Suppl. Inf. G

Figure G. In Manassi et al. (2012, 2013, 2015), pointers were added above and below the target to reduce its location uncertainty. It was argued that these pointers may instead increase crowding by creating multiple offsets among vernier, flankers and pointers lines, because of the location uncertainty of each element in the visual field (Rosenholtz et al., 2019). **Left.** Possible representation of the stimulus used in the crowding experiment of Manassi et al. (2012), as depicted in Rosenholtz et al. (2019). Participants may report the correct vernier offset (green) or mistakenly report another offset, because of location uncertainty (orange). In this case the pointers are reconstructed very close to the vernier target. **Right.** The pointers used in the actual experiment are quite far from the vernier target, making the location uncertainty argument unlikely, or responsible for very few substitution errors. You can convince yourself simply by looking at the fixation point and checking whether you would easily confuse one of the pointers for a fragment of the target.