A1. The subroutine that was used in the simulations

```
subroutine LARS TEST LAB()
    integer :: ind, count rand walks, j, i
    integer :: food item selected
    real :: step rwalk, cost step
    integer, dimension(proto parents%population size) ::
random sample individuals
    !> Lars' variables are prefixed with lars
    !> OUTPUT: Declaring record which has the data values appended for each
individual
    character(len=2000) :: lars file record append data gos label
   character(len=2000) :: lars file record append data gos arousal
    character(len=2000) :: lars file record append data gos repeated
    !! OUTPUT: Declaring file names as character string variables
    character(len=:), allocatable :: lars output filename data gos label
    character(len=:), allocatable :: lars output filename data gos arousal
   character(len=:), allocatable ::
lars output filename data gos repeated
    !> OUTPUT: Declaring file units as integer numbers. We need file units
for
    !! behind the scene work, even though they are not directly used here.
    !! All the CSV routines can refer to the file by its name.
    integer lars output fileunit data gos label
    integer lars output fileunit data gos arousal
    integer lars output fileunit data gos repeated
    !> This variable keeps a short description component for the csv output
    !! file names:
   character(len=*), parameter :: lars ADF File descript = "pattern 1"
    !> Make an array of random integers that we will use for sampling random
    !! fish from the whole population
    random sample individuals =
PERMUTE RANDOM (proto parents%population size)
!> OUTPUT: Opening the output file for **gos label**.
    ! 1. we first set file name:
    lars output filename data gos label = "0000 lars gos label ADF " //
                         lars ADF File descript // csv
    ! 2. second, set internal file unit (we do not use the unit afterwards
but it is
        used by fortran internally)
    lars output fileunit data gos label = GET FREE FUNIT() ! get file unit
automatically
    ! 3. and physically open the output file for writing:
```

```
call CSV OPEN WRITE ( lars output filename data gos label,
۶
                         lars output fileunit data gos label )
    ! 4. producing a whole record with column labels using our function
         'do_row_header': VAR_001, VAR_002.... VAR_100
    lars file record append data gos label = do row header(100)
    ! 5. write this first record that contains column labels
    call CSV RECORD WRITE ( record=lars file record append data gos label,
csv file name=lars output filename data gos label )
    !> OUTPUT: Opening the output file for **gos arousal**.
    lars output filename data gos arousal = "0000 lars gos arousal ADF"
                         lars ADF File descript // csv
    lars output fileunit data gos arousal = GET FREE FUNIT() ! get file unit
automatically
    call CSV_OPEN_WRITE ( lars_output_filename_data_gos_arousal,
                         lars output fileunit data gos arousal )
    !> producing a whole record with column labels
    lars file record append data gos arousal = do row header (100)
    call CSV RECORD WRITE (
record=lars file record append data gos arousal,
csv file name=lars output filename data gos arousal )
    !> OUTPUT: Opening the output file for **gos repeated counter**.
    lars output filename data gos repeated = "0000 lars gos repeated ADF"
// &
                         lars ADF File descript // csv
    lars output fileunit data gos repeated = GET FREE FUNIT() ! get file
unit automatically
    call CSV OPEN WRITE ( lars output filename data gos repeated,
                         lars output fileunit data gos repeated )
    !> producing a whole record with column labels
    lars file record append data gos repeated = do row header (100)
    call CSV RECORD WRITE (
record=lars file record append data gos repeated, &
csv file name=lars output filename data gos repeated )
! First loop through a random sample of 10 fish out from the whole
population
    INDS: do j=1, 10
          ! Choose the current individual ID number to work with from the
random sample.
         ind = random sample individuals(j)
          ! Exclude dead fish.
          if (proto parents%individual(ind)%is_dead()) then
```

```
call LOG MSG("WARNING: Found dead agent # " // TOSTR(ind) )
           exit INDS
         end if
!> OUTPUT: Make the record an empty string when we start writing
data
         !! for each new individual
         lars file record append data gos label = ""
         lars_file_record_append_data_gos_arousal = ""
         lars file record append data gos repeated = ""
! Start random walks of the fish
         WALKS: do i=1, 100
           call LOG_DELIMITER(LOG_LEVEL_CHAPTER)
           call LOG DBG("Agent walk no=" // TOSTR(i) // " , agent ID " //
                      TOSTR(proto parents%individual(ind)%get id()) //
                      " (# " // TOSTR(ind) // "), name:"
                      // proto parents%individual(ind)%individ label()
//".")
