

Spontaneous Saccadic Target Selection in Gray-Scale Scenes is Based on a Structural Analysis

Supplementary Material

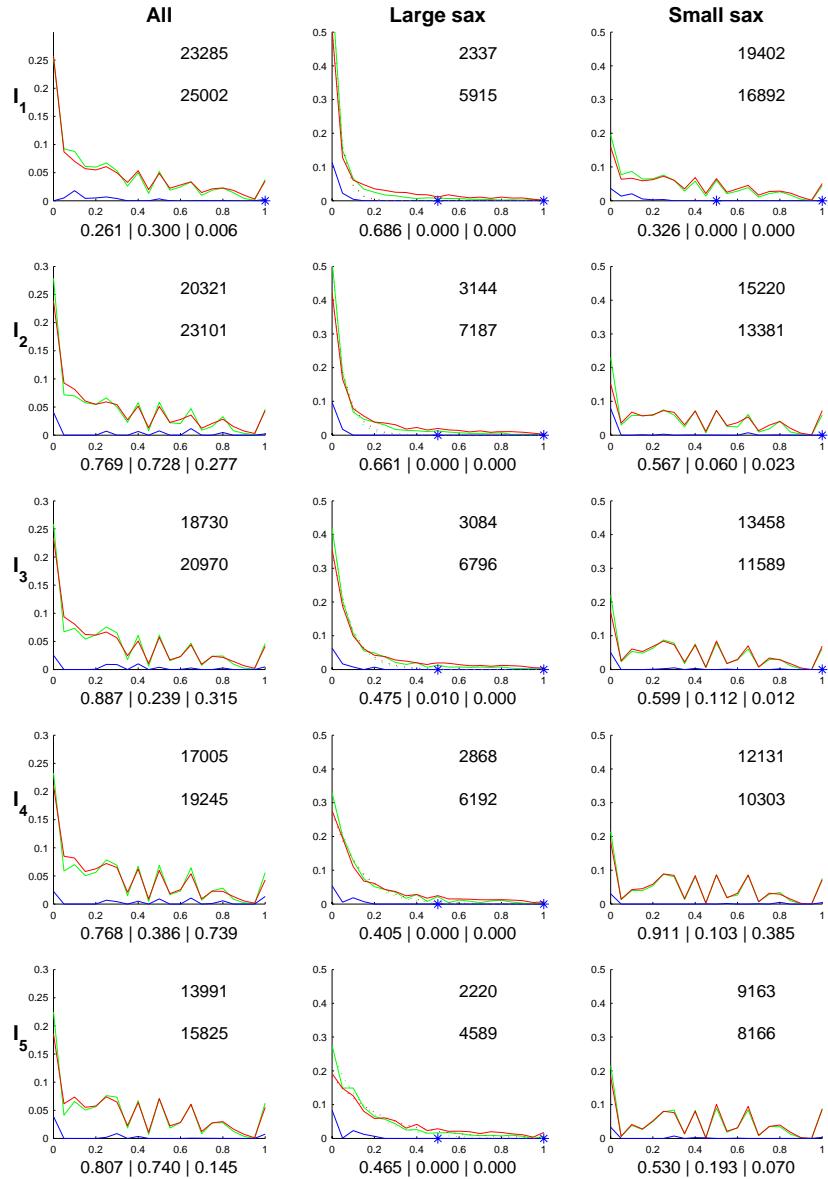


Figure 1. Latitude histograms for all fixations (left column), for fixations made on regions (minimum sym-axis width > 3.0 degrees of visual angle; center column) and for fixations made on small regions (maximum sym-axis width < 2.0 degrees; right column), for different scales (row wise, I_1 to I_5). A t-test was carried out for the first half, the center half and second half of each distribution. The resulting significance values are shown as x-axis labels. Significance ($p < 0.05$) is indicated with stars on the x-axis.

