eyes move towards the other side of an image. Finally, sudden onsets of stimuli are often used in other laboratory tasks as well (e.g., visual search, face perception). To what extend our results generalize to other domains remains an open question but an early initial CFB might also bias initial fixations in these tasks.

Conclusion

Delaying the first saccadic response by 125 ms or more relative to image onset reduced the central fixation bias, which is most pronounced during early fixations. The latency of the first saccade after image onset was the main predictor for the distance to image center of the second fixation in all four experiments relatively independent of the time we enforced. Thus our results suggest to use a modified version of the scene viewing paradigm to better understand target selection beyond the central fixation bias.

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