           ! do random walk
           step rwalk = dist2step(170.0)
           call LOG DBG(" Step size for random walk: " // TOSTR(step rwalk)
// &
                        ", " // TOSTR(step rwalk /
proto parents%individual(ind)%get length()) // &
                        " agent's body sizes." )
           call proto parents%individual(ind)%rwalk( step rwalk,0.5, &
habitat safe)
           call LOG DBG(" cycle ind:walk "// TOSTR(ind) // ":"// TOSTR(i)
// &
TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind)%location (.TRUE.)))
           call LOG DBG ("
                                  way "//
TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind) %way()))
           cost step =
proto parents%individual(ind)%cost swim burst(step rwalk)
           call LOG DBG(" Cost of random walk step: " // TOSTR(cost step)
                        " is " // TOSTR(100.0_SRP * cost step /
proto parents%individual(ind)%body mass ) // &
                        "% of agent's body mass." )
```

```
!> Subtract the cost of swimming here:
proto parents%individual(ind)%body mass=proto parents%individual(ind)%bod
y mass - &
                                cost step
          ! -----
          ! Inner perceptions: stomach, bodymass, energy, age
          call proto parents%individual(ind)%perceptions inner()
          !-----
          ! Environmental perceptions: light, depth
          call proto parents%individual(ind)%perceptions environ()
          call LOG DBG("Environmental perceptions: light " //
&
TOSTR(proto_parents%individual(ind)%perceive_light%get_current()) // &
           ", depth " //
TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind) %perceive depth%get current()) )
          ! Spatial perceptions food, conspecifics, predators
proto parents%individual(ind)%see food(habitat safe%food,1)
proto parents%individual(ind)%see consp(proto parents%individual,&
                             proto parents%individual%get length(),
                             proto parents%individual%is alive() )
          call
proto_parents%individual(ind)%see_pred(habitat_safe%predators, &
                 habitat safe%predators%get size())
          ! -----
          call
proto parents%individual(ind)%motivations percept components()
          call proto parents%individual(ind)%motivations primary calc()
          call proto parents%individual(ind)%modulation()
          call proto parents%individual(ind)%motivations to memory()
          call proto parents%individual(ind)%gos find()
!-----
         ! OUTPUT: We are to place some code for producing outputs of
motivational
          ! variables below here.
          call CSV RECORD APPEND (
lars file record append data gos label, &
```

```
proto parents%individual(ind)%gos label() )
           call CSV RECORD APPEND (
lars file record append data gos arousal,
proto parents%individual(ind)%arousal() )
           call CSV RECORD APPEND (
lars file record append data gos repeated,
proto parents%individual(ind)%gos repeated )
!> Check if the fish has died of starvation
           if (proto parents%individual(ind)%starved death()) then
             call proto parents%individual(ind)%dies()
             call LOG_DELIMITER (LOG_LEVEL_SECTION)
             call LOG DBG ("INFO: Agent dies due to starvation, ID: " //
&
TOSTR(proto parents%individual(ind)%get id()))
                                 Body length: " //
             call LOG DBG ("
                   TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind) %body length) //
                   ", body mass: " //
                   TOSTR(proto parents%individual(ind)%body mass) //
                   ", maximum mass: " //
TOSTR (proto parents% individual (ind)% body mass maximum) // &
                   ", birth mass : " //
&
                   TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind) %body mass birth)
             call LOG DBG("
                                  Energy :" //
&
                   TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind) %energy current)
//
     &
                   ", energy maximum: " //
                   TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind) %energy maximum)
             call LOG DELIMITER (LOG LEVEL SECTION)
             exit WALKS
           end if
           call LOG DBG ( "GOS is
proto parents%individual(ind)%gos label() )
           call LOG DBG( "GOS arousal :" //
TOSTR(proto parents%individual(ind)%arousal()) )
```

```
call LOG DBG("**** can see food: " //
TOSTR(proto parents%individual(ind)%perceive food%get count()))
            !> Check if there is any food items in proximity (visibility
range)
            if ( proto parents%individual(ind)%has food() ) then
               call LOG DBG(" distance
TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind) %perceive food%foods distances))
               call LOG DBG(" dist. (d/l) >" //
TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind) %perceive food%foods distances &
proto_parents%individual(ind)%get_length()))
              call LOG DBG(" +++ Current mass: " //
TOSTR(proto parents%individual(ind)%mass()) // &
                           ", length: " //
TOSTR(proto parents%individual(ind)%length()) //
                           ", energy: " //
TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind)%get energy())
              !> Select the optimal food item out from its perception:
              food item selected =
proto parents%individual(ind)%food item select(rescale max motivation=6.0
SRP)
              !> Try to eat the optimal food item:
proto parents%individual(ind)%food item eat(food item selected,
habitat safe%food)
              call LOG DBG("**** Tried to eat food item: " //
TOSTR(food item selected))
              call LOG DBG(" +++ Updated mass: " //
TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind) %mass()) // &
                           ", length: " //
TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind)%length()) // &
                           ", energy: " //
TOSTR(proto parents%individual(ind)%get energy())
              !stop "EATEN"
            else
              !> If no food objects were encountered we still grow with zero
food gain.
