1	Jukes-Cantor	[Basefreq: =0.25]
3	1	Jukes-Cantor	[Basefreq: =0.25]
4	1	Jukes-Cantor	[Basefreq: =0.25]
5	1	Jukes-Cantor	[Basefreq: =0.25]
6	1	Jukes-Cantor	[Basefreq: =0.25]
7	1	Jukes-Cantor	[Basefreq: =0.25]
8	1	Jukes-Cantor	[Basefreq: =0.25]
9	1	Jukes-Cantor	[Basefreq: =0.25]
10	1	Jukes-Cantor	[Basefreq: =0.25]

#### Sites per locus

Locus	Sites
1	1000
2	1000
3	1000
4	1000
5	1000
6	1000
7	1000
8	1000
9	1000
10	1000

Site rate variation and probabilities:

Locus Sublocus Region type Rate of change Probability Patch size

1	1	1	1.000	1.000	1.000
2	1	1	1.000	1.000	1.000
3	1	1	1.000	1.000	1.000
4	1	1	1.000	1.000	1.000
5	1	1	1.000	1.000	1.000
6	1	1	1.000	1.000	1.000

7	1	1	1.000	1.000	1.000		
8	1	1	1.000	1.000	1.000		
9	1	1	1.000	1.000	1.000		
10	1	1	1.000	1.000	1.000		
Populatio		'	1.000	1.000	Locus	Gene c	nnies
i opaiatio					20003	data	(missing)
1 Arbon_	1				1	10	(1111001119)
17(10011_	.•				2	10	
					3	10	
					4	10	
					5	10	
					6	10	
					7	10	
					8	10	
					9	10	
0.0					10	10	
2 Berg_2					1	10	
					2	10	
					3	10	
					4	10	
					5	10	
					6	10	
					7	10	
					8	10	
					9	10	
					10	10	
3 Chur_3					1	10	
					2	10	
					3	10	
					4	10	
					5	10	
					6	10	
					7	10	
					8	10	
					9	10	
					10	10	
Total of a	II popula	ations			1	30	(0)
					2	30	(0)
					3	30	(0)
					4	30	(0)
					5	30	(0)
					6	30	(0)
					7	30	(0)
					8	30	(0)
					9	30	(0)
							ν-/

Current protocols example dataset		
10	30	(0)