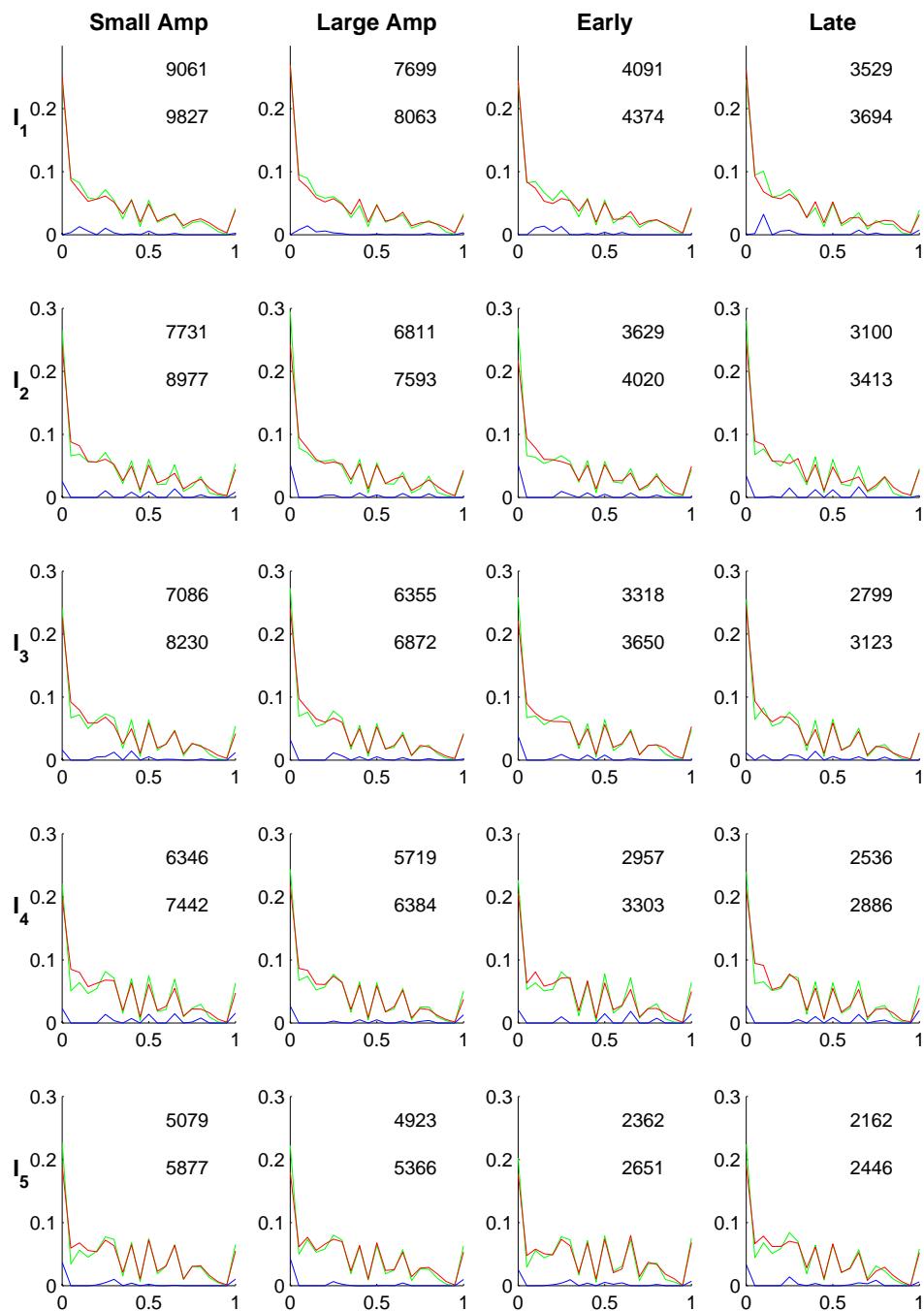


Figure 2. Latitude histograms for small and large saccadic amplitudes (< 3 and >6 degrees respectively, 1st and 2nd column), and early and late saccades (<750ms and >3500ms respectively, 3rd and 4th columns) for different scales.

