

Phylogenetic Trees Pogil

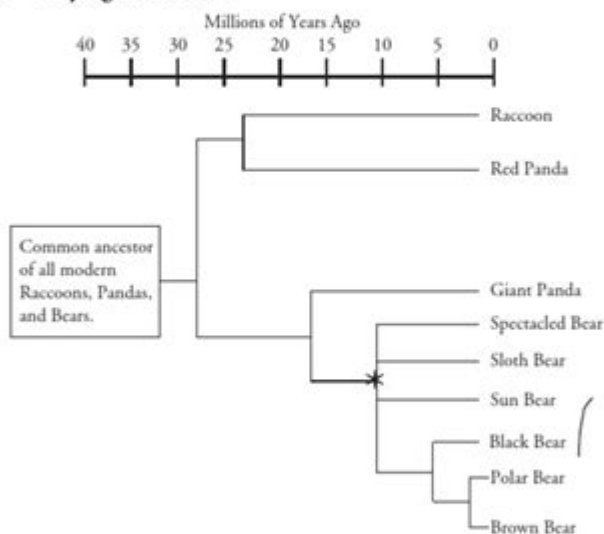
Phylogenetic Trees

How do the changes in gene sequences allow us to reconstruct the evolutionary relationships between related species?

Why?

The saying "Don't judge a book by its cover." could be applied to the topic of evolution. For example, humans share 75% of their DNA with chickens. Biologists point to this as evidence that humans and chickens once shared a common ancestor. The advent of DNA technology has given scientists the tools with which to examine how closely related certain species are. DNA analysis allows scientists to construct phylogenetic trees whose branches link together the relatedness of different organisms.

Model 1 – Phylogenetic Trees



1. Refer to Model 1.

- a. How long ago did the common ancestor of all the organisms on this phylogenetic tree exist?

35 mi.

- b. Which two lines diverged 30 million years ago?

bear and panda

- c. List all modern descendants of the organism that was alive at the point indicated by the asterisk.

every thing except
brown and polar

Phylogenetic Trees

Deciphering the Branches: A Deep Dive into Phylogenetic Trees POGIL Activities

Understanding evolutionary relationships is fundamental to biology. And one of the most effective tools for visualizing these relationships is the phylogenetic tree. This post is your comprehensive guide to navigating the world of phylogenetic trees, specifically focusing on how POGIL (Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning) activities can enhance your understanding. We'll explore what phylogenetic trees are, how they're constructed, common interpretation challenges, and how POGIL exercises can help solidify your grasp of this crucial biological concept. Get ready to branch out your

knowledge!

What are Phylogenetic Trees?

Phylogenetic trees, also known as evolutionary trees, are branching diagrams that depict the evolutionary relationships among various biological species or groups. Each branch point, or node, represents a hypothetical common ancestor, while the tips of the branches represent the extant (currently living) or extinct species. The length of the branches often represents the evolutionary distance or time elapsed since divergence. Understanding these diagrams is essential for comprehending the history of life on Earth.

Constructing Phylogenetic Trees: A Look at the Methods

Several methods are used to construct phylogenetic trees, each with its strengths and limitations. These methods often utilize data from various sources, including:

Morphological Data: This involves comparing the physical characteristics of organisms. Similarities suggest closer evolutionary relationships.

Molecular Data: This employs DNA or protein sequence data to identify similarities and differences between species. Molecular data is often considered more reliable due to its quantitative nature.

Fossil Data: Fossil evidence can provide crucial information about the timing and sequence of evolutionary events. However, the fossil record is incomplete, creating challenges in constructing complete trees.

Interpreting Phylogenetic Trees: Common Pitfalls and Solutions

Interpreting phylogenetic trees can be challenging for beginners. Several common misunderstandings need to be addressed:

Branch Lengths: While branch lengths sometimes represent time, they don't always do so. Some trees are drawn to emphasize relationships, not time scales.

Clades: A clade is a group of organisms that includes an ancestor and all its descendants. Identifying clades correctly is crucial for understanding evolutionary relationships.

Root: The root of the tree represents the most recent common ancestor of all the organisms in the tree. Understanding the root is vital for accurate interpretation.

