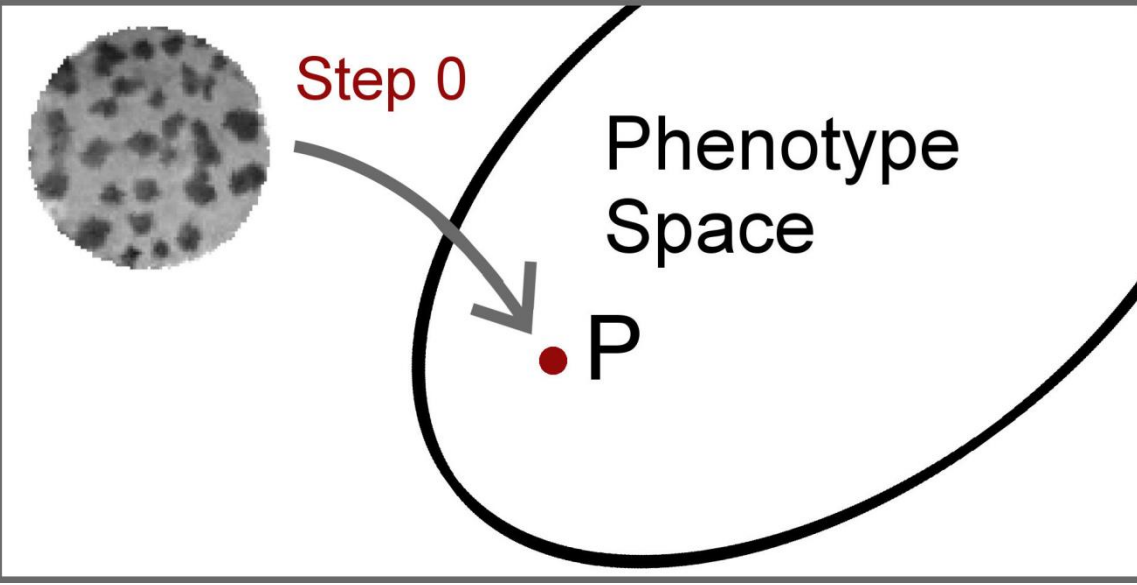
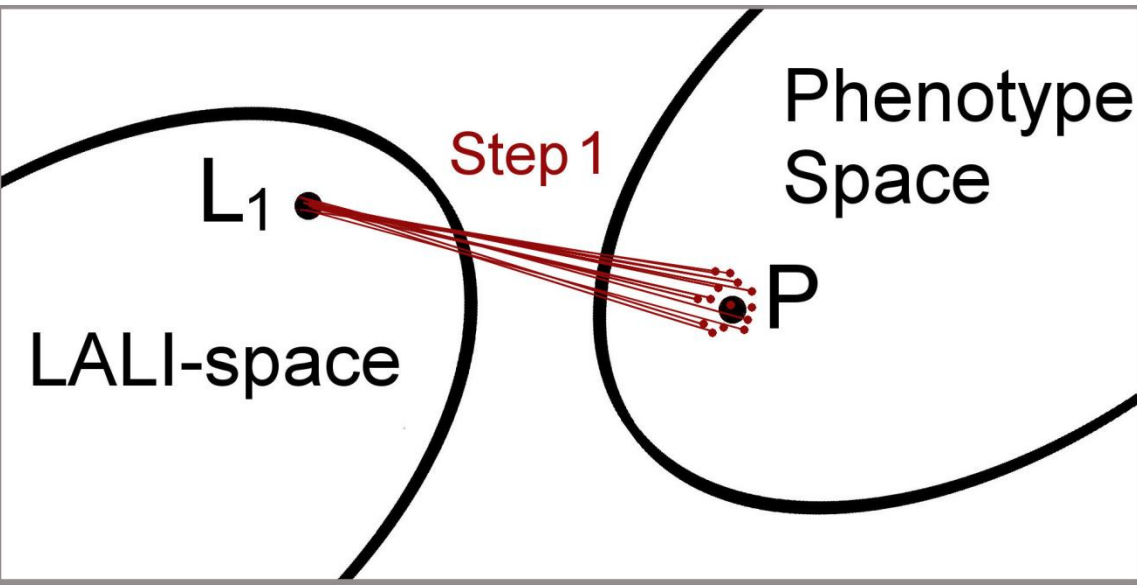
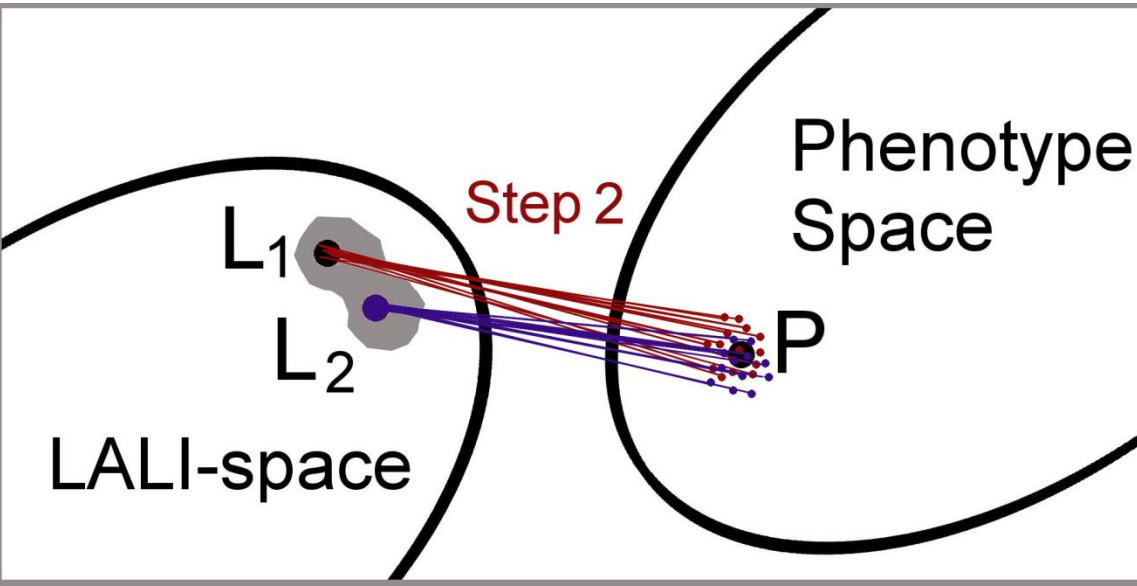
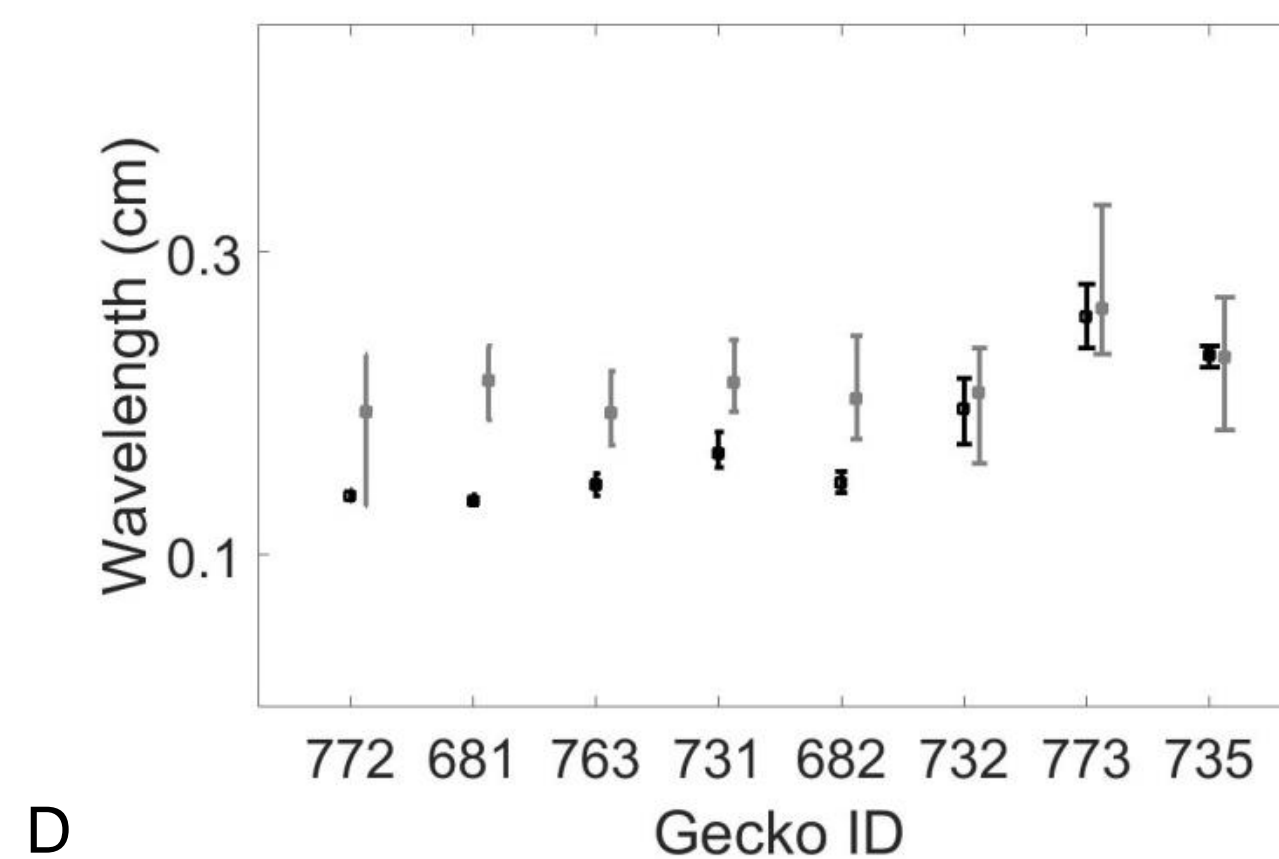
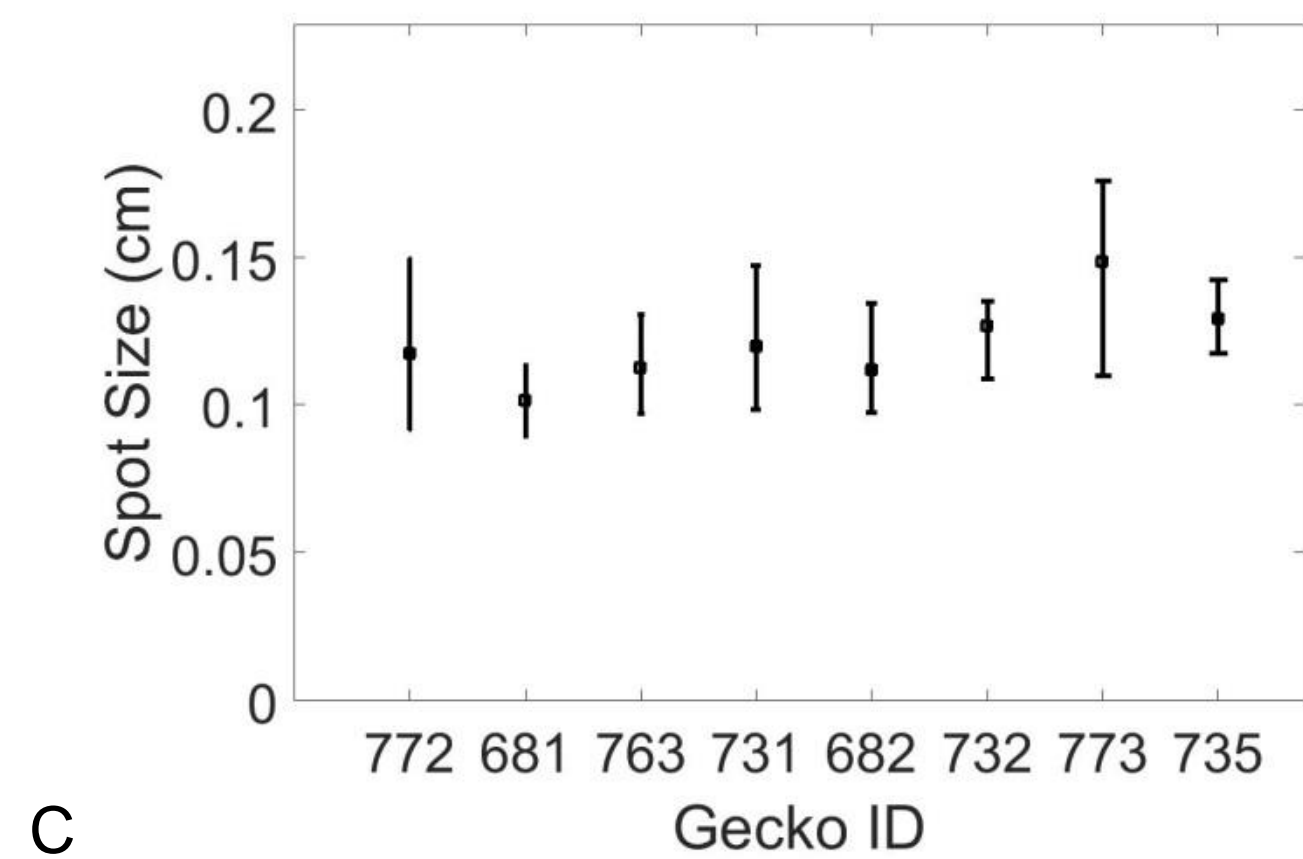
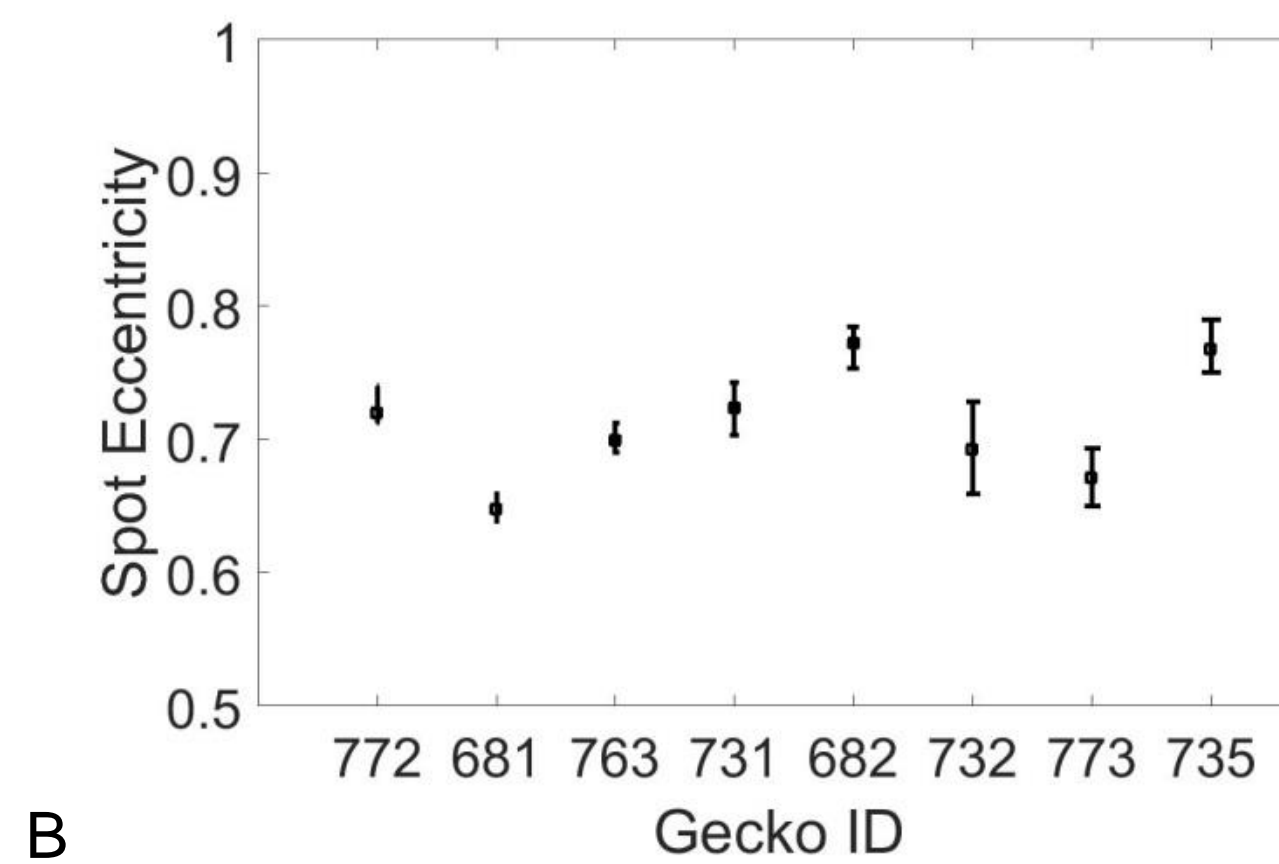
