– Figures from the Abstract, not final Version of the Poster! –

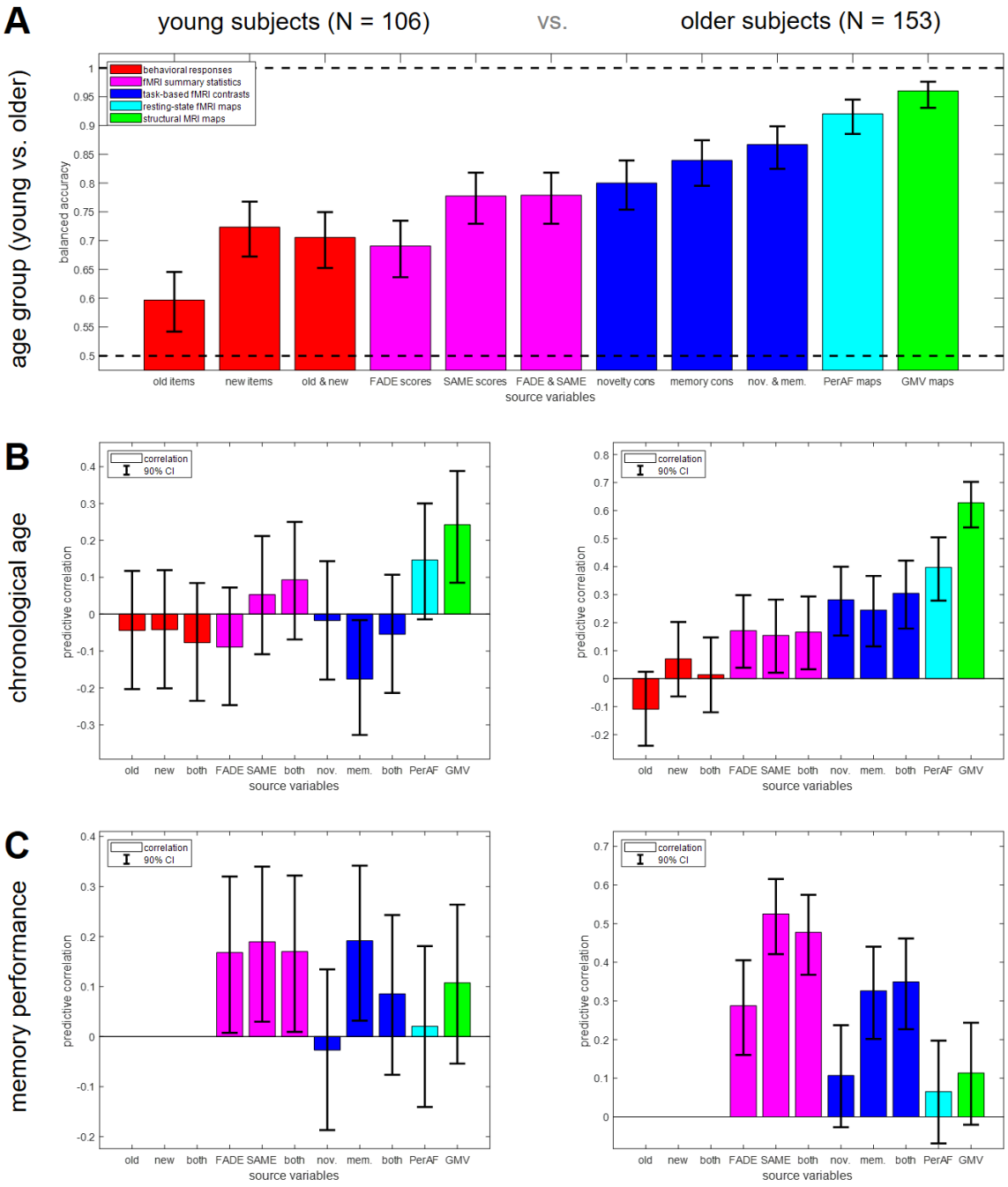

Figure 1. *Predictive analyses for chronological age and memory performance.* Performance for **(A)** classification of subjects into age groups and regression of subjects' **(B)** chronological age or **(C)** memory performance, based on behavioral data (red), fMRI scores (magenta), fMRI contrasts (blue), resting-state fMRI (cyan) and structural MRI (green). Bar plots show balanced accuracy (i.e. mean class accuracy) for classification and predictive correlation (i.e. correlation coefficient between actual and predicted values) for regression; error bars denote 90% confidence intervals; for explanation of source variables, see "Methods".

