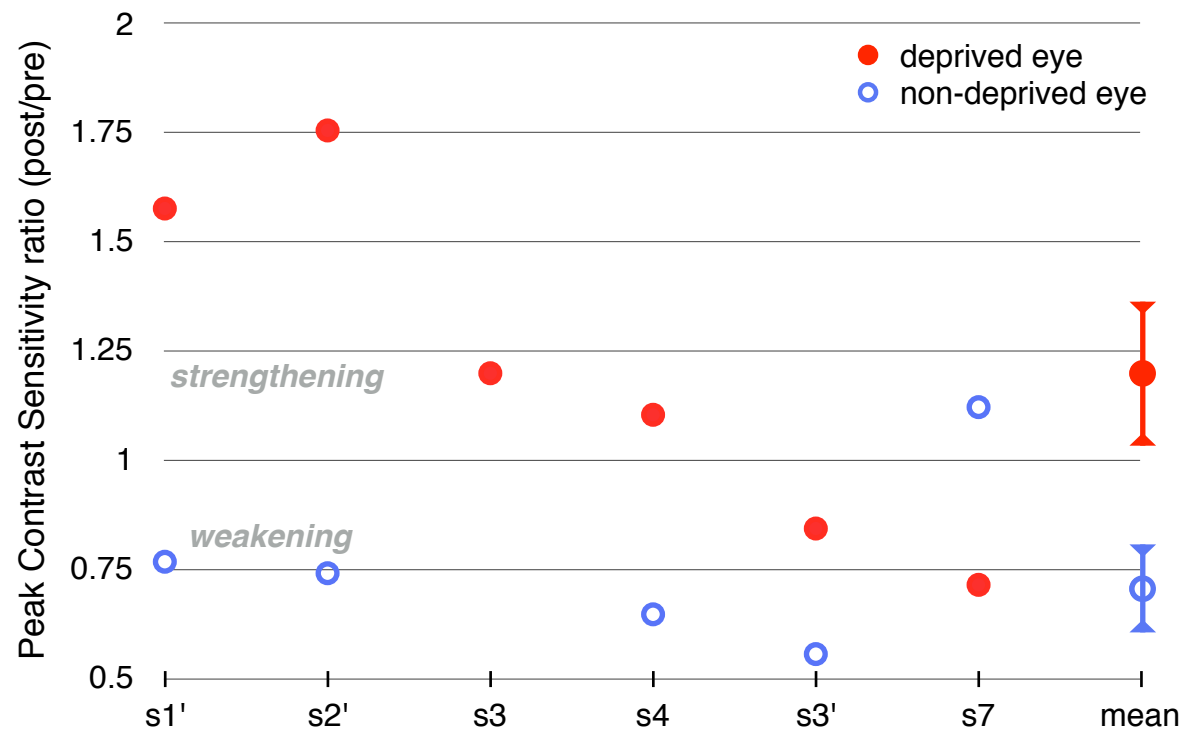


Figure S.1 Binocular rivalry prevalence duration ratios following Light-tight and Kaleidoscopic monocular deprivation (collapsed over eye-preference) for each individual observer (this figure is a complement to Figure 4b in the main text, which shows the average prevalence duration ratio). Ratios were computed by taking the total duration of an eye's prevalence (i.e. the sum of all phases of dominance), post-deprivation, divided by the duration of its prevalence, pre-deprivation. Insofar as deprived eye ratios exceed that of non-deprived, indicates an increase in prevalence ('strengthening') of the deprived eye, and a decrease in prevalence of the non-deprived ('weakening') as a result of deprivation. Error bars indicate SEM.

