# Synthetic Phylogeny of the Decapod Crustaceans

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## AmphibiaTree



#### **Angiosperm Tree of Life Project**

Resolving the trunk of the angiosperm tree and 12 of









Assembling the Tree of Life:



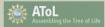
### Early Bird

#### Assembling the Fungal Tree of Life



#### Mammal Tree of Life

The Mammal Tree of Life project is a multi-institution collaboration sponsored by the National Science Foundation to build a phylogenetic tree for mammals using data from molecules, anatomy, behavior and physiology of both living and fossil mammals.











Assembling the Tree of Life:

The Bivalve Mollusks

## Data Availability



High archival rate of sequence data





~4% of all published phylogenetic trees



opentreeoflife.org

Karen Cranston, lead PI (Duke)

Gordon Burleigh (Florida)

Keith Crandall (GWU)

Karl Gude (MSU)

David Hibbett (Clark)

Mark Holder (Kansas)

Laura Katz (Smith)

Rick Ree (FMNH)

Stephen Smith (Michigan)

Doug Soltis (Florida)

Tiffani Williams (TAMU)



AVAToL: Assembling, Visualizing and Analysis of the Tree of Life



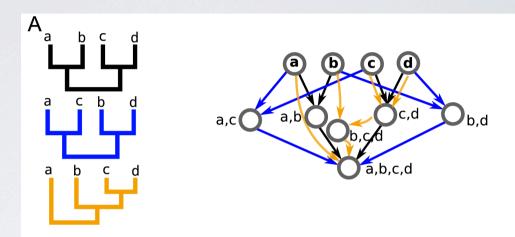
- I. Build the first complete draft tree of life
- 2. Engage the community in **refinement and** annotation
- 3. Promote a **culture of data sharing** through software products
- 4. Develop novel methods for phylogenetic synthesis

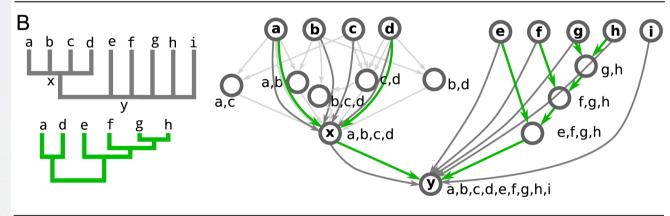
# Synthetic trees: description of the method

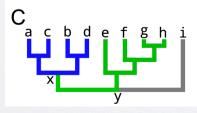
Input trees

Source tree + taxonomy (grey)

Synthesis







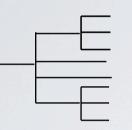
Smith et al. 2013 PLoS Comp. Biol.

## AVAToL: Open Tree of Life

Published Taxonomies

+

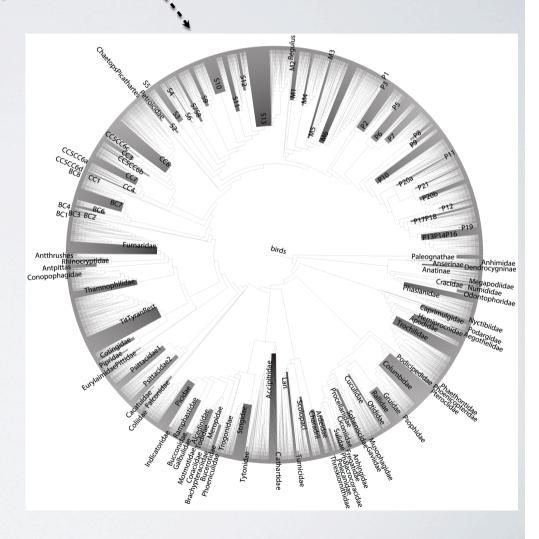
Published Phylogenies





- Phylogeny of all life
  - no new relationships
- Curated taxonomy
- Accessible to the public
- Add/Extract phylogenies
- Two additional AVAToL groups

