# Missing Data in Phylogenomics

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Talk to me about research opportunities working on methods for phylogenomic data...

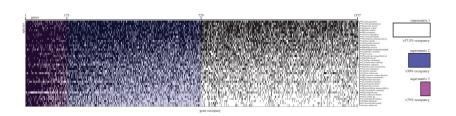
## e Afraid Be Very A-Fraid



# CALM

CARRY ON





Gonzalez et al. 2015

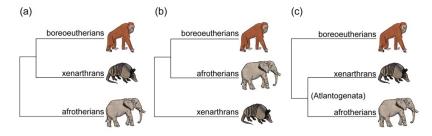
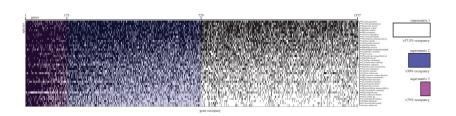


Figure 1. The root of the evolutionary tree of living placental mammals. (a) Afrotherian root. (b) Xenarthran root. (c) Atlantogenatan root.

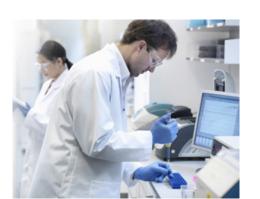


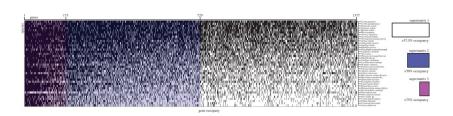






Gonzalez et al. 2015





Gonzalez et al. 2015





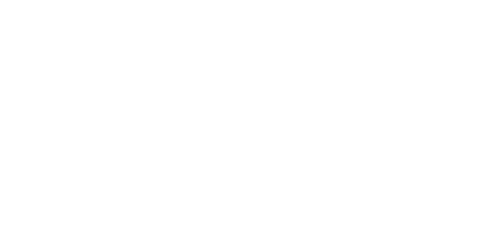
## CALM

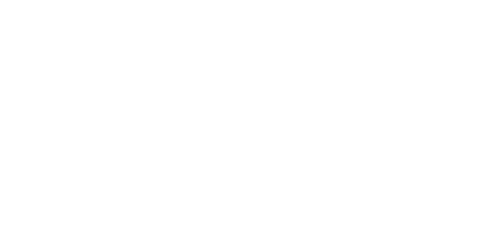
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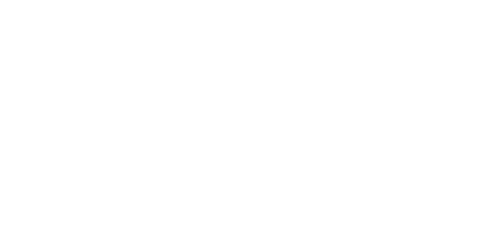
### CARRY ON

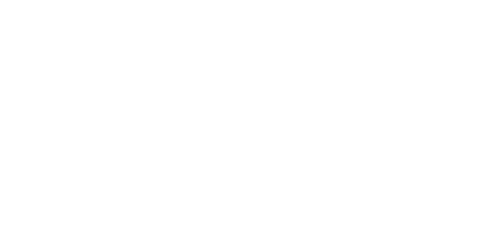
# Who says missing data is a problem?











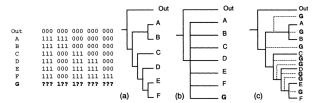
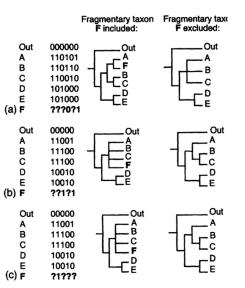
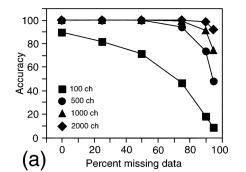
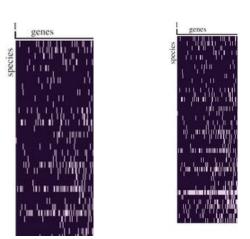


FIGURE 1. Effect of inclusion or exclusion of a wildcard taxon (redrawn from Nixon and Wheeler, 1992), al Single tree resulting from analysis of the data set excluding the wildcard taxon G. (b) Strict consensus of eight trees resulting from analysis of the data set including the wildcard taxon G. (c) The eight possible positions of G are indicated with dashed lines, a result of analysis of the data set with the program HENNIG86 (Farris, 1988) or PAUP (Swofford, 1993). If analyzed in NONA (Golbooff, 1993), four of those eight trees are found due to the algorithm's different approach to ambiguous character optimizations. The strict consensus of those four is still completely unresolved, however, and the basic wildcard problem remains.

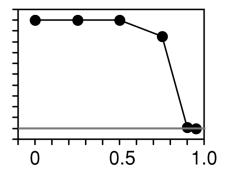






Gonzalez et al. 2015

### Divide the long branches!



Incompleteness 2000 char brlens = 0.2

#### Small genetic datasets

Perhaps it was a problem eg Novacek, 1992; Wiens Reeder, 1995; Wilkinson, 1995; Huelsenbeck, 1991; Hartmann Vision, 2008).? (Weins and Moen 2008)

### empirical studies show no effect





method doesn't matter



Simulation studies

## Simulation studies showing

can be refuted

problems