

# AgeStrucNe User Manual

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## 0.1 Introduction

The AgeStrucNe GUI interface offers a user interface to allow easy access to simuPOP-based simulations [1] and the LDNe-based Nb and Ne estimations, using version 2 of the LDNe program [3]. The program integrates this functionality as implemented in Tiago Antao's python program, AgeStructureNe, available at <https://github.com/tiagoantao/AgeStructureNe.git>.

We also offer an interface for plotting Nb and Ne estimations, and regressions based on the estimations. Our program offers a separate interface for each of three functions: population simulation, Nb and Ne estimation, and estimate visualization. The genepop file output from a simulation can be loaded into an Nb estimation interface, and in turn, the output from an Nb estimation can be loaded into a visualization interface. The Nb estimation interface can also use any genepop file for input.

For program questions, please contact us through the program's email account at [agestrucne@gmail.com](mailto:agestrucne@gmail.com).

## 0.2 Installation

Details about our program's dependancies and installation are in our github project's README.md file, inserted here for convenience, and also available at <https://github.com/popgengui/agestrucne/blob/data/README.md>:

### 0.2.1 README file

overview

-----

For more details about the program, see the manual.pdf file distributed with the program. Briefly, our program is a front end that incorporates the simulation and LDNe based population genetics functions provided by Tiago Antao's python program at <https://github.com/tiagoantao/agestructurene.git>, enhanced by multiple methods for population and loci subsampling when performing LD-based Ne and Nb estimations from genepop file inputs, and plotting facilities to show estimate distributions and regression lines. We have implemented all of the the functionality in GUI interfaces.

The program uses multi-processing to allow an arbitrary number of simultaneous simulation, LD-based Nb and Ne estimations, and plotting

interfaces. Further, within simulations, it can run simulation replicates simultaneously, and, within ne or nb estimation sessions, it allows simultaneously running genepop-file population sections.

The core functionality for simulation is provided by the python simuPOP package (Peng, B. & Kimmel, M. simuPOP: a forward-time population genetics simulation environment. *Bioinformatics* 21, 36863687, 2005). The LDNe estimation by version 2 of the LDNe program (Waples, R. S. & Do, C. LDNe: a program for estimating effective population size from data on linkage disequilibrium. *Molecular Ecology Resources* 8, 753756, 2008).

Please direct questions/issues to our program's email account, [agestrucne@gmail.com](mailto:agestrucne@gmail.com)

#### current compatible python versions

-----

1. python 3.5 and 3.6. On Windows 64-bit and OS X platforms , we strongly recommend using the Anaconda 3 python distribution, as it's "conda" installer supplies a pre-compiled version of SimuPop, which is often difficult to install through pip and setuptools.
2. python 2.7 Note that python 3 is the recommended environment, since 2.7 requires building an older version of SimuPop, which can be difficult, especially in Windows (see the dependancies and installation sections, below.) the above are the python versions on which the program was developed and tested. other versions may work, too.

#### os-comaptibility

-----

1. Linux. the program has been run on Linux (ubuntu 16.04).
2. OS X. The program has been run successfully on OS X, v10.13 (High Sierra).
3. Windows 10 and 8.1 (64-bit). Note that on windows, a persistent problem we have not yet solved is the inability of the program to remove files for some cleanup operations when processes do not finish (through error or user-cancellation). Thus you may have to remove output and temporary files manually when a run is cancelled or fails.

#### dependencies

-----

The following are the python packages on which our program depends.

Aside from the installation of SimuPop, pip and setup tools, dependancies are automatically installed when you use python's pip installer, or the setup.py method (see the Installation section, below).

1. pip and setuptools, the python package installation modules, included in most recent python distributions (see the installation section for details). All methods require the "pip" and "setuptools" python packages. If your distribution does not include them, please see <https://packaging.python.org/tutorials/installing-packages/>.

2. SimuPOP, a python package, hosted at <http://SimuPop.sourceforge.net>. See our instllation section below for recommendations on aquiring this package. As we note below, the easiest way to install simuPOP is through the 64-bit, Anaconda3 python3 distribution. See the installation section below.
3. Other python packages, which should be automatically installed when you use the pip installer, or the "setup.py install" command (see Installation, below), can also be installed one at a time through pip with the command "pip install <package>", or, if you use the Anaconda distribution of python, "conda install <package>".
  - i. numpy
  - ii. scipy
  - iii. future
  - iv. psutil
  - v. for python 2 only, configparser. This is a backported python 3 package, different than the default python2 ConfigParser package.
  - vi. for python2 only, if not already in your distribution, the ttk package. The pip package can be installed with pip install pytk.
  - vii. natsort

#### installation

-----

1. Download the configuration files, README.md file (this file), and manual from <https://github.com/popgengui/agestrucne/tree/data>. On the web page you will see a green button on the right side of the screen, and labeled, "Clone or download." Besides the program manual and README.md file, this data branch of our github repository supplies simulation configuration files that will get you started in the program pipeline (see the manual for details on how to load and edit the configuration files).
2. Recommended Installation procedures, by platform.
  - A. Linux, 64-bit, python3:
    - i. From a terminal, type "pip3 install agestrucne".
    - ii. Note: according to the speed and RAM capacity of your computer, SimuPop can take many minutes to be compiled and installed.
  - B. Windows, 64-bit, Anaconda3 python installation,
    - i. from the Anaconda Prompt program window, type



the following commands:

```
conda config --add channels conda-forge
```

```
conda install SimuPop
```

- ii. Clone (using the git program) or download the zip archive from our master repository at, <https://github.com/popgengui/agestrucne>.

- iii. Open the Anaconda Prompt window, and use "cd" to move to the "agestrucne" directory containing the unzipped files, in particular look for the "setup.py" file. Type the following command:

```
python setup.py install
```

- iv. Our testing shows that, after the installation, the main program executable "agestrucne", will be available directly at from the Anaconda Prompt, the console-based executables, "pgdriveneestimator.py" and "pgdrivesimulation.py" will need to be invoked by using the path to the "Scripts" subdirectory of your Anaconda installation. (See the manual for information about these scripts.) In most cases the command at the Anaconda Prompt window will be of the form:

```
/Users/[my-user-name]/Anaconda3/Scripts/[console-script]
```

For which you should substitute the name of your home directory under the Users directory, and one of the two script names noted above.

#### C. OS X, Anaconda3 python installation,

- i. from OS X Terminal window, type the following commands:

```
conda config --add channels conda-forge
```

```
conda install SimuPop
```

- ii. Clone (using the git program) or download the zip archive from our master repository at, <https://github.com/popgengui/agestrucne>.

- iii. Open a Terminal window, and use "cd" to move to the directory containing the unzipped files, into the directory in which the setup.py file. Type the following command:

```
python setup.py install
```

#### D. Installation methods, in general, if your platform and python installations do not match the above.

- i. Single command method with pip:

- a. Open a terminal and type
 

```
"pip install agestrucne."
```
- ii. Single command method with setup.py:
  - a. Download the program files available at <https://github.com/popgengui/agestrucne> by clicking on the green button on the right side of the screen labelled "clone or download."
  - b. From a terminal whose current directory is download's main directory, "agestrucne" which contains the "setup.py" file), type the command "python setup.py install."
- iii. Using setup.py, with an Anaconda3 python installation.
  - a. Open a terminal or Anaconda Prompt and type:
 

```
conda config --add channels conda-forge
```

```
conda install SimuPop
```
  - b. Install the program using method (ii)
- iii. Manual simuPOP installation followed by pip.
  - a. Install simuPOP into your python distribution following the instructions at <http://SimuPop.sourceforge.net/Main/Download>.
    1. If you are using python3 from an Anaconda 3 installation, you can install simuPOP quickly with these commands at a terminal:
 

```
conda config --add channels conda-forge
```

```
conda install SimuPop
```
    2. Note If you are using python2, pip will not install the correct version of SimuPop, and you will need to compile it from source. This procedure can be difficult and fraught with missing dependancies, especially in Windows. It is a procedure beyond the scope of these instructions.
  - b. Install the program and remaining dependancies with
 

```
"pip install agestrucne"
```
- iv. SimuPOP installation followed by setup.py. This method is the same as (iii), but, after you've installed simuPOP, then

use the method (ii) instructions to download the program source and install with the setup.py module.

- v. If you can't install our program with pip or setup.py.

