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S2. Descriptive statistics for behavioral latencies. Light grey bars represent the Initial Latencies (neophobia response); medium grey bars represent the Reward Latencies; dark grey bars represent the Startle Latencies (risk-taking response). Values in parentheses indicate number of completed trials. There was a significant main effect of latency type (mean \pm SD, sec: Initial Latencies: 347.8 ± 279.9 ; Reward Latencies: 143.5 ± 163.8 ; Startle Latencies: 283.3 ± 232.0 ; $F_2=22.82$, $p=2 \times 10^{-6}$). There was no main effect of repeat number ($F_2=1.54$, $p=0.233$), suggesting that there was generally no habituation/sensitization effect of repeated measurements. There was, however, an interaction between latency type and repeat number ($F_4=3.08$, $p=0.024$), which was due to a reduction in the Initial Latencies between the first and second repeated trials (pairwise comparison: $p=0.01$; no other pairwise comparison was significant), perhaps suggesting that Initial Latency measurements are sensitive to repeated measures wherein birds become habituated as the novelty of the platform declines.