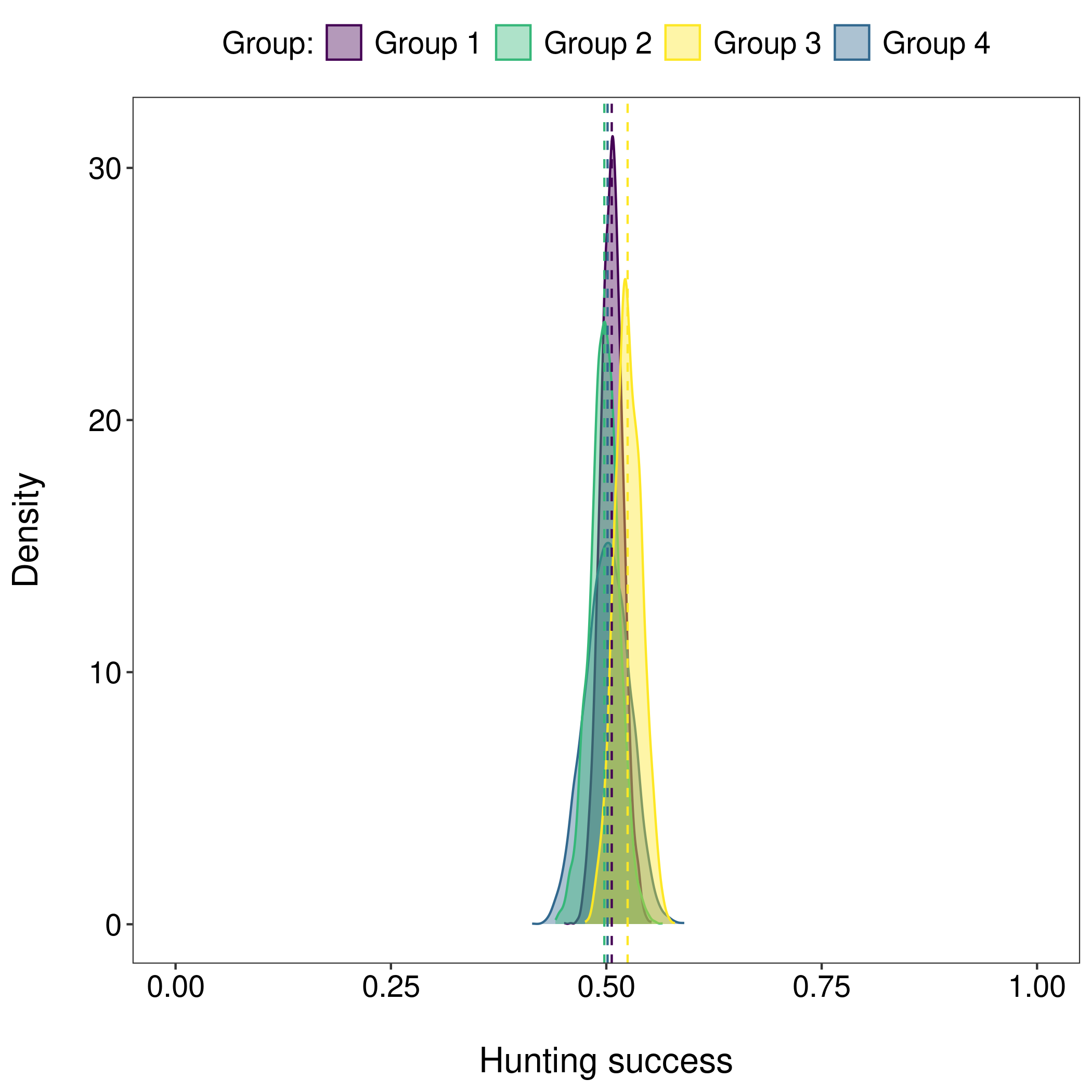
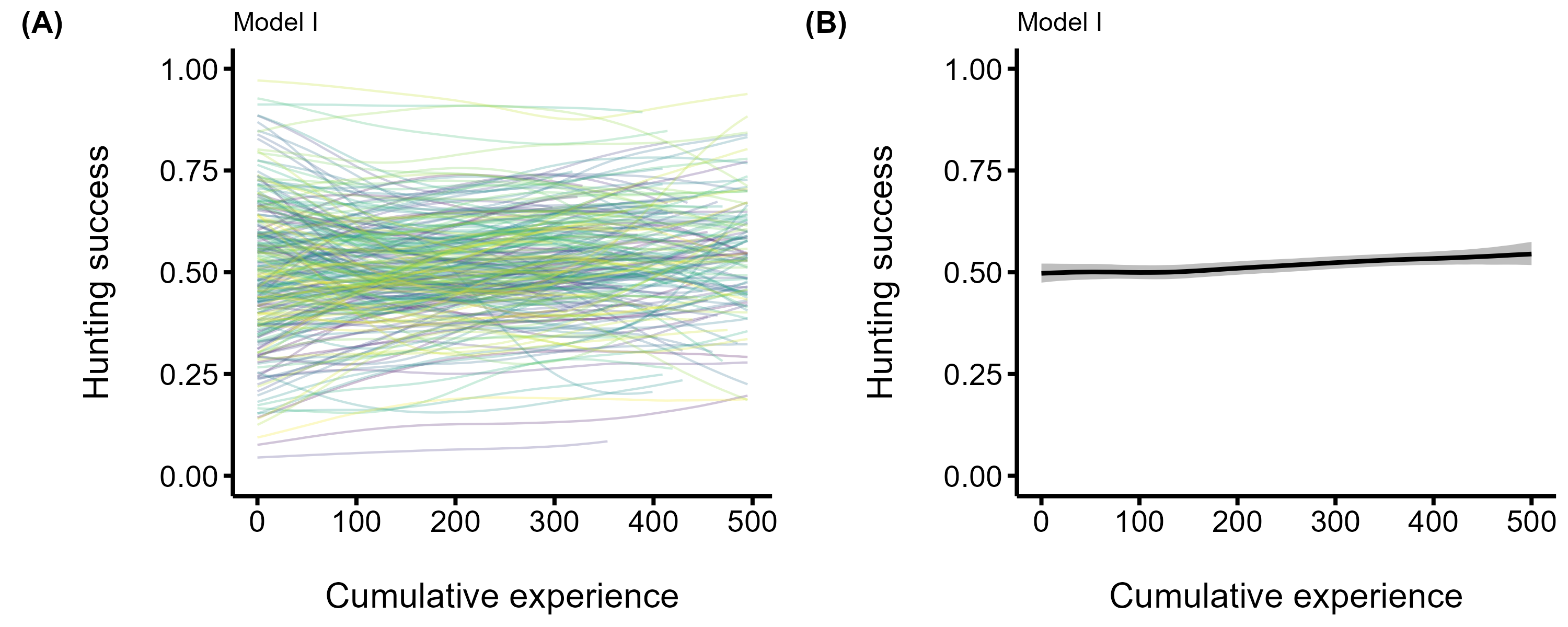
Implications of prey skill and antipredator behaviour in the acquisition of predator expertise: a virtual ecological study  
Appendix