We have seen some older python installations whose setup tools are not compatible with the setup.py we currently use. In those cases, you can use pip to install the dependency packages (see the dependencies section above), then download the master branch of our github repository at <https://github.com/popgengui/agestrucne>. You can run the program directly using a terminal from the downloaded directories using the applicable one of these methods:

- a. In Windows, with an Anaconda distribution of python, open an Anaconda prompt and use cd, to move into the outermost "agestrucne" folder in the github repository you downloaded. Then, type these commands:

```
set PYTHONPATH=%PYTHONPATH%;%cd%
set NEPATH=%cd%\agestrucne
```

Now, you can cd into any folder you'd like and execute the program with:

```
python %NEPATH%\negui.py
```

You can also invoke the console-based modules, pgdrivesimulation.py and pgdriveneestimation.py using

```
python %NEPATH%\<module name>
```

- b. In Windows with a non-Anaconda python distribution, use a DOS command prompt and use the same procedure as above in (a). However, just typing "python" may fail if your distribution does not add python to your console's environmental variables. If so, when you issue a python command, you may need to fully type the path to your python executable, where ever your distribution places it during the installation.
- c. In linux you can open a terminal and cd into the outermost "agestrucne" directory of the programs github directories. Then you can type the following command:

```
export PYTHONPATH=$PYTHONPATH:$(pwd); NEPATH=$(pwd)/agestrucne
```

This terminal will then be able to execute the program interface or the console-based modules from any directory by typing

```
python $NEPATH/<module name>
```

where <module name> is `negui.py`, `pgdrivesimulation.py`, or `pgdriveneestimation.py`

Note that with this method that uses the uninstalled modules, the `PYTHONPATH` and `NEPATH` variables will need to be set every time you open a new console to run the program. If you are conversant with setting environmental variables for your user environment, you can add the `agestrucne` path to the `PYTHONPATH` path, and `NEPATH` to your environment so that they are available automatically when you open a console windows.

starting the program

-----

1. From terminal in Linux or OS X, or an Anaconda prompt in Windows, you can start the program with the command, "`agestrucne`." The python pip installer should have added this command to your `PATH` variable in your user environment.
  - A. Note that when you open the program, the current directory of your terminal will determine where the file-loading dialog will be initially set, as you locate, for example, a configuration file to load into the simulation interface.
2. In addition to "`agestrucne`," the installation should also add two more commands to your user environment, which offer non-graphical ways to run simulations and LDNe estimations. Windows installations may fail to add these commands under Anaconda3. In this case, see the Note in the Installation section B.2.iv.
  - A. Command "`pgdrivesimulation.py`" performs simulations from the terminal, as specified in the user manual.
  - B. Command "`pgdriveneestimator.py`" performs LDNe estimations from the terminal, as specified in the user manual.

using the program

-----

To run a simulation, calculate Nb or Ne estimates, or plot results, load one of the three interfaces by clicking "New" on the main menu.

For details about running the different interfaces, see the user manual.

### 0.3 License

Our license information follows, and is also available at <https://github.com/popgengui/agestrucne/blob/data/LICENSE>.

### 0.3.1 License file

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Version 3, 19 November 2007

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GNU Affero General Public License for more details.
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```

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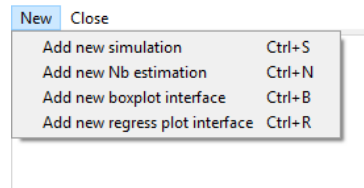


Figure 0.1: Adding an interface

If your software can interact with users remotely through a computer network, you should also make sure that it provides a way for users to get its source. For example, if your program is a web application, its interface could display a "Source" link that leads users to an archive of the code. There are many ways you could offer source, and different solutions will be better for different programs; see section 13 for the specific requirements.

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## 0.4 Starting the program

The program is launched at a terminal using a python 2.7, 3.5, or 3.6 executable, invoking the "agestrucne" executable. Please see the README.md file for instructions on installing the program.

Once you have downloaded the "data" branch of our program's github repository, you can, for example, open a terminal, change your current directory to the agestrucne folder supplied by the download, and load a configuration file into the Simulation interface (Section 0.5).

## 0.5 Loading interfaces

To load one or more of the three interfaces for performing simulations, Nb/Ne estimations, or plotting programs, from the main menu click on the New menu (Figure 0.1). You can load any number of interfaces and run them simultaneously, though caution is warranted, since a computer can be taxed to a standstill by the over-allocation of CPUs and/or memory (Figure 0.1).

## 0.6 Running a simulation

### 0.6.1 Load an interface

Use the add menu (Figure 0.1) to load a new simulation interface. Steps for preparing the interface to run a simulation follow.

### 0.6.2 Load a configuration file.

The initial simulation interface requires the user to load a configuration file (Figure 0.2). If you have not already downloaded our collection of configuration files, you can get them at our programs github repository, downloading our data branch at <https://github.com/popgengui/agestrucne/tree/data>. The files are inside the “configuration\_files” subdirectory, inside the main program directory, “agestrucne.” You can also load your own configuration (see our provided configuration files for a formatted example and also see the section Manually configuration files). Note that you can also open these files and change the parameters manually, if you prefer it to setting them in the interface

### 0.6.3 Adjust simulation parameters

With a configuration file loaded (Section 0.6.2) you can change the values in the editable controls. These are detailed below in the Simulation Input section.

### 0.6.4 Start the simulation

Clicking “run simulation,” (Figure 0.2) starts the simulation with the loaded parameters. The buttons text changes to say cancel simulation, and next to it a new label notes that a simulation is in progress. While the simulation is in progress, the parameter controls are disabled.

### 0.6.5 Running a simulation from a terminal

The module `pgdrivesimulation.py` provides a command line interface to run a simulation. At a Linux or DOS terminal, you can invoke the command with the form,

```
<python> <pgdrivesimulation.py> <options>
```

Where `<python>` is either the `python3` or `python2.7` executable, `<pgdrivesimulation.py>` is the module name, which may also include the full path to the module (see the program installation instructions in our README.md file, distributed in our github repository’s main directory), and `<options>` is a list of parameters specified using the option flags. You can see the list of option flags by invoking the command with out any arguments. To see the details for each argument, execute:

```
<python> <pgdrivesimulation.py> -h
```

Note that there are both required and optional arguments. The latter are only a select number of those offered in the GUI interface (Section 0.7).

## 0.7 Simulation input

The simulation interface is divided into controls inside sub-frames, based on category.

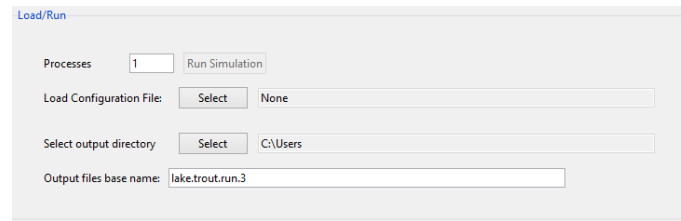


Figure 0.2: Simulation interface, Load/Run section.

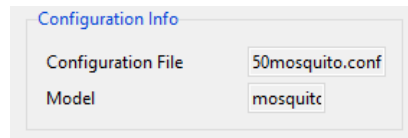


Figure 0.3: Simulation interface, Configuraton info.

### 0.7.1 The Load/Run section

This section offers parameters related to input and output files (Figure 0.2).

#### 0.7.1.1 Processes

Valid values are between 1 and the total number of available (logical) cores in your computer. Multiple processes are only useful if you have set the Replicates parameter (see the Simulation subframe details below) to a value greater than one.

#### 0.7.1.2 Configuration File

Press the “Select” button next to the label, “Load Configuration File” to load a configuration file into the interface. We have included configuration files for many species. These can be found in the “configuration\_files” subdirectory inside the main program folder.

#### 0.7.1.3 Output directory

Press the select button next to the label, Select output directory, select a folder for the output files written by the simulation

#### 0.7.1.4 Output files base name

You can type in a base name for the simulation output files. The simulation will prepend this to the \*.genepop, \*.conf, \*\_age\_totals.tsv and \*\_nb\_values.tsv output files (Section 0.9).

### 0.7.2 Configuration Info section

This parameter group simply shows you the input file information and has no settable parameters (Figure 0.3).

The screenshot shows a 'Population' section in a simulation interface. It contains several input fields and rows of values:

- N0 (Newborns)**: 32
- Nb**: 206
- Nb/Nc**: 0.986
- Nb/Ne**: 0.267
- Nb Tolerance**: 0.05
- Ages**: 32
- Female relative fecundity**: A row of 10 cells, each containing 0.0.
- Male relative fecundity**: A row of 10 cells, each containing 0.0.
- Force skip**: 0
- Reproductive cycles**: 100
- Monogamous**: ☐
- Litter**: None
- Probability male birth**: 0.5
- Population size**: 1505
- Female survival**: A row of 10 cells, each containing 0.85.
- Male survival**: A row of 10 cells, each containing 0.85.

Figure 0.4: Simulation interface, population section

#### 0.7.2.1 Configuration file name

This gives the file name of the loaded configuration file.

#### 0.7.2.2 Model name

This gives the name of the model parameterized by the configuration file. In our example configuration files, the model name is usually a species common name. This parameter was used when the program depended on separate life table and configuration files. Currently the configuration files contain all of the life table information needed for the simulations, so that the model name can be any string you find suitable, to indicate, for example, that a given configuration file has parameters similar to another with the same name.

### 0.7.3 The Population section

offers many parameter settings that characterize the populations size and fecundity (Figure 0.4).

#### 0.7.3.1 N0 (Newborns)

. This gives the number of newborns added at each simulated reproductive cycle. This value is not editable directly, but is calculated using several values, all of which are editable. These including Nb, Nb/Nc , Female, Male Survival, and the probability of male birth. The N0 is recalculated whenever any of these values changes, using the following procedure:

1. Assign an Nc value, as Nb divided by Nb/Nc.
2. Assign a `current_male_proportion` equal to the Probability of male birth.
3. Assign a `current_female_proportion` equal to 1 - the Probability of male birth.