# Bayesian Analysis: Posterior distribution table

Locus	Parameter	2.5%	25.0%	Mode	75.0%	97.5%	Median	Mean
1	$\Theta_1$	0.00813	0.00820	0.00830	0.00840	0.00840	0.01097	0.01290
1	$\Theta_2$	0.00280	0.00393	0.00403	0.00407	0.00460	0.00430	0.00553
1	$\Theta_3$	0.01667	0.01680	0.01690	0.01693	0.01733	0.01870	0.02001
1	M <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	46.000	46.000	47.000	47.333	47.333	406.333	439.596
1	M <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.000	1.333	2.333	4.000	4.000	19.000	33.803
1	D <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.02453	0.02453	0.02470	0.02473	0.02473	0.03797	0.04300
1	S <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.00020	0.00027	0.00037	0.00060	0.00060	0.04550	0.04694
1	D <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.03873	0.03880	0.03890	0.03893	0.03920	0.05163	0.05254
1	S <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.03273	0.03280	0.03290	0.03293	0.03293	0.05597	0.05515
2	$\Theta_1$	0.00753	0.00880	0.00897	0.00900	0.00947	0.00917	0.01009
2	$\Theta_2$	0.00160	0.00373	0.00397	0.00413	0.00700	0.00470	0.00629
2	$\Theta_3^-$	0.00207	0.00340	0.00350	0.00353	0.00893	0.00530	0.00586
2	M <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	51.333	51.333	52.333	52.667	53.333	250.333	301.550
2	M <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	28.000	33.333	35.000	35.333	38.000	49.667	85.710
2	D <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.01193	0.01260	0.01270	0.01273	0.01273	0.03770	0.04073
2	S <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.00007	0.00007	0.00017	0.00020	0.00040	0.05223	0.05186
2	D <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.03953	0.03967	0.03977	0.03980	0.03980	0.04910	0.04976
2	S <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.02660	0.02660	0.02670	0.02673	0.02673	0.05623	0.05495
3	$\Theta_1$	0.00420	0.00733	0.00770	0.00773	0.01133	0.00783	0.00820
3	$\Theta_2$	0.00733	0.00733	0.00743	0.00747	0.00747	0.01703	0.02527
3	$\Theta_3^-$	0.00853	0.00853	0.00870	0.00873	0.01033	0.01303	0.01493
3	M <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	278.000	279.333	280.333	280.667	283.333	513.667	507.440
3	M <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.000	13.333	16.333	16.667	26.667	19.667	27.209
3	D <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.00000	0.00007	0.00017	0.00033	0.00447	0.01770	0.02458
3	S <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.00073	0.00073	0.00090	0.00100	0.00107	0.03490	0.04035
3	D <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.04060	0.04060	0.04070	0.04087	0.04113	0.04463	0.04663
3	S <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.04733	0.04740	0.04750	0.04753	0.04773	0.06130	0.05903
4	$\Theta_1$	0.00280	0.00413	0.00437	0.00440	0.00840	0.00650	0.00698
4	$\Theta_2$	0.00253	0.00393	0.00403	0.00413	0.00447	0.00723	0.01001
4	$\Theta_3$	0.00900	0.00920	0.00930	0.00933	0.00940	0.01617	0.01781
4	M <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	22.000	22.000	23.000	25.333	25.333	248.333	297.450
4	$M_{2->3}$	0.000	0.000	0.333	8.667	52.667	17.667	30.851
4	D <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.00067	0.00067	0.00083	0.00087	0.00087	0.01610	0.02643

_ocus	Parameter	2.5%	25.0%	Mode	75.0%	97.5%	Median	Mean
4	S <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.00080	0.00080	0.00090	0.00093	0.00093	0.03843	0.04269
4	D <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.05067	0.05067	0.05077	0.05087	0.05087	0.05563	0.05459
4	S <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.04240	0.04240	0.04250	0.04253	0.04253	0.05977	0.05767
5	$\Theta_1$	0.00167	0.00267	0.00330	0.00373	0.00667	0.00470	0.00630
5	$\Theta_2$	0.00200	0.00200	0.00223	0.00227	0.00227	0.00770	0.00976
5	$\Theta_3$	0.02253	0.02273	0.02297	0.02300	0.02333	0.02137	0.02361
5	M <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	90.667	90.667	92.333	92.667	92.667	225.000	345.781
5	$M_{2->3}$	0.000	0.000	0.333	0.667	70.000	30.333	39.421
5	D <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.05660	0.05893	0.05903	0.05907	0.05933	0.05457	0.05496
5	S <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.08520	0.08533	0.08543	0.08547	0.08547	0.06877	0.06705
5	D <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.05140	0.05140	0.05157	0.05160	0.05180	0.04583	0.04762
5	S <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.08953	0.08993	0.09003	0.09007	0.09013	0.05723	0.05587
6	$\Theta_1$	0.00307	0.00333	0.00350	0.00367	0.00407	0.00577	0.00624
6	$\Theta_2$	0.00180	0.00187	0.00197	0.00200	0.00213	0.00843	0.01449
6	$\Theta_3$	0.03080	0.03087	0.03097	0.03120	0.03127	0.03690	0.03926
6	M <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	576.667	578.667	580.333	580.667	580.667	669.667	643.075
6	$M_{2->3}$	0.000	10.000	11.000	12.667	14.000	21.667	25.898
6	D <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.00040	0.00053	0.00123	0.00133	0.00133	0.03790	0.04178
6	S <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.00767	0.00780	0.00790	0.00793	0.00793	0.04870	0.05031
6	D <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.03027	0.03033	0.03043	0.03053	0.03060	0.04803	0.04904
6	S <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.00167	0.00167	0.00177	0.00180	0.00180	0.05283	0.05217
7	$\Theta_1$	0.00980	0.01087	0.01097	0.01107	0.01373	0.01103	0.01138
7	$\Theta_{2}$	0.00927	0.01013	0.01037	0.01040	0.01133	0.01403	0.02101
7	$\Theta_3$	0.01113	0.01140	0.01177	0.01187	0.01320	0.01537	0.01766
7	M <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	28.667	29.333	30.333	31.333	34.000	133.667	205.932
7	$M_{2->3}$	0.000	0.000	1.667	2.000	72.000	45.667	70.495
7	D <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.00053	0.00053	0.00077	0.00080	0.00200	0.00363	0.00748
7	S <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.00040	0.00040	0.00050	0.00053	0.00053	0.01597	0.02309
7	D <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.03307	0.03307	0.03317	0.03320	0.03327	0.04590	0.04718
7	S <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.06127	0.06127	0.06137	0.06140	0.06140	0.05283	0.05259
8	$\Theta_1$	0.00407	0.00647	0.00697	0.00700	0.00987	0.00757	0.00856
8	$\Theta_2$	0.00553	0.00553	0.00563	0.00573	0.00573	0.01357	0.01579
8	$\Theta_3$	0.00827	0.00867	0.00877	0.00887	0.00907	0.01170	0.01304
8	M <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.000	28.667	31.000	32.000	76.667	56.333	108.628
8	$M_{2->3}$	6.667	6.667	8.333	9.333	22.000	26.333	50.148
8	D <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.00007	0.00140	0.00170	0.00187	0.00187	0.01243	0.02234
8	S <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.00073	0.00073	0.00097	0.00100	0.00100	0.04490	0.04589

