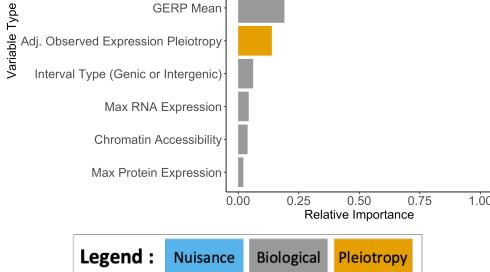
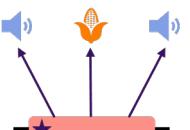


Random forest models suggest high importance for nuisance terms; low importance for biological terms.

(For full figure, unfold zine)



Much of the pleiotropy we may be observing may be spurious/noise.



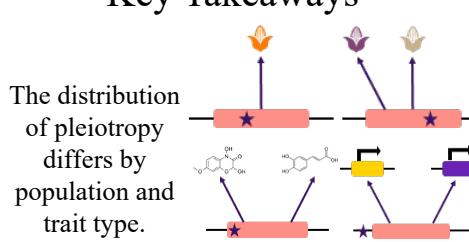
The independence of traits at each interval would be beneficial for plant breeders to adapt new varieties to new environments.



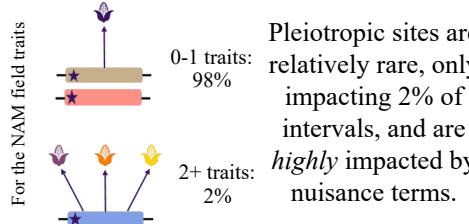
For the NAM field traits

Pleiotropic sites are relatively rare, only impacting 2% of intervals, and are *highly impacted by nuisance terms.*

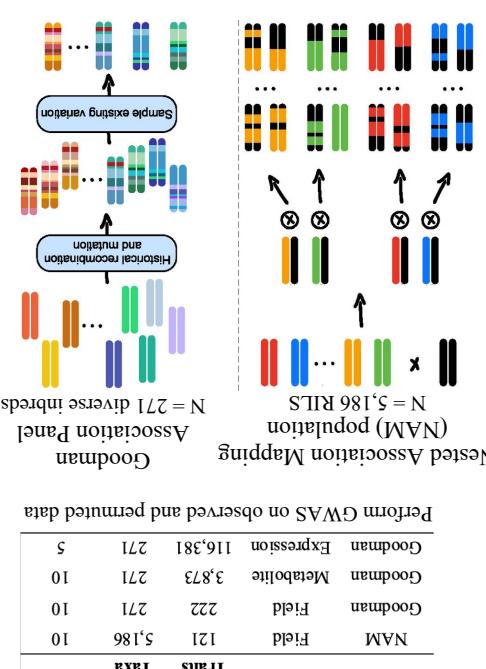
## Key Takeaways



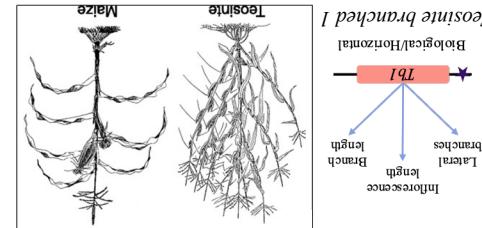
Pleiotropic sites are relatively rare, only impacting 2% of intervals, and are *highly impacted by* nuisance terms.



The independence of traits at each interval would be beneficial for plant breeders to adapt new varieties to new environments



In maize, two verified examples of pleriotropy exist: *Tbl*<sub>1</sub> and *Vgt*<sub>1</sub>.



Have any  
questions,  
suggestions  
or available  
positions?



Contact me at



Merritt Khaipho-Burck



mbb262@cornell.edu



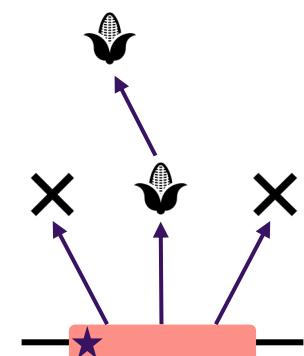
@MerKhaiBurcl



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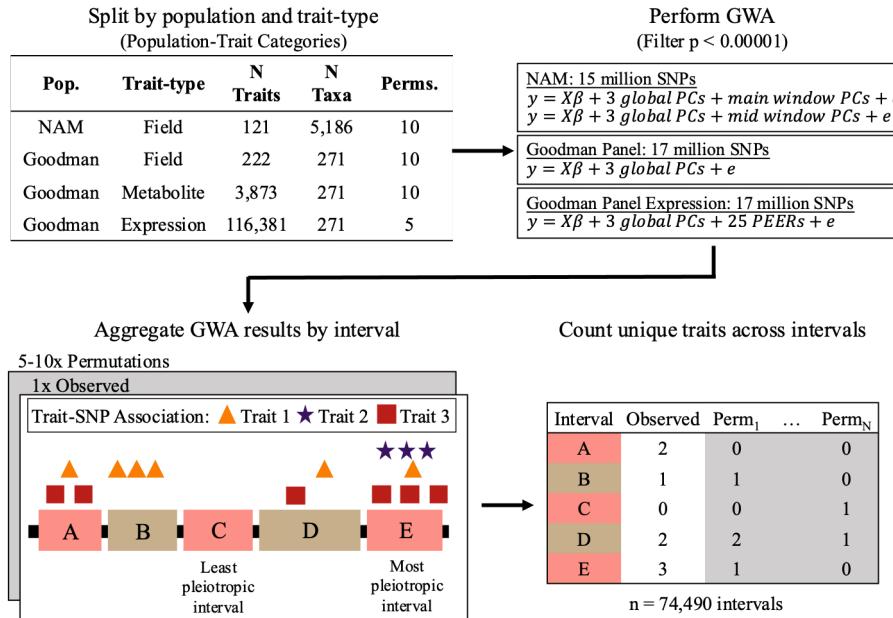
# Elucidating the patterns of pleiotropy and its biological relevance in maize