4. Assign a cumulative\_proportion=1.
5. For each age value age\_val giving a male and female survival rate:
  - a Update, current\_male\_proportion=current\_male\_proportion x male\_survival at age\_val.
  - b Update, current\_female=current\_female x female\_survival at age\_val.
  - c Update cumulative\_proportion =cumulative\_proportion + current\_male\_proportion.
  - d Update cumulative\_proportion=cumulative\_proportion + current\_female\_proportion.
6. Set N0=Nc/cumulative\_proportion, rounding it to the nearest integer.

#### 0.7.3.2 Nb/Nc

This is the effective number of breeders in one reproductive cycle divided by the census size.

#### 0.7.3.3 Nb/Ne

This is the ratio of the effective number of breeders in one reproductive cycle to the effective population size per generation. This value is not used in the simulation itself, but is written to the output genepop file, and can be used in the Nb estimation interface to make a bias correction in the LDNe estimation of Nb (see section 0.11.1.6).

#### 0.7.3.4 Nb

This is the target effective number of breeders in the simulated population.

#### 0.7.3.5 Nb Tolerance

This determines the threshold for allowable “true” Nb values (see section 0.7.3.4) for simulated populations calculated using the parentage analysis without parents (PWoP) procedure ([4]). For example, if the Nb is set at 600, and the Nb Tolerance is set at 0.02, allowable Nb values would be in the range from 588-612 for simulated populations using PWoP.

#### 0.7.3.6 Ages

This value gives the number of age classes for the population to be simulated. Note that this is disabled, and that the length of the lists for Female, Male Fecundity and Female, Male Survival values (see below) are set to length Ages minus one for the former and Ages minus two for the latter. The age value and changes in these lists, therefore, need to be edited in a configuration file (Section 0.8).

#### 0.7.3.7 Female and Male Survival

These are lists whose  $i^{th}$  value gives the probability of survival for an individual of the  $i^{th}$  age category.

**0.7.3.8 Female and Male Fecundity**

These are lists whose  $i^{th}$  item gives the probability of reproducing for individuals of the  $i^{th}$  age category.

**0.7.3.9 Force Skip**

This value gives a probability, for each non-zero value,  $f_a$ , in the female fecundity list, that during a given reproductive cycle  $r$  the value will be replaced with zero. Such replacement means that females belonging to the age class  $a$ , given by  $f_a$ , for cycle  $r$ , are infertile. This parameter is set (assigned a non-zero value) in only a few of the configuration files we copied from the AgeStructureNe program, and we have not made it editable in our interface. In your own custom configuration files you can set it to any value 0 through 100 (the value shown in the interface will be the files value divided by 100).

**0.7.3.10 Proportional Litter Sizes**

If not a “None” value, it will be a list of integers, affecting litter sizes. Note that we do not allow interface editing of these parameters, but note that, as above for the Force Skip setting, you can enter this parameter value in a configuration file. This should be a list, and can have one of 2 valid configurations:

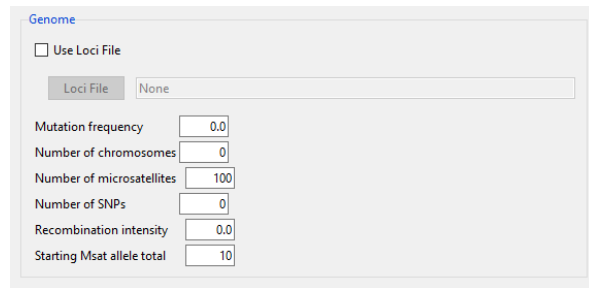
- a The list can have a single value  $l$ , and  $l < 0$ , then at each reproductive cycle the maximum possible number of offspring available to each reproducing female is given by  $l * -1$ .
- b Otherwise, the list should have (positive) integers. In this case these integers proportionally allot litter sizes, as given by their indices in the list. In particular, at each reproductive cycle, as a female is chosen to mate:
  - i An age,  $a$ , is chosen randomly.
  - ii A female  $f_a$  is chosen randomly from the females of age  $a$ .
  - iii A list index  $i$  (i.e. one of 1,2,3, ...  $n$ , where  $n$  is the number of items in the litter list), is selected by weighted probability, proportionally according to the ratio of each list value to the sum of the list values.
  - iv Female  $f_a$  is then the mother of the next  $i$  offspring (i.e. the female selection steps are skipped for the next  $i$  pairings, since  $f_a$  is the female of the pair). Thus, she will parent the next  $i$  offspring, unless the  $j^{th}$  of her offspring assignments produces the maximum total offspring for the cycle (i.e. N0 is reached), and  $j < i$ .

**0.7.3.11 Reproductive cycles**

This shows the total number of reproductive cycles that will be simulated.

**0.7.3.12 Monogamous**

When this box is checked, monogamy is enforced.



The screenshot shows the 'Genome' section of the AGESTRUCNE simulation interface. It contains the following elements:

- A checkbox labeled 'Use Loci File' which is currently unchecked.
- A dropdown menu labeled 'Loci File' with 'None' selected.
- A text input field for 'Mutation frequency' with the value '0.0'.
- A text input field for 'Number of chromosomes' with the value '0'.
- A text input field for 'Number of microsatellites' with the value '100'.
- A text input field for 'Number of SNPs' with the value '0'.
- A text input field for 'Recombination intensity' with the value '0.0'.
- A text input field for 'Starting Msat allele total' with the value '10'.

Figure 0.5: Simulation interface, genome section

### 0.7.3.13 Probability of male birth

This value is used during reproductive cycles to determine the sex of new individuals. As noted above in the description of the  $N_0$  (see 0.7.3.1), it is used also in the  $N_0$  calculation, and so the latter is recalculated when this value is changed. When the Cull method (0.7.6.1) is set to `equal_sex_ratio`, this parameter is automatically set to 0.5, and its entry box is disabled.

### 0.7.3.14 Population size

This value determines the number of individuals that will be created in the simulations initial population. In subsequent cycles, the size will change according to the reproductive parameters, notably  $N_0$  (0.7.3.1).

## 0.7.4 The Genome section

Parameters in the Genome section determine the simulated individuals allelic content (Figure 0.5).

### 0.7.4.1 Use Loci File

Check this box and click on Loci File to locate a file with 3 comma-delimited fields, without spaces, that include (in order), `loci_name`, `chromosome_name`, and position.

The program expects a floating point or integer value for the position. The program assumes that each entry represents a bi-allelic SNP.

With the entries in this file, giving  $N$  loci on  $M$  chromosomes, the simulation's genome is initialized accordingly.

When the Use Loci file box is checked and a file is specified, the program ignores the values for the other parameters that specify the number of chromosomes (Section 0.7.4.3), number of snps (Section 0.7.4.5), number of microsats (Section 0.7.4.4), and starting msat allele totals (Section 0.7.5.1). Also, the simulation will generate a chromosome loci file (Section 0.9) that can be used in an LDNe2 run to limit the alleles used in the estimation to those from loci pairs,  $l_i, l_j$ , on chromosomes  $c_k, c_l$ , such that  $c_k \neq c_l$  (Section 0.11.1.2).



**0.7.4.2 Mutation frequency**

If non-zero, this value is applied to microsatellites (not to SNPs). It will be used to set the simuPOP simulation StepwiseMutators rate parameter.

**0.7.4.3 Number of chromosomes**

When set to zero, the simulation assigns each loci to a separate chromosome. When set to a positive and non-zero integer  $M$ , the simulation such that the  $N$  loci (SNPs plus microsats) are assigned evenly over the  $M$  chromosomes. Compliance with simuPOP's loci-adjacency implementation means that the first  $N/M$  loci will be assigned to chromosome 0, the second  $N/M$  to chromosome 1, and so on.

When the number of chromosomes don't evenly divide the loci, the remainder,  $r = N \bmod M$ , is distributed such that  $(N/M) + 1$  loci are assigned to chromosomes  $0, 1, 2 \dots r - 1$ .

Whenever this parameter's value is non-zero the simulation will generate a chromosome loci file (Section 0.9) that can be used in an LDNe2 run to limit the alleles used in the estimation to those of loci pairs,  $l_i, l_j$ , on chromosomes  $c_k, c_l$ , such that  $c_k \neq c_l$  (Section 0.11.1.2).

While simuPOP accepts any numeric values for loci positions, when this parameter is non-zero, our program will assign, on each chromosome, loci positions spaced evenly using 100 as the total units on the chromosome, in order to emulate 100-centimorgan chromosomes.

Note that while you can run the simulation using both  $m$  microsats and  $s$  SNPs, as noted elsewhere (Section 0.7.4.4), the microsats will always be the first  $m$ , and SNPs the last  $s$  loci. If you subsequently want to evaluate LDNe for microsats only (or SNPs only), you may unintentionally impose high physical linkage in your loci sample for LDNe. For example, if you use few chromosomes and few microsats in a simulation, and then run LDNe2, limiting the loci to only the microsats (Section 0.11.3.1), while also using the chromosome-loci file output by the simulation (Section 0.11.1.2), you may be severely limiting the loci pairs available to calculate LDNe.

