

## University of Groningen

### What lies beneath?

Janzen, Thijs

**IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.**

*Document Version*  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

*Publication date:*  
2015

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

*Citation for published version (APA):*  
Janzen, T. (2015). *What lies beneath? How patterns in ecology and evolution inform us about underlying processes.* [S.n.].

#### **Copyright**

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

#### **Take-down policy**

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

*Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.*

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

# WHAT LIES BENEATH?

How patterns in ecology and evolution inform us about  
underlying processes

**Thijs Janzen**

1. Nothing in ecology and evolution makes sense, except in the light of stochasticity.
2. Diversification rates should not be estimated based on phylogenetic trees which were constructed with other aims in mind than estimating diversification rates.
3. For all practical purposes, Approximate Bayesian Computation need not be approximate at all.
4. Never trust estimates obtained with a model that was not validated.
5. The extent to which diversification models describe evolutionary history is largely unknown.
6. Cichlid fish communities are just like savanna tree communities.
7. Finding a process that generates a matching pattern is the first step in understanding what lies beneath the pattern.
8. Any sufficiently advanced bug is indistinguishable from a feature.  
*Rich Kulawiec.*
9. Everything we know is only some kind of approximation.  
*The Feynman Lectures on Physics, 1964, Richard Feynman.*