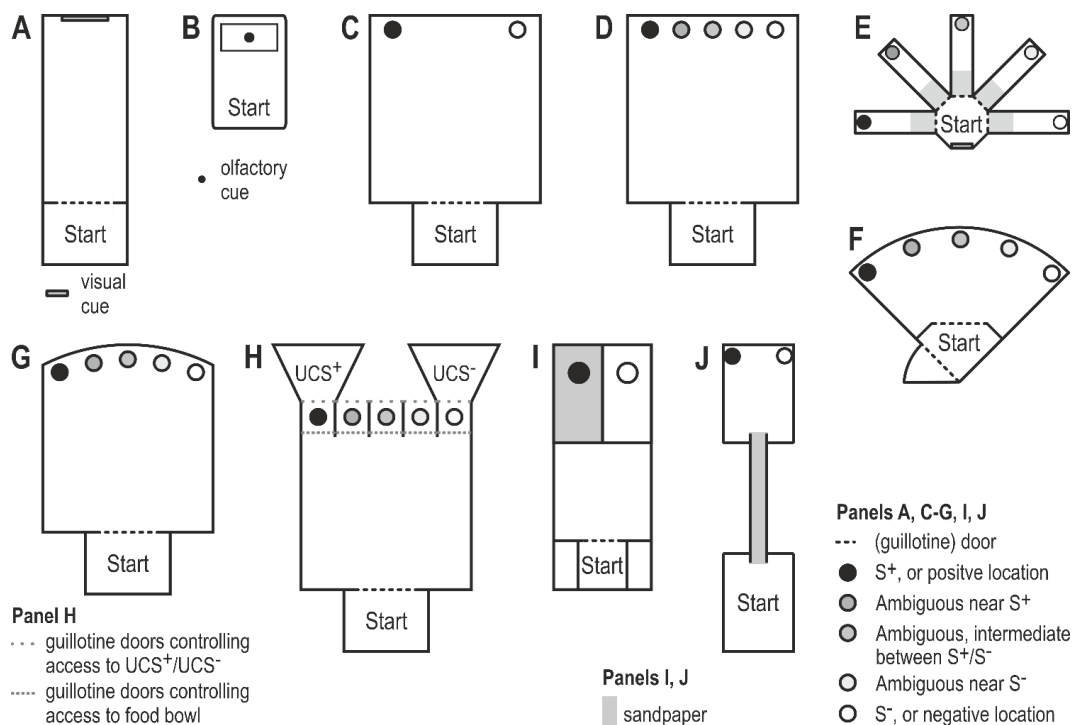


Supplementary Material

Making decisions under ambiguity: judgment bias tests for assessing emotional state in animals

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Supplementary Figure 1. Simplified schematic representation of test arenas for assessing judgment bias in animals. (A): runway (e.g. Burman et al., 2011; Salmeto et al., 2011); (B): rodent home cage (Boleij et al., 2012); (C): two choice box (e.g. Murphy et al., 2013); (D), (F): arenas for presenting cues in spatially distinct places (e.g. Destrez et al., 2012; Doyle et al., 2010; Düpjan et al., 2013), (E): maze to present cues in spatially distinct places (e.g. Briefer and McElligott, 2013; Richter et al., 2012); note that in some studies, only three positions are used, namely the S⁺ and S⁻ position, and the position intermediate between S⁺ and S⁻ (e.g. Carreras et al., 2015); (G): same as (D), but stimuli are equidistant from start area (Titulaer et al., 2013); (H): similar to (D), but guillotines control access to the food bowls, and guillotine doors in the rear control access to UCS⁺ (e.g. conspecifics) and UCS⁻ (e.g. a dog) (Verbeek et al., 2014a, 2014b); (I): apparatus for testing mice using tactile stimuli (Novak et al., in press); (J): apparatus for testing rats using tactile stimuli (Barker et al., in press). Note: not drawn to same scale. Size of the testing equipment depends on size of the species tested. Judgment bias task in arenas as depicted in (A), (B) and (C) normally use non-spatial cues, although the basic discrimination training in arena (C) also involves a spatial component. In (D) – (H), only one location is presented per trial during testing.