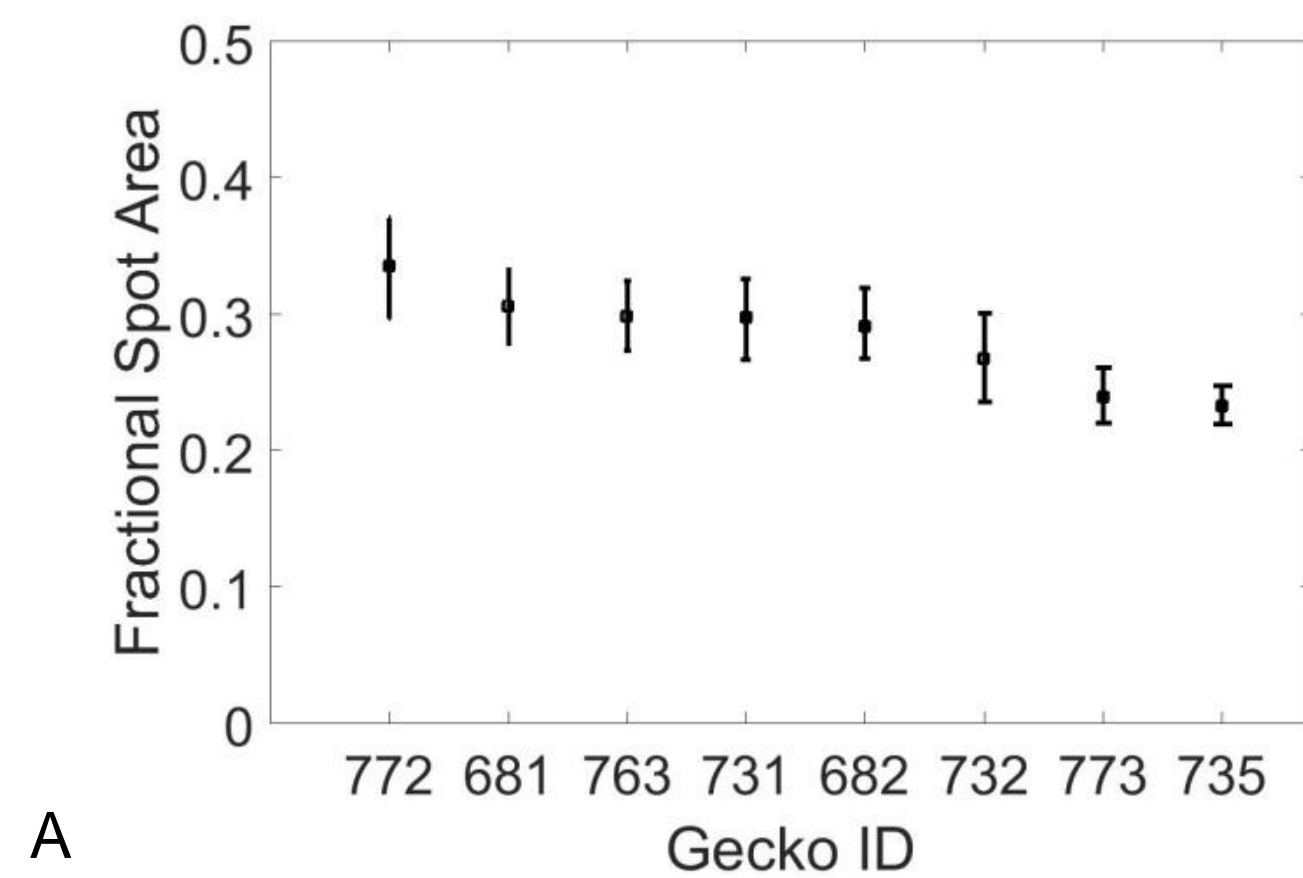
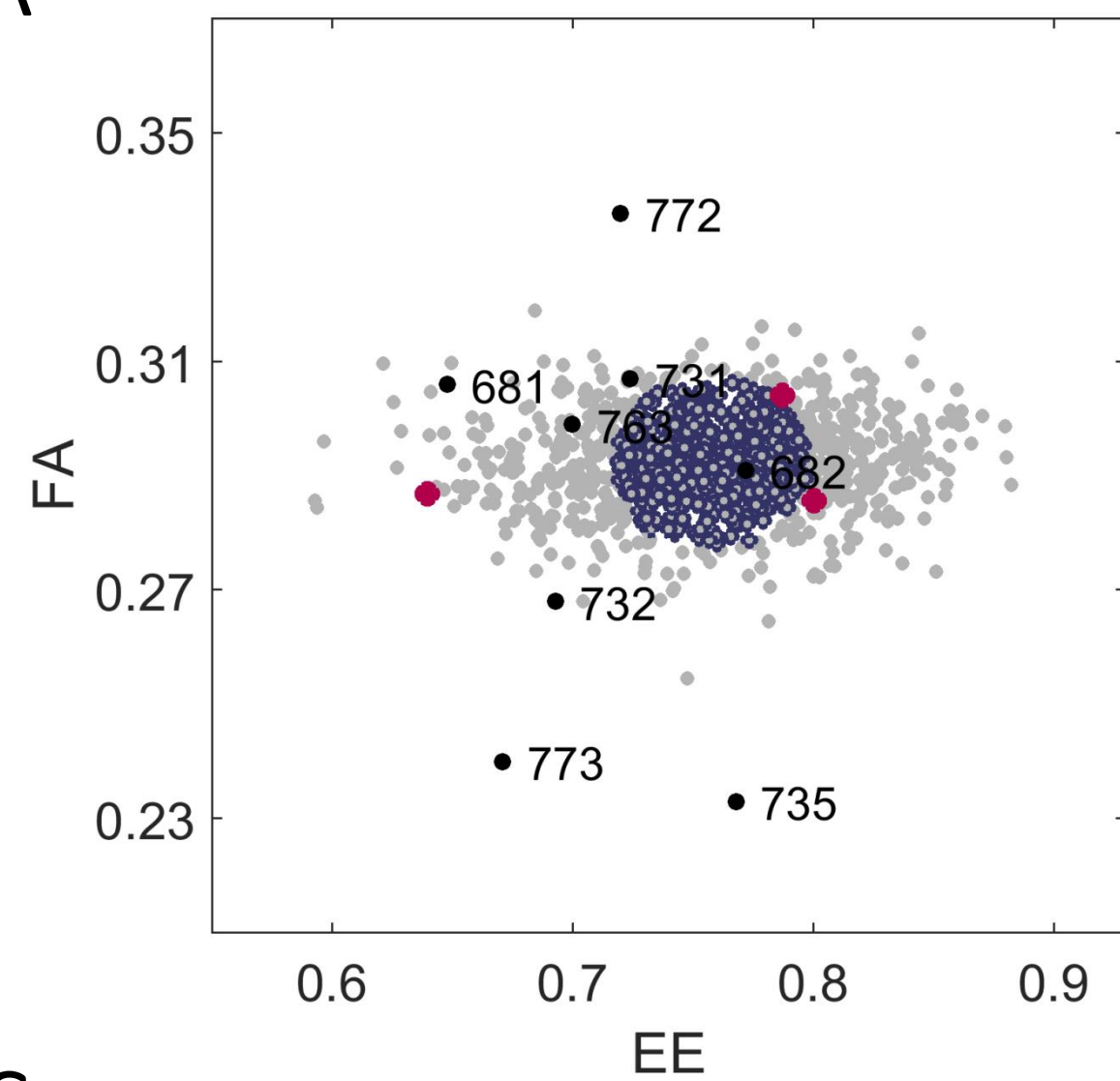


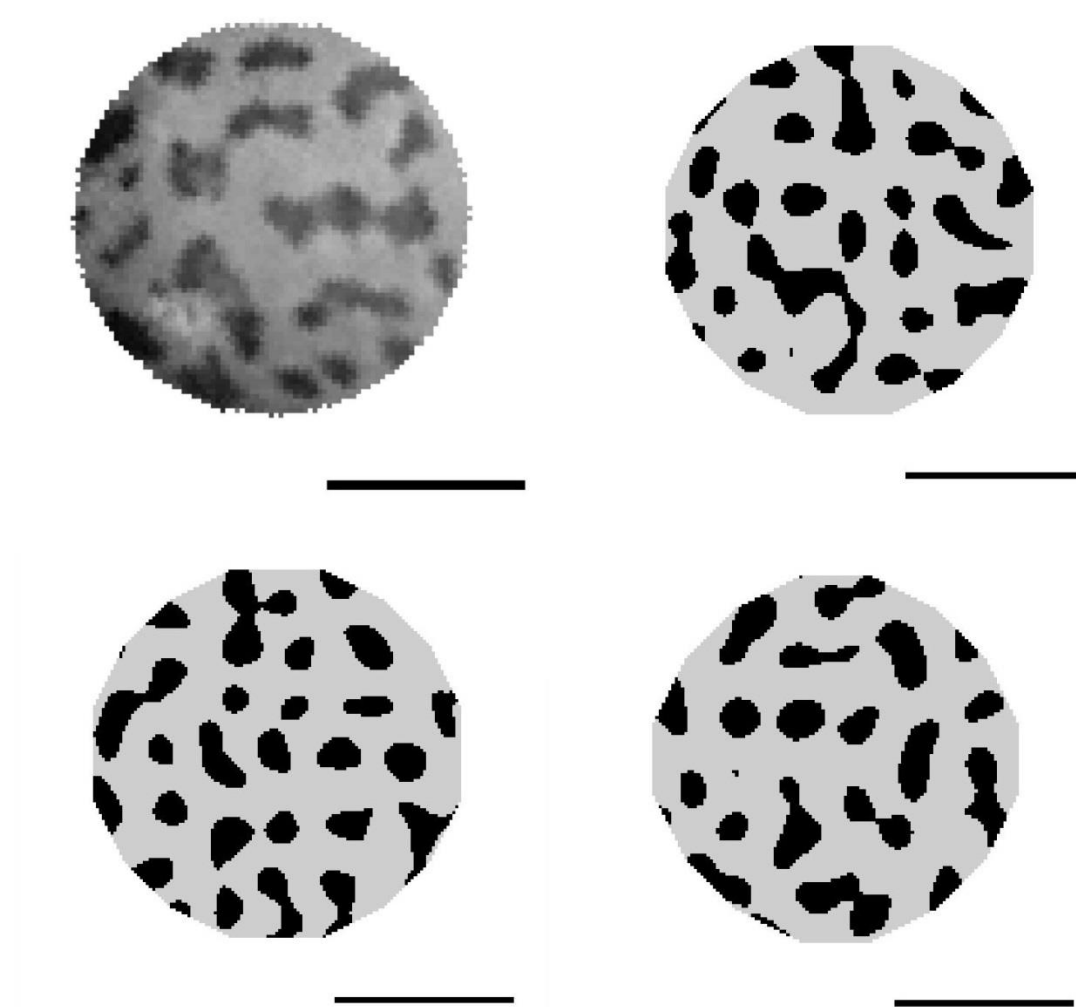
<p>Step 0</p>	<p>Identifying the location of gecko phenotypes in phenotype space</p> <p><i>We