              call proto parents%individual(ind)%mass grow(0.0 SRP)
              call proto parents%individual(ind)%len grow(0.0 SRP)
            end if
            call LOG DBG("**** can see consp: " //
TOSTR(proto parents%individual(ind)%perceive consp%get count() ) )
            if ( proto parents%individual(ind)%has consp() ) then
               call LOG DBG(" coord(1) >" //
```

```
TOSTR (proto parents% individual (ind)% perceive consp% conspecifics seen (1)% l
ocation(.TRUE.)))
             call LOG DBG(" iid >" //
TOSTR (proto parents% individual (ind)% perceive consp% conspecifics seen% qet
cid()))
           end if
           call LOG DBG("**** can see pred: " //
TOSTR (proto parents individual (ind) perceive predator get count () )
           if ( proto parents%individual(ind)%has pred() ) then
             call LOG DBG(" coord(1) =" //
&
TOSTR(proto parents%individual(ind)%perceive predator%predators seen(1)%l
ocation(.TRUE.)))
             call LOG DBG(" iid =" //
TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind) %perceive predator%predators seen (1) %g
et cid()))
             call LOG DBG(" dist
                                      =" //
TOSTR (proto parents% individual (ind)% perceive predator% predators seen (1)% g
et dist()))
           end if
         end do WALKS
!> OUTPUT: Physically write the record to the disk
         call CSV RECORD WRITE (
record=lars file record append data gos label, &
csv file name=lars output filename data gos label )
         call CSV RECORD WRITE(
record=lars file record append data gos arousal, &
csv file name=lars output filename data gos arousal )
         call CSV RECORD WRITE (
record=lars_file_record_append_data_gos_repeated, &
csv file name=lars output filename data gos repeated )
call LOG DBG("INFO: Subtracting cost of living for agent # " //
                  TOSTR(ind) // " and add weight and length to the
```

```
history.")
         !> Subtract the cost of living
         call proto parents%individual(ind)%subtract living cost()
         call
add to history (proto parents%individual (ind)%body length history, &
                             proto parents%individual(ind)%body length)
         call
add to history (proto parents%individual (ind)%body mass history, &
                             proto parents%individual(ind)%body mass)
         if (proto parents%individual(ind)%starved death()) then
             call proto parents%individual(ind)%dies debug()
             call LOG DELIMITER(LOG LEVEL SECTION)
             call LOG DBG ("INFO: Agent dies due to starvation, ID: " //
TOSTR(proto parents%individual(ind)%get id()))
                              Body length: " //
             call LOG DBG ("
                   TOSTR(proto parents%individual(ind)%body length) //
                   ", body mass: " //
                   TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind)%body mass) //
                   ", maximum mass: " //
TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind)%body mass maximum) // &
                   ", birth mass : " //
&
                   TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind) %body mass birth)
             call LOG DBG("
                                 Energy :" //
                   TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind) %energy current)
11
                   ", energy maximum: " //
                   TOSTR (proto parents%individual (ind) %energy maximum)
             call LOG DELIMITER (LOG LEVEL SECTION)
           end if
   end do INDS
!> OUTPUT: Finally, we are closing the output files.
    call CSV CLOSE( csv file name=lars output filename data gos label )
   call CSV CLOSE( csv file name=lars output filename data gos arousal )
   call CSV CLOSE( csv file name=lars output filename data gos repeated )
```

end subroutine LARS TEST LAB

A2. The Global Organismic State

```
!> Find and set the global organismic state (GOS) based on the various
  !! available motivation values.
  !! @note GOS generation is a little changed in the new generation model.
  1.1
            1. We try to avoid constant switching of the GOS by requiring that
  !!
               the difference between motivational components should exceed
  !!
               some threshold value, if it does not, retain old GOS. So minor
  !!
               fluctuations in the stimulus field are ignored. Threshold is
               a dynamic parameter, so can also be zero.
  !!
            2. The threshold is inversely related to the absolute value of
the
               motivations compared, when the motivations are low, the
  !!
  !!
               threshold is big, when their values are approaching 1, the
  !!
               threshold approaches zero. So motivations have relatively
little
  !!
               effects.
  subroutine gos find global state(this)
    class(GOS GLOBAL), intent(inout) :: this
    !> Local variables
    !> Arousal is the maximum level of motivation among all available new
    !! incoming motivations ones. But we still have the older/previous
    !! arousal value `%gos_arousal` until it is updated from the newly
incoming
    !! perceptions and motivations.
    real(SRP) :: arousal new
    !> Dynamic threshold of GOS, the threshold a motivation has to exceed to
    !! win the competition with the current motivation.
    real(SRP) :: gos dthreshold
    !> PROCNAME is the procedure name for logging and debugging (with
MODNAME).
    character(len=*), parameter :: PROCNAME = "(gos find global state)"
    !> Arousal is the maximum level among all available motivations (**final**
    !! motivational components). This is the **new** state depending on all
    !! the currently incoming perceptions.
    arousal new = this%motivations%max final()
    !> The GOS competition threshold is a function of the current arousal
    !! level, if it is very low, we need a relatively high competing motivation
    !! to win competition, if it is high (1) then very small difference is
    !! enough. But note that this is the relative differences. So if we have
    !! a low motivation 0.1, we need 0.155 to win (threshold=0.55,
    !! \ 0.155 = 0.1 + 0.1 	ilde{A} = 0.55 ), but if we have high motivation 0.8, almost any
    !! exceeding motivation (>0.808) will win. So we limit the possible
    !! effects of low motivations. We get the actual value as a nonparametric
    !! function, currently by nonlinear interpolation of the grid values
    !! defined by the `MOTIVATION COMPET THRESHOLD_CURVE_` parameter arrays.
