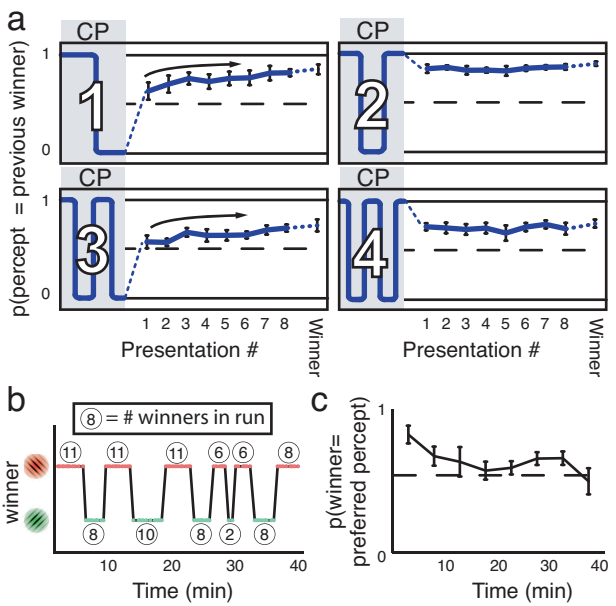

Figure S1. Perceptual stabilization for the binocular rivalry stimulus, in case up to four perceptual switches intervened during continuous viewing. a, Subject-averaged probability (n=4) of perceiving the winner of the previous intermittent presentation sequence during the current intermittent presentation sequence. Compare Figure 3c. The dominant percept during the current intermittent presentation sequence was usually identical to the winner of the previous intermittent presentation sequence. In conditions where the last percept of an intervening period of continuous viewing was opposite to the previous winner (one and three switches) the probability of perceiving the previous winner was lower during the initial presentations than during later ones (trend marked by arrows; Spearman $p<0.01$; $r=0.98$ and 0.88 for one and three switches, respectively). b, Winners of consecutive intermittent presentation sequences during a typical session. Runs during which the same percept won all consecutive sequences typically took several minutes. The circled numbers indicate the number of intermittent presentation sequences in a run. c, Fraction of intermittent presentation sequences that were won by subjects' preferred percepts, for consecutive five-minute blocks during a forty-minute session. The fraction is higher during the first five minutes of a session than during the rest of the session (one-sided t-test; $p<0.05$). We calculated the fraction for each subject individually before averaging, for each subject taking the percept that overall won most intermittent presentation sequences as the preferred percept.