measure the fractional area and eccentricity of each gecko pattern to find its location in [FA,EE] phenotype space.</i></p>	
<p>Step 1</p>	<p>Generating the phenotype cloud of a single LALI-type L</p> <p><i>Through numerical simulations with fixed LALI-type L_1 (same genotype and environment for each LALI-type), but varied random initial conditions. In this way, we obtained the set of phenotypes generated by a single LALI-type due to developmental noise (red lines), thus determining the ‘phenotype cloud’ of L_1 (red points).</i></p>	
<p>Step 2</p>	<p>Generating the $r\%$ neutral region of a phenotype P</p> <p><i>We systematically search a larger region of LALI-space to find all the LALI-types L (variation in genotype and environmental conditions, e.g. L_1 and L_2) likely to yield phenotype P. The set of LALI-types containing the phenotype P in their $r\%$ phenotype cloud is the “$r\%$ neutral region of P” (sketched in gray, with two example LALI-types L_1 and L_2).</i></p>	



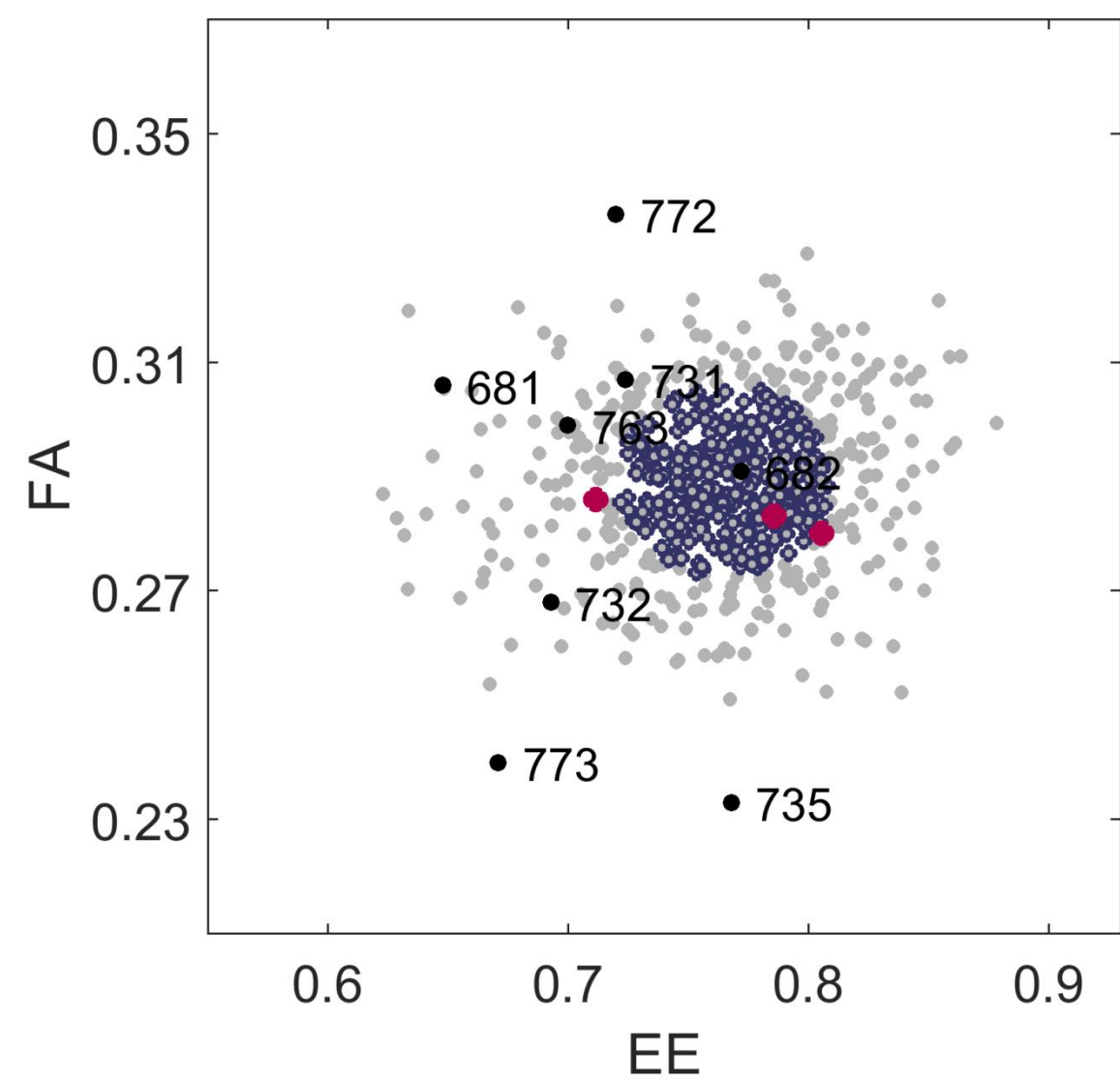
A



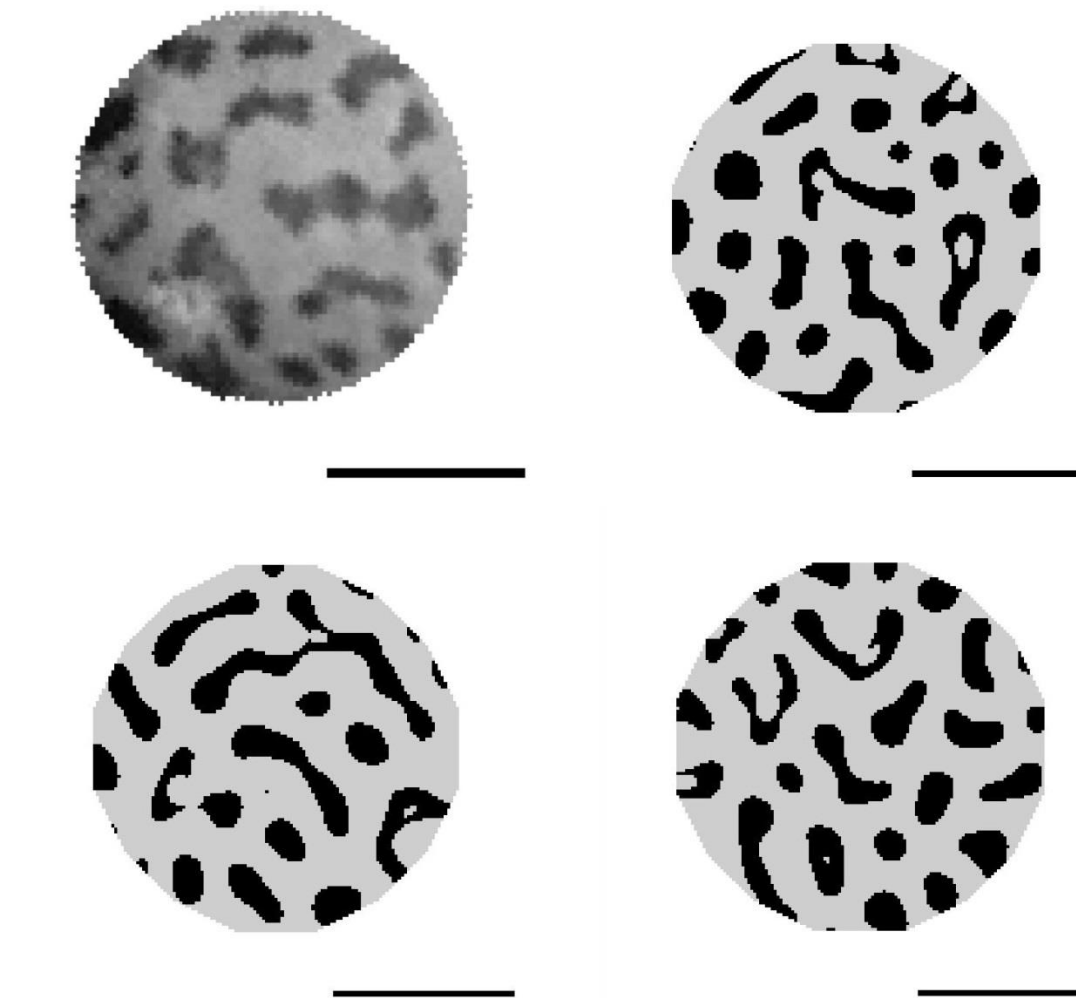
B

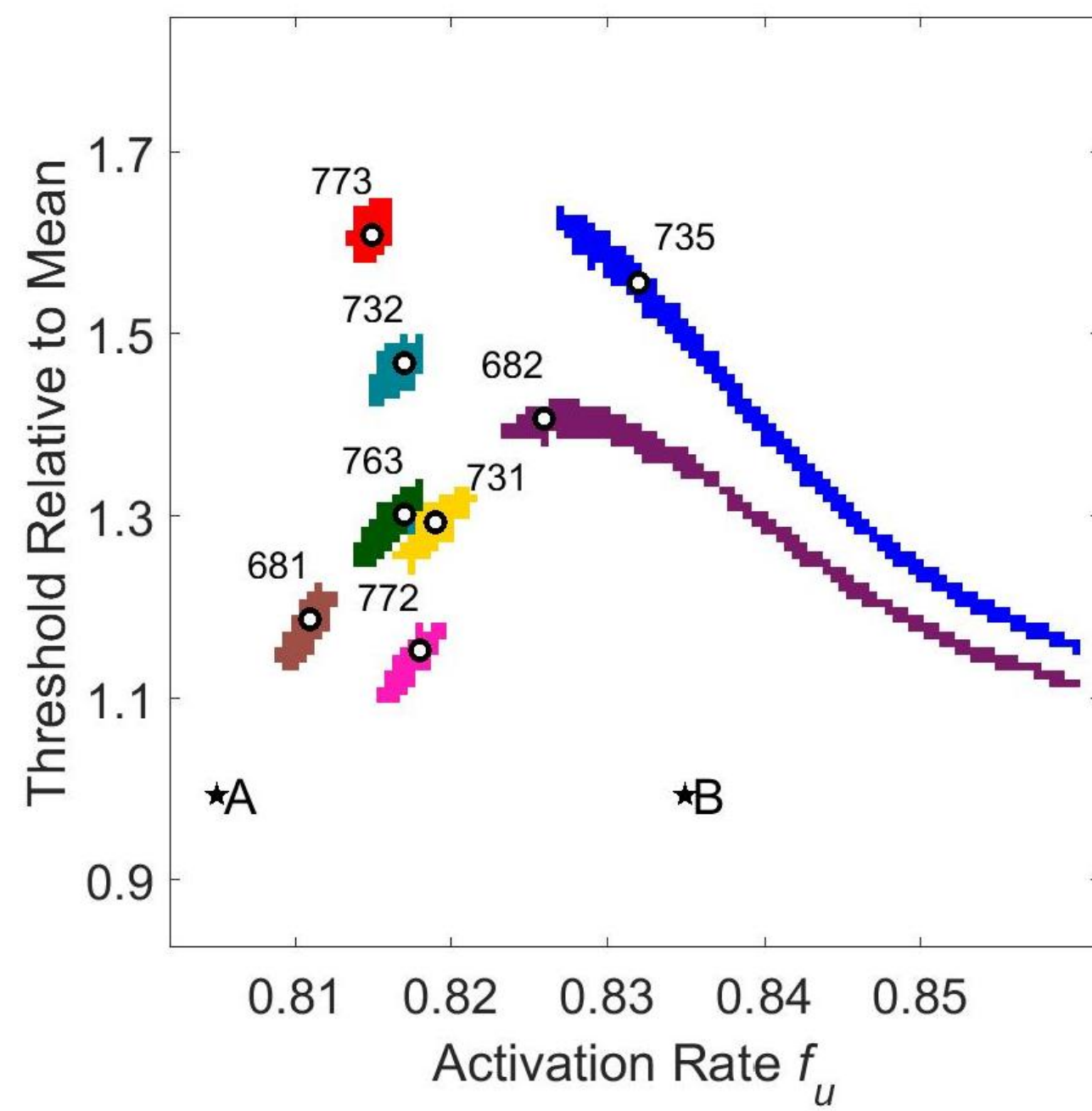


C