    !! @plot `aha gos arousal winthreshold.svg`
    gos dthreshold = DDPINTERPOL(
```

```
MOTIVATION COMPET THRESHOLD CURVE ABSCISSA, &
MOTIVATION COMPET THRESHOLD CURVE ORDINATE, &
                                   this%gos arousal )
    !> Save the interpolation plot in the debug mode using external command.
    !! @warning Involves **huge** number of plots, should normally be
    !!
                disabled.
    call debug interpolate plot save (
&
            grid xx=MOTIVATION COMPET THRESHOLD CURVE ABSCISSA,
æ
            grid yy=MOTIVATION COMPET THRESHOLD CURVE ORDINATE,
            ipol value=this%gos arousal, algstr="DDPINTERPOL",
            output file="plot debug arousal gos threshold " //
                        TOSTR(Global Time Step Model Current) //
&
                        TAG MMDD() // " a "// trim(this%individ label()) //
                         " " // RAND STRING (LABEL LENGTH,
LABEL CST, LABEL CEN) &
                        // PS )
    !> Now as we have the dynamic threshold, we can compare the current
    !! motivation level with the current (previous) arousal. If the motivation
    !! exceeds the current arousal by more than the threshold, the GOS
    !! changes to the new motivation. If not, we are still left with the
    !! previous GOS.
    AROUSAL THRESHOLD: if (arousal new - this%gos arousal <
&
                                         gos dthreshold * this%gos arousal)
then
      !> If the maximum current arousal does not exceed the threshold,
      !! we are left with the old GOS. However, we reduce the current arousal
      !! spontaneously using a simple linear or some non-linear dissipation
      !! pattern using the `%gos repeated` parameter that sets the number of
      !! repeated occurrences of the same (current) GOS.
      !! First, increment GOS repeat counter.
      this%gos repeated = this%gos repeated + 1
      !> And spontaneously decrease, **dissipate**, the current arousal
level.
      !! Spontaneous dissipation of arousal is implemented by multiplying the
      !! current level by a factor within the range [0.0..1.0] that can depend
      !! on the number of times this GOS is repeated.
      !! @note Note that the dissipation function is local to this procedure.
      !!
               `arousal decrease factor fixed` = fixed value
               `arousal_decrease_factor_nonpar` = nonlinear,
      !!
nonparametric,
               based on nonlinear interpolation.
      !! @plot `aha_gos_arousal_dissipation.svg`
      this%gos arousal = this%gos arousal *
&
```

```
arousal decrease factor nonpar (this % gos repeated)
    else AROUSAL THRESHOLD
      !> If the maximum new arousal exceeds the threshold, we get to a
      !! **new GOS**. That is, the **highest** among the **new** competing
      !! motivations defines the new GOS.
      !! @note Use `associate`construct to set alias for long object
hierarchy.
      !! @note Note that `this%gos repeated` is initialised to 1 at
`gos reset`.
      associate ( MOT => this%motivations )
        !> Check **hunger**.
        GOS IS MAX: if (MOT% is max final (MOT% hunger)) then
          !> Reset all motivations to **non-dominant**.
          call this%gos reset()
          !> Set new GOS for hunger...
          MOT%hunger%dominant state = .TRUE.
          this%gos main = MOT%hunger%label
          this gos arousal = MOT hunger motivation finl
        !> Check **passive avoidance**.
        else if (MOT%is max final (MOT%avoid passive)) then GOS IS MAX
          !> Reset all motivations to **non-dominant**.
          call this%gos reset()
          !> Set new GOS for passive avoidance...
          MOT%avoid passive%dominant state = .TRUE.
          this%gos main = MOT%avoid passive%label
          this gos arousal = MOT avoid passive motivation finl
        !> Check **active avoidance**.
        else if (MOT% is max final (MOT% avoid active)) then GOS IS MAX
          !> Reset all motivations to **non-dominant**.
          call this%gos reset()
          !> Set new GOS for active_avoidance...
          MOT%avoid active%dominant state = .TRUE.
          this%gos main = MOT%avoid active%label
          this%gos arousal = MOT%avoid active%motivation finl
        !> Check **reproduction**.
        else if (MOT% is max final (MOT% reproduction)) then GOS IS MAX
          !> Reset all motivations to **non-dominant**.
          call this%gos reset()
          !> Set new GOS for reproduction...
