

A, scene

B.optical image

C. absorptions (mean)

D. absorptions (one instance)

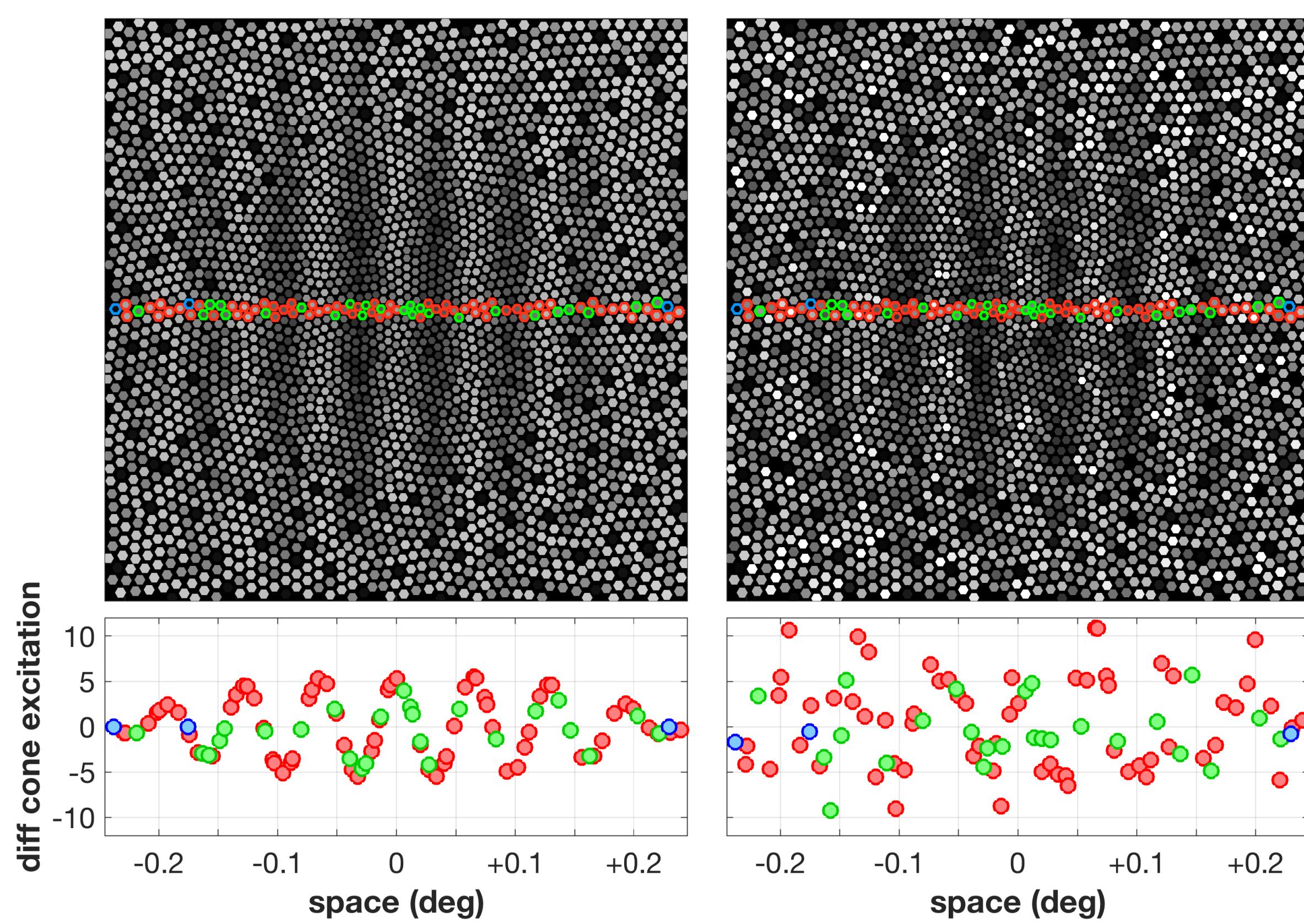
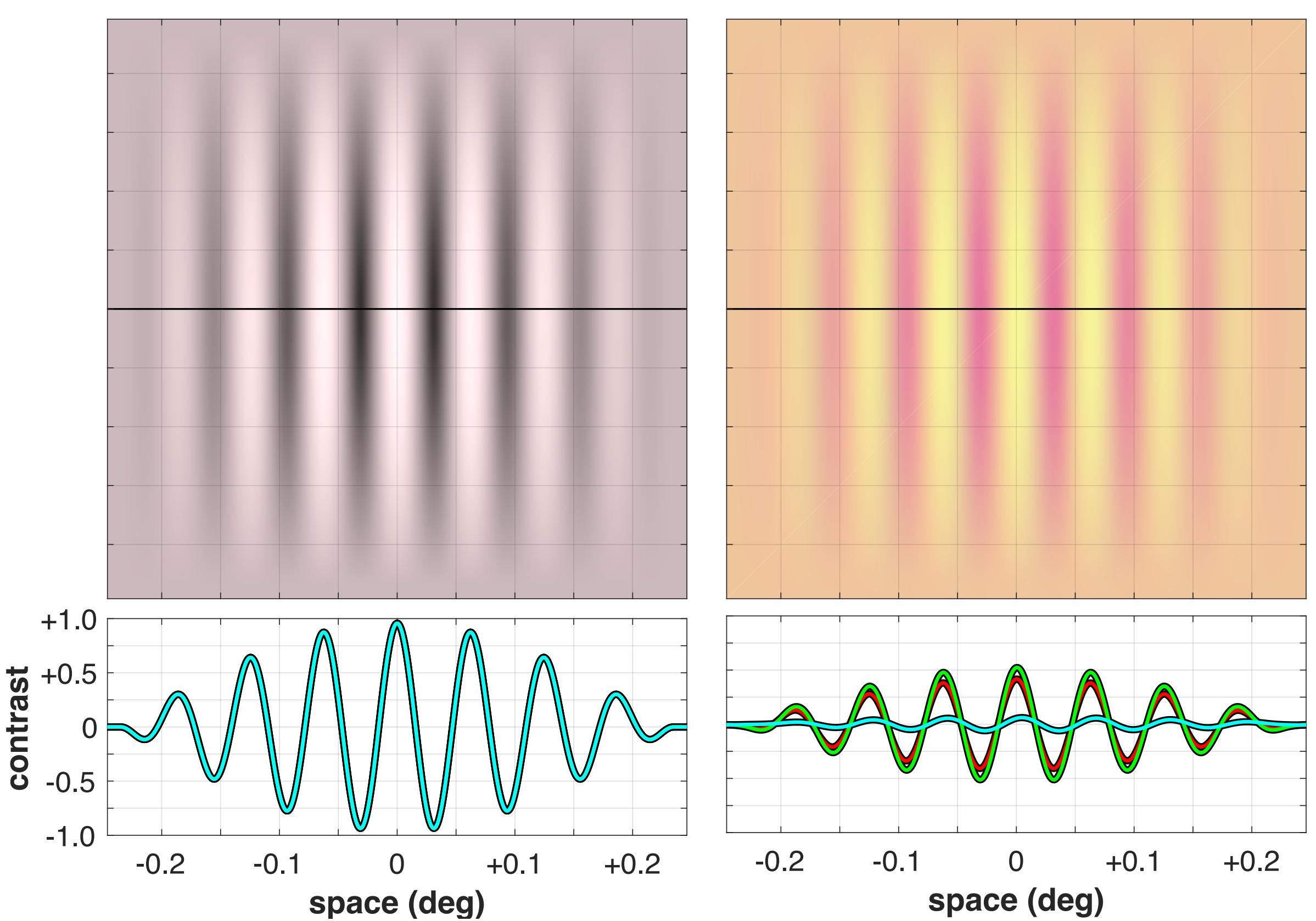
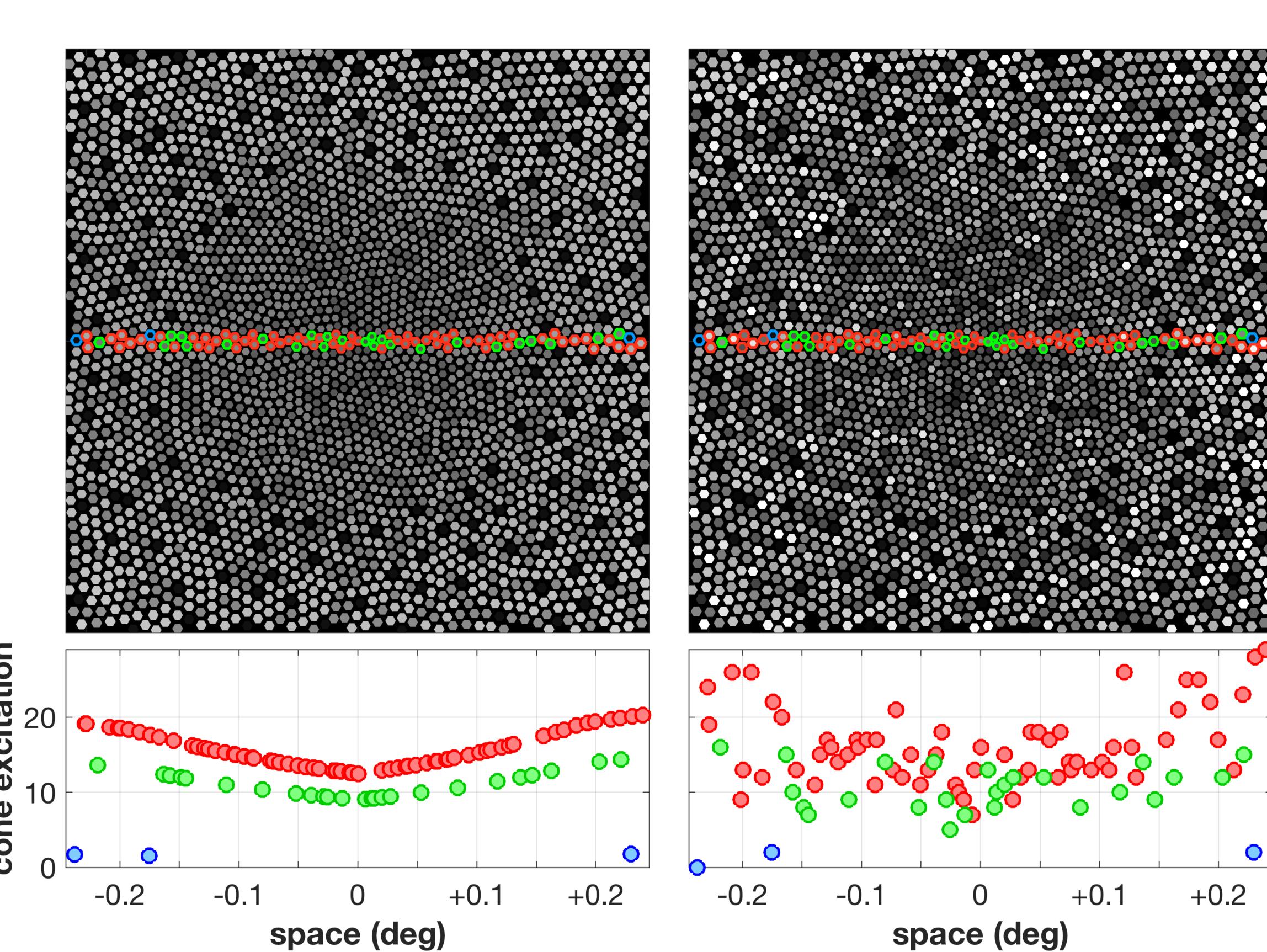
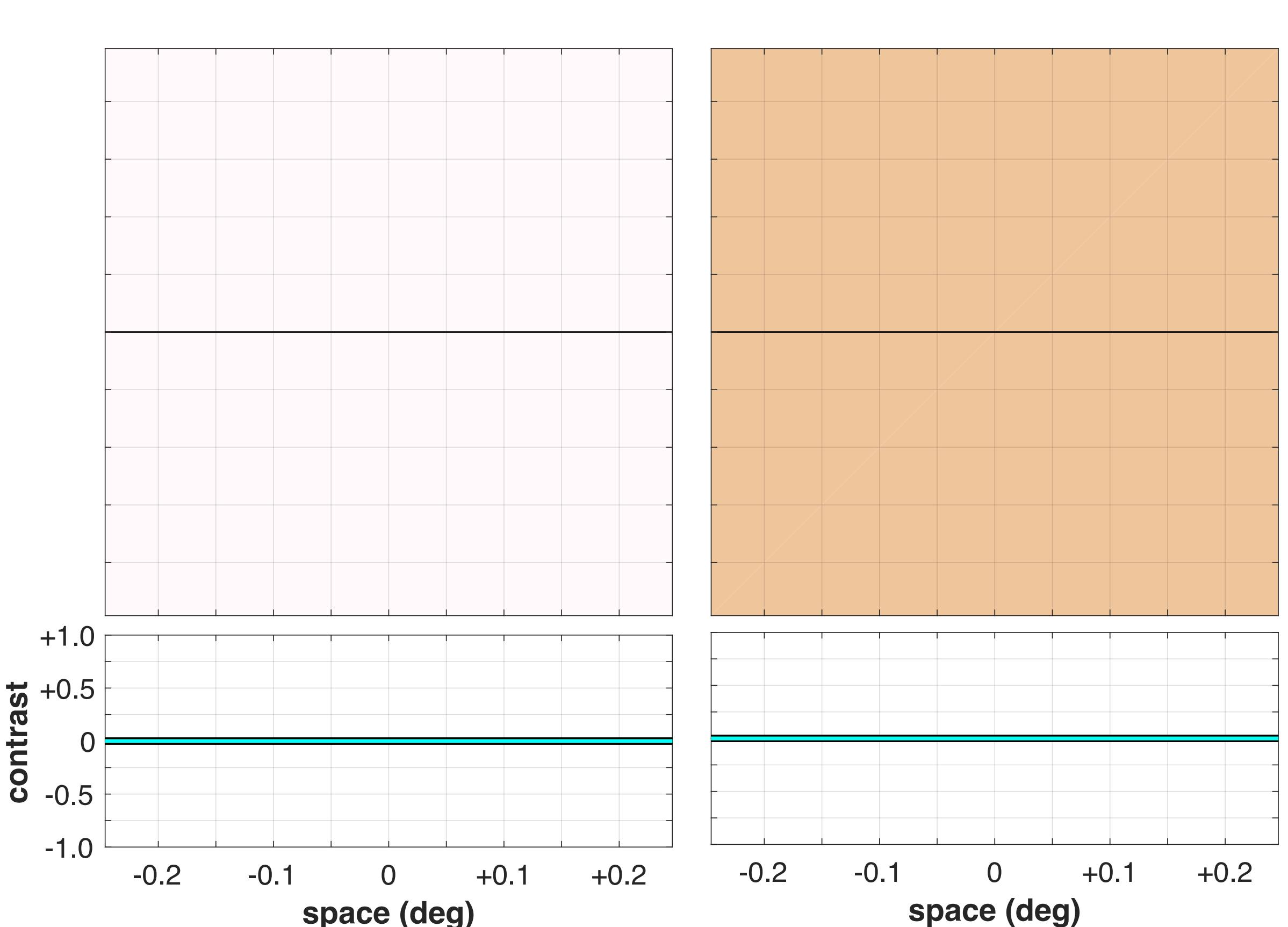


Figure 2. Different representations of the null stimulus (top row) and of the 16 c/deg, 100% contrast stimulus (bottom row) along the modeled visual pathway. **A.** Stimulus scenes are depicted in the first column. L-M, and S-cone contrasts are depicted below the scenes in line plots. **B.** Retinal optical images are depicted in the second column. Retinal L-, M- and S-cone contrasts are depicted below the optical images. Note that for this 16 c/deg there is a two-fold reduction in L- and M-cone contrast, and nearly a 10-fold reduction is S-cone contrast. Moreover, the phase of the retinal S-cone contrast is shifted with respect to that of L/M cone contrasts due to LCA. **C.** The mean cone mosaic excitation patterns are depicted in the third column. **D.** The cone mosaic excitation patterns for a single response instance are depicted in the fourth column. Excitation levels of individual cones that lie along the horizontal meridian (outlined in red, green and blue) are depicted below the mosaic excitation patterns. The individual cone excitations are the actual excitation levels for the null stimulus, and the differential excitation levels (test-null) for the test stimulus,