– Figures from the Abstract, not final Version of the Poster! –

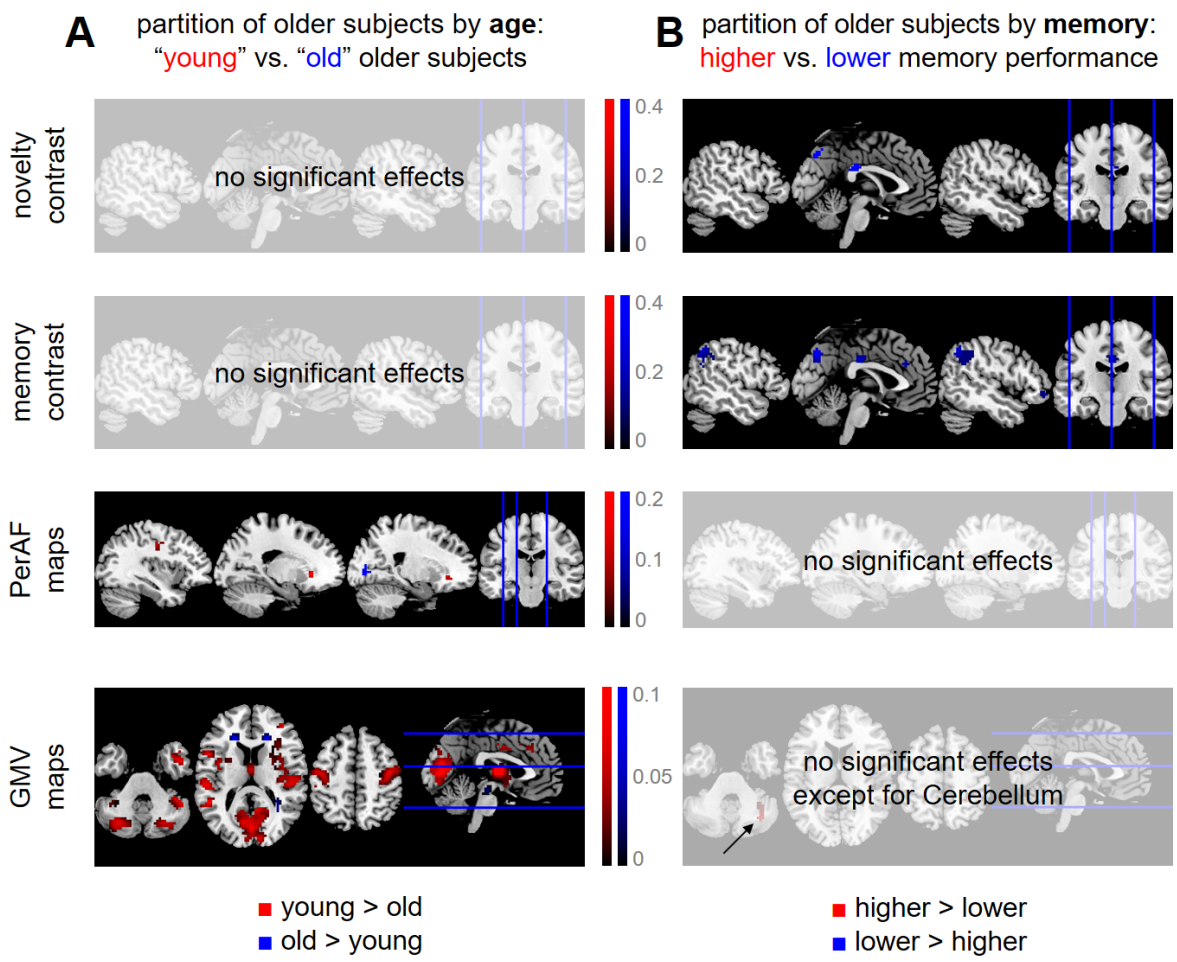

Figure 2. *Differential effects of age and memory in structural and functional MRI.* Significant differences **(A)** between "young" and "old" older subjects and **(B)** between older subjects with higher vs. lower memory performance, with respect to fMRI activity during novelty processing (1st row), subsequent memory (2nd row), fMRI amplitudes during rest (3rd row) and voxel-wise gray matter volume (4th row). Thresholded statistical maps are FWE-corrected for cluster size (CDT: $p < 0.001$; FWEc: novelty: $k = 42$; memory: $k = 27$; PerAF: $k = 23$; GMV: $k = 33$ [A], $k = 42$ [B]). Colored voxels indicate significantly higher values for either young subjects and those with higher memory (red) or old subjects and those with lower memory (blue).