Monophyletic, Paraphyletic, and Polyphyletic Groups: Knowing the differences between these groups is crucial for avoiding misinterpretations. A monophyletic group includes a common ancestor and all of its descendants. Paraphyletic groups exclude some descendants, while polyphyletic groups include species from multiple lineages.

The Power of POGIL in Mastering Phylogenetic Trees

POGIL activities offer a unique approach to learning about phylogenetic trees by emphasizing active learning and collaborative problem-solving. Rather than passively receiving information, students actively participate in constructing and interpreting trees, tackling challenges collaboratively. This hands-on approach significantly improves comprehension and retention.

How POGIL activities enhance understanding:

Active learning: POGIL activities encourage students to actively engage with the material through problem-solving and discussion.

Collaborative learning: Working in groups fosters peer learning and critical thinking.

Structured inquiry: The guided inquiry approach allows students to discover concepts gradually, building a strong foundation.

Conceptual understanding: POGIL activities promote a deep understanding of the underlying principles, rather than rote memorization.

Examples of Phylogenetic Trees POGIL Activities

POGIL activities on phylogenetic trees often involve analyzing datasets (morphological or molecular) to construct trees, interpreting pre-made trees to infer evolutionary relationships, and evaluating different phylogenetic hypotheses. These activities typically involve interpreting cladograms, phylogenetic trees depicting evolutionary relationships based on shared derived characteristics.

Beyond the Basics: Advanced Concepts in Phylogenetic Analysis

Beyond the foundational concepts, more advanced phylogenetic analysis involves:

Phylogenetic Software: Various software packages allow for the construction and analysis of complex phylogenetic trees, incorporating sophisticated algorithms.

Bootstrapping and Consensus Trees: These statistical methods are used to assess the reliability of different branches on the tree.

Molecular Clocks: These methods use the rate of molecular evolution to estimate the timing of evolutionary events.

Conclusion

Mastering phylogenetic trees is essential for anyone studying evolutionary biology. POGIL activities

provide a powerful and effective method for developing a robust understanding of these complex diagrams. By engaging in active learning and collaborative problem-solving, students can overcome common challenges and achieve a deeper conceptual grasp of evolutionary relationships. So, embrace the challenge, engage with POGIL activities, and embark on your journey to becoming a phylogenetic tree expert!

FAQs

1. What is the difference between a cladogram and a phylogenetic tree? While often used interchangeably, a cladogram specifically focuses on branching patterns and shared derived characteristics, whereas a phylogenetic tree may also incorporate information about branch lengths representing evolutionary time or genetic distance.
2. Can phylogenetic trees be used to predict future evolution? While phylogenetic trees reveal past evolutionary relationships, they cannot definitively predict future evolution. Evolutionary pathways are complex and influenced by numerous unpredictable factors.
3. How reliable are phylogenetic trees constructed using only morphological data? Phylogenetic trees based solely on morphology can be less reliable than those based on molecular data, as morphological similarities can sometimes be due to convergent evolution rather than shared ancestry.
4. Are there any limitations to using POGIL activities for teaching phylogenetic trees? POGIL activities are highly effective, but require sufficient time allocation and instructor facilitation to ensure effective learning outcomes. They also necessitate active participation from all students.
5. Where can I find more phylogenetic trees POGIL activities? Many educational resources, including online repositories and biology textbooks, provide POGIL-style activities focusing on phylogenetic trees. A simple online search should yield several options.

phylogenetic trees pogil: *Phylogeny* Mike Steel, 2016-09-29 Phylogenetics is a topical and growing area of research. Phylogenies (phylogenetic trees and networks) allow biologists to study and graph evolutionary relationships between different species. These are also used to investigate other evolutionary processes—for example, how languages developed or how different strains of a virus (such as HIV or influenza) are related to each other. This self-contained book addresses the underlying mathematical theory behind the reconstruction and analysis of phylogenies. The theory is grounded in classical concepts from discrete mathematics and probability theory as well as techniques from other branches of mathematics (algebra, topology, differential equations). The biological relevance of the results is highlighted throughout. The author supplies proofs of key classical theorems and includes results not covered in existing books, emphasizes relevant mathematical results derived over the past 20 years, and provides numerous exercises, examples, and figures.