**0.7.4.4 Number of Microsatellites**

Microsatellites are simulated under diploidy. Note that in cases in which you specify both  $m$  microsatellites and  $s$  SNPs, in the output genepop file, the first  $m$  loci are the microsatellites and the last  $s$  loci are the SNPs.

**0.7.4.5 Number of SNPs**

SNPs are simulated as bi-allelic, under diploidy. Frequencies are initialized, targeting the value for initial heterozygosity and using a truncated normal distribution. See Section 0.7.6.4 for details.

**0.7.5 Recombination intensity**

When you set both this value and the Number of chromosomes to any value greater than zero, or supply a loci file, then the program will simulate recombination between adjacent loci. Specifically, with the recombination intensity

Simulation

Cull method: maintain\_distribu

☐ Filter recorded pops by heterozygosity

Het filter parameters: 0.0,1.0,99999

Microsat het init: 0.8

SNP het init: 0.5

Nb and census adjust: 2-2:0.0

Add Value Trim

Replicates: 1

Skip breeding probability: 100

Cycles of burn-in: 55

Start recording at cycle: 1

Tolerance tries: 1000

Figure 0.6: Simulation interface, simulation section

is set greater than zero, the program selects the simuPOP “Recominbator” offspring generating operator. When recombination intensity is set to zero, our program sets up simuPOP to use the “MendelianGenoTransmitter” operator. More information is available in the simuPOP documentation (simuPOP Genotype transmitters).

#### 0.7.5.1 Starting Msat allele total

This value gives the initial number of microsatellite alleles  $a$  for each microsatellite in the initial population. For each microsatellite, the initial genotype frequencies are drawn from the Dirichlet distribution, using a heuristic that draws a distribution of  $n$  allele frequencies by trial, by adjusting the Dirichlet shape parameter until the expected heterozygosity is within a tolerance, currently set to 0.001, of the value for the parameter “Microsat het init” (Section 0.7.6.5).

### 0.7.6 The Simulation section

These parameters determine several per-cycle behaviours (Figure 0.6).

#### 0.7.6.1 Cull method

Cull method indicates one of two possible per-cycle methods of removing individual from the population.

1. Survival rates. Individuals of age greater than zero are removed from the population by comparing a random number against the probability for that individuals age and sex, in the survival list (Section 0.7.3.7).
2. Maintain distribution. For each cohort with age  $a$ ,  $a > 0$ , (i.e. excepting newborns), divide the individuals by sex,  $s$ , into two lists. From each list with  $t_s$  individuals, randomly cull  $n_s$  individuals from each list where

$$n_s = \text{floor}(p_s), \text{ where } p_s = (t_s(1 - \text{survival}_s[a]))$$

and  $survival_s[a]$  is the survival rate (Section 0.7.3.7) for individuals of age  $a$  and sex  $s$ . One more individual from each is culled by the probability given by the fractional part of  $p_s$ .

#### 0.7.6.2 Filter recorded pops by heterozygosity

When checked, the genepop file output will be restricted to the populations as filtered using the Heterozygosity filter parameters. See section 0.7.6.3.

#### 0.7.6.3 Het filter parameters

If the Het filter checkbox is checked, apply a filter to each pop of the form  $m, x, t$ , where,

- Mean expected heterozygosity is calculated as

$$mean(H_{L_1}, H_{L_2}, H_{L_3} \dots H_{L_N})$$

for  $N$  loci, and

$$H_{L_i} = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^n freq(a_j)^2$$

and  $freq(a_j)$  is the frequency of the  $j^{th}$  of the  $n$  alleles of loci  $L_i$ .

- $m$  is the minimum mean expected heterozygosity,
- $x$  is the maximum mean het, and
- $t$  is the total number of populations to record.

The output genepop file will then record only populations whose mean Het falls inside the range. Further, it will stop the simulation as soon as one of the following is met:

- $t$  populations are recorded.
- The current population's mean Het is less than  $m$  and at least one of the following is true:
  - The simulation includes no microsatellites.
  - The mutation frequency is zero (Section 0.7.4.2).
- The last cycle (Section 0.7.3.11) has completed.

Note that if you set the filter to accept a narrow band of values, for example, a setting of 0.299,0.301,1 the simulation may never realize a population within the filter range. In such cases you should can set the replicate parameter (Section 0.7.6.7) to, say, 5 to 10, in order to ensure that at least one of your runs produces a population (as written to the output genepop file).

#### 0.7.6.4 SNP het initialization

The value here determines a mean expected heterozygosity ( $H_e$ ) for the  $N$  SNPs in the initial population as totaled by either the Number of SNPs parameter (Section 0.7.4.5) or as input using a loci information file (Section 0.7.4.1) using the calculation as given in Section 0.7.6.3). The SNP frequencies are drawn from a truncated normal distribution (using the python `scipy.stats.truncnorm` function, limiting sampling values to the interval  $[0.0, 0.5]$ ) whose mean is given by solving for  $f$ , in  $H_e/2 = -f^2 + f$ , and whose standard deviation is derived heuristically, so that the mean expected heterozygosity calculated using the frequencies is within 0.01 of the value set for initial heterozygosity. The default value for the initial  $H_e$  is 0.5.

#### 0.7.6.5 Msat het initialization

The value here determines an expected heterozygosity ( $H_e$ ) for all Microsatellites in the initial population, so that it also gives the mean expected heterozygosity for the SNP set. The value will determine a set of Dirichlet-distributed allele frequencies, with the shape parameter chosen heuristically to produce through trials a set of frequencies that generate an expected heterozygosity within 0.001 of the target value. The default value for the initial  $H_e$  is 0.8. The valid range for this parameter is  $0.0 < H_e \leq 0.85$ .

#### 0.7.6.6 Nb and census adjustment

This parameter offers one or more specifications that will change the target Nb and the number of individuals in the population by a fixed rate and at a range of cycles (one or more). Entries are of the form *min* – *max* : *rate*, specifying a change in Nb and census size applied at cycle numbers *min* through *max*. The values conform to  $min \leq 2 \leq max$ , and  $rate \geq 0.0$ . No adjustment is made with  $rate = 0.0$ . For example, to reduce the Nb and the total number of individuals by a tenth at cycle 3 (remaining in effect for the remaining cycles, unless another adjustment is added to the list), you would edit the entry to read, 3-3:0.1. The adjustments are different, depending whether *rate* is less than or greater than 1.0:

- If *rate* is less than 1.0, the target Nb value, and each age class in the current census is reduced by the proportion given by *rate*. Note that the change in Nb will result in a change to N0 as described above in section 0.7.3.1.
- If *rate* > 1.0, the target Nb value will be multiplied by *rate*, with a resulting recalculation of N0. No change will be made to the current census.

#### 0.7.6.7 Replicates

This value sets the number of independent simulations run with the current parameter set. These can be run in parallel if you specify more than one process in the Processes parameter (Section 0.7.1.1).

### 0.7.6.8 Skip breeding probability

If this value is not set to “None,” it should be a list of percentages. It effects the number of available females of a given age at a given cycle number  $c$ . The  $i^{th}percentp_i$  gives the probability ( $p/100$ ) that a female of  $age = i$ , is not able to breed in cycle  $c$ . Like the Litter (Section 0.7.3.10) and Force Skip parameters (Section 0.7.3.9), this parameter is not settable in the interface, but can be included in your configuration file.

### 0.7.6.9 Cycles of burn-in

This integer  $n$  is valid in the range  $1 \leq n \leq r$ , with  $r$  giving the total reproductive cycles (Section 0.7.3.11). This value tells the simulation that the Nb tolerance test (Section 0.7.3.5) should not be performed for the first  $n$  cycles. The default value for this parameter equals twice the number of Ages in the model.

### 0.7.6.10 Start recording at cycle

This integer value  $c$  will result in the genepop file containing only the populations of cycles  $c$  through  $r$ , where  $r = \text{total Reproductive cycles}$ . This can greatly reduce the size of the output genepop file, when you are interested only in the last  $r - c$  cycles, but want to simulate many cycles before recording, and when you have large populations and many loci to simulate.

### 0.7.6.11 Tolerance tries

Choices for this parameter are 100, 1000, and 10,00. For each reproductive cycle, this value is the maximum number of tries allowed for a population’s PWoP calculated Nb value to meet the Nb tolerance, as given by parameter Nb Tolerance (Section 0.7.3.5). Set at 100, this parameter can cause simulation interruption failures when the parameterization of the population’s size, fecundity, survival values, etc., result in PWoP calculated distributions of Nb values with a high enough variance that that 100 tries is insufficient. On the other hand, a setting of 10,000, useful when the distribution of possible PWoP values has high variance, will, when the the simulation is parameterized such that PWoP Nb calculations cannot meet the tolerance setting, cause a very lengthy but ultimately interrupted simulation.