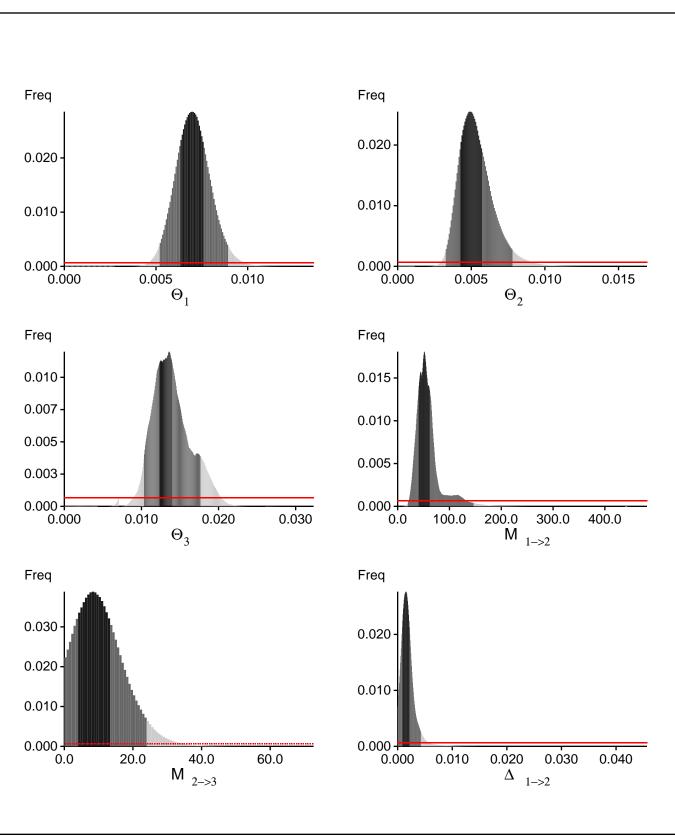
Locus	Parameter	2.5%	25.0%	Mode	75.0%	97.5%	Median	Mean
8	D <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.01460	0.01500	0.01510	0.01527	0.01527	0.03663	0.04094
8	S <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.02480	0.02480	0.02490	0.02493	0.02507	0.05763	0.05578
9	$\Theta_1$	0.01093	0.01233	0.01243	0.01247	0.01387	0.01370	0.01498
9	$\Theta_2$	0.00127	0.00300	0.00323	0.00327	0.00840	0.00710	0.00931
9	$\Theta_3^2$	0.01767	0.01800	0.01810	0.01813	0.01853	0.02063	0.02378
9	M <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	35.333	36.000	37.000	38.000	38.000	61.667	145.245
9	M <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.000	0.000	3.667	5.333	62.000	87.000	116.705
9	D <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.04220	0.04240	0.04270	0.04273	0.04273	0.03983	0.04273
9	S <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.05153	0.05153	0.05163	0.05173	0.05173	0.06030	0.05915
9	D <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.01367	0.01387	0.01397	0.01400	0.01400	0.03530	0.04022
9	S <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.00467	0.00473	0.00483	0.00487	0.00487	0.04943	0.04942
10	$\Theta_1$	0.00260	0.00540	0.00583	0.00587	0.01033	0.00657	0.00793
10	$\Theta_2$	0.01293	0.01293	0.01303	0.01320	0.01387	0.01410	0.01550
10	$\Theta_3$	0.01313	0.01413	0.01423	0.01440	0.01533	0.01997	0.02563
10	M <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	6.000	52.000	55.000	55.333	64.000	53.667	74.597
10	M <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	408.667	408.667	409.667	410.667	410.667	384.333	439.474
10	D <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.00593	0.00600	0.00617	0.00620	0.00627	0.01570	0.02318
10	S <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.02807	0.02813	0.02830	0.02833	0.02833	0.05217	0.05286
10	D <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.00000	0.00033	0.00050	0.00053	0.00113	0.02530	0.03378
10	S <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.00427	0.00427	0.00443	0.00467	0.00467	0.04010	0.04299
All	$\Theta_1$	0.00513	0.00627	0.00697	0.00760	0.00893	0.00710	0.00703
All	$\Theta_2$	0.00320	0.00420	0.00490	0.00573	0.00780	0.00523	0.00536
All	$\Theta_3^2$	0.01027	0.01227	0.01357	0.01400	0.01767	0.01370	0.01395
All	M <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	19.333	40.000	51.667	62.000	146.667	54.333	59.103
All	M <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.000	3.333	8.333	13.333	24.000	11.000	10.955
All	D <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.00000	0.00080	0.00157	0.00220	0.00427	0.00177	0.00192
All	S <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.03200	0.03513	0.03783	0.04020	0.04573	0.02770	0.02732
All	D <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.01087	0.02493	0.02950	0.03267	0.04093	0.02523	0.02392
All	S <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.02260	0.04120	0.04323	0.04827	0.04907	0.04110	0.03807