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2022-09-29 This book serves as a brief introduction to phylogenetic trees and molecular evolution for biologists and biology students. It does so by presenting the main concepts in a variety of ways: first visually, then in a history, next in a dice game, and finally in simple equations. The content is primarily designed to introduce upper-level undergraduate and graduate students of biology to phylogenetic tree reconstruction and the underlying models of molecular evolution. A unique feature also of interest to experienced researchers is the emphasis on simple ways to quantify the uncertainty in the results more fully than is possible with standard methods.

phylogenetic trees pogil: *Tree Thinking: An Introduction to Phylogenetic Biology* David A. Baum, Stacey D. Smith, 2012-08-10 Baum and Smith, both professors evolutionary biology and researchers in the field of systematics, present this highly accessible introduction to phylogenetics and its importance in modern biology. Ever since Darwin, the evolutionary histories of organisms have been portrayed in the form of branching trees or “phylogenies.” However, the broad significance of the phylogenetic trees has come to be appreciated only quite recently. Phylogenetics has myriad applications in biology, from discovering the features present in ancestral organisms, to finding the sources of invasive species and infectious diseases, to identifying our closest living (and extinct) hominid relatives. Taking a conceptual approach, *Tree Thinking* introduces readers to the interpretation of phylogenetic trees, how these trees can be reconstructed, and how they can be used to answer biological questions. Examples and vivid metaphors are incorporated throughout, and each chapter concludes with a set of problems, valuable for both students and teachers. *Tree Thinking* is must-have textbook for any student seeking a solid foundation in this fundamental area of evolutionary biology.

phylogenetic trees pogil: *Phylogenetics* E. O. Wiley, Bruce S. Lieberman, 2011-10-11 The long-awaited revision of the industry standard on phylogenetics Since the publication of the first edition of this landmark volume more than twenty-five years ago, phylogenetic systematics has taken its place as the dominant paradigm of systematic biology. It has profoundly influenced the way scientists study evolution, and has seen many theoretical and technical advances as the field has continued to grow. It goes almost without saying that the next twenty-five years of phylogenetic research will prove as fascinating as the first, with many exciting developments yet to come. This new edition of *Phylogenetics* captures the very essence of this rapidly evolving discipline. Written for the practicing systematist and phylogeneticist, it addresses both the philosophical and technical issues of the field, as well as surveys general practices in taxonomy. Major sections of the book deal with the nature of species and higher taxa, homology and characters, trees and tree graphs, and biogeography—the purpose being to develop biologically relevant species, character, tree, and biogeographic concepts that can be applied fruitfully to phylogenetics. The book then turns its focus to phylogenetic trees, including an in-depth guide to tree-building algorithms. Additional coverage includes: Parsimony and parsimony analysis Parametric phylogenetics including maximum likelihood and Bayesian approaches Phylogenetic classification Critiques of evolutionary taxonomy, phenetics, and transformed cladistics Specimen selection, field collecting, and curating Systematic publication and the rules of nomenclature Providing a thorough synthesis of the field, this important update to *Phylogenetics* is essential for students and researchers in the areas of evolutionary biology, molecular evolution, genetics and evolutionary genetics, paleontology, physical anthropology, and zoology.

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implementation of supertrees, are described for the first time. The far-reaching impact of supertrees on biological research is highlighted both in general terms and through specific examples from diverse clades such as flowering plants, even-toed ungulates, and primates. The book also critically examines the many outstanding challenges and problem areas for this relatively new field, showing the way for supertree construction in the age of genomics. Interdisciplinary contributions from the majority of the leading authorities on supertree construction in all areas of the bioinformatic community (biology, computer sciences, and mathematics) will ensure that this book is a valuable reference with wide appeal to anyone interested in phylogenetic inference.

