Bayesian Phylogenetic Analysis Using **BEAST**

Centre for Macroevolution and Macroecology

**Tuesday 30 and Wednesday 31 March 2010**

Gould Wing Seminar Room  
Division of Evolution, Ecology, and Genetics  
Research School of Biology

**Tuesday 30 March: Introductory topics**

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<td>10.00 – 10.45</td>
<td><strong>Bayesian phylogenetic analysis in practice</strong></td>
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**Wednesday 31 March: Advanced topics**

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Abstracts

Introduction to Bayesian phylogenetic analysis
Rob Lanfear

This talk will provide a brief introduction to Bayesian phylogenetic analysis in the context of other available methods.

- **Introduction to phylogenetic analysis.** A brief outline of the various phylogenetic methods will be given, with a comparison between model-free methods (maximum parsimony) and model-based methods (neighbour-joining, maximum-likelihood, and Bayesian inference). The basic theory behind Bayesian phylogenetic methods will be introduced.

- **Introduction to Bayesian phylogenetic analysis.** Bayesian phylogenetic methods have two key components: the likelihood function and the prior. Despite sharing a basis in the likelihood function, there are important differences between maximum-likelihood and Bayesian methods.

**Assumed:** Basic knowledge of phylogenetic analysis.

Bayesian phylogenetic analysis in practice
Simon Ho

This talk will explain one of the key components of Bayesian phylogenetic analysis: estimating posteriors using Markov chain Monte Carlo sampling. Some of the problems with Bayesian methods will be described.

- **Markov chain Monte Carlo sampling.** MCMC simulation is an integral part of Bayesian phylogenetic analysis. This complex aspect of Bayesian analysis will be explained in detail.

- **Interpreting the output of a Bayesian analysis.** This part of the talk will describe how to interpret the output of a standard Bayesian phylogenetic analysis, which includes files containing estimates of parameters and trees.

- **Problems with Bayesian methods.** Some of the major criticisms of Bayesian phylogenetic methods will be described. One of the major concerns has been the influence of the priors, the choice of which can be somewhat subjective.

**Assumed:** Basic knowledge of Bayesian phylogenetic analysis.

Phylogenetic analysis using BEAST
Simon Ho

This talk will present some of the models available in BEAST, and will describe the processes of creating an input file and interpreting results.

- **Relaxed molecular clocks and calibration.** Estimating substitution rates and divergence times is an important component of many molecular evolutionary studies. Relaxed molecular-clock models in BEAST can allow for rate variation among lineages. In addition, a number of calibration techniques have been implemented in BEAST.

- **Handling intraspecific and interspecific data.** Population-level and species-level data need to be analysed using different approaches. For example, a coalescent-based approach needs
to be taken for intraspecific data, whereas we would expect species-level data to be described better by a speciation process.

- **Creating input files using BEAUti.** BEAUti provides a user-friendly, menu-based interface for creating input files for BEAST. The options available in the latest version of BEAUti can cater for the majority of standard BEAST analyses.

- **Processing the output of BEAST.** BEAST produces a number of output files that need to be processed independently using further software. This part of the talk will describe how to interpret this output.

**Assumed:** Moderate knowledge of Bayesian phylogenetic analysis.

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**Reconstructing demographic history**

*Simon Ho*

The demographic history of a population leaves a signature in the DNA of its modern representatives. There are several Bayesian methods for estimating demographic history from a sequence alignment. The ‘skyline plot’ family of methods will be described here.

- **Demographic models in BEAST.** Various demographic models, such as constant size and exponential growth, are available in BEAST and can be tested using Bayes factors.

- **Skyline-plot methods.** The development of skyline-plot methods will be traced, beginning with the classic skyline, and continuing with the generalised skyline, Bayesian spline, Bayesian skyline, Bayesian skyride, and extended Bayesian skyline.

- **Sampling design for successful demographic inference.** Skyline-plot methods can only be used successfully with data sets that are relatively ‘informative’. This part of the talk will cover the issues associated with selection of loci, selection of individuals, and data quality.

**Assumed:** Basic knowledge of Bayesian phylogenetic analysis.

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**Bayesian phylogeography**

*Simon Ho*

Ancestral geographic reconstruction can be performed in a Bayesian framework, allowing the simultaneous estimation of phylogenetic relationships, node times, ancestral states, and demographic history. This has recently been implemented in BEAST, with the introduction of the geospatial model.

- **Bayesian phylogeographic analysis.** The theory and motivation behind this method, which models the diffusion process between discrete geographic regions, will be described.

- **Applications of the model.** The geospatial model has been used for several data sets. Two examples, involving African rabies virus and muskox, will be shown in order to demonstrate the capabilities of the Bayesian phylogeographic approach in BEAST.

**Assumed:** Moderate knowledge of Bayesian phylogenetic methods and BEAST.
Useful references

Introductory book chapters

- **Inferring Phylogenies**  
  Book by Joseph Felsenstein.  
  Chapter 18 “Bayesian Inference of Phylogenies” contains an introduction to Bayesian phylogenetic methods. Most of the chapter is devoted to criticising Bayesian methods, particularly with respect to the role of priors.

Introductory journal articles

- **Bayesian inference of phylogeny: a non-technical primer**  

- **Bayesian inference of phylogeny and its impact on evolutionary biology**  

- **Potential applications and pitfalls of Bayesian inference of phylogeny**  

Technical journal articles

Describes **BEAST** 1.4.6:

- **BEAST: Bayesian evolutionary analysis by sampling trees**  

Introduces the relaxed molecular-clock models in **BEAST**:

- **Relaxed phylogenetics and dating with confidence**  

Describes the different calibration priors available in **BEAST**:

- **Calibrating molecular estimates of substitution rates and divergence times in birds**  

- **Accounting for calibration uncertainty in phylogenetic estimation of evolutionary divergence times.**  

Describes the skyline-plot methods in **BEAST**:

- **Skyline-plot methods for estimating demographic history from DNA sequences**  
  Ho SYW, & Shapiro B (in prep.) – available soon

- **Bayesian coalescent inference of past population dynamics from molecular sequences**  

- **Bayesian inference of population size history from multiple loci**  

Describes the geospatial phylogeographic method in **BEAST**:

- **Bayesian phylogeography finds its roots**  

- **Phylogeography takes a relaxed random walk in continuous space and time**  

**BEAST** resources

- **BEAST Google Group (http://groups.google.com/group/beast-users)**  
  This site provides a forum allowing users to post questions about using BEAST.