Supplementary Figure 2. Same as Supplementary Figure 1, but for the grating stimulus. 
(a) The classic two-dimensional whole-field grating stimulus had a diameter of 32.6 deg and consisted of interrupted lines (line segment length 2.9 deg; gap 0.4 deg; thickness 6 arcmin). For further details see Methods section in the main paper. (b) For all subjects the distributions of nucleations for this stimulus. This stimulus produces an evidently inhomogeneous distribution of nucleations reflected by the minute Pearson probabilities with respect to the null-hypothesis stating that the distributions are isotropic. (c) Nucleation time (sec) for the whole-field grating. Clearly, the data for the grating stimulus and the star-triangle stimulus are similar.