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phylogenetic trees pogil: Foundations of Phylogenetic Systematics Johann Wolfgang Wägele, 2005 Phylogeny inference and the classification of organisms are indispensable for all fields of biology. On the basis of a well corroborated tree of life it is possible to understand the evolution of structure and function, of genomes, of gene families, of cascades of developmental genes, and the origin of genes of medical importance. Ecologists need a stable classification of organisms to identify organisms, to find their correct names and thus further information on relevant species. This book offers an introduction to the theory of Phylogenetic Systematics and is a companion for all biologists who want to analyze morphological or molecular data with classical methods or with modern computer programs. The first part of the book explains the epistemological basis that is independent of the type of method used to construct phylogenetic trees. Unlike other empirical sciences, the estimation of data quality in phylogenetics is still little developed and very often neglected. Here a theoretical basis is presented that enables the systematist to assess critically and objectively the quality of different data sets and to make statements on the plausibility of results. This requires a conception of the notions of information content, probability of homology, probability of cognition, probability of events, the principle of parsimony, the differentiation of phenomenological and modelling methods. Willi Hennig's original method is compared with modern numerical systematics and an updated Hennigian procedure of data analysis is discussed. The difference between phenetic and phylogenetic cladistics is explained. Popular tools for data evaluation implemented in computer programs are explained including their axiomatic assumptions, sources of error and possible applications. For the more common tools the mathematical background is explained in a simple, easy-to-understand way. Johann-Wolfgang Wägele was until recently head of the Department for Animal Systematics (Lehrstuhl für Spezielle Zoologie) at the University of Bochum and is now director of the Museum Alexander Koenig in Bonn (Germany). His main research interests are the taxonomy, phylogeny and biodiversity of Isopoda, which implies observations of life history, biogeography and ecology in combination with phylogeny inference. Further subjects include arthropod phylogeny and tools for explorative data analyses. The author is president of the Gesellschaft für Biologische Systematik, a Central European society of systematists, and he is actively promoting biodiversity research.

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patterns of molecular evolution, and re-assess old ones, such as the role of adaptation in species diversification. In the second edition, the book continues to integrate a wide variety of data analysis methods into a single and flexible interface: the R language. This open source language is available for a wide range of computer systems and has been adopted as a computational environment by many authors of statistical software. Adopting R as a main tool for phylogenetic analyses will ease the workflow in biologists' data analyses, ensure greater scientific repeatability, and enhance the exchange of ideas and methodological developments. The second edition is completed updated, covering the full gamut of R packages for this area that have been introduced to the market since its previous publication five years ago. There is also a new chapter on the simulation of evolutionary data. Graduate students and researchers in evolutionary biology can use this book as a reference for data analyses, whereas researchers in bioinformatics interested in evolutionary analyses will learn how to implement these methods in R. The book starts with a presentation of different R packages and gives a short introduction to R for phylogeneticists unfamiliar with this language. The basic phylogenetic topics are covered: manipulation of phylogenetic data, phylogeny estimation, tree drawing, phylogenetic comparative methods, and estimation of ancestral characters. The chapter on tree drawing uses R's powerful graphical environment. A section deals with the analysis of diversification with phylogenies, one of the author's favorite research topics. The last chapter is devoted to the development of phylogenetic methods with R and interfaces with other languages (C and C++). Some exercises conclude these chapters.

phylogenetic trees pogil: MacClade Wayne P. Maddison, David R. Maddison, 1992 MacClade is a computer program for graphic and interactive analysis of phylogeny and character evolution for Apple Macintosh computers. It displays a cladogram and paints the branches to indicate reconstructed character evolution. The user can manipulate cladograms on screen as MacClade gives diagnostic feedback. Systematics and other evolutionary biologists can use its flexible and analytical tools to examine phylogenies or interpret character evolution in a phylogenetic context, yet its ease of use should allow students to grasp phylogenetic principles in an interactive environment. This is the user's manual.

phylogenetic trees pogil: From Observations to Optimal Phylogenetic Trees Pablo A. Goloboff, 2022-07-22 Taxonomists specializing in different groups once based phylogenetic analysis only on morphological data; molecular data was used more rarely. Although molecular systematics is routine today, the use of morphological data continues to be important, especially for phylogenetic placement of many taxa known only from fossils and rare or difficult to collect species. In addition, morphological analyses help identify potential biases in molecular analyses. And finally, scenarios with respect to morphology continue to motivate biologists: the beauty of a cheetah or a baobab does not lie in their DNA sequence, but instead on what they are and do! This book is an up-to-date revision of methods and principles of phylogenetic analysis of morphological data. It is also a general guide for using the computer program TNT in the analysis of such data. The book covers the main aspects of phylogenetic analysis and general methods to compare classifications derived from molecules and morphology. The basic aspects of molecular analysis are covered only as needed to highlight the differences with methods and assumptions for analysis of morphological datasets.

