

Table S1. The number of trials that each predator completed for each experiment. The predator identity also includes the month and year that the experiments were completed. JF = Jan-Feb; MJ = May-June; 12 = 2012; 13 = 2013; 14 = 2014.

Species	Experiment	Predator identity	Number of trials completed	
<i>Epibulus insidiator</i>	1	AJan14	18	
		AJul13	18	
		BJan14	18	
		CJan14	18	
		DJan14	18	
	2	EJan14	18	
		AJan14	18	
		AJul13	18	
		BJan14	18	
		CJan14	18	
	3	DJan14	18	
		EJan14	18	
		AJan14	18	
		AJul13	18	
		BJan14	18	
	4	CJan14	18	
		DJan14	18	
		EJan14	18	
		5	AJan14	18
			BJan14	18
CJan14	18			
DJan14	18			
EJan14	18			
<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	1	DJan14	18	
		EJan14	18	
		BJF13	18	
		BMJ12	17	
		DJF13	18	
	2	AJF12	30	
		AJF13	18	

	BJF12	18
	BJF13	17
	CJF12	18
	DJF12	18
	DJF13	18
	FJF13	30
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	AJF13	18
	BJF13	22
3	CJF13	19
	DJF13	14
	EJF13	18
	FJF13	18
	<hr/>	
	AJan14	18
4	BJan14	18
	CJan14	18
	DJan14	18
	<hr/>	
	AJan14	18
5	BJan14	18
	CJan14	18
	DJan14	18
	<hr/>	

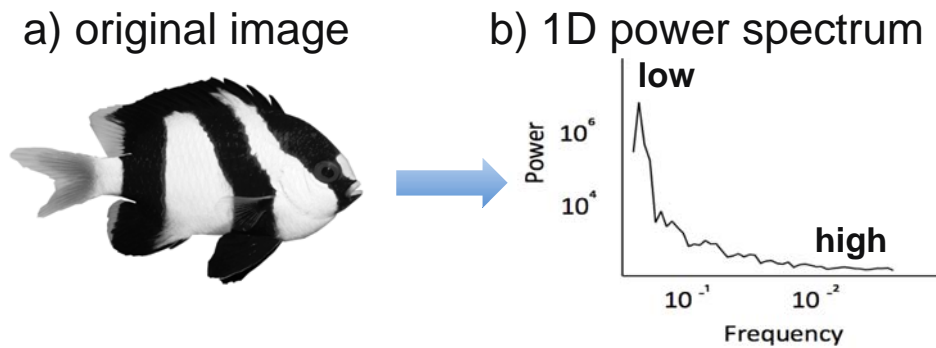


Fig. S1. Fast Fourier Transformation (FFT) of: A) an image or object within an image. The power spectrum is obtained (B) which shows a 1D ‘power spectrum’ graph showing the power of different frequencies within an image. The slope of this graph or the peak frequencies within this graph are used to compare the spatial frequencies contained within specific objects or images.