

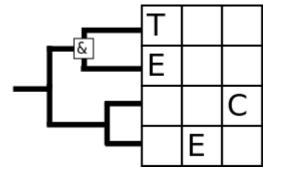
#### Sampling incipient trees

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





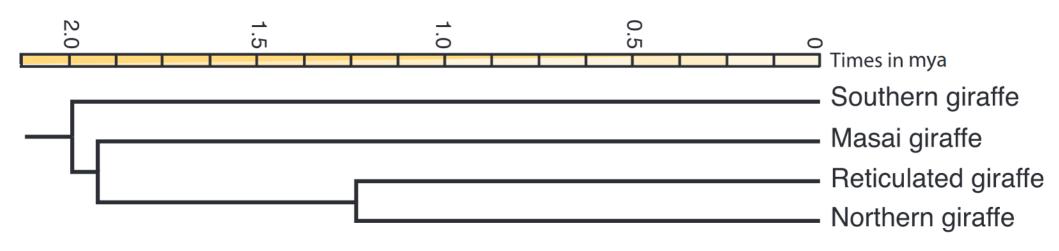




## **Speciation takes time**



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#### Goal

#### **Share my naivety and insights**

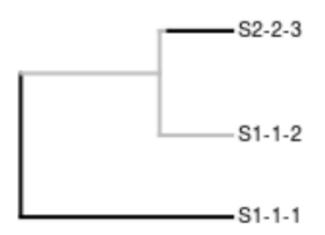
#### I will:

Describe how incipient species trees are sampled

When the behavior is as I expected

When the behavior appeared unexpected

Suggest a new sampling method

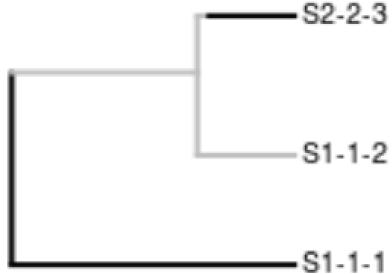


## Sampling

An algorithm to pick an incipient species to represent a species

#### Three ways:

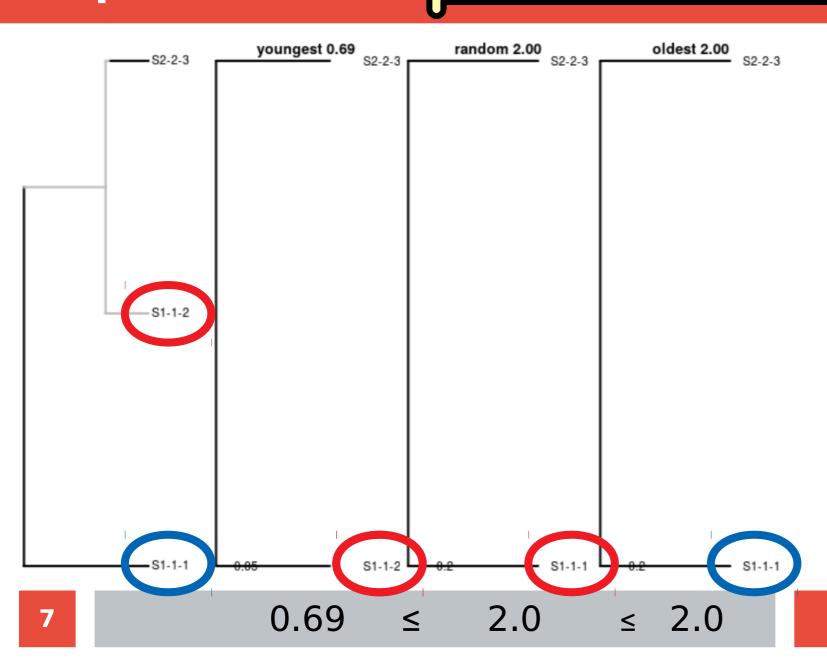
- 1) oldest
- 2) random
- 3) youngest



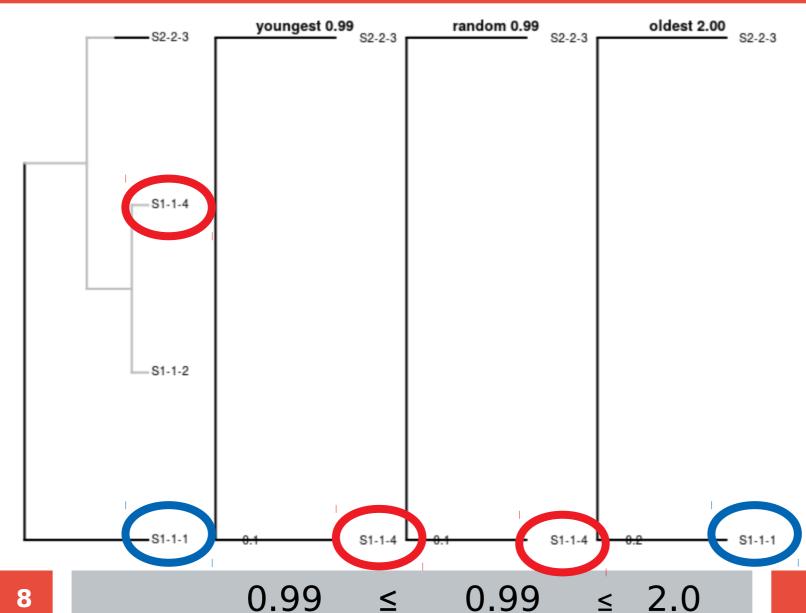
#### Can result in different species trees

