



The Open Bioinformatics Journal

Supplementary Material

Content list available at: <https://openbioinformaticsjournal.com>

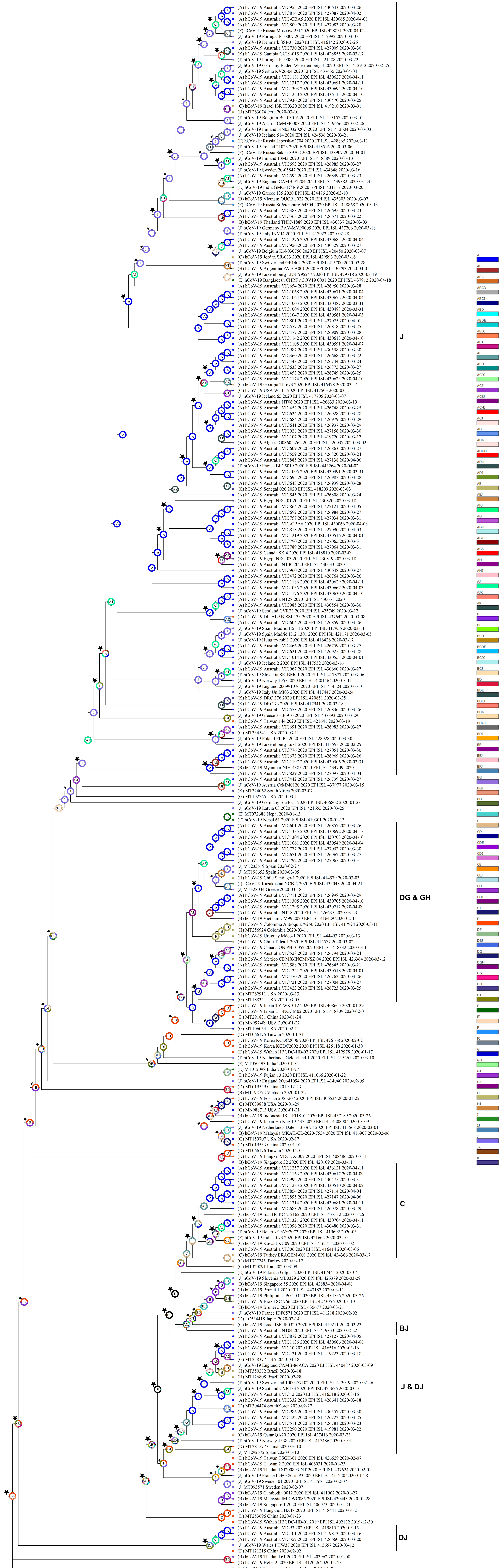


Ancestral area reconstruction of SARS-CoV-2 indicates multiple sources of entry into Australia

Supplementary Table 1. Dispersal events of SARS-CoV-2 isolates from Australia to other (sub)continents identified for the IQ-tree, BEAST and FastTree phylogenies*

Phylogeny (Methods)	On IQ-tree Phylogeny (S-DIVA)**	On Beast Phylogeny (S-DIVA)**	On Fast Tree Phylogeny (BayArea)
Dispersal routes from Australia	A->B:2.5 A->C:3.5 A->D:2.583333 A->E:1.25 A->F:0.5 A->G:3.5 A->H:1.5 A->J:9.666667 A->K:5	A->B:4.5 A->C:2.5 A->D:0.5 A->E:4 A->F:2.5 A->G:1.833333 A->H:2.5 A->I:0.5 A->J:11 A->K:4.5	A->B A->C A->D A->E A->F A->G A->H A->I A->J A->K
Cost of dispersals from Australia	30	34.33	N/A

* (A) Australia, (B) Southeast Asia, (C) West Asia, (D) East Asia, (E) South Asia, (F) North Asia, (G) North America, (H) South America, (I) Central Asia, (J) Europe. ** Dispersal costs estimated by S-DIVA for corresponding dispersal events.



Supplementary figure 1. Topology of optimal distribution of ancestral areas for the IQ-tree consensus maximum likelihood phylogeny. The chart at nodes shows the probabilities of alternative ancestral ranges, with only most likely ancestral states displayed at the centre. Big stars: dispersal events from Africa to Australia. Small stars: other dispersal events. (A) Australia, (B) Southeast Asia, (C) West Asia, (D) East Asia, (E) South Asia, (F) North Asia, (G) North America, (H) South America, (I) Central Asia, (J) Europe, and (K) Africa. Legends: colour-coded ancestral ranges of continents or combined continents.

