**Do rare features pop out? Exploring the boundaries of the low prevalence effect**

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**Extpt. 1: Manipulate the search component**

**Configuration search**
- Both search & decision/response

**Feature search**
- Axial search requires only decision/response

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**Extpt. 2: Slow the response stage**

**Configuration search**
- Delay = 2000ms

**Feature search**
- Delay = 500ms

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**Expt. 3: Remove the target-absent quitting issue**

**Effortful search, T always present: identify the orientation**

2 AFC: Rare target missed more often

4 AFC: No effect of prevalence

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**Conclusions**

- Low target prevalence can affect multiple components of search behaviour:
  - Effortful present/absent search
  - Change in search process (change search termination criterion)
  - Change in decision/response process (prepotent motor errors)

- Slowing participants down only decreases the motor component

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**References**


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**Acknowledgements**

ANH is supported by the National Health & Medical Research Council (Australia) & the Monash Foundation (Australia). Special thanks to Dr. Todd Horowitz.

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