youngest ≤ oldest

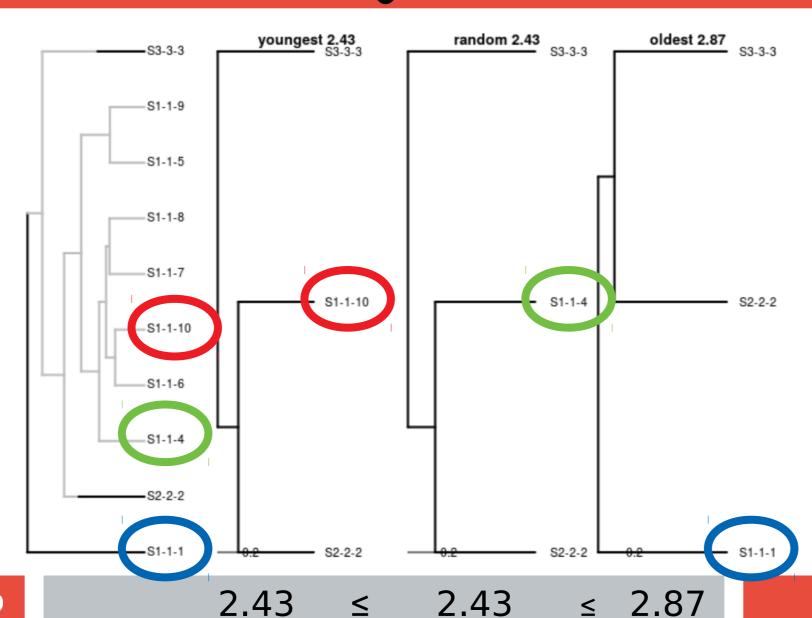
## Expected #1



## Expected #2



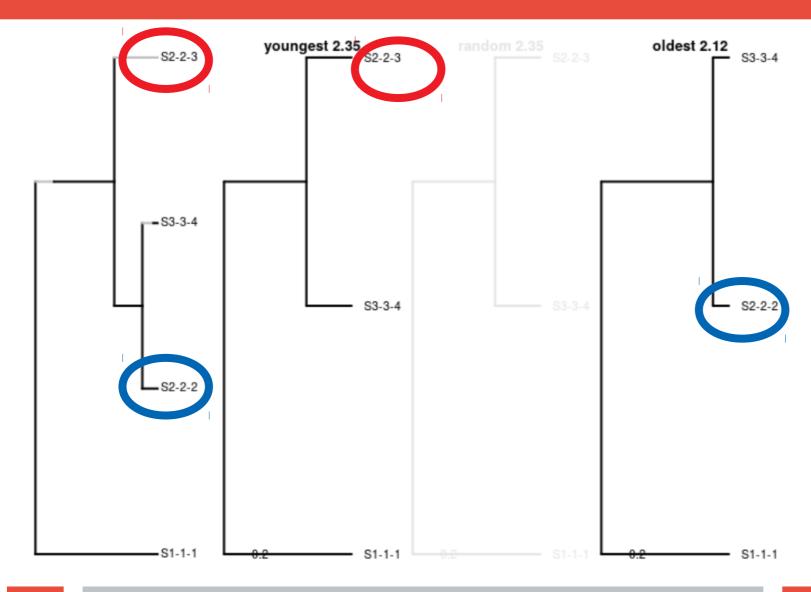
#### Expected #3

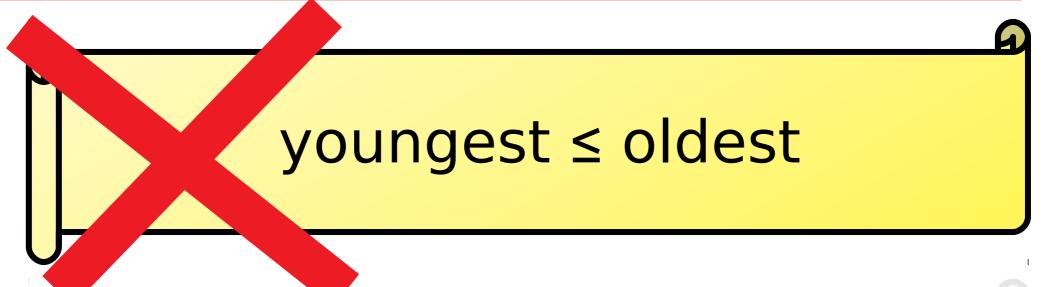


youngest ≤ oldest

youngest ≤ oldest

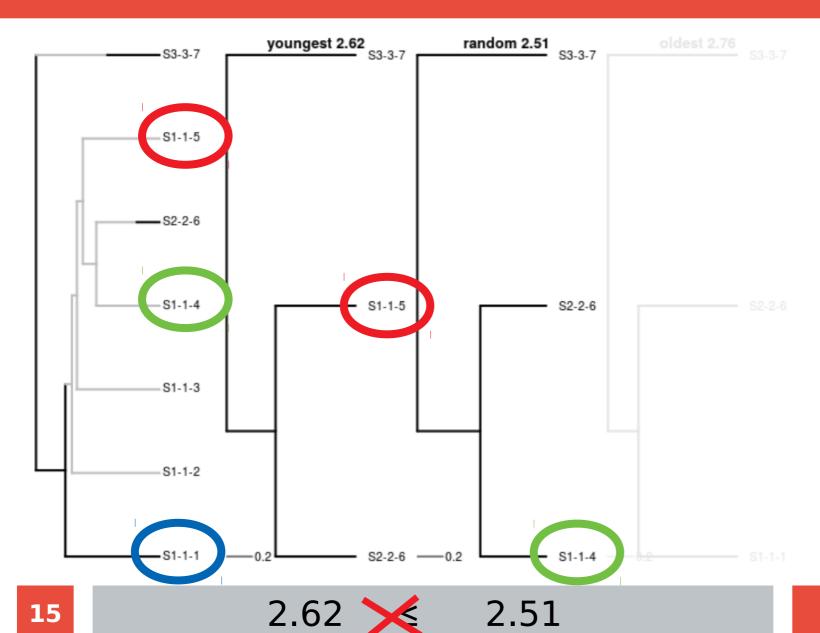
## oldest ≤ youngest



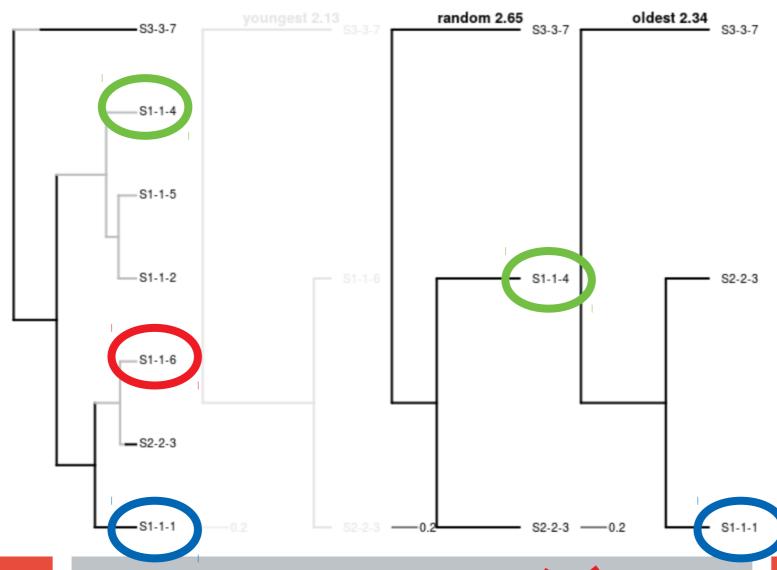


youngest ≤ oldest

# 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
```