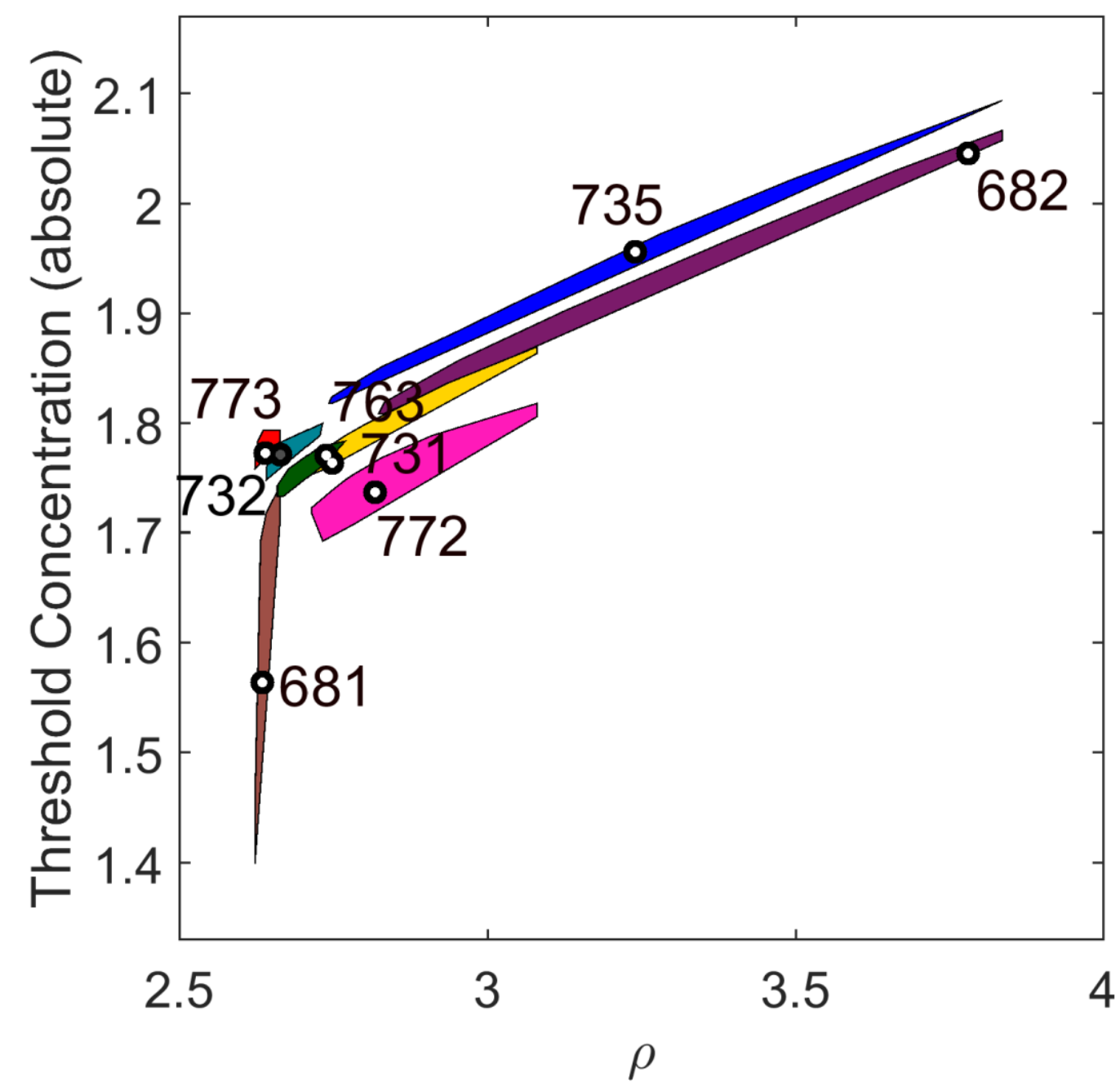


D

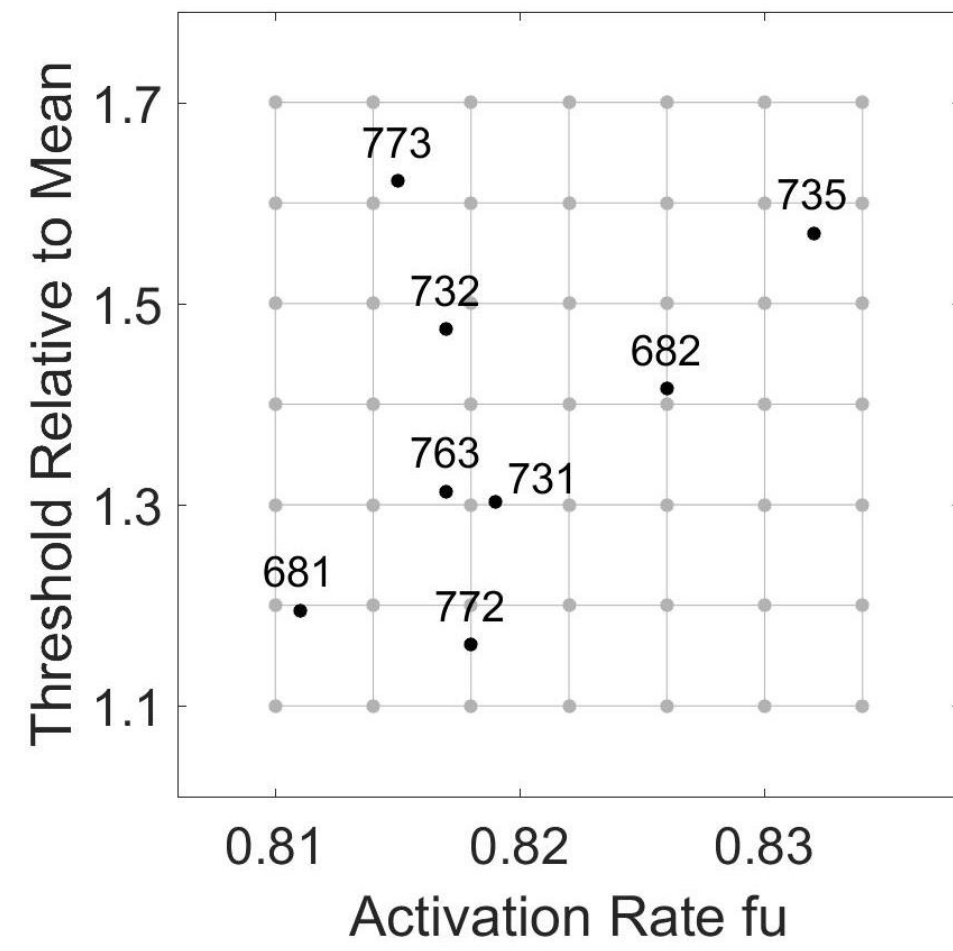




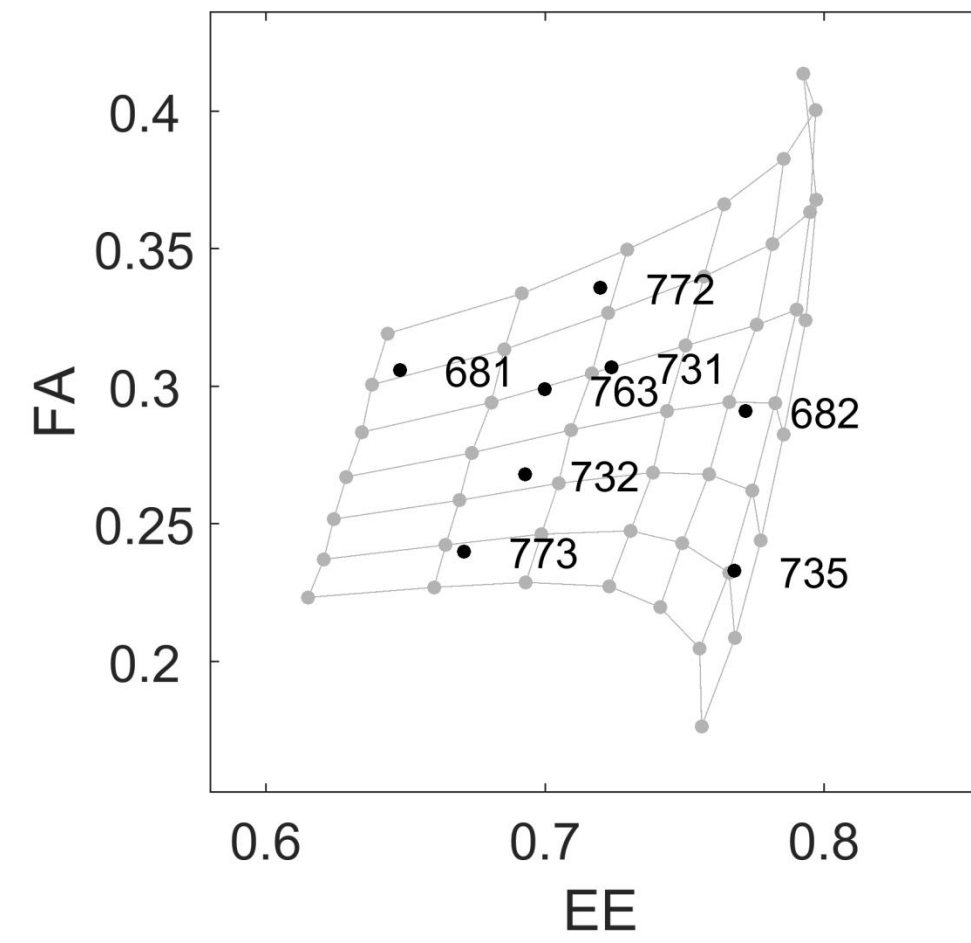
A



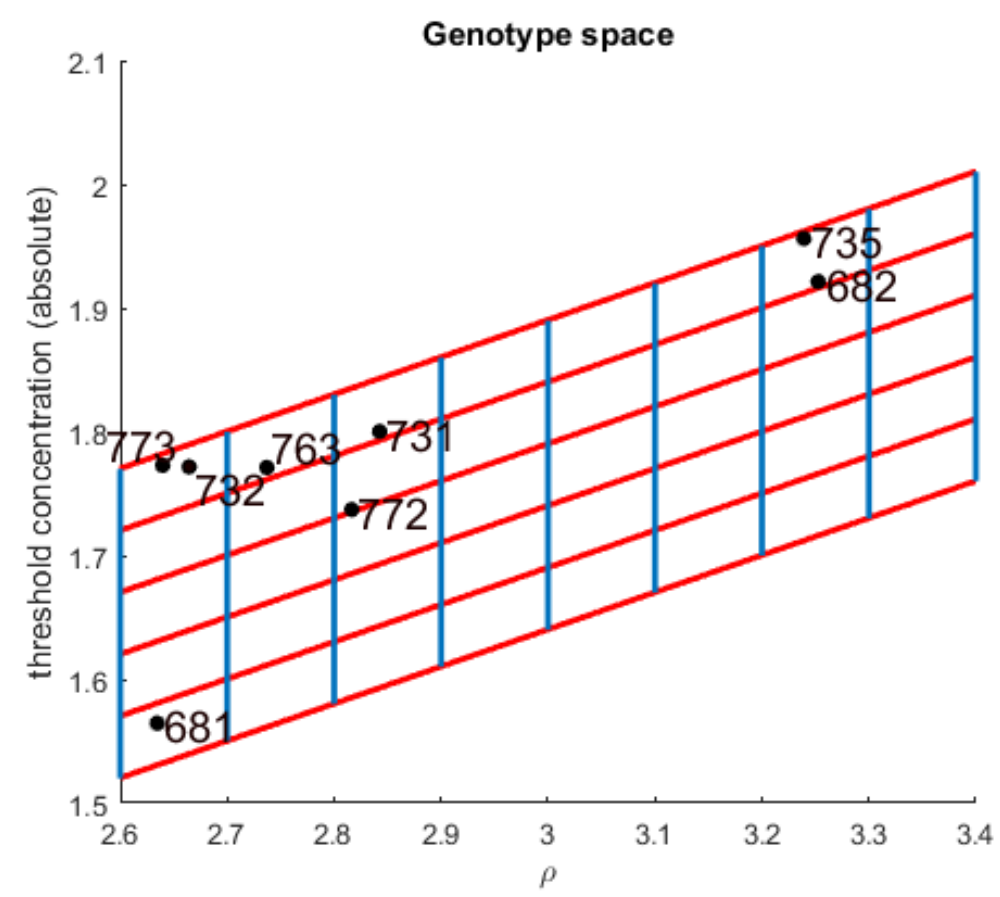
B



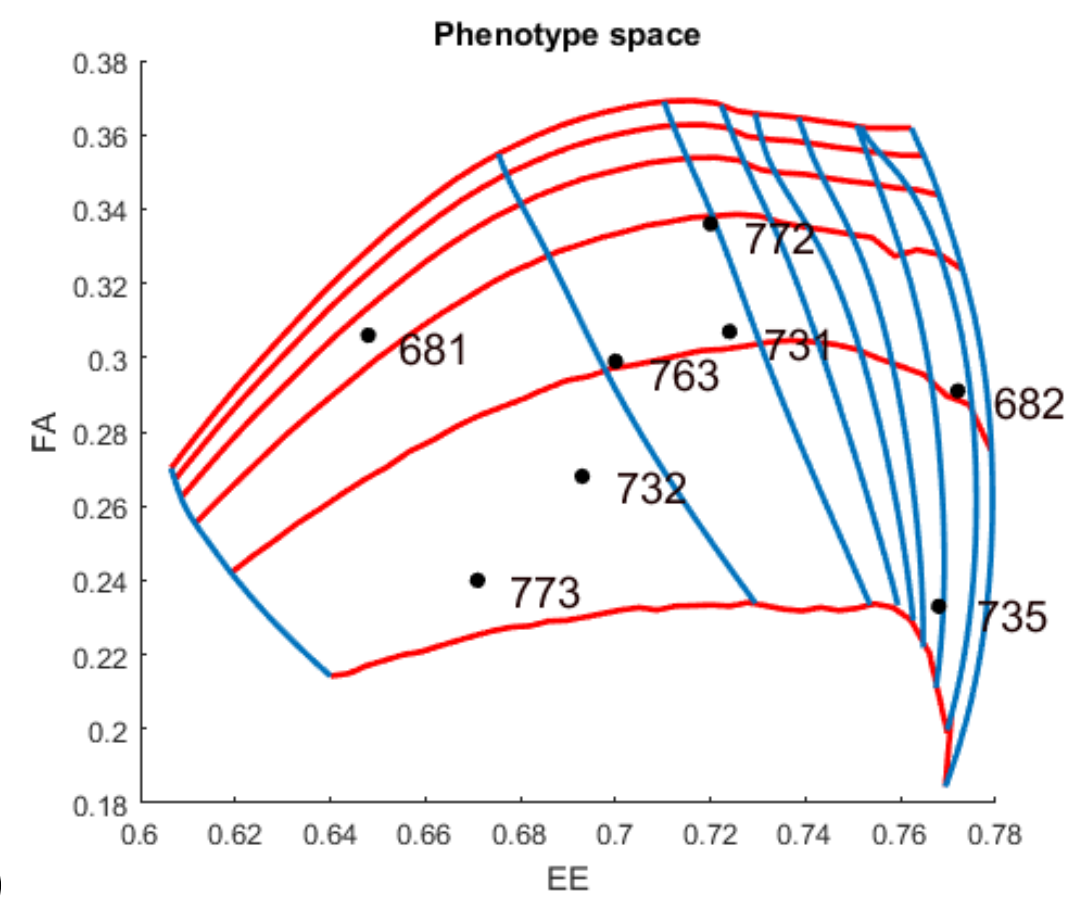
A



B



C



D