          MOT%reproduction%dominant state = .TRUE.
          this%gos main = MOT%reproduction%label
          this%gos arousal = MOT%reproduction%motivation finl
        end if GOS IS MAX
      end associate
    end if AROUSAL THRESHOLD
    !> Add the current GOS parameters to the emotional memory stack
    !! @note Note that the memory stack arrays are defined in
             APPRAISAL and cleaned/init in `init appraisal`
    !! @note We can use the dedicated procedures. Here disabled so far to avoid
             speed overhead.
    !call this%memory_motivations%gos_to_memory(
                     v gos label=this%gos main,
```

```
!
                    v gos arousal= this%gos arousal,
                    v gos repeated=this%gos repeated )
    call add to history (this memory motivations gos main, this gos main)
    call add to history (this memory motivations gos arousal,
this%gos arousal)
    call add to history (this memory motivations gos repeated,
this%gos repeated)
    !> Finally recalculate the attention weights for all the states'
perception
    !! components. The dominant GOS state will now get its default attention
    !! weights whereas all non-dominant states will get modulated values, i.e.
    !! values recalculated from a non-linear interpolation based **attention
    !! modulation curve**.
    call this%attention modulate()
    !! @note Note that type-bound functions can be used (although this makes
             sense only outside of this module to avoid a small function-call
             overhead): `if ( this%motivations%hunger%is dominant() )
then`. For the
             motivational state label we can use the accessor function
    !!
              `%label_is` : `return_gos =
    !!
this%motivations%hunger%label_is()` (it is
             **mandatory** outside of this module as label is declared
              `private`).
    if (this%motivations%hunger%dominant state) then
      return gos = this%motivations%hunger%label
    else if (this%motivations%avoid_passive%dominant_state) then
      return gos = this%motivations%avoid passive%label
    else if (this%motivations%avoid active%dominant state) then
      return gos = this%motivations%avoid active%label
    else if (this%motivations%reproduction%dominant state) then
      return gos = this%motivations%reproduction%label
    end if
  end function gos global get label
1-----
  !> Calculate the overall level of arousal. Arousal is the current level
  !! of the dominant motivation that has brought about the current GOS at the
  !! previous time step.
  elemental function gos get arousal level (this) result (arousal out)
    class(GOS GLOBAL), intent(in) :: this
    !> Arousal is the current level of motivation that has brought about GOS.
    real (SRP) :: arousal out
    !> It is saved in this GOS-object component.
    arousal out = this%gos arousal
  end function gos get arousal level
```

A3. The Attention Modulation Factor

```
!> Modulate the attention weights to suppress all perceptions alternative
  !! to the current GOS. This is done using the attention modulation
  !! interpolation curve.
  !! @warning This subroutine is called from within `gos find` and should not
             be called separately.
  subroutine gos attention modulate weights(this)
    class(GOS GLOBAL), intent(inout) :: this
    !> Local variable, the weight given to the attention weight components
    !! of all the non-dominant motivation states. Based on nonlinear
    !! interpolation.
    real(SRP) :: percept w
    !> **First**, we calculate the attention weight given to all non-dominant
    !! perceptions via nonlinear interpolation.
    percept w = DDPINTERPOL ( ATTENTION MODULATION CURVE ABSCISSA,
                            ATTENTION MODULATION CURVE ORDINATE,
                            this%gos arousal )
    !> Save the interpolation plot in the debug mode using external command.
    !! @warning Involves **huge** number of plots, should normally be
               disabled.
    call debug interpolate plot save (
&
            grid xx=ATTENTION MODULATION CURVE ABSCISSA,
&
            grid yy=ATTENTION MODULATION CURVE ORDINATE,
            ipol value=this%gos arousal, algstr="DDPINTERPOL",
            output file="plot debug attention modulation " //
                        TOSTR(Global Time Step Model Current) //
                        TAG MMDD() // " a "// trim(this%individ label()) //
                        " " // RAND STRING (LABEL LENGTH,
LABEL CST, LABEL CEN) &
                        // PS )
    !> **Second**, we reset the attention weights for the **dominant GOS
    !! state** to their **default** parameter values whereas for all other
    !! states, to the **recalculated** `percept w` modulated
    !! value.
```

```
!> The **dominant** state is **hunger**:
    RESET DOMINANT: if ( this%motivations%hunger%is dominant() ) then
      !> @note Dominant is **hunger**.