Table S1. Fixed effects table comparing the success of random groups of players with different amounts of matches played to the group presented in the main text.

| Parameter | Estimate | lower 89% CI | upper 89% CI |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| game duration | 0.55 | 0.53 | 0.56 |
| cumulative experience | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.31 |
| prey rank | 0.64 | 0.62 | 0.66 |
| group 1 | 0.03 | -0.06 | 0.11 |
| group 2 | -0.01 | -0.12 | 0.10 |
| group 3 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.21 |
| group 4 | 0.01 | -0.16 | 0.16 |
| a Group 1: <50 matches, Group 2: between 50 and 99 matches, Group 3: between 100 and 299 matches, Group 4: > 299 (i.e. group in the main text) | | | |



**Figure S1**. Posterior distributions of the median hunting success per group of players. The values were back transformed to probability scale and can be interpreted as the probability of capturing the four prey. Group 1: <50 matches, Group 2: between 50 and 99 matches, Group 3: between 100 and 299 matches, Group 4: > 299 (i.e. group in the main text).



**Figure S2**. Median posterior predictions of the acquisition of predator hunting expertise for model I where we control for the game duration exclusively (no prey features). The predators’ hunting success (i.e., the probability of consuming the four prey) is on the y-axis, and the predators’ cumulative experience (i.e., the number of matches played before each observation) is on the x-axis. Panel A shows the acquisition of expertise for the average individual. Panel B shows among individual differences in the acquisition of expertise, with each curve representing an individual predator.