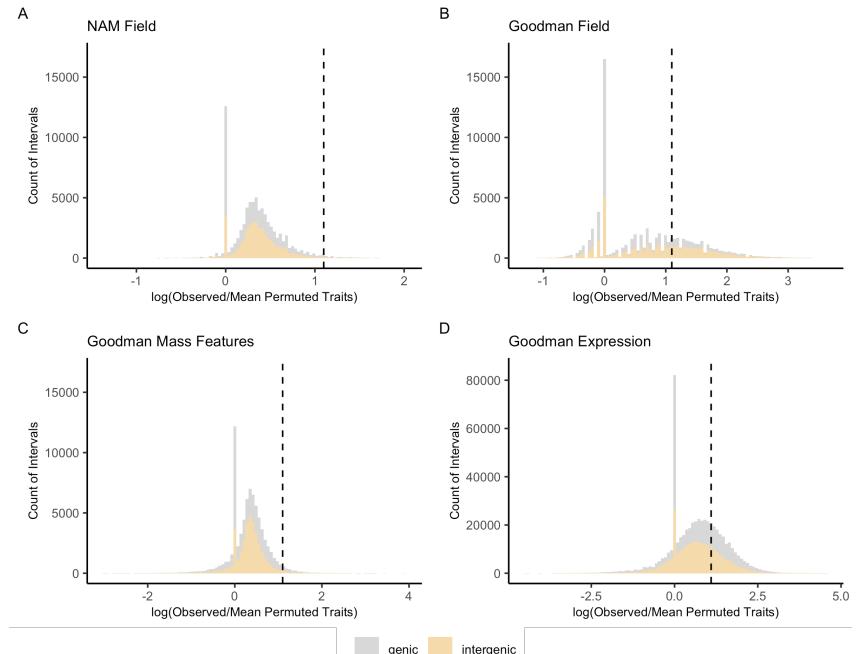
Poster: 351T

Merritt Khaipho-Burch

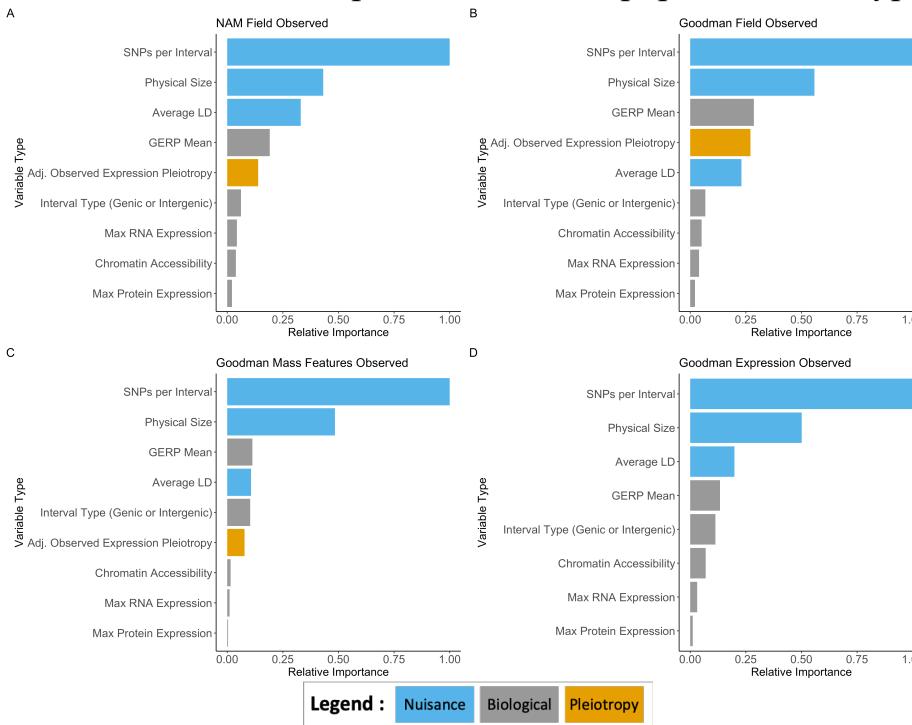
# Complete methods figure



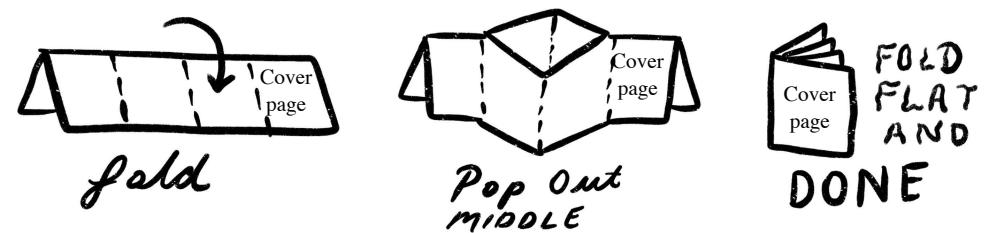
# Distributions of pleiotropy across 4 population-trait types



# Random forest relative importance across 4 population-trait types



Directions to fold zine back into booklet.



FOLD FLAT AND DONE

Cover page