      call this%motivations%hunger%attention weight%attention init
&
          (weight light
                         = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER LIGHT,
&
           weight depth
                         = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER DEPTH,
æ
           weight food dir = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER FOOD DIR,
&
           weight food mem = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER FOOD MEM,
ξ
           weight conspec = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER CONSPEC,
           weight predator = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER PREDATOR,
&
           weight stomach = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER STOMACH,
           weight bodymass = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER BODYMASS,
&
           weight energy = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER ENERGY,
&
           weight age
                          = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER AGE,
δ
           weight reprfac = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER REPRFAC )
      call this motivations avoid passive attention weight attention init
          (weight light
                         = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS LIGHT *
percept w,
           weight depth = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS DEPTH *
percept_w,
           weight food dir = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS FOOD DIR *
percept w, &
           weight food mem = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS FOOD MEM *
percept w, &
           weight conspec = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS CONSPEC *
percept w, &
           weight predator = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS PREDATOR *
percept w, &
           weight stomach = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS STOMACH *
percept_w, &
           weight bodymass = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS BODYMASS *
percept w, &
           weight energy = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS ENERGY *
percept w, &
           weight age
                          = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS AGE * percept w,
          weight reprfac = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS REPRFAC *
percept w )
      call this motivations avoid active attention weight attention init
```

```
(weight light
                         = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT LIGHT * percept w,
æ
          weight depth = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT DEPTH * percept w,
          weight food dir = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT FOOD DIR *
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          weight food mem = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT FOOD MEM *
percept w, &
          weight conspec = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT CONSPEC *
percept w,
          weight predator = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT PREDATOR *
percept_w, &
          weight stomach = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT STOMACH ★
percept w, &
          weight bodymass = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT BODYMASS *
percept_w, &
          weight_energy = ATTENTION_WEIGHT_AVOID_ACT_ENERGY *
percept_w,
          weight age = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT AGE * percept w,
          weight reprfac = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT REPRFAC *
percept w )
     call this motivations reproduction attention weight attention init
&
          (weight light = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE LIGHT * percept w,
δ
          weight depth = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE DEPTH * percept w,
          weight food dir = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE FOOD DIR *
percept w, &
          weight food mem = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE FOOD MEM *
percept w, &
          weight conspec = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE CONSPEC *
percept_w, &
          weight predator = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE PREDATOR *
percept_w, &
          weight stomach = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE STOMACH *
percept w,
          weight bodymass = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE BODYMASS *
percept w, &
          weight energy = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE ENERGY *
percept w,
          weight age = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE AGE * percept w,
          weight reprfac = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE REPRFAC *
percept w )
    !> The **dominant** state is **avoid passive**:
    else if ( this%motivations%avoid passive%is dominant() ) then
RESET DOMINANT
     call this%motivations%hunger%attention weight%attention init
δ
```

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(weight light
                         = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER LIGHT * percept w,
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           weight depth = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER DEPTH * percept w,
           weight food dir = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER FOOD DIR * percept w,
&
           weight food mem = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER FOOD MEM * percept w,
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           weight conspec = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER CONSPEC * percept w,
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           weight predator = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER PREDATOR * percept w,
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           weight stomach = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER STOMACH * percept w,
           weight bodymass = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER BODYMASS * percept w,
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           weight energy = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER ENERGY * percept w,
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           weight age
                         = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER AGE * percept w,
&
           weight reprfac = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER REPRFAC * percept w )
      !> @note Dominant **avoid passive**.
      call this motivations avoid passive attention weight attention init
&
          (weight light = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS LIGHT,
δ
          weight depth = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS DEPTH,
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           weight food dir = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS FOOD DIR,
           weight food mem = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS FOOD MEM,
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           weight conspec = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS CONSPEC,
&
           weight predator = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS PREDATOR,
&
           weight stomach = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS STOMACH,
&
           weight bodymass = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS BODYMASS,
&
           weight energy = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS ENERGY,
           weight age = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS AGE,
           weight reprfac = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS REPRFAC )
      call this motivations avoid active attention weight attention init
&
          (weight light
                         = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT LIGHT * percept w,
&
           weight depth
                         = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT DEPTH * percept w,
           weight food dir = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT FOOD DIR *
percept_w, &
           weight food mem = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT FOOD MEM *
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percept w, &
          weight conspec = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT CONSPEC *
percept w, &
          weight predator = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT PREDATOR *
percept w, &
          weight stomach = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT STOMACH *
percept w, &
          weight bodymass = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT BODYMASS *
percept_w, &
          weight energy = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT ENERGY *
percept w,
          weight age = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT AGE * percept w,
          weight reprfac = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT REPRFAC *
percept_w )
     call this%motivations%reproduction%attention weight%attention init
                         = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE LIGHT * percept w,
          (weight light
&
          weight depth = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE DEPTH * percept w,
&
          weight food dir = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE FOOD DIR *
percept w, &
          weight food mem = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE FOOD MEM *
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          weight conspec = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE CONSPEC *
percept w, &
          weight predator = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE PREDATOR *
percept_w, &
          weight stomach = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE STOMACH *
percept w,
          weight bodymass = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE BODYMASS *
percept_w, &
          weight energy = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE ENERGY *
percept w,
          weight age = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE AGE * percept w,
          weight reprfac = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE REPRFAC *
percept w )
   1-----
   !> The **dominant** state is **avoid active**:
    else if ( this%motivations%avoid active%is dominant() ) then
RESET DOMINANT
     call this%motivations%hunger%attention weight%attention init
&
          (weight light
                         = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER LIGHT * percept w,
&
          weight depth = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER DEPTH * percept w,
ξ
          weight food dir = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER FOOD DIR * percept w,
&
          weight food mem = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER FOOD MEM * percept w,
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&
           weight conspec = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER CONSPEC * percept w,
&
           weight predator = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER PREDATOR * percept w,
ξ
           weight stomach = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER STOMACH * percept w,
           weight bodymass = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER BODYMASS * percept w,
&
           weight energy = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER ENERGY * percept w,
æ
           weight age = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER AGE * percept w,
&
           weight reprfac = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER REPRFAC * percept w
)
      call this motivations avoid passive attention weight attention init
          (weight light = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS LIGHT *
percept w,
           weight depth = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS DEPTH *
percept w,
          weight food dir = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS FOOD DIR *
percept w, &
           weight food mem = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS FOOD MEM *
percept w, &
           weight conspec = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS CONSPEC *
percept_w, &
           weight predator = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS PREDATOR *
percept w, &
           weight stomach = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS STOMACH *
percept w, &
           weight bodymass = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS BODYMASS *
percept_w,&
          weight energy = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS ENERGY *
percept w, &
          weight age = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS AGE * percept w,
          weight reprfac = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS REPRFAC *
percept w )
      !> @note Dominant is **avoid active**.