phylogenetic trees pogil: Phylogenetic Analysis of DNA Sequences Michael M. Miyamoto, Joel Cracraft, 1991 With increasing frequency, systematic and evolutionary biologists have turned to the techniques of molecular biology to complement their traditional morphological and anatomical approaches to questions of historical relationship and descent among groups of animals and plants. In particular, the comparative analysis of DNA sequences is becoming a common and important focus of research attention today. This volume surveys the emerging field of molecular systematics of DNA sequences by focusing on the following topics: DNA sequence data acquisition; phylogenetic inference; congruence and consensus problems; limitations of molecular data; and integration of molecular and morphological data sets. The volume takes its inspiration from a major symposium sponsored by the American Society of Zoologists and the Society of Systematic Zoology in December, 1989.

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Korbinian Sebastian Strimmer, 1997

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phylogenetic trees pogil: *Phylogenetics* Charles Semple, Mike Steel, Both in the Department of Mathematics and Statistics Mike Steel, 2003 'Phylogenetics' is the reconstruction and analysis of phylogenetic (evolutionary) trees and networks based on inherited characteristics. It is a flourishing area of interreaction between mathematics, statistics, computer science and biology. The main role of phylogenetic techniques lies in evolutionary biology, where it is used to infer historical relationships between species. However, the methods are also relevant to a diverse range of fields including epidemiology, ecology, medicine, as well as linguistics and cognitive psychology. This graduate-level book, based on the authors' lectures at The University of Canterbury, New Zealand, focuses on the mathematical aspects of phylogenetics. It brings together the central results of the field (providing proofs of the main theorem), outlines their biological significance, and indicates how algorithms may be derived. The presentation is self-contained and relies on discrete mathematics with some probability theory. A set of exercises and at least one specialist topic ends each chapter. This book is intended for biologists interested in the mathematical theory behind phylogenetic methods, and for mathematicians, statisticians, and computer scientists eager to learn about this emerging area of discrete mathematics. 'Phylogenetics' is the 24th volume in the Oxford Lecture Series in Mathematics and its Applications. This series contains short books suitable for graduate students and researchers who want a well-written account of mathematics that is fundamental to current research. The series emphasises future directions of research and focuses on genuine applications of mathematics to finance, engineering and the physical and biological sciences.

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systematists to attempt to analyse ecologically important groups. Comparative ecologists and systematists need to come together to develop these ideas further, but this volume presents a very useful starting point for all those interested in systematics and ecology.

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phylogenetic trees pogil: Preparing for the Biology AP Exam Neil A. Campbell, Jane B. Reece, Fred W. Holtzclaw, Theresa Knapp Holtzclaw, 2009-11-03 Fred and Theresa Holtzclaw bring over 40 years of AP Biology teaching experience to this student manual. Drawing on their rich experience as readers and faculty consultants to the College Board and their participation on the AP Test Development Committee, the Holtzclaws have designed their resource to help your students prepare for the AP Exam. Completely revised to match the new 8th edition of Biology by Campbell and Reece. New Must Know sections in each chapter focus student attention on major concepts. Study tips, information organization ideas and misconception warnings are interwoven throughout. New section reviewing the 12 required AP labs. Sample practice exams. The secret to success on the AP Biology exam is to understand what you must know and these experienced AP teachers will guide your students toward top scores!

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phylogenetic trees pogil: Homology and Systematics Robert Scotland, R. Toby Pennington, 2000-02-24 Systematists, comparative biologists, taxonomists and evolutionary biologists all concern themselves with the evolutionary relationships between animals and plants. Homology is the principle underlying these disciplines. When looking at groups of organisms, shared positional similarities (homologues) provide the raw data from which hypotheses of common ancestry (homology) may be suggested. In order to explore the relationship between homologues (characters) and particular hypotheses of common ancestry, complex matrices are devised, where homologues are coded, allowing theories of homology to be developed and tested. Practically nothing has been written about this matrix-building process and yet it is of fundamental importance to our understanding of diversity and evolutionary history. This book fills the gap by discussing the different ways observations are coded and the consequences for the resulting hypotheses. It takes a pragmatic approach and uses case studies as well as theoretical examples to offer practical solutions.

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