## 0.8 Manually editing configuration files

Our program provides a collection of simulation configuration files available at <https://github.com/popgengui/agestrucne/tree/data>. You can directly edit a `*conf` file, which can sometimes be more convenient than using the GUI interface to change parameter values. If you open one of the supplied configuration files in the subdirectory, “configuration\_files,” youll see the parameter=value pairs, each below a section header inside square brackets. Some of the parameter names differ from their functional equivalents in the interface (see Table 0.1 ).

Short name in file	Interface Name	Link to description
N0	N0 (Newborns)	(Section 0.7.3.1)
Nb	Nb	Set to “None” value(Section 0.7.3.4)
NbNc	Nb/Nc	(Section 0.7.3.2)
NbNe	Nb/Ne	(Section 0.7.3.3)
NbVar	Nb tolerance	(Section 0.7.3.5)
ages	Ages	(Section 0.7.3.6)
cull_method	Cull method	(Section 0.7.6.1)
dataDir	Ignored	Ignored
doNegBinom	Not documented	Use “False.” Feature not documented.
do_het_filter	Filter recorded pops by heterozygosity	(Section 0.7.6.2)
fecundityFemale	Female relative fecundity	(Section 0.7.3.8)
fecundityMale	Male relative fecundity	(Section 0.7.3.8)
forceSkip	Force skip	(Section 0.7.3.9)
gammaAFemale	Not documented	Ignored when neg. binom. is False
gammaAMale	Not documented	Ignored when neg. binom. is False
gammaBFemale	Not documented	Ignored when neg. binom. is False
gammaBMale	Not documented	Ignored when neg. binom. is False
gens	Reproductive cycles	(Section 0.7.3.11)
het_filter	Het filter parameters	(Section 0.7.6.3)
het_init_snp	SNP het init	(Section 0.7.6.4)
het_init_msat	Microsat het init	(Section 0.7.6.5)
isMonog	Monogamous	(Section 0.7.3.12)
lbd	Ignored	Ignored
litter	Proportional Litter Sizes	(Section 0.7.3.10)
maleProb	Probability male birth	(Section 0.7.3.13)
model_name	Model	(Section 0.7.2.2)
mutFreq	Mutation frequency	(Section 0.7.4.2)
nbadjustment	Nb and census adjustment	(Section 0.7.6.6)
numChroms	Number of chromosomes	(Section 0.7.4.3)
numMSats	Number of microsatellites	(Section 0.7.4.4)
numSNPs	Number of SNPs	(Section 0.7.4.5)
popSize	Population size	(Section 0.7.3.14)
reps	Replicates	(Section 0.7.6.7)
recombination_intensity	Recombination intensity	(Section 0.7.5)
skip	Skip breeding probability	(Section 0.7.6.8)
startAlleles	Starting Msat allele total	(Section 0.7.5.1)
startLambda	Cycles of burn-in	(Section 0.7.6.9)
startSave	Start recording at cycle	(Section 0.7.6.10)
survivalFemale	Female survival	(Section 0.7.3.7)
survivalMale	Male survival	(Section 0.7.3.7)
use_loci_file	Use Loci File	(Section 0.7.4.1)

Table 0.1: Short parameter names as found in configuration files, and their descriptions

## 0.9 Simulation output

When a simulation is complete the message “simulation in progress” will disappear from the interface and editable entry boxes will no longer be grayed-out. A completed simulation delivers a genepop file for each replicate, named using the Output files base name parameter shown in the The Load/Run section of the simulation input (Section 0.7). The base name is extended with a replicate number and a “genepop” extension, so that, for example, if your simulation output base name is bulltrout, and you specified 3 replicates, the output file for the 3rd replicate would be named “bulltrout.r3.genepop”. Also, there are sev-

eral produced during the first replicate only, all prefixed with the output base name. The output file with extension “conf” lists the parameter settings for the simulation (and, hence, for all replicates). Other output files include extension “\_age\_counts\_by\_gen.tsv,” and extension “\_nb\_values\_calc\_by\_gen.tsv”. When the simulation includes a heterozygosity filter (Section 0.7.6.2) the output will include a file with extension “\_het\_value\_by\_cycle\_number.tsv”. When the simulation is run with a non-zero “Number of chromosomes” (Section 0.7.4.3), the output includes a file with extension, “\_loci\_and\_chromosome.tsv”. Details on the output files follow.

1. The conf file shows the parameter settings used in the simulation (except the number of replicates, which it always sets to one). This file can be loaded into another instance of the Simulation Input (see the Load/Run parameter) and another simulation with matching parameters can be run. Conveniently, if it represents many customized settings on a former configuration file, small changes to it can be made to run a slightly adjusted simulation, without having to re-enter all of the settings used to create it.
2. The age counts file is a table with tab-delimited fields that gives a count of total individuals for each age class, for each (one-indexed) reproductive cycle. The first line in the file gives column headers, the first “generation,” referring to reproductive cycle number, a count of reproductive cycles, and the rest listing age classes simply as  $1, 2, 3 \dots t$ , where  $t$  = total age classes. This file is created only for the first simulation replicate.
3. The Nb values file is a table with tab-delimited fields giving the PWoP Nb values calculated during the simulation, and used to compare to the target Nb value +/- the Nb Tolerance value. The first column gives the one-indexed reproductive cycle number and the second the PWoP-based Nb value that passed the tolerance test, and represents the accepted population for that cycle. This file is created only for the first simulation replicate.
4. The heterozygosity-by-cycle output file is created only when the simulation includes a heterozygosity filter (Section 0.7.6.2). The two comma-delimited fields give the reproductive cycle number (also referred to as the “pop” number, and the mean expected heterozygosity (Section 0.7.6.3) of the population at that cycle number. The entries are restricted to those pops that are also recorded in the genepop file (i.e. that passed the filter parameters (Section 0.7.6.3)).
5. The loci-and-chromosome output file is created only when the value for the “Number of chromosomes” parameter (Section 0.7.4.3) is non-zero. The two, tab-delimited values in each line give, first, a chromosome name, in the form of an integer such that  $N$  chromosomes are named  $0, 1, 2 \dots N - 1$ , and, second, a loci name that matches one of those in the first section of the output genepop file.
6. The genepop file conforms to the genepop file standards given at [http://genepop.curtin.edu.au/help\\_input.html](http://genepop.curtin.edu.au/help_input.html). The header line notes

the name of the \*.gen file it came from, which simply names an intermediate file from which it derived its population information. It also gives the value of Nb/Ne. If the value is non-zero, it can be loaded automatically into the Nb/Ne estimation interface (see the Parameters section ?? of the Nb/Ne Estimation interface description. The second line of the genepop file gives the name of the first loci, which is simply its ordinal, " $l_0$ ." Each consecutive loci,  $l_0, l_1, l_2 \dots l_{L-1}$  (where  $L$  gives the total number of microsatellites plus the total number of SNPs) is listed on a separate line. Note that the first  $M$  loci will represent the microsatellites, and the last  $S$  loci will represent the SNPs, with  $M$  and  $S$  the totals given in the genome parameters (Section 0.7.4) of the Simulation Input. Thereafter the file consists of separate "pop" sections, each representing a reproductive cycle. The first  $n$  cycles (as numbered  $1, 2, 3 \dots n$ ) will not be in the file if the Start at cycle number parameter is set to  $n + 1$ . The population for each cycle is listed, in order of cycle number. Each is demarked by a line with "pop" as its sole entry. Individuals, one to a line, follow each "pop" entry. Each individual has an ID with multiple fields delimited by a semicolon, giving, individual id number;sex (1 = male, 2 = female);id of father;id of mother;age class. These are followed by a comma, and then a space-delimited set of alleles for each locus named in the lines 2 total number of loci. Note that these allele entries represent diploidy, and use 3-digit allele numbering so that, for each loci, allele one is named by the first 3 digits, and allele 2 by the last 3.

## 0.10 Running an Nb or Ne Estimation

The Nb (and Ne) estimation interface performs an LD based Nb or Ne estimation from genepop file input as supplied by the user. While it was developed in concert with the simuPOP-based simulation output from our programs interface, it will perform estimations on any genepop file input. To run estimations:

- a Load a new Nb interface with the add menu's "Add new Nb estimation" option (Figure 0.1) and set the parameters with the provided controls. For details see Section 0.11
- b Load a genepop file..
- c Adjust the estimation parameters. The parameters are detailed in Section 0.11
- d Click the button labeled "Run Nb Estimation", and the computations will start. The buttons text now changes to say "cancel simulation," and next to it a new label will note that "estimations in progress." As in the other interfaces, while the estimations are in progress, the parameter controls are disabled.