      call this motivations avoid active attention weight attention init
&
          (weight light = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT LIGHT,
&
          weight depth = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT DEPTH,
&
           weight food dir = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT FOOD DIR,
&
           weight food mem = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT FOOD MEM,
&
           weight conspec = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT CONSPEC,
&
           weight predator = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT PREDATOR,
ξ
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weight stomach = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT STOMACH,
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          weight bodymass = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT BODYMASS,
          weight energy = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT ENERGY,
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          weight age = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT AGE,
&
          weight reprfac = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT REPRFAC )
     call this motivations reproduction attention weight attention init
æ
         (weight light = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE LIGHT * percept w,
          weight depth = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE DEPTH * percept w,
&
          weight food dir = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE FOOD DIR *
percept_w, &
          weight food mem = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE FOOD MEM *
percept w, &
          weight conspec = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE CONSPEC *
percept w, &
          weight predator = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE PREDATOR *
percept w, &
          weight stomach = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE STOMACH *
percept w,
          weight bodymass = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE BODYMASS *
percept w, &
          weight energy = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE ENERGY *
percept w,
          weight age = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE AGE * percept w,
          weight reprfac = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE REPRFAC *
percept w )
   !> The **dominant** state is **reproduction**:
   else if ( this%motivations%reproduction%is dominant() ) then
RESET DOMINANT
     call this motivations hunger attention weight attention init
δ
         (weight light = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER LIGHT * percept w,
          weight depth = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER DEPTH * percept w,
&
          weight food dir = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER FOOD DIR * percept w,
&
          weight food mem = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER FOOD MEM * percept w,
&
          weight conspec = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER CONSPEC * percept w,
ξ
          weight predator = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER PREDATOR * percept w,
          weight stomach = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER STOMACH * percept w,
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```
&
           weight bodymass = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER BODYMASS * percept w,
&
           weight energy = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER ENERGY * percept w,
ξ
                          = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER AGE * percept w,
           weight age
&
           weight reprfac = ATTENTION WEIGHT HUNGER REPRFAC * percept w )
      call this motivations avoid passive attention weight attention init
                         = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS LIGHT *
          (weight light
percept w,
           weight depth = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS DEPTH *
percept w,
           weight food dir = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS FOOD DIR *
percept_w,&
           weight food mem = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS FOOD MEM *
percept w, &
           weight conspec = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS CONSPEC *
percept w, &
           weight predator = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS PREDATOR *
percept w, &
           weight stomach = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS STOMACH *
percept_w, &
           weight bodymass = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS BODYMASS *
percept w, &
           weight energy = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS ENERGY *
percept w, &
           weight age = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS AGE * percept w,
           weight reprfac = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID PASS REPRFAC *
percept w )
      call this motivations avoid active attention weight attention init
δ
          (weight light
                         = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT LIGHT * percept w,
&
           weight depth
                         = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT DEPTH * percept w,
           weight food dir = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT FOOD DIR *
percept w, &
           weight food mem = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT FOOD MEM *
percept_w, &
           weight conspec = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT CONSPEC *
percept_w, &
           weight predator = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT PREDATOR *
percept_w, &
           weight stomach = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT STOMACH *
percept w,
           weight bodymass = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT BODYMASS *
percept_w, &
           weight energy = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT ENERGY *
percept w,
           weight age = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT AGE * percept w,
```

```
weight reprfac = ATTENTION WEIGHT AVOID ACT REPRFAC *
percept w )
      !> @note Dominant **reproduction**.
