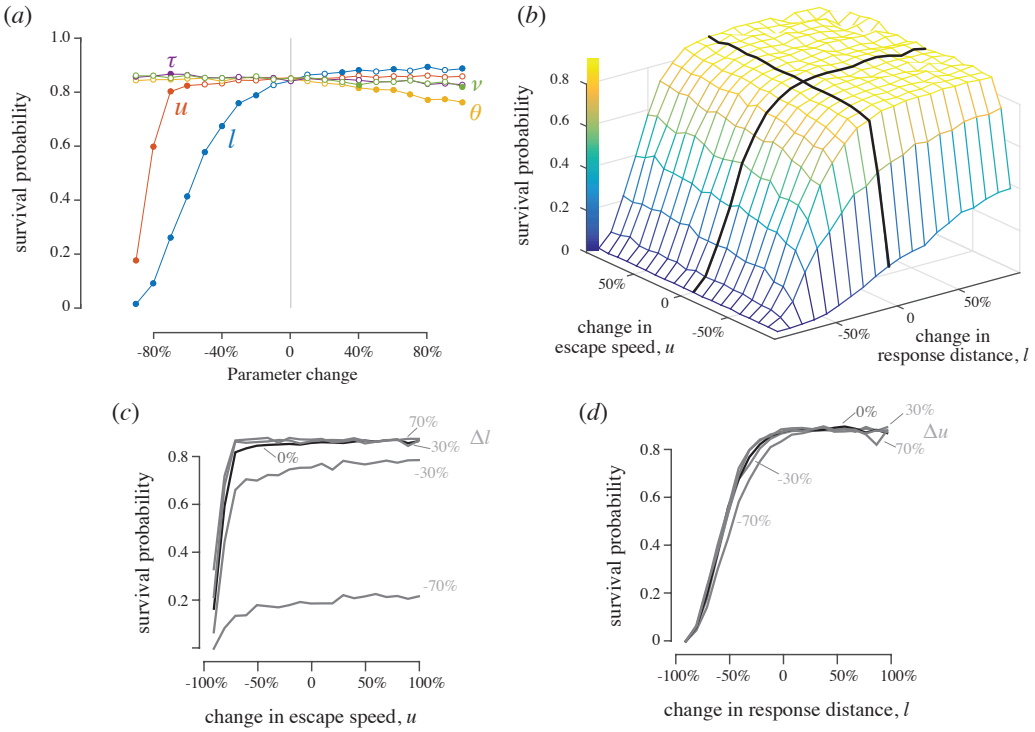

Figure. S 1: Sensitivity analysis of the pursuit-evasion model with a juvenile predator. (*a*) We varied the mean of the distribution for each prey parameter by manipulating the log-mean value (see Table 1 for parameter definitions and values), with each point representing the result of 1000 simulations. Solid points represent significant differences (KS-test: $P < 0.05$) from a 0% change. (*b*) Variation in escape probability was examined with respect to both escape speed and reaction distance. The same simulation results are shown with respect to changes in escape speed (*c*) and reaction distance (*d*).

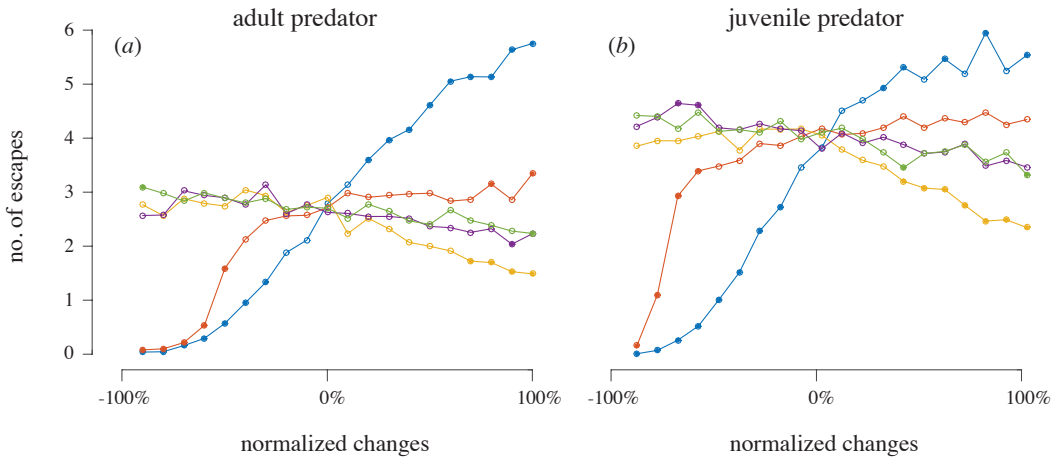

Figure. S 2: The number of escapes prior to capture generated by the sensitivity analysis of the pursuit-evasion model. These are the sample simulations from which survival probability was determined with respect to differences in parameter values for (*a*) juvenile predators (same simulations as in Fig. S1*a*) and (*b*) adult (same simulations as in Fig. 4*a*). The shapes of these curves are different from when they are presented as survival probability because a probability cannot exceed a value of unity.