



**Figure S4. Model behavior.** a. In the model by Noest et al. percept choice at stimulus onset is a function of adaptations  $A(i)$  and  $A(j)$ . b. The course of adaptations  $A(i)$  and  $A(j)$  during perceptual oscillations. c. Removing the stimulus (III) following a perceptual switch (II) to percept  $j$  can cause  $j$  to recur at stimulus reappearance (IV). d. Using identical timing, removing the stimulus after a switch to  $i$  (I) causes  $i$  to recur after the blank. e. We add a second, slower, timescale of adaptation to the model. The slower adaptations  $A(i,S)$  and  $A(j,S)$  remain unbalanced during continuous viewing, even after fast adaptations  $A(i,F)$  and  $A(j,F)$  have resumed their steady oscillation. f. Due to the remaining asymmetry in slow adaptations  $A(i,S)$  and  $A(j,S)$ , the dependence of percept choice on fast adaptations  $A(i,F)$  and  $A(j,F)$  has changed in such a way that the previous winner  $i$  regains dominance for a broader range of  $A(i,F)$ ,  $A(j,F)$  combinations.