

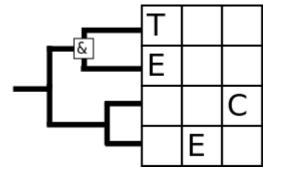
Sampling incipient trees

© 2018 Richel Bilderbeek www.github.com/richelbilderbeek/Science





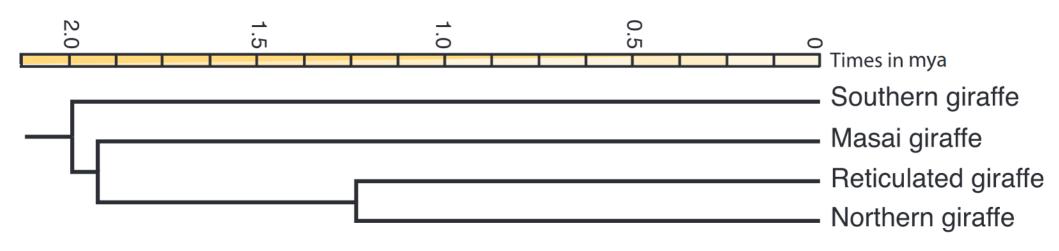




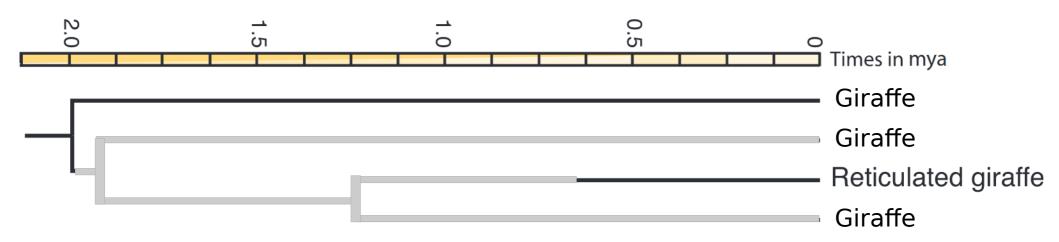
Speciation takes time



Speciation takes time



Speciation takes time



Goal

Share my naivety and insights

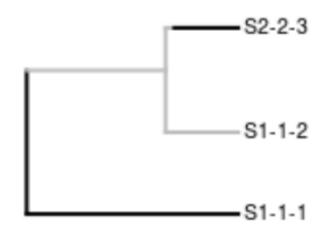
I will:

Describe how incipient species trees are sampled

When the behavior is as I expected

When the behavior appeared unexpected

Suggest a new sampling method

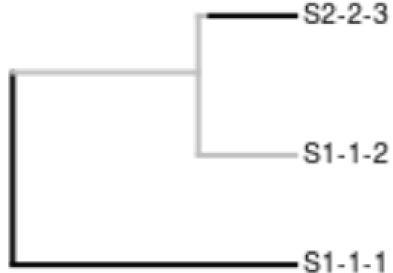


Sampling

An algorithm to pick an incipient species to represent a species

Three ways:

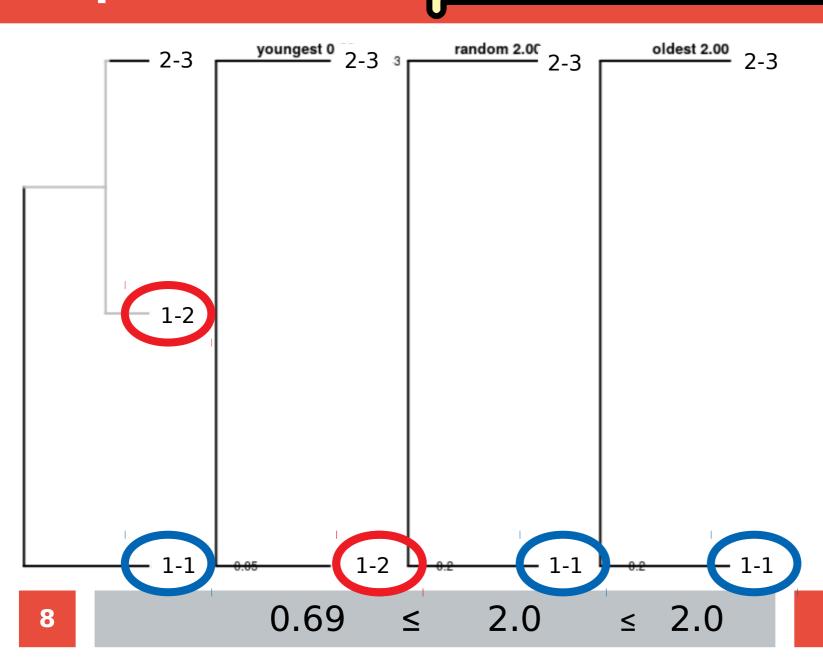
- 1) oldest
- 2) random
- 3) youngest



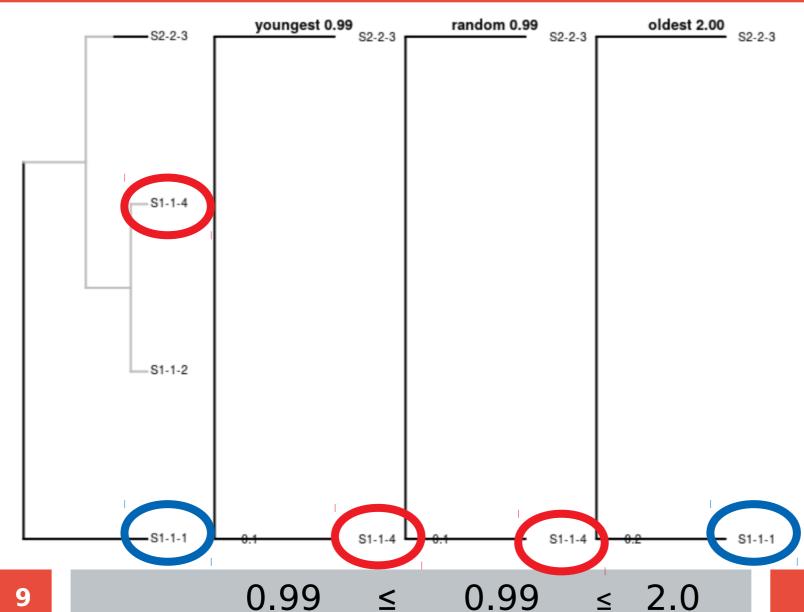
Can result in different species trees

youngest ≤ oldest

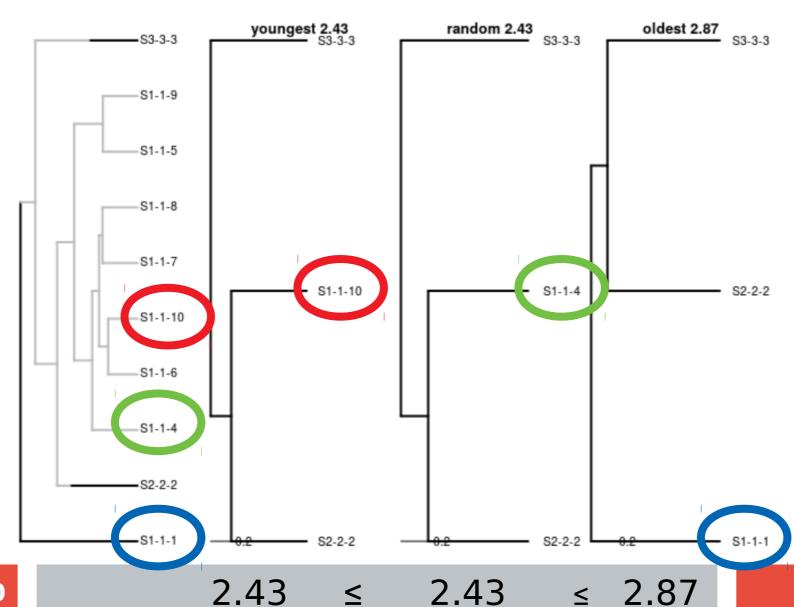
Expected #1



Expected #2



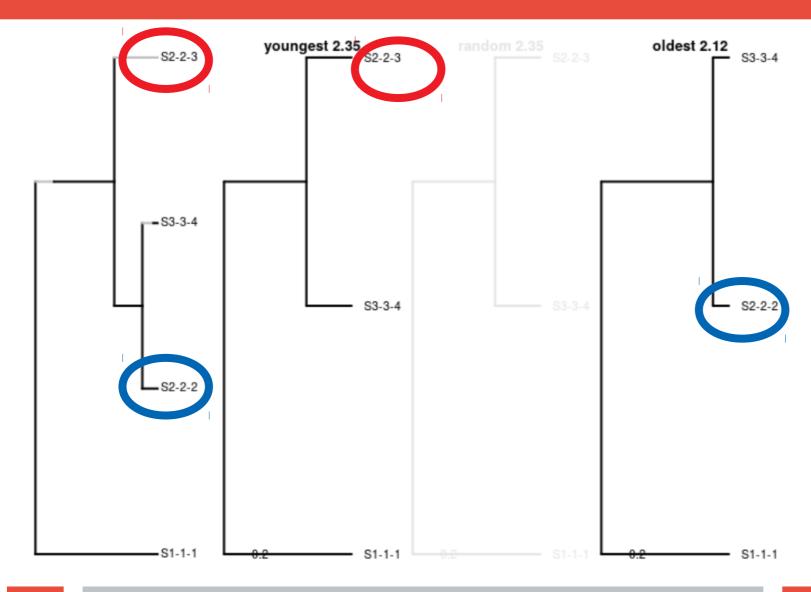
Expected #3



youngest ≤ oldest

youngest ≤ oldest

oldest ≤ youngest

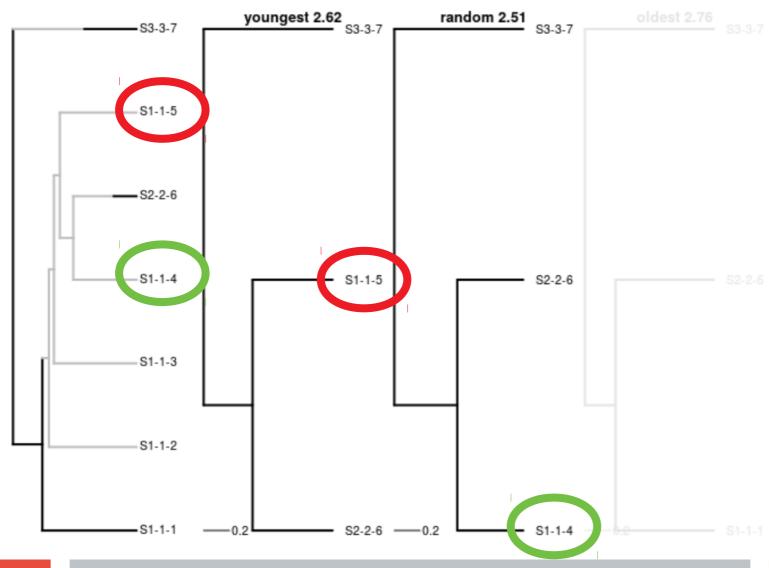


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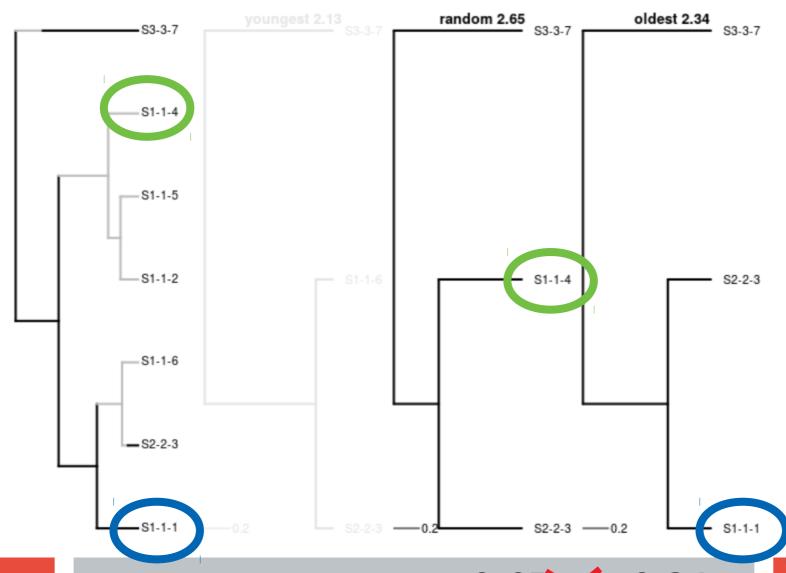
youngest ≤ oldest

youngest ≤ oldest

random ≤ youngest



oldest ≤ random



youngest ≤ oldest

Conclusions

The names 'youngest' and 'oldest' misled me:

'youngest' does not give shortest branch lengths

'oldest' does not give longest branch lengths

'random' does not give intermediate branch lengths

Conclusions

Suggest to add 'shortest' and 'longest'

'shortest' gives shortest branch lengths

'longest' gives longest branch lengths

'random' gives intermediate branch lengths

shortest ≤ random ≤ longest

Questions?

Redo out these calculations by running the vignette 'pbd_sampling' from:

https://github.com/richelbilderbeek/raket

```
devtools::install_package("richelbilderbeek/raket")
git clone https://github.com/richelbilderbeek/raket
```