Light-tight deprivation



Kaleidoscopic deprivation

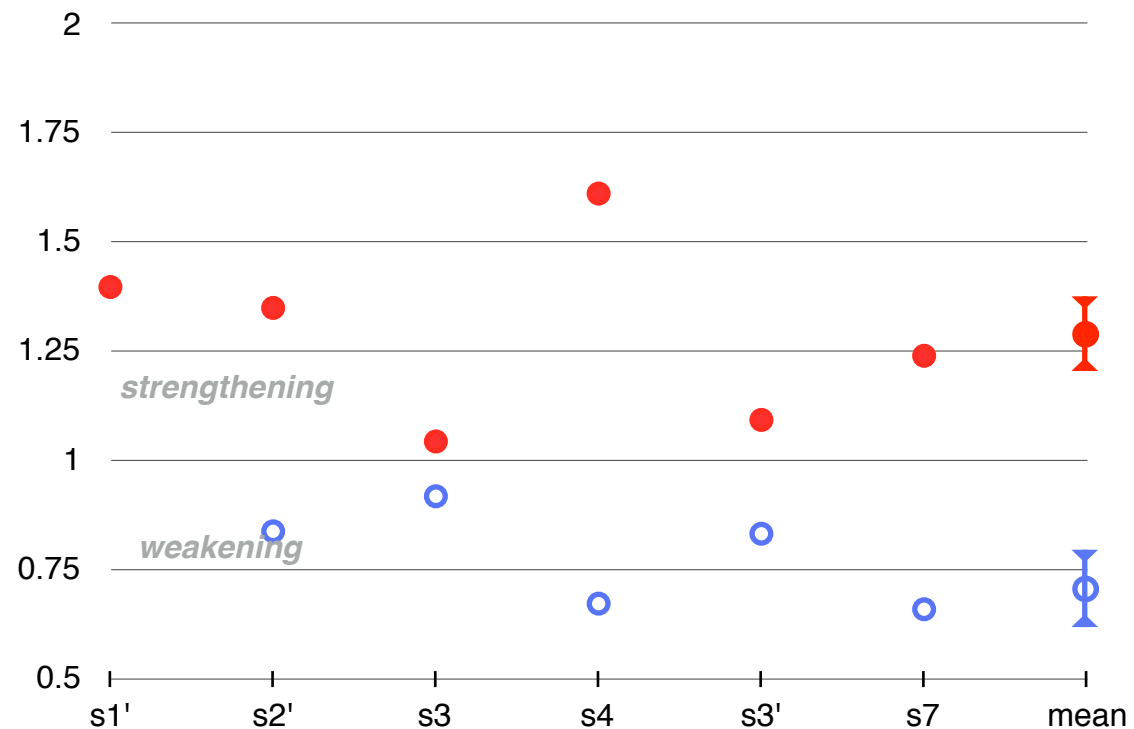


Figure S.2. Peak contrast sensitivity ratios for each participant after Light-tight (left panel) and Kaleidoscopic (right panel) deprivation (collapsed over eye-preference) for each individual observer (this figure is a complement to Figure 5a in the main text, which shows mean ratios). CSFs were determined pre- and post-deprivation, for the deprived eye (red symbols) and non-deprived eye (blue symbols). Peak sensitivity was derived using the qCSF method (Lesmes et al., 2010). We then divided the post-deprivation the peak sensitivity value by the pre-deprivation value, for each eye. Insofar as deprived eye ratios exceed that of non-deprived, indicates an increase in sensitivity ('strengthening') of the deprived eye, and a decrease in sensitivity of the non-deprived ('weakening') as a result of deprivation. Six observers ran in CSF testing. Three were new participants that did not run in GMC and rivalry tests (s1', s2', and s3') and three were returning participants (s3, s4, and s7). Error bars represent standard deviation over the last 100 trials of the qCSF adaptive staircase procedure.

