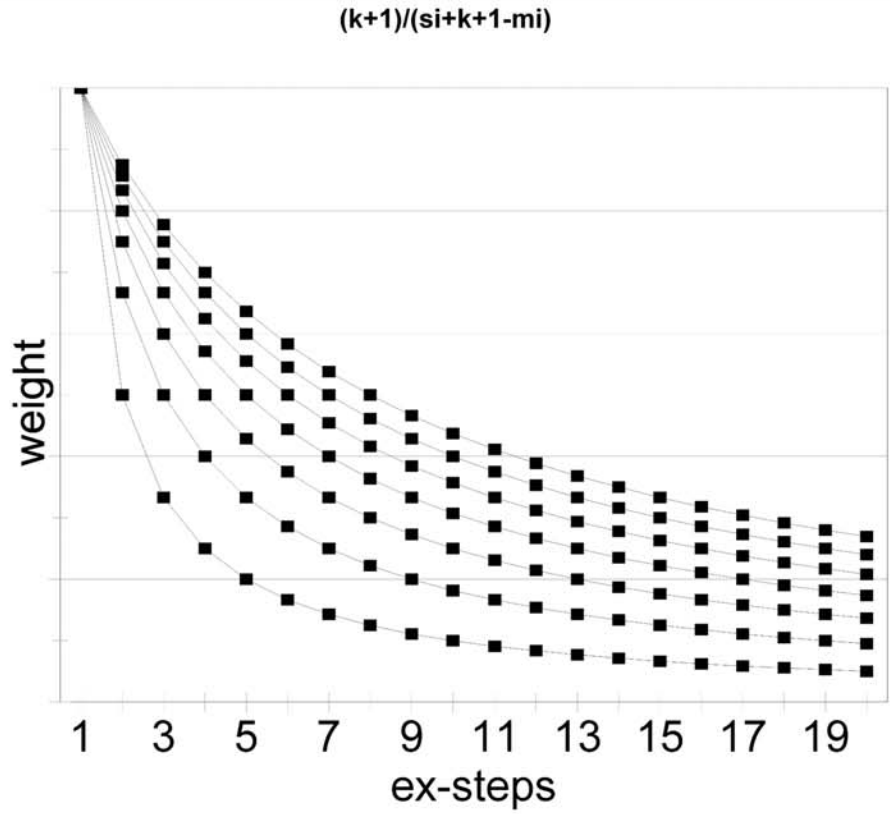


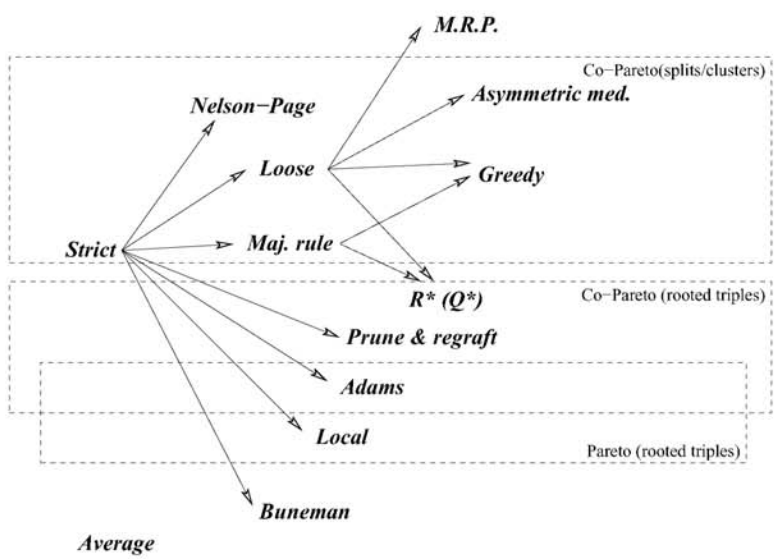


FIGURE 2. A classification of consensus methods. There is an arrow from one method to another if every split in the consensus tree produced by the first method is contained in every consensus tree produced by the second method.

