



Figure S1. Schematic of the process of generating RC-NILs for phenotyping. Two parental lines were initially selected to each carry a maize allele and a teosinte allele at *etb1.2*. Cross between these two parental lines yielded F1 which was heterozygous at *etb1.2*. The F1 was then selfed to produce F2, where most of the F2 plants were non-recombinants and only a small fraction of the F2 plants were recombinants. These recombinants were identified using markers listed in Table

S1, and further selfed to produce homozygous recombinants that would eventually become the RC-NILs used in phenotyping.