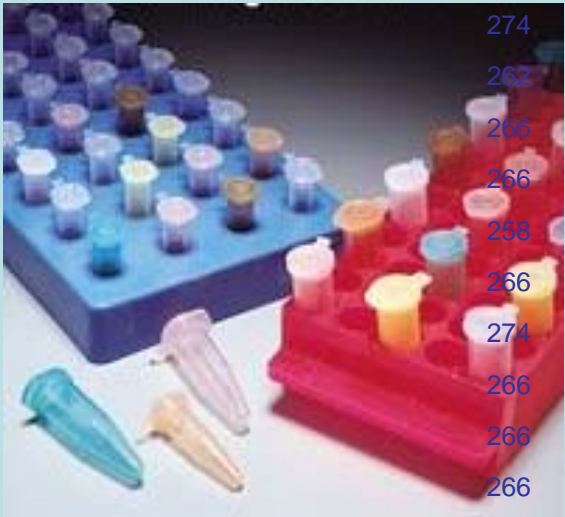


Afu56 Afu160 Afu195

266	274	134	146	161	161
274	274	134	134	161	165
266	266	134	146	165	165
266	274	134	134	161	165
274	274	134	134	161	165
266	274	134	134	161	165
274	274	134	146	161	165
266	274	134	134	161	165
266	266	134	134	161	161
266	266	134	134	161	161
262	266	134	146	165	165
274	274	134	134	161	161
262	262	134	150	161	165
266	274	134	134	161	165
266	274	134	134	161	165
250	266	134	134	161	161
266	266	134	134	161	165
274	274	134	134	161	165
266	266	134	134	161	161
266	274	134	134	161	165
266	274	134	146	161	161
262	274	134	146	165	165
266	274	134	146	161	165
266	274	134	150	165	165

Which loci



Lindsay Clark

ECL 290

January 19, 2007

Overview and Use

- Input: empirical microsatellite data for a set of populations.
- Output: which of your loci are best for distinguishing between these populations.
- Guides you to the statistical power to determine which population an individual came from.

How it works

- Calculates allele frequencies for your populations
- Generates simulated data sets based on these frequencies, assuming HWE and no LD
- Attempts to assign simulated individuals to correct populations
- Determines which loci are most useful for assignment and how many are needed

Program Options

- Method for ranking loci
 - Whichrun Assignment
 - Allele Frequency Differential
- Assignment Accuracy – acceptable % of individuals correctly assigned
- Assignment Stringency – minimum confidence in assignment for it to be considered correct
- Critical Population Method – focusing on one population, ignoring the rest.

Tutorial Overview

- Importing data and generating simulated datasets
- Finding the % of individuals in a dataset that can be correctly assigned
- Adjusting assignment stringency
- Ranking loci and determining how many to use
- Critical population method