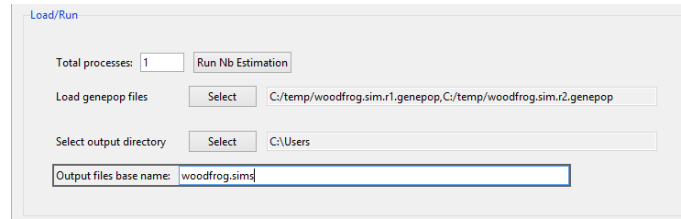


Figure 0.7: Nb/Ne estimation interface, Load/Run section

### 0.10.1 Running an Nb or Ne estimation from the command line

The module `pgdriveneestimator.py` offers a command line interface for running LDNe2 estimations. At a Linux or DOS terminal you can type a command of the form,

```
<python> <pgdriveneestimator.py> <options>
```

where

- `<python>` is the python3 or python2.7 executable,
- `<pgdriveneestimator.py>` is either the module name `pgdriveneestimator.py`, if your terminal already knows the path to the module, which should be the case with most installations (see the README.md listed above in Section 0.2.1 and available in our github repository's main directory), or the full path to the module (in the distributions main directory), and
- `<options>` is a list of parameters given using the option flags. To see the list of options, invoke the command without any options.

To see a detailed list of options, invoke the command with,

```
<python> <pgdriveneestimator.py> -h
```

## 0.11 Nb/Ne Estimations input

The interface provides for multiple subsampling schemes of both individuals and loci within the input genepop file pop sections. The sub-sections of the interface follow.

### 0.11.1 The Load/Run section

This section (Figure 0.7) offers an interface to load input and name the output files.

#### 0.11.1.1 Total processes

The program will run estimations on the individual “pop” sections in parallel using the number of processes set here. It is usually advisable, unless your computer has many process already running, to use most if not all of your

available (virtual) processing cores, to speed up the estimation run parameter. The program defaults to using half of the available cpu's (or virtual cores) available on your machine.

#### 0.11.1.2 Use Chrom Loci File

Check this box, and click on “Chrom Loci File”, to locate a file that has two tab-delimited columns, chromosome name and loci name. Each loci name in each genepop file loaded should be present in this file, so that LDNe2 will have a chromosome to associate with all loci.

The LDNe2 program will use this file to compute LDNe using only the alleles of loci pairs  $l_i, l_j$  on chromosomes  $c_k, c_l$ , such that  $c_k \neq c_l$ .

Note that the command line module `pgdrivesimulation.py` offers the user use a second parameter related to this file name, and that will instruct LDNe2 to compute using only the loci pairs such that  $c_k = c_l$ . This option is not currently available from the graphical interface.

In the absense of a file name (or when the Use Chrom Loci File box is unchecked), LDNe2 will use all loci pairs to compute LDNe.

#### 0.11.1.3 Minimum allele frequency

This value sets the threshold below which the LDNe program will ignore an allele in its LDNe calculation. The interface defaults to 0.05, as a value that is commonly used, and which reduces upward bias [3]

#### 0.11.1.4 Monogamy

When this box is checked, the LDNe2 parameter “mating” is set to monogamy. If the box is unchecked the parameter is set to “random mating.”

#### 0.11.1.5 Nb bias adjustment check box

Checking this allows you to apply a bias adjustment to the estimations [3]. See Section 0.11.1.6.

#### 0.11.1.6 Nb/Ne ratio

This parameter is the value used for the bias adjustment, when it is checked. A zero value or an un-checked box means no bias adjustment will be done. Note that when you load a genepop file generated by the simulation interface, and you check the box labeled “applyNb bias adjustment”, the program will load the Nb/Ne value as set in the simulation interface. You can accept it or enter another value. If no value is available in the genepop file, then you will need to enter a non-zero value to make any bias adjustment.

#### 0.11.1.7 Pop sampling replicates

When set to an integer  $n$ , for each estimate, for each pop sampling parameter, the estimate is repeated  $n$  times. While you can set this to any value for any subsampling scheme, note that it is sensible only when your subsampling parameter involves a random sample of individuals (Section 0.11.1.9) more

than 1 loci subsampling parameter subsampling schemes (Section 0.11.1.10), or both. If there is no random subsampling, the replicates will be performed, with identical results.

#### 0.11.1.8 Loci sampling replicates.

When set to n, for each pop sampling replicate, for each loci subsampling parameter value, the estimate is repeated n times. As with the Pop sampling replicates parameter, if the loci subsampling scheme has no randomized subsample (Section 0.11.1.10), then the estimates will be identical.

#### 0.11.1.9 Pop sampling scheme

This drop-down box offers the following subsampling schemes (Figure ??).

1. None. This scheme uses all individuals with the pop section for the Nb or Ne estimation, unless the value for Indiv max per pop reduces the pop size to m randomly selected individuals. If the pop section has fewer individuals than the value given by Indiv min per pop, the pop section is skipped, with a message written to the Messages file (Figure 0.8a).
2. Percent. When you select this scheme the pop sampling interface (Section 0.11.2) shows a percent box with two buttons below it (Figure 0.8b), “Add Value,” and “Trim.” You can edit any box currently in the list. Clicking “Add Value” will append a box to the list, its default value taken from its nearest neighbor. For each percentage  $p$  in the list, each pop section will be reduced to  $p$  percent of its total individuals, unless its census is not in the pop number range (Sections 0.11.2.1 and 0.11.2.2), in which case the population will be skipped, and a message written to the messages file (Section 0.12.1). For each subsample the individuals are randomly selected. Note that any multiple loci subsampling values and/or Pop sampling replicates and Loci sampling replicates replicates will result in an estimate for each percentage value, repeated for each of the loci subsampling and replicate values.
3. Remove-N. This scheme also offers an editable list, which behaves as described for the Percent scheme (Figure 0.8c). For this scheme, when you enter an integer  $N$ , the pop subsample will be that given by its total minus  $N$ , the removed  $N$  individuals randomly selected except in the case of  $N = 1$ , in which case each of the  $remove - 1$  cases will be estimated (i.e. there will be  $t$  estimations for a pop section with  $t$  individuals. Pop sections are skipped if the total individuals in the population are not in the pop number range (see Sections 0.11.2.1, and 0.11.2.2). Note, as with the Percent scheme, estimates for each  $N$  value will be repeated for loci sample values, pop sampling replicates, and Loci sampling replicates.
4. Cohorts Percent. Because this scheme selects individuals by age, it requires input genepop files produced by the Simulation output (Section 0.9). If your input is empirical data and you wish to calculate Nb, it is assumed that each pop in the genepop file is a single cohort and all individuals should be used in the Nb calculation. When Cohorts is selected the interface shows, besides its usual pop number and min/max pop size

parameters, an entry labelled “Indiv max age” (Figure 0.8d). For each population, individuals outside the ages given by  $[0.0, \text{max age}]$  are excluded. However, because the simulations produce genepop files with no individuals aged less than 1.0, the interval is effectively  $[1.0, \text{max age}]$ . For each pop, and for each percentage value in the list, subsampling steps are:

- a. For each age value in  $[0.0, \text{maxage}]$ , count the total individuals  $t_a$  in the age group  $a$ .
  - b. Find the smallest of the age group totals,  $t_{\text{smallest}}$ .
  - c. Randomly subsample  $t_{\text{smallest}}$  individuals from each age group to get a total sample size  $s$ .
  - d.  $s$  is in the range [Indiv min per pop, Indiv max per pop] then, for each percentage  $p$  in the percentage list, randomly select  $p$  percent of the collected individuals. If  $s$  is outside the range an error occurs and the analysis is terminated.
5. Cohorts Count. This scheme behaves very similarly to the Cohorts Percent (above, 4), with nearly identical parameters (Figure 0.8e). However, instead of sampling percentages, for each sample value  $c_i$  in the list of sampling values,  $c_i$  individuals will be randomly selected from each age class. If for any pop section, any of the age classes has a count of individuals less than  $c_i$ , an error is raised and the estimations terminate.
6. Individual Criteria. This scheme allows you to select a range of cohorts by contiguous age group. Like the cohorts schemes, it requires your input to be genepop files produced by the Simulation output. When Individual Criteria is selected the interface shows, besides its the pop number and min/max pop size parameters, two entries for a minimum and maximum age (Figure 0.8f). The program pools all individuals within the minimum and maximum age range (inclusive), and calculates the estimation using the pool. If the total of pooled individuals is outside the range given by [Indiv min per pop Indiv max per pop], an error is thrown and the analysis is terminated.

#### 0.11.1.10 Loci sampling scheme

1. None. All loci will be used in the estimations, from the  $i^{\text{th}}$  to the  $j^{\text{th}}$ ,  $i$  and  $j$  given by the Loci number start and Loci number end (Figure 0.9a). If the Max Loci count  $m$  is less than the total loci, then  $m$  loci will be randomly selected.
2. Percent. For each percentage  $p$  listed in the “percentages” boxes (Figure 0.9b), an estimation is calculated using a random selection of  $p$  percent of the loci from those within the range given by Loci number start to Loci number end.
3. Total. For each total  $t$  listed in the “totals” boxes (Figure 0.9c), an estimation is calculated using a random of  $t$  loci from those within the range given by Loci number start to Loci number end.