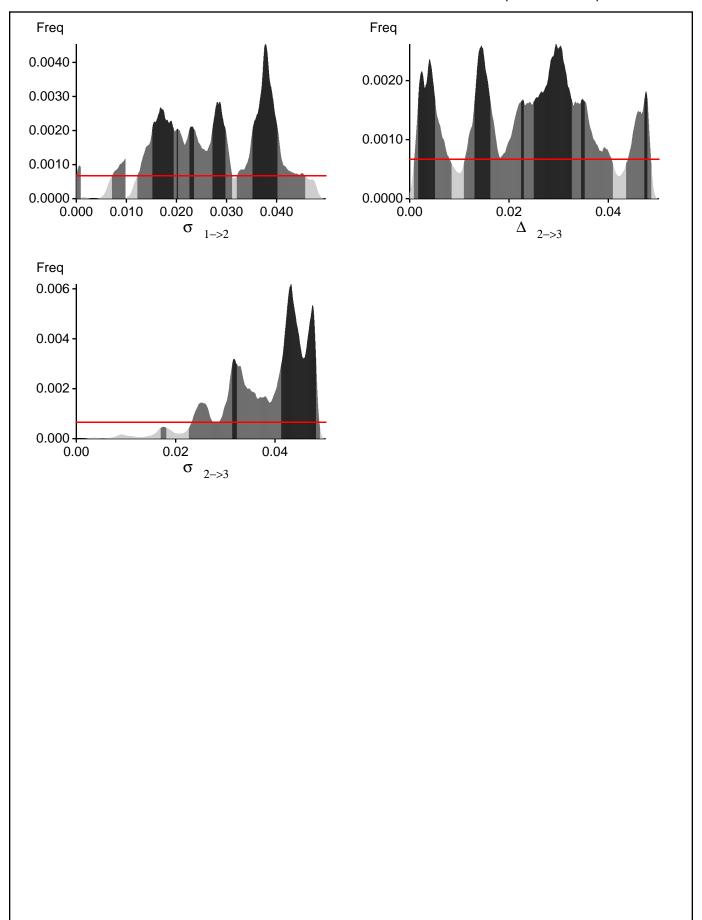
Citation suggestions:

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

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





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

Use this value for Bayes factor calculations:

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

Locus	Raw thermodynamic score(1a)	Bezier approximation score(1b)	Harmonic mean(2)
1	-2942.17	-2387.88	-2294.54
2	-2494.51	-2038.41	-1959.69
3	-2690.40	-2194.29	-2113.67
4	-3057.58	-2360.25	-2238.50
5	-2771.11	-2266.37	-2180.98
6	-2787.65	-2369.88	-2299.71
7	-2758.31	-2282.16	-2203.03
8	-2833.71	-2315.43	-2229.25
9	-2869.00	-2358.58	-2281.10
10	-2672.20	-2229.00	-2153.60
All	-27835.24	-22760.84	-21912.69

(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 [Scaling factor = 41.396917]

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

Accepted changes	Ratio
11902/28005	0.42500
10905/27877	0.39118
11057/28003	0.39485
14598/27841	0.52433
12771/27954	0.45686
19943/27730	0.71918
20709/27685	0.74802
23899/27741	0.86150
23636/27609	0.85610
38768/249555	0.15535
	11902/28005 10905/27877 11057/28003 14598/27841 12771/27954 19943/27730 20709/27685 23899/27741 23636/27609

## MCMC-Autocorrelation and Effective MCMC Sample Size

Parameter	Autocorrelation	Effective Sampe Size
$\Theta_1$	0.91989	3005.35
$\Theta_2$	0.91443	2933.08
$\Theta_3^2$	0.85439	5315.02
$M_{1\rightarrow 2}$	0.91636	3185.18
$M_{2->3}$	0.93108	2364.30
$\Delta = 1 \rightarrow 2$	0.89463	4525.49
σ <sub>1-&gt;2</sub>	0.89909	4362.76
$\Delta \stackrel{1>2}{\underset{2->3}{}}$	0.83932	6014.85
σ <sub>2-&gt;3</sub>	0.83519	6177.52
Genealogies	0.83519	6177.52

#### Potential Problems

This section reports potential problems with your run, but such reporting is often not very accurate. Whith many parameters in a multilocus analysi s, it is very common that some parameters for some loci will not be very informative, triggering suggestions (for example to increase the prior ran ge) that are not sensible. This suggestion tool will improve with time, therefore do not blindly follow its suggestions. If some parameters are fla gged, inspect the tables carefully and judge wether an action is required. For example, if you run a Bayesian inference with sequence data, for mac roscopic species there is rarely the need to increase the prior for Theta a range from 0.0 to 100 or more. With many populations (>3) it is also very common that some migration rou reducing number of parameters may help in such situations.

beyond 0.1; but if you use microsatellites it is rather common that your prior distribution for Theta should have tes are estimated poorly because the data contains little or no information for that route. Increasing the range will not help in such situations, Param 13 (Locus 5): Upper prior boundary seems too low!