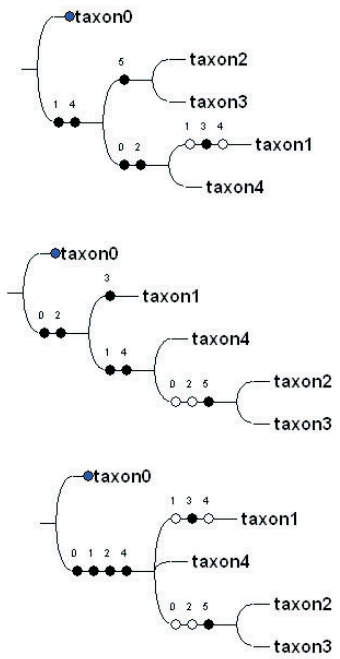


Fig. 1- two trees with length 8 and consensus with length 10. An example of why you should not consider length on the consensus tree.

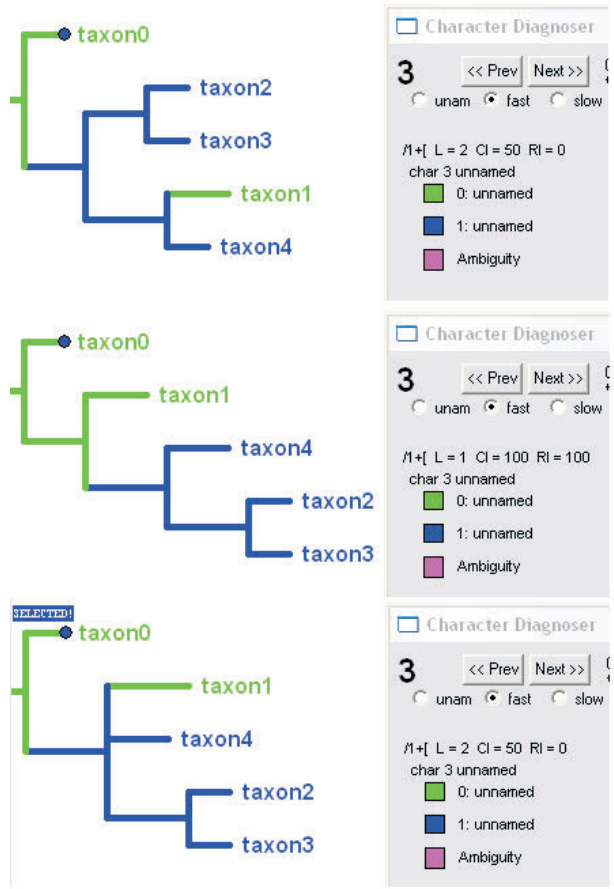


Fig. 2- An example of the problem of optimizing a character on the consensus tree.