Figure 0.8 displays six screenshots (a-f) of the 'Pop Sampling Parameters' interface, showing different parameter sets for various sampling schemes:

- (a) No pop subsampling scheme: Pop number start (1), Pop number end (99999), Min Pop Size (1), Max Pop Size (99999).
- (b) Pop subsampling, percent scheme: Pop number start (10), Pop number end (100), Min Pop Size (1), Max Pop Size (99999), Percentages (90.0, 75.0, 50.0), Add Value, Trim.
- (c) Pop subsampling, remove-N scheme: Pop number start (10), Pop number end (100), Min pop (1), Max pop (99999), N's for Remove-N (1, 2, 3), Add Value, Trim.
- (d) Pop subsampling, cohorts percent scheme: Pop number start (10), Pop number end (100), Indiv max age (1.0), Indiv min per pop (1), Indiv max per pop (99999), Percentages (100.0, 90.0), Add Value, Trim.
- (e) Pop subsampling, cohorts count scheme: Pop number start (1), Pop number end (99999), Indiv max age (1.0), Indiv min per sample (1), Indiv max per sample (99999), Counts (10), Add Value, Trim.
- (f) Pop subsampling, individual criteria scheme: Pop number start (10), Pop number end (100), Min Pop Size (1), Max Pop Size (99999), Indiv min age (1.0), Indiv max age (3.0).

Figure 0.8: Nb/Ne estimations interface, pop subsampling parameters

### 0.11.2 Pop sampling parameters section

In this section (Figure 0.8), you set the pop section sampling parameters, which are presented according to the scheme selected in the Pop sampling scheme parameter.

#### 0.11.2.1 Pop number start

When this is set to integer  $n$ , the estimates will skip pop section numbers (as ordered in the genepop file) in the range  $[1, n - 1]$ .

#### 0.11.2.2 Pop number end

If the genepop file has  $t$  total pop sections, then, when this parameter is set to integer  $n$ , the estimates will skip pop section numbers in the range  $[n + 1, t]$ .

#### 0.11.2.3 Indiv min per pop

For the None, Percent, and Remove-N sampling schemes, a pop section must contain at least this many individuals, or it will be skipped. Skipped populations will be noted in the Messages file. For the Cohorts and Individual Criteria sampling schemes, the total cohort sample must meet or exceed this minimum, or an error occurs and the estimation run is terminated.

#### 0.11.2.4 Indiv max per pop

For the None sampling scheme, if total individuals in a pop section exceed this value  $i_{\max}$ , then  $i_{\max}$  individuals will be randomly selected from the pop. For the Percent and Remove-N schemes, pop sections with individuals totaling more than this value will be skipped, with a message written to the Messages file. For the Cohorts scheme, if sample size exceeds this value, then an error

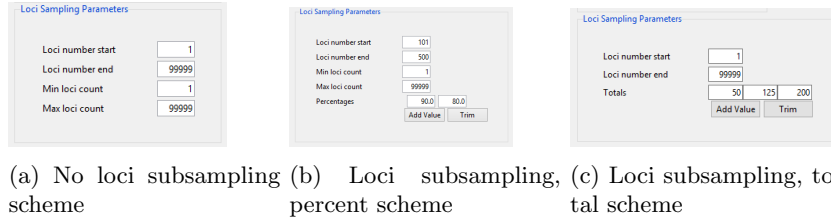


Figure 0.9: Nb/Ne estimations interface, loci subsampling parameters

occurs and the estimation run is terminated; for the Individual Criteria scheme, the sample is reduced to the value by random selection of individuals.

#### 0.11.2.5 Scheme-specific parameters

See the descriptions in Section 0.11.1.9.

### 0.11.3 Loci sampling parameters section

In this part of the interface you can limit the loci used to determine the Nb or Ne estimation.

#### 0.11.3.1 Loci number start

Loci used in the estimation will be drawn from the  $i^{th}$  to the  $j^{th}$  Loci as ordered in the genepop file. This value gives the  $i^{th}$ . Note that this range allows you, for example, to run a simulation in which the first  $m$  loci are microsatellites and the last  $s$  loci are SNPs, and then use the same genepop file in two different estimations, one based on microsatellites using loci range 1 to  $m$ , and the second based on SNPs using range loci  $m + 1$  to  $m + s$ .

#### 0.11.3.2 Loci number end

This value gives the  $j^{th}$  loci in the range as described for Loci number start.

#### 0.11.3.3 Min Loci count

This value sets a minimum for the total loci to be used in the estimation. If the loci sample in the genepop file is less than this value, the program generates an error message and the run is terminated.

#### 0.11.3.4 Max Loci count

This sets a maximum value  $m$  on the number of loci to be used in the estimation. If the range gives a larger total, then  $m$  loci will be randomly selected from those in the range, Loci number start to Loci number end.

#### 0.11.3.5 Scheme specific parameters

See the descriptions in Section 0.11.1.10.

## 0.12 Nb estimation output

### 0.12.1 Messages file

With extension \*.msgs, this file shows the parameter settings used in the estimations, and also logs error messages.

### 0.12.2 Estimates table

With extension \*.tsv, this file gives tab-delimited quantities associated with the Nb or Ne estimations (Table 0.2)

## 0.13 Visualization Interfaces

The program offers 2 interfaces that plot the Ne/Nb estimations as output by the program's LDNe output (Section 0.12).

### 0.13.1 Boxplot Interface

This interface is available by clicking on the “Add” menu in the main menu (Figure 0.1), then clicking “Add new boxplot interface.” After using the Button labeled “Select to load a \*.tsv file (Section 0.12), you can group and filter input values to get a boxplot of the LDNe Nb/Ne estimations according to the groups and filters (Figure 0.10a).

#### 0.13.1.1 Grouping.

The interface offers four Group-by fields allowing you to group the data using up to four value sets according to the input fields as given in the Ne/Nb estimation output (See Table 0.2):

- genepop file from original\_file column in the Ne/Nb estimation output tsv file.
- pop number, from the pop column.
- total indiv. sampled, from the indiv.count column.
- pop subsample value, from the sample\_value column.
- pop sampling replicate, from the replicate\_number column.
- loci subsample value, from the loci\_sample\_value column.
- loci sampling replicate, from the loci\_replicate\_number column.

#### 0.13.1.2 Filtering.

Filtering allows you to specify one of the set of values for several input fields, so that output entries without that value will be excluded from the plot data. For example, if you have output from a run in which you set a percentage subsampling scheme for pops (Section 0.11.1.9), and you sampled by 50, 80, and 100% , you can select one of the percentages, and all entries used to make the boxplot will be those with the selected pop subsampling value.

\*tsv file

Load tsv file  C:/Users/Public/lake.nb.run3.10.chroms.3.subsamples.2.replicates.ldnet.tsv

Group Data

Group-by

Grouped Data Filters

genepop file  pop sampling replicate  loci sampling replicate  pop subsample value  loci subsample value

Y-axis Data

Y axis value  lower limit y axis values  upper limit y axis values

Set scale to  Set scale to

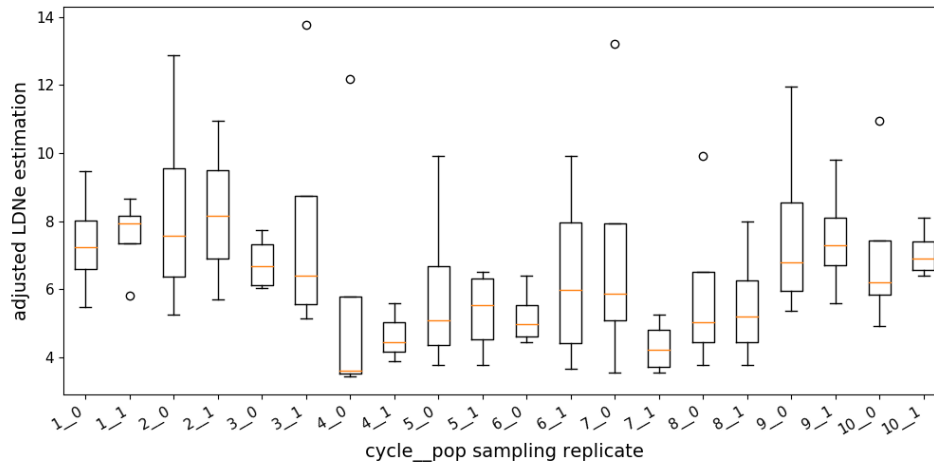
Save Plot

axis label font size

tic label font size

Set scale to  Set scale to

(a) The boxplot interface, grouping on two input fields, pop (reproductive cycle number) and pop sampling replicate number.



(b) The resulting boxplot.

Figure 0.10: The LDNe Ne/Nb boxplot interface.



Output file column	Description
original_file	Source genepop (gp) file from which the pop sections are derived.
pop	The $i^{th}$ reproductive cycle as ordered in the source gp file.
census	The total individuals in the pop.
indiv_count	The total individuals used in the estimation.
sample_value	The parameter, if any, used in the pop subsampling (e.g. percent).
replicate_number	The pop replicate number.
loci_sample_value	The parameter value, if any, used in the loci subsampling (e.g. percent).
loci_replicate_number	The loci replicate number.
min_allele_freq	An LDNe2 parameter [no citation yet for LDNe2], the min allele frequency required to include an allele in the estimation.
est_type	Refers to the estimation type, currently only implemented for “ld”, that is, the estimation is based on the LDNe method.
est_ne	The Ne or Nb estimation [no citation].
95ci_low	The lower of a 95% confidence interval for the estimate, based on the jackknife method described in [no citation yet for LDNe2].
95ci_high	The upper 95% confidence interval for the estimate, based on the jackknife method described in [no citation yet for LDNe2].
overall_rsquared	A weighted mean of the allelic pairwise estimators $\hat{r}_\Delta$ (see [no citation yet for LDNe2]).
expected_rsquared	The expected value of the estimator $\hat{r}_\Delta$ (see [no citation yet for LDNe2]).
indep_comparisons	The number of independent comparisons used to determine the estimate (see [no citation yet for LDNe2]).
harmon_mean_samp_size	Sample size to calculate the LDNe estimate ([no citation yet for LDNe2]).
alt_ci_low	Lower, parametric 95% confidence interval ([no citation yet for LDNe2]).
alt_ci_high	Upper, parametric 95% confidence interval ([no citation yet for LDNe2]).
nbne	If not “None,” then this is the Nb/Ne ratio used in a bias adjustment for the estimate (see [2]).
ne_est_adj	The estimate as bias-adjusted (see [2]). If no bias adjustment was calculated, then this value will be identical to that in the est_ne column.
95ci_low_adj	The 95ci_low value as bias-adjusted (see [2]). If no bias adjustment was calculated, then this value will be identical to that in the 95ci_low column.
95ci_high_adj	The 95ci_high value as bias-adjusted (see [2]). If no bias adjustment was calculated, then this value will be identical to that in the 95ci_high column.
mean_het	The mean expected heterozygosity of the population, calculated as defined in Section 0.7.6.3. The calculation employs all individuals in the pop (no subsampling is applied), and only the loci with the range given by the start loci number parameter (Section 0.11.3.1) and the end loci number parameter (Section 0.11.3.2).

Table 0.2: Nb or Ne estimation output values

### 0.13.1.3 Y-axis field.

You can select the values for the y-axis field using the “Y-axis values” drop-down box. The following are the available output fields in the LDNe Nb/Ne estimation output (See Table 0.2):

- LDNe estimation, from the `est_ne` column.
- low 95% CI, from the `95ci_low` column.
- high 95% CI, from the `95ci_high` column.
- adjusted LDNe estimation, from the `ne_est_adj` column.

### 0.13.1.4 Y-axis value limits.

You can restrict the range of Y values plotted using the sliders or their associated entry boxes. Note that in all cases values of Infinity, and “NA,” which can be present in the output fields, have been excluded.

### 0.13.1.5 Axis and tick label font size adjustment

You can adjust the font size for the axis and the tick labels using either the sliding scale controls or the text boxes. These can be especially helpful when the size of tick labels causes axis labels to be pushed out of the frame.

### 0.13.1.6 The plot.

The plots produced (Figure 0.10b) result from a call to the matplotlib “boxplot” command, with its “x” parameter set to the grouped/filtered data, and the “labels argument” set to show the grouped field values (separated by double underscores). Otherwise, arguments to boxplot are not specified, and so use default arguments. You can use the “Save” button in the “Save Plot” subframe to save the plot to file. A \*.png image format will result if you use any file name, except when you add “.pdf,” which will then be the format of the saved file image. png and pdf are the only formats used.

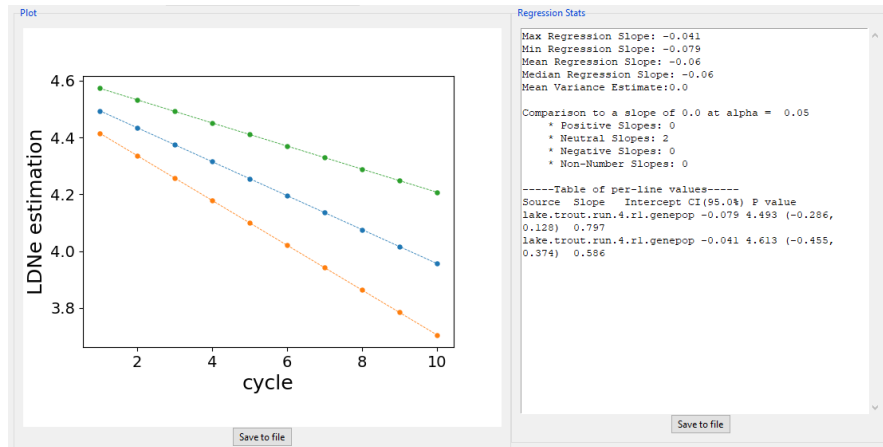
## 0.13.2 Regression Interface

This interface is available by clicking on the “Add” menu in main menu (Figure 0.1), then clicking “Add new regress plot interface.” After loading a LDNe Nb/Ne estimation output file (Section 0.12.2), you can plot regression lines (Figures 0.11 and 0.12).

### 0.13.2.1 Filtering.

These selections offer the same filtering as do those for the boxplot (Section 0.13.1.2). In this case, restricting an input field to a single value reduces the number of lines regressed, such as regressing over pop values, but only for one of multiple genepop files (Figure 0.11a), or regressing over a series of genepop files, but only for the estimations associated with pop sampling replicate 2 (Figure 0.12a).

(a) Settings, filtering set to select one of 3 pop subsampling values, 0.7.



(b) The resulting plot.

Figure 0.11: The Nb/Ne estimation regression interface with cycle number as the x-axis variable.

### 0.13.2.2 Y-axis field

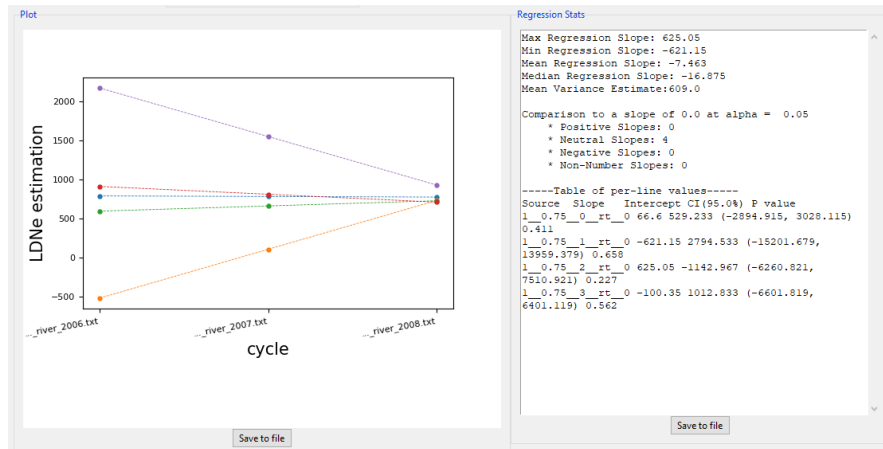
The “Y axis value” drop-down box allows you to select which set of LDNe output values are used as the response variable in the regression. See the description for the boxplots in section 0.13.1.3.

### 0.13.2.3 X axis variable

You can regress using either the pop number (i.e. the values in the pop column in the output tsv file, see Table 0.2), or the genepop file (i.e. the file names in the “original\_file” column in the output tsv file, stripped of their directory paths. When you use file names as x-axis values the program will assign numeric values to the file names in one of two ways.

- Genepop file names are numbers. If your genepop files are named using all-numbers, they will become the numerical values used along the x-axis.

(a) Settings, showing selection of a single pop subsample value, and leaving the “pop sampling replicate setting” to all, in this case plotting data for 4 replicates.



(b) The resulting plot. Note that there is a line for each of the 4 replicates, for the single pop subsampling value of 0.75.

Figure 0.12: The Nb/Ne estimation regression interface with file sort ordination as the x-axis variable.

- Genepop file names are not all-numbers. In this case the files will be assigned integers  $1, 2, 3 \dots N$  according to a natural sorting algorithm, that will sort non-number parts of the name alphabetically, but will sort number-parts numerically. This means, for example, that files with form myfile\_1.txt, myfile\_11.txt, and myfile\_2.txt will be sorted in order, and assigned x-values 1,2,3:

1. myfile\_1.txt
2. myfile\_2.txt
3. myfile\_11.txt

This genepop-file based numbering was created to accommodate regression over a series of genepop files with a single pop entry, with each file representing, for example, an annual sample of a real population, and each file named text giving the population name and a number representing the year, or an otherwise ordinal number.

**0.13.2.4 Min cycle and Max cycle text boxes**

You can limit the cycle range over which the regression is calculated by entering a minimum and maximum cycle number in these boxes.

**0.13.2.5 Axis and tick label font size adjustment**

You can adjust the font size for the axis and the tick labels using either the sliding scale controls or the text boxes. This will be helpful as changing tick axis values can push labels out of frame.

**0.13.2.6 The plot**

The plot shows a regression line for each combination of input fields, as well as a line based on an expected slope.

You can use the “Save” button to save the current plot to file, either as a png (the default image format when you use a name with no extension, or an extension other than “.pdf” which is the sole alternative format.

**0.13.2.7 The regression stats text box**

This text box shows regression statistics and quantities. You can save this text to file using the “Save” button.



# Bibliography

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