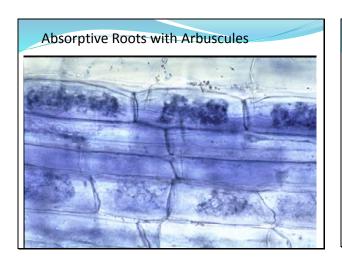
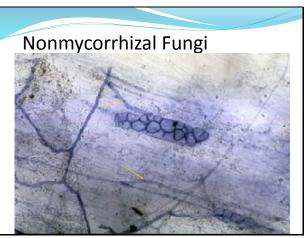


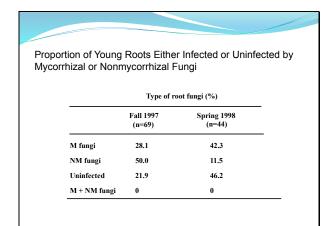


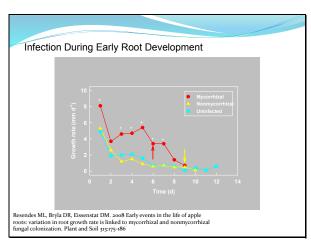
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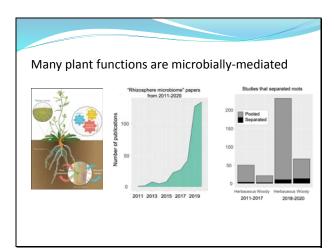


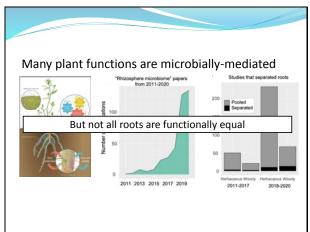
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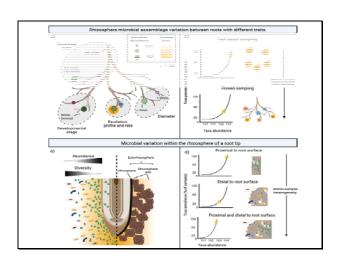


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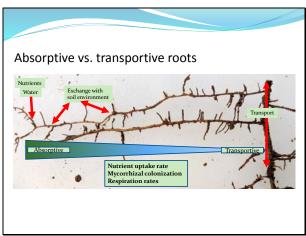




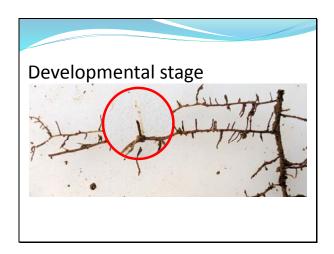
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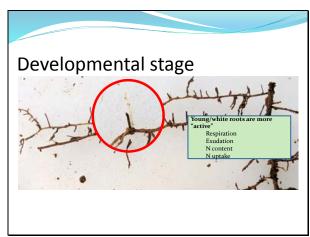
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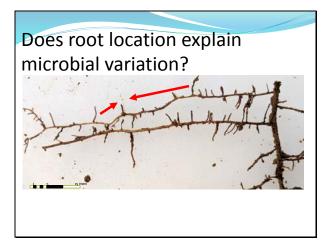
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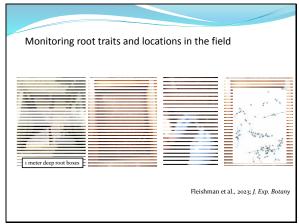


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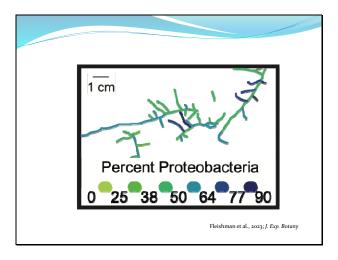




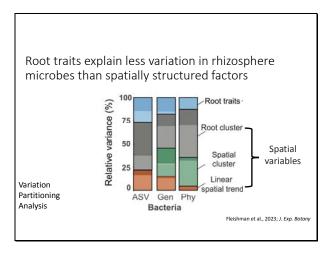
Slide 17

Work is a challenge

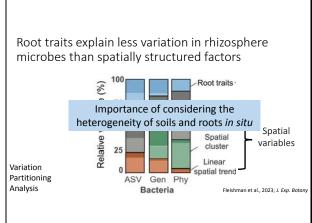
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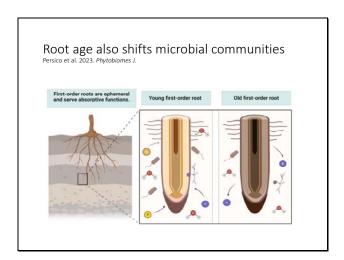
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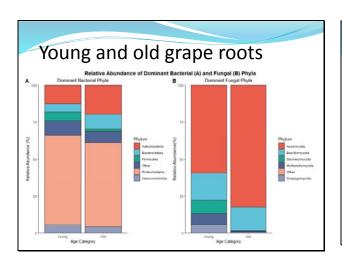
Slide 20



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Young vs. old roots

- Microbial composition was distinct between young and old absorptive roots at the ASV and Phylum taxonomic levels, with stronger evidence for fungi (p < 0.005) than bacteria (p < 0.100)
- Bacteria and fungi associated with high resource environments (copiotrophs) tended to be more abundant on young roots and those associated with low nutrient environments (oligotrophs and saprotrophs) more associated with older roots

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Conclusions

- While root traits affect microbial structure, they explained less variation in rhizosphere microbes than spatially structured factors.
- Unraveling the effects of microbes on soil health and crop vigor will require careful attention to sources of spatial and root variation.

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