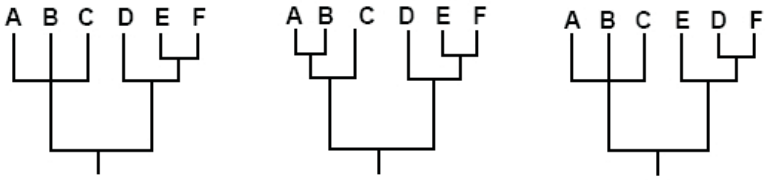
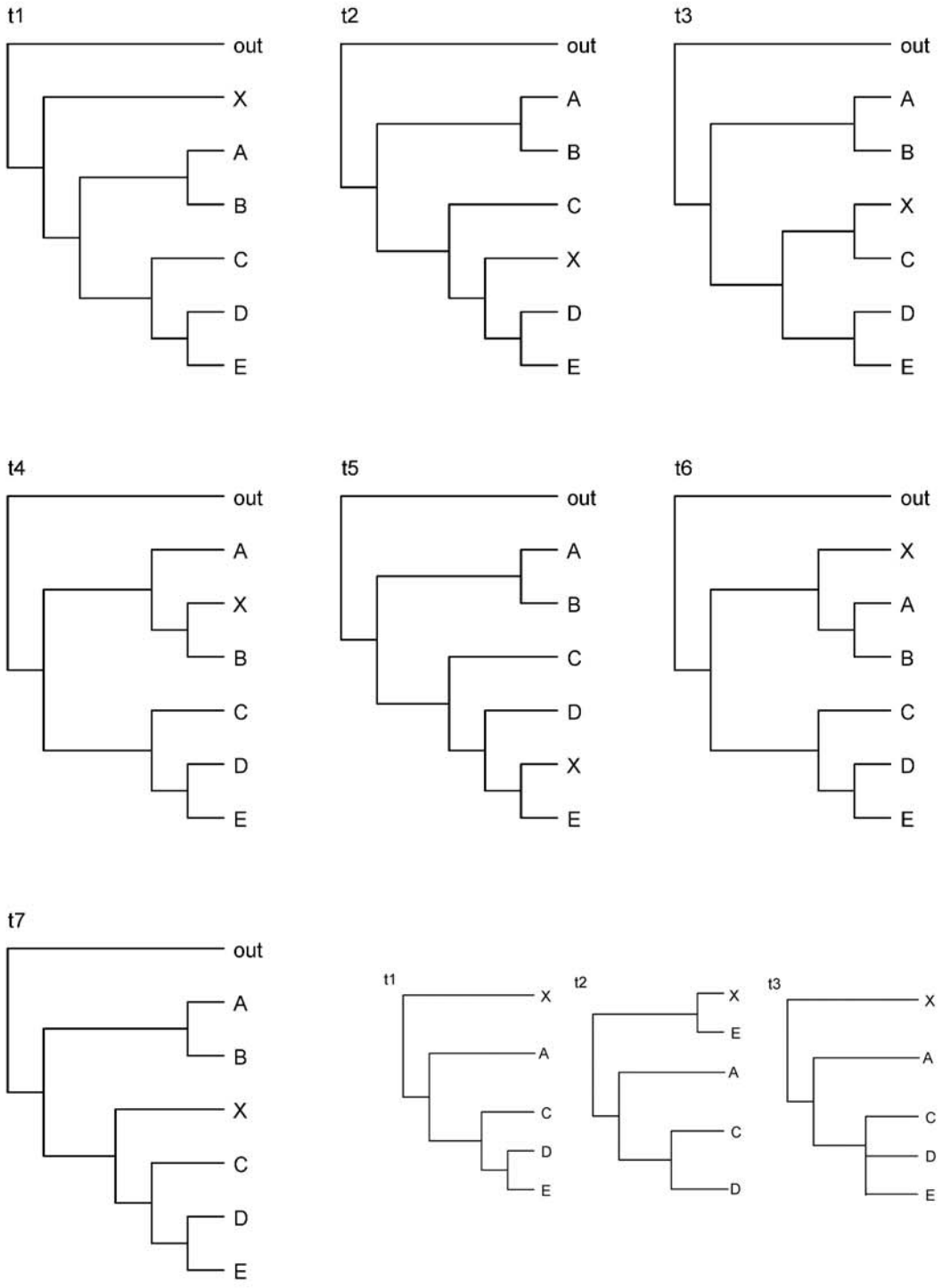
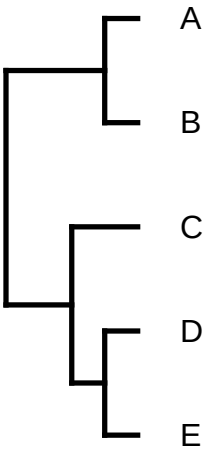


Fig. 3- Set of three trees with different results depending on methods used to make consensus tree.

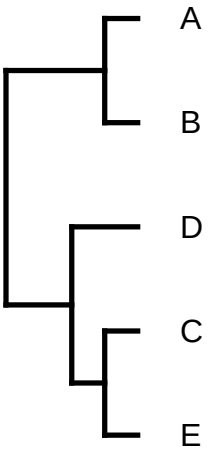


First 7 trees for Majority Rule consensus. The 3 smaller trees for Adam's consensus.

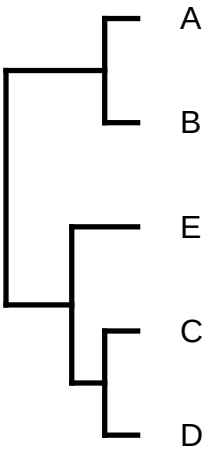
t1



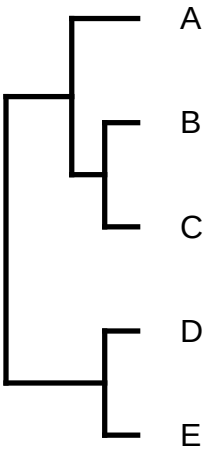
t2



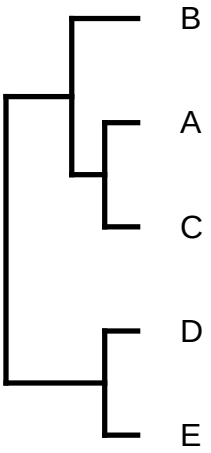
t3



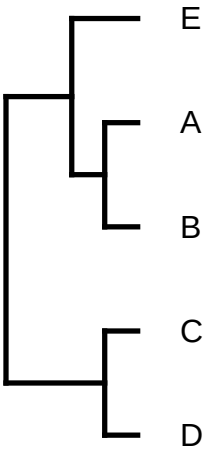
t5



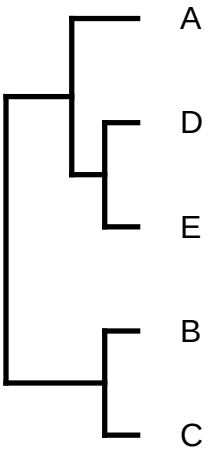
t6



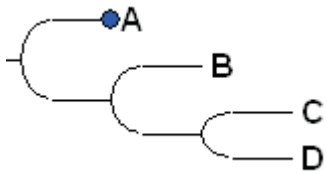
t4



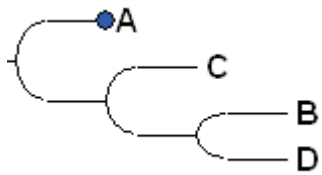
t7



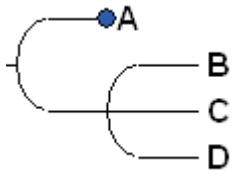
Use these trees to make a Majority Rule and Greedy consensus.



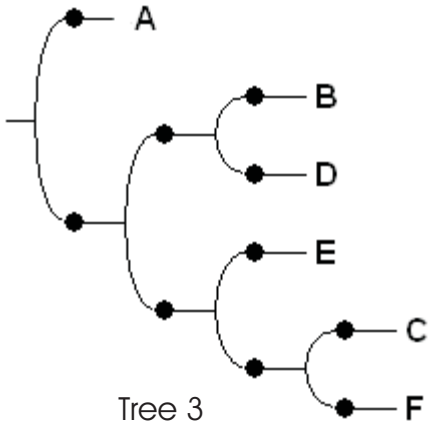
Tree 1



Tree 2



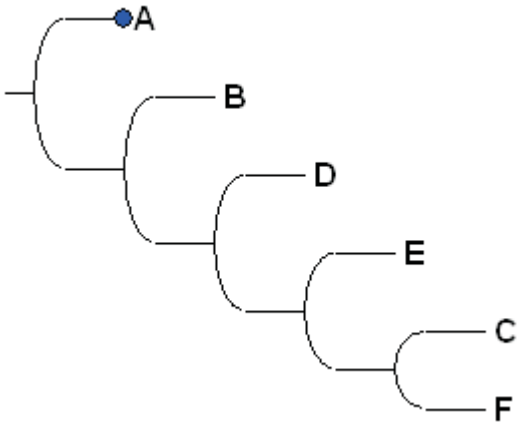
Consensus from Tree 1 and Tree 2



Tree 3

Matrices representing Tree 1,2,3
[M1,M2,M3]

	M1	M2	M3
A	1001000	1001000	10010000000
B	1100100	1110100	11101000000
C	1110010	1100010	11000100011
D	1110001	1110001	11100010000
E	-------	-------	11000001010
F	-------	-------	11000000111



The result changes with two more topologies like Tree1

	M1	M2	M3	M1a	M1b
A	1001000	1001000	10010000000	1001000	1001000
B	1100100	1110100	11101000000	1100100	1100100
C	1110010	1100010	11000100011	1110010	1110010
D	1110001	1110001	11100010000	1110001	1110001
E	-------	-------	11000001010	-------	-------
F	-------	-------	11000000111	-------	-------