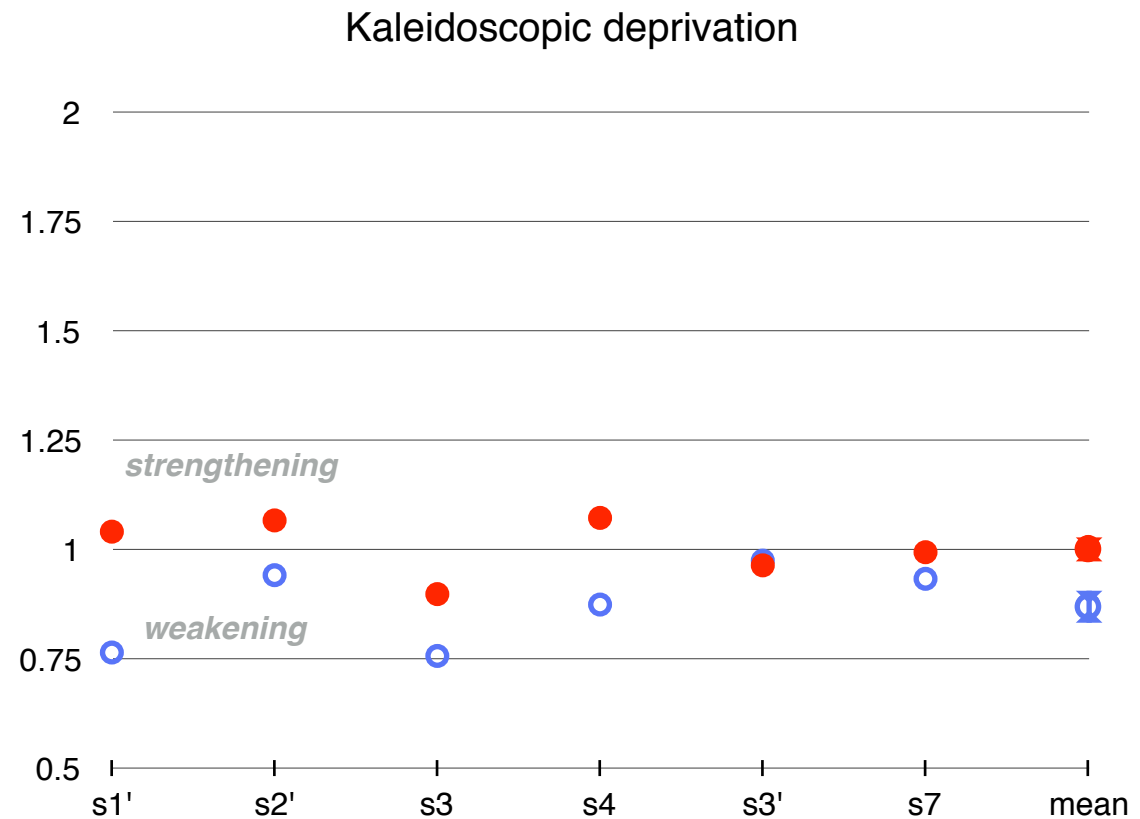
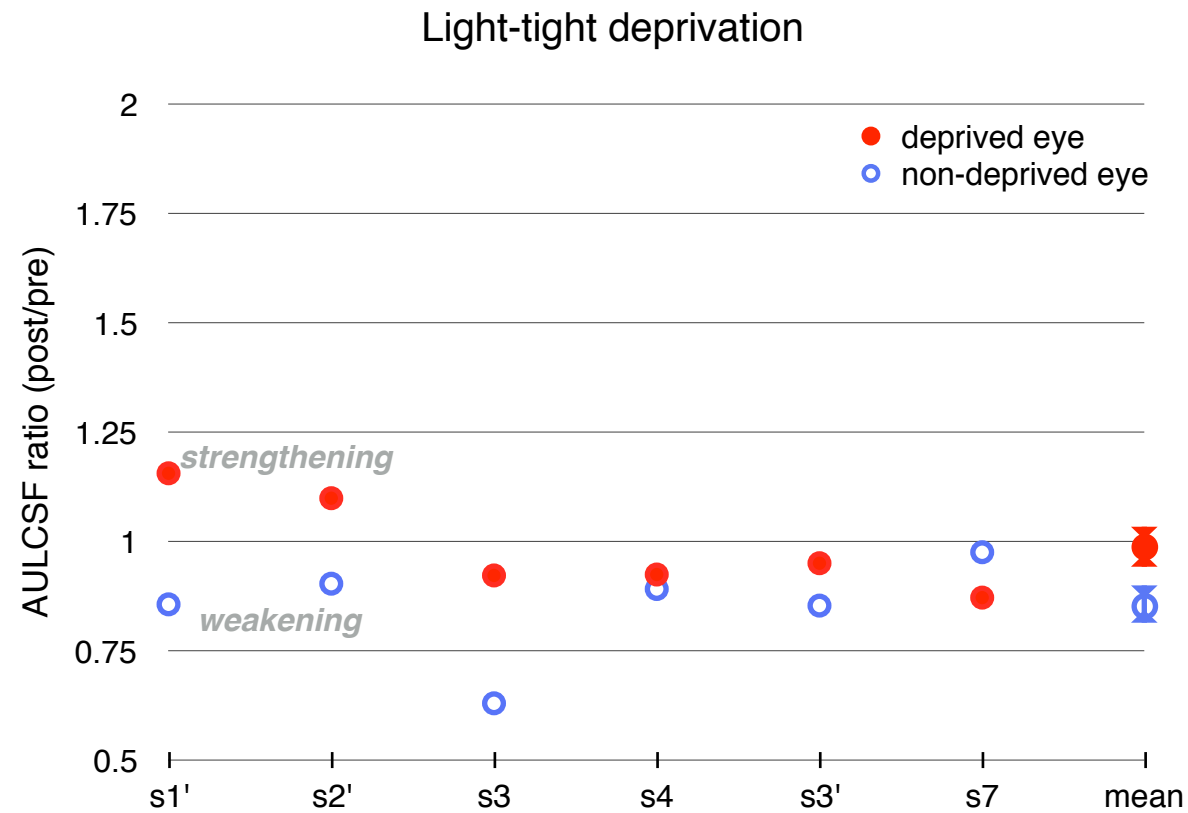


Figure S.3. Area under log contrast sensitivity function (AULCSF) ratios for each participant following Light-tight (left panel) and Kaleidoscopic (right panel) deprivation (collapsed over eye-preference) for each individual observer (this figure is a complement to Figure 5b in the main text, which shows mean ratios). CSFs were determined pre- and post-deprivation, for the deprived eye (red symbols) and non-deprived eye (blue symbols). AULCSF was derived using the qCSF method (Lesmes et al., 2010). We then divided the post-deprivation AULCSF value by the pre-deprivation value, for each eye. Insofar as deprived eye ratios exceed that of non-deprived, indicates an increase in sensitivity ('strengthening') of the deprived eye, and a decrease in sensitivity of the non-deprived ('weakening') as a result of deprivation. Six observers ran in CSF testing. Three were new participants that did not run in GMC and rivalry tests (s1', s2', and s3') and three were returning participants (s3, s4, and s7). Error bars represent standard deviation over the last 100 trials of the qCSF adaptive staircase procedure.