www.opentreeoflife.org



## The Tree of Life

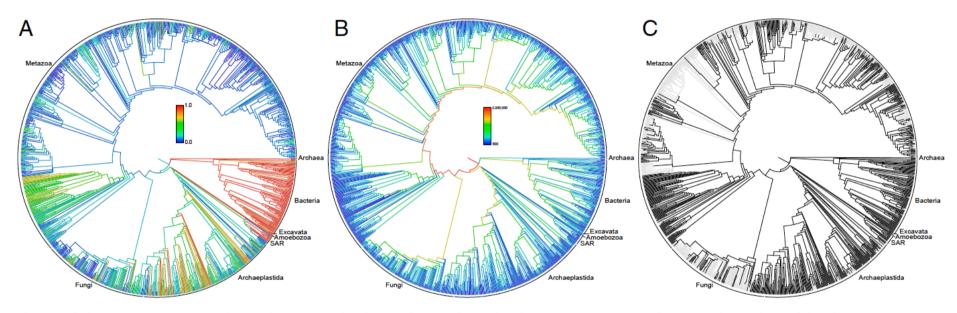
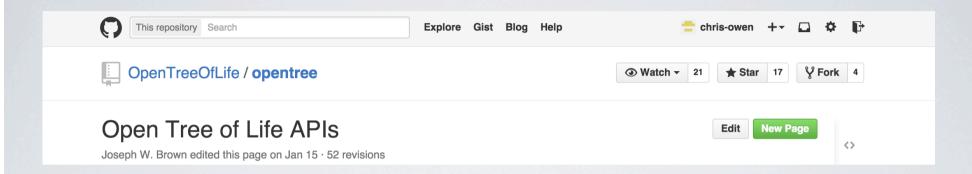


Fig. 1. Phylogenies representing the synthetic tree. The depicted tree is limited to lineages containing at least 500 descendants. (A) Colors represent proportion of lineages represented in NCBI databases. (B) Colors represent the amount of diversity measured by number of descendant tips. (C) Dark lineages have at least one representative in an input source tree.

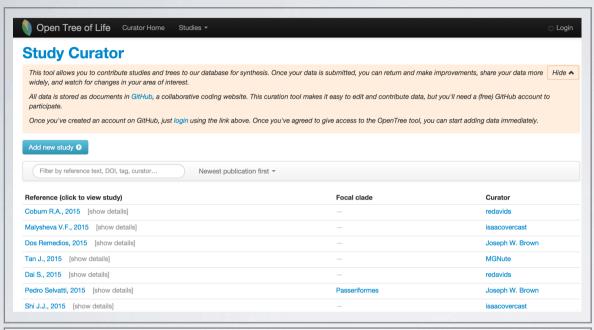
- GenBank taxonomy has ~411,000 binomials (<5% of est.)
- AVAToL taxonomy = 2,227,481 terminals
- Tips represented by phylogenies = 49,487
- PNAS www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1423041112

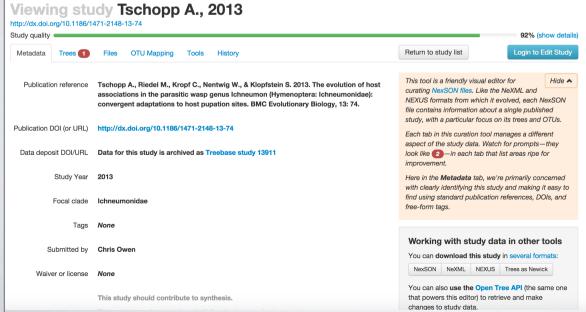
## Open Tree APIs

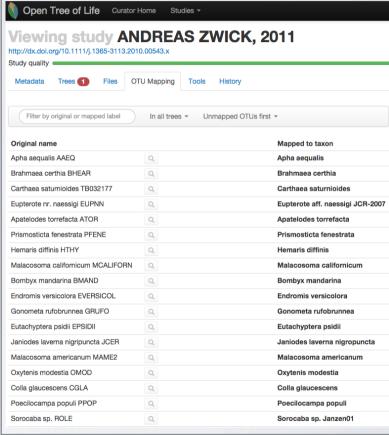


- command-line access to versions of the Open Tree of Life
- access the Graph of Life
- taxonomic name resolution services
- taxonomy
- studies containing source tree
- https://github.com/OpenTreeOfLife/opentree/wiki/Open-Tree-of-Life-APIs

# Open Tree Curator App









## Impacts

- Benchmark for current state of phylogenetic knowledge
- Increasing rate of data archive
- Placing "dark taxa" in global informatics framework
- Phylogenies for any set of species easily available for conservation and ecological studies

## Maximizing Outreach

OpenTree of Life blog

Public Tree Videos

Encyclopedia of Life



#### What is the Tree of Life?

The 'tree' is an imaginary branching, treelike structure representing the evolutionary divergence of all living creatures, or species, on Earth.The **Public Tree of Life** is small representation showing only 200 of the millions of species that exists on the planet.

0

Click here to watch a short video explaining this tree



Click here to watch a short video explaining the common ancestry.

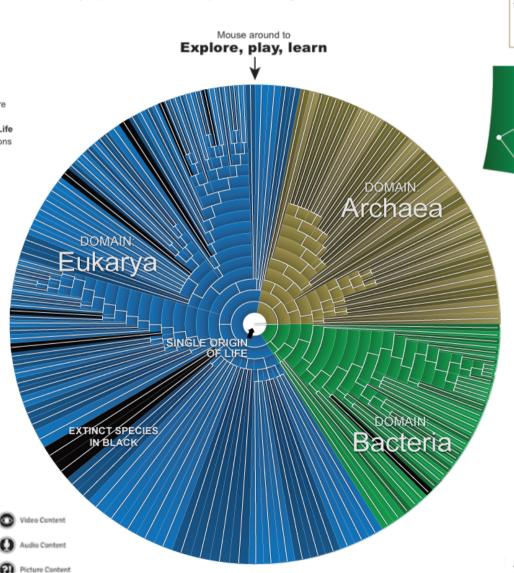


Click here to watch a short video explaining the common ancestry.

#### Click on any species

to learn about a species





Species A is the common ancestor to species B and F Species **B** is the common ancestor to species **C**, **D** and **E** 

Species alive today

Extinct specie in black)

A B

Why these long shapes? With only 200 species shown here, many common ancestors are omitted from this tree, which results in these long shapes that go back to until they find an ancestor.

#### How to Read the Wheel

Each rectangle, regardless of size or shape, represents a species (also illustrated below as a white dot). All species evolved from another species that lived before it (their ancestor). All species share some common ancestor, the most recent ancestral form or species from which two or more different species evolved. For example, humans didn't evolve from chimps, but both humans and chimps evolved from a common ancestor long ago.



Link here to the the AvaToL Tree of Life tool, etc.

Something here about the the AvaToL



Link here to the Encyclopedia of Life link etc. Atrribution, etc. Encyclopedia



Link here to the NSF AvaToL project and attribution etc. etc. etc.

### Future work: automatic updating



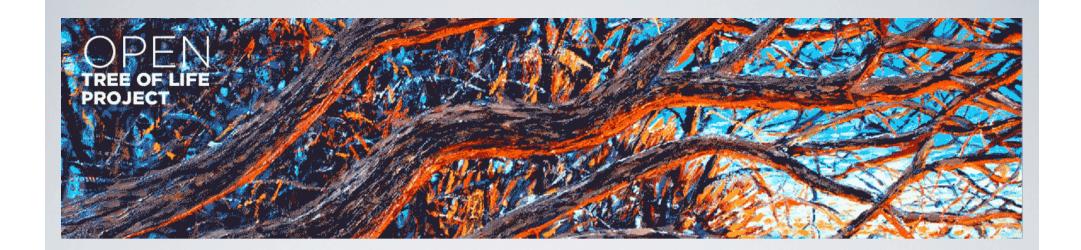
update trees with new sequence data





detect and incorporate newly published trees





## "OPEN" TREE OF LIFE

http://opentreeoflife.org