      call this%motivations%reproduction%attention weight%attention init
&
          (weight light = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE LIGHT,
&
          weight depth = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE DEPTH,
&
           weight food dir = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE FOOD DIR,
æ
          weight food mem = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE FOOD MEM,
          weight conspec = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE CONSPEC,
          weight predator = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE PREDATOR,
          weight stomach = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE STOMACH,
&
           weight bodymass = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE BODYMASS,
&
           weight energy = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE ENERGY,
           weight age = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE AGE,
&
           weight reprfac = ATTENTION WEIGHT REPRODUCE REPRFAC )
    end if RESET DOMINANT
  end subroutine gos attention modulate weights
```

A4. R-script for statistical analysis

```
# Breakpoint linear regression, unconstrained, single breakpoint,
   In this model x is ADF, y is AVERAGE GOS streak (average)
# Based on the method from:
https://www.r-bloggers.com/r-for-ecologists-putting-together-a-piecew
ise-regression/
#-----
# # SVN version info:
# $Id: script.breakpoint.R 3086 2017-03-20 19:02:56Z sbu062 $
#-----
# Function to perform a breakdown linear model and determine a breakdown
point.
# the optimal breakdown is determined using the standard parametric sigma
# (standard deviation of the residuals) or AIC.
# NOTE: In the function ADF is the independent variable (x) and
       AVERAGE is the dependent variable (y))
breakdown.linear.model <- function(ADF, AVERAGE,</pre>
                              search min=0.4, search max=0.99,
                              min sigma=TRUE,
                              xlabel= "Predictor",
                               ylabel= "Response")
{
 # Make a variable to keep range of breakpoints
 breaks <- ADF[which(ADF >= search min & ADF <= search max)]</pre>
#-----
 # Iteratively search breakpoints for the model minimize residual MSE
 mse <- numeric(length(breaks))  # Vector to keep residual MSE</pre>
 aics <- numeric(length(breaks)) # Vector to keep AIC values</pre>
 for(i in 1:length(breaks)){
  model.piecewise.part <- lm(AVERAGE ~ ADF*(ADF < breaks[i])</pre>
ADF*(ADF>=breaks[i]))
  # Calculate residual standard deviation (sigma)
  mse[i] <- summary(model.piecewise.part)[6] # obtained from summary</pre>
  #mse[i] <- sigma(model.piecewise.part) # or 'sigma' function</pre>
  # Calculate AIC, Akaike Information Criterion value
```

```
aics[i] <- AIC(model.piecewise.part)</pre>
  # Print actual breakpoint vector to search the optimum within.
  print("The range of breakpoints to optimise:")
 print(breaks)
  # MSEs AICs are keept in these vectors
 mse <- as.numeric(mse) # require it to make mse a vector</pre>
  print("Output all values of 'sigma' and AIC:")
  print(mse) # print sigmas
 print(aics) # print AIC
 print("Minimum AIC for the broken model:")
 print(min(aics))
  # The best model and respectively the optimal breakpoint is that which
  # minimises the standard deviation of the residuals (MSE) or AIC.
 min mse <- breaks[which(mse==min(mse))]</pre>
 min aics <- breaks[which(aics==min(aics))]</pre>
 print ("ADF Breakpoint based on sigma and AIC:")
 print(min mse) # print these values
 print(min aics)
  # The breakpoint can be based either on MSE or AIC
  if ( min sigma ) {
   point <- min mse
   print("Optimisation is based on 'sigma'.")
  else {
   point <- min aics</pre>
   print("Optimisation is based on AIC.")
  print("The actual breakpoint value is:")
 print(point)
  # Run the final model
 model.piecewise <- lm(AVERAGE ~ ADF*(ADF < point) + ADF*(ADF > point))
 print("Final fitted model parameters:")
 print( summary(model.piecewise) )
#-----
  # Plotting the two-part linear regression
  # 1. basic scatterplot
 plot(ADF, AVERAGE, ylim = c(0,30), pch=16, xlab=xlabel, ylab=ylabel)
  # 2. first part of the linear curve with parameter estimates from model
  # summary
  curve((model.piecewise$coefficients[1] +
model.piecewise$coefficients[3]) +
        (model.piecewise$coefficients[2] +
model.piecewise$coefficients[5]) * x,
```

```
add=T, from=0, to=point)
  # 3. second part of the linear curvem after the breakpoint...
  curve((model.piecewise$coefficients[1] +
model.piecewise$coefficients[4]) +
       model.piecewise$coefficients[2] * x,
       add=T, from=point, to=max(ADF))
  # 4. vertical breakpoint line
 abline(v=point, lty=3)
# Also plot the breakpoint minimum as bars of MSE or AIC
 print(mse)
 barplot(mse, names.arg = breaks,
           ylab="Standard deviation of residuals", xlab="Breakpoint")
 barplot(aics, names.arg = breaks, ylab="AIC", xlab="Breakpoint")
##########
# Data analysis using this function
# Data are obtained from the CