



Common Problems When Doing Visual Phasing

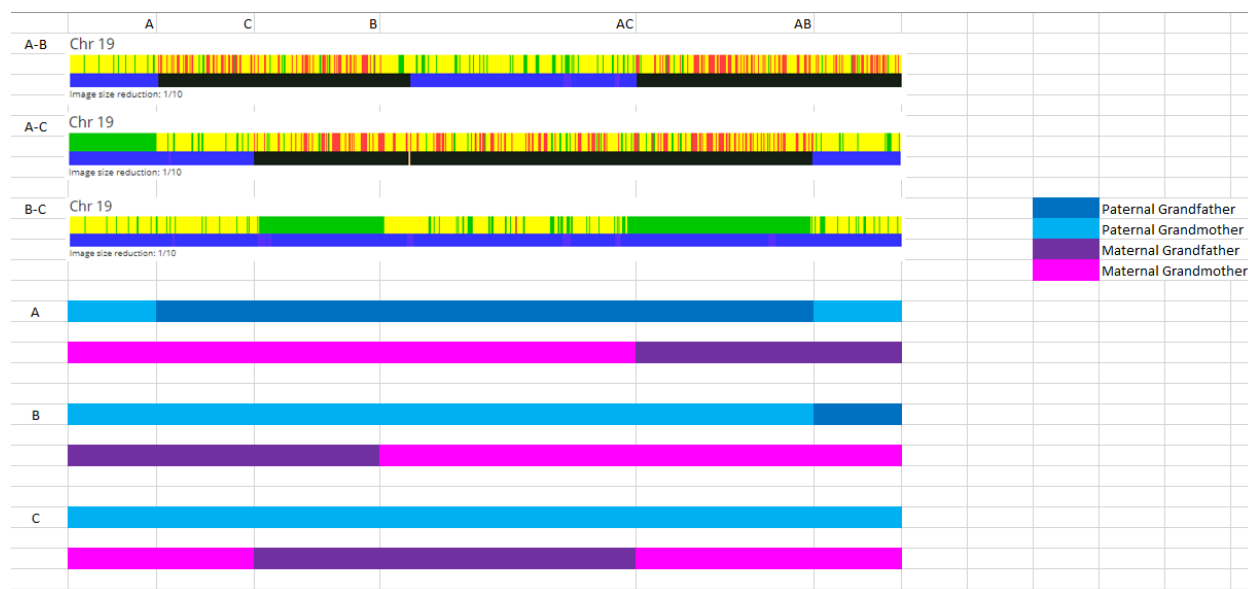
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7 January 2022

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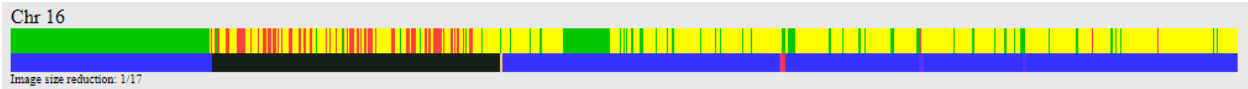
- Visual phasing is not always straight forward. Sometimes two or more siblings will have a recombination in the same or nearly the same spot or one sibling will have two recombinations in the same spot. Sometimes this will be obvious other times it will be hidden and only come to lot when comparisons against cousins does not match up with the solution you created.
- Here is the solution to an example of two siblings that had a recombination that was not obvious initially:



- At the first point it initially looks like sibling B has a recombination, but the truth is A and C do but not B. At the second point it looks like sibling C has the recombination, but the truth is A and B do but not C.
- Remember that a recombination will usually be for the one that it appears to be for, but it could be that the other two siblings have recombinations in that spot instead
- Comparing against cousins can help prove the places these spots exist or adding a fourth sibling to the mix can help unless the fourth sibling also has a recombination in the

same spot which is unlikely.

- Here is a more obvious example of double recombination:



- The only way the siblings could go from green to red is with two recombinations in the same place
- Other times you may need to look at a segment under full resolution to help you determine if a yellow line in a green segment or a red line in a yellow segment is an incorrectly called SNP or a true recombination