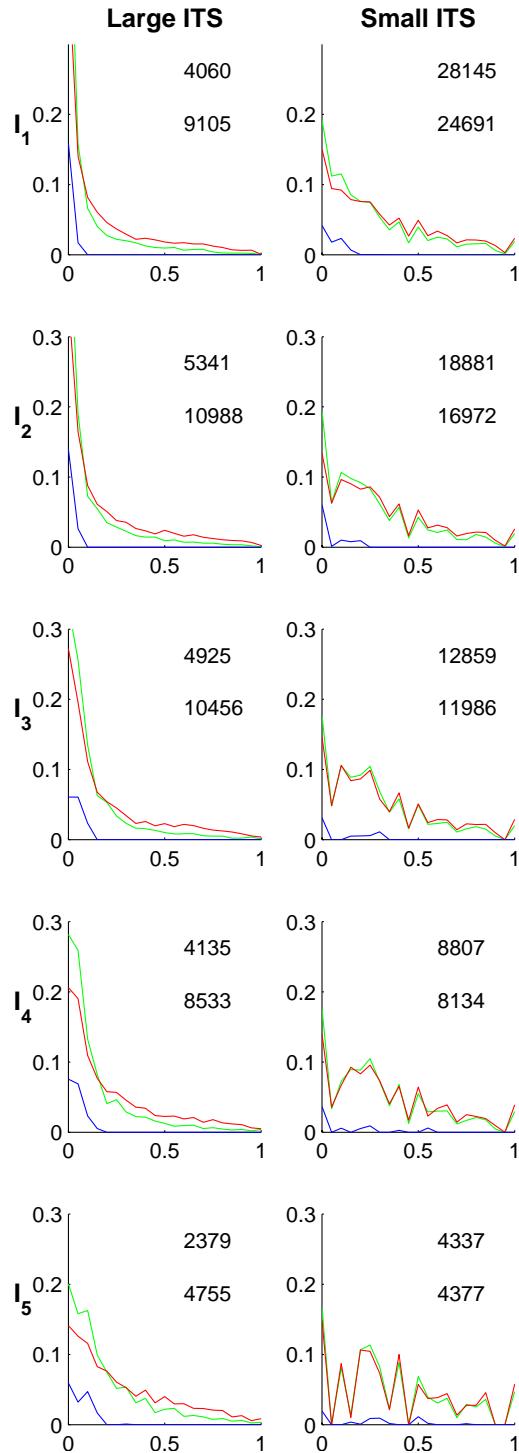


Figure 3. Latitude histograms for fixations made on regions (minimum intersection width > 3.0 degrees of visual angle; center column) and for fixations made on small regions (maximum intersection width < 2.0 degrees; right column), for different scales (row wise, I_1 to I_5).

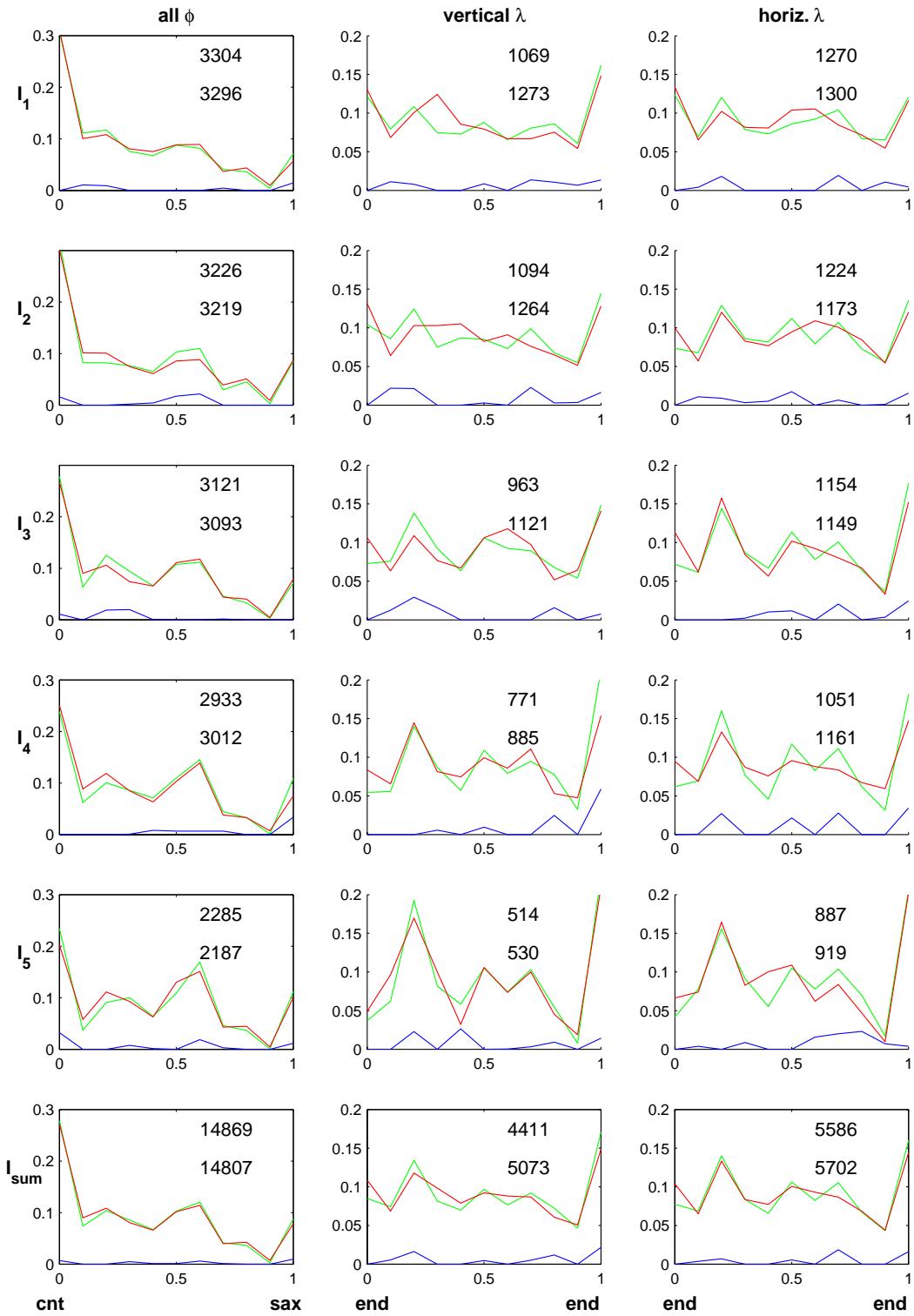


Figure 4. More parallel structure analysis. Latitude histograms for all parallel lines (left column), longitude histograms for vertical parallel lines (center column) and longitude histograms for horizontal parallel lines (right column).

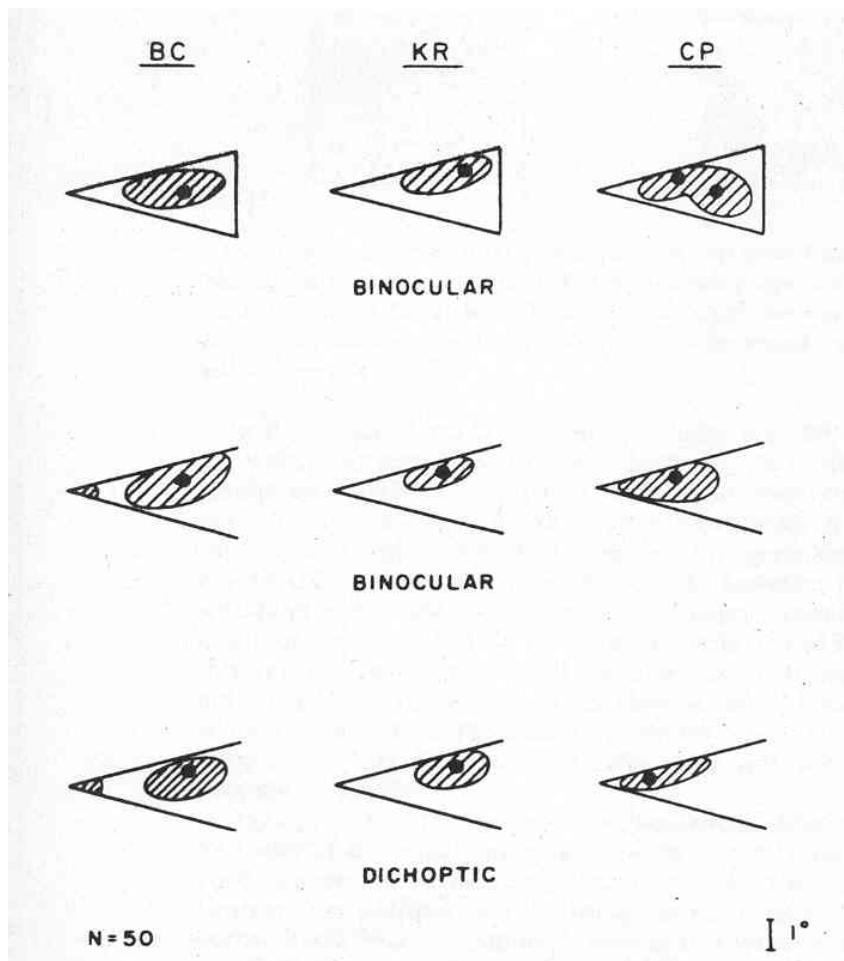


Fig. 1. Spontaneous fixation tendencies for triangles and angles. The shaded area includes 86% of the total recorded fixations. The black spot indicates the mean fixation position.

Figure 5. Figure 1 of Richards and Kaufman, 1969.