

An overview of the bioinformatic pipelines for metabarcoding data analyses



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Overview of the **22 pipelines** for metabarcoding data analysis

The plethora of pipelines:
Enables to select the **most appropriate one** or makes the selection even more **challenging?**

Since metabarcoding approach has become widely applied in biodiversity research, the **pipelines development has bloomed**

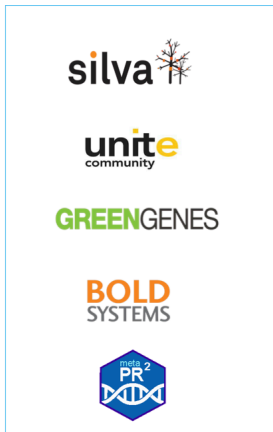
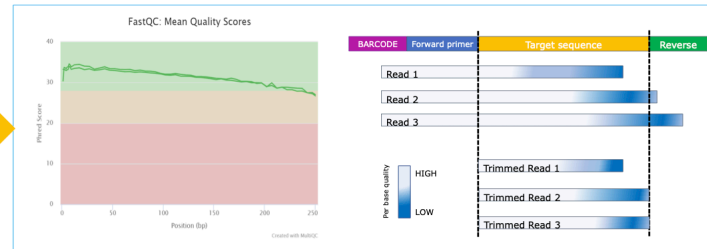
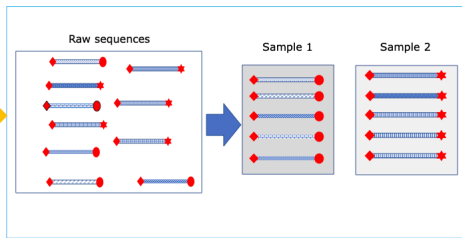
Classic workflow

Raw fastq reads

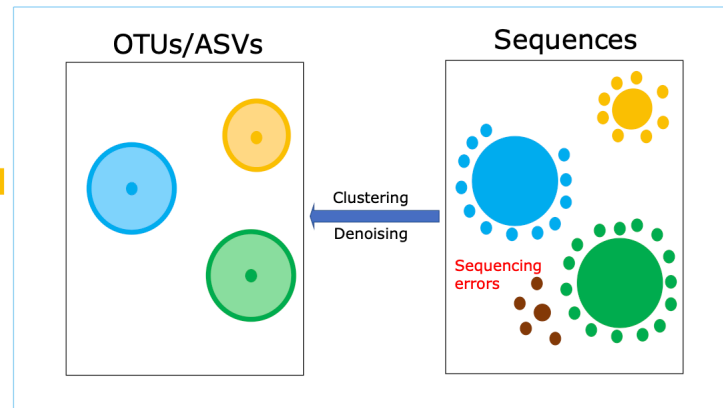
Demultiplexing

QC, primer trimming, merging, quality filtering

Single-end long reads
Paired-end short reads



OTU_id	sample1	sample2	sample3
OTU001	23	6578	0
OTU002	0	572	0
OTU003	0	8755	0
OTU004	4234	44567	0
OTU005	0	0	764
OTU006	56	2365	4532
OTU007	0	0	11235
OTU008	0	0	653

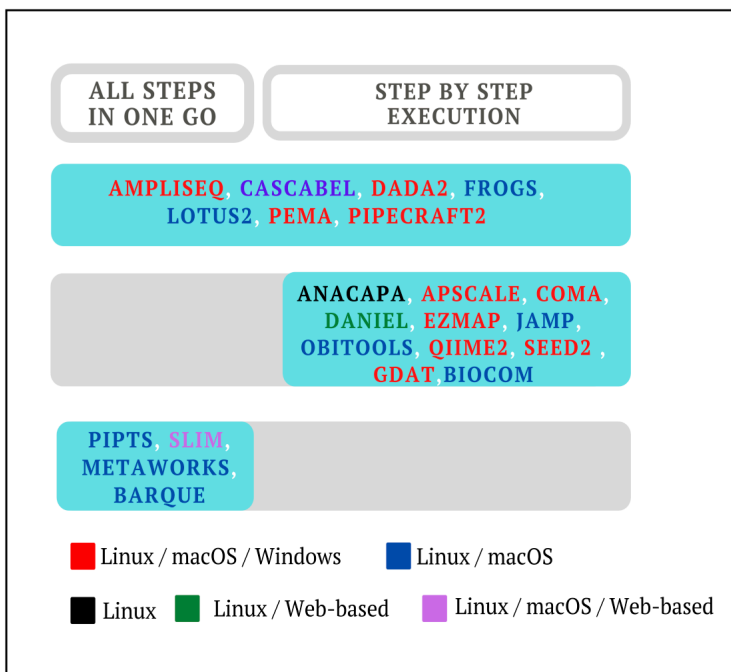


Taxonomy assignment

OTU / ASV tables

Clustering & denoising

The framework of pipelines and compatibility with the different operating systems



Differences between the pipelines are primarily due to the different clustering/denoising and quality trimming tools implemented (running time not considered here)

Nevertheless, pipelines designed for the same task produce similar results

The **pipeline choice** depends on the marker gene, the used sequencing platform, the operating system available for data analyses, and user preferences to use GUI (graphical user interface) or CLI (command line interface).

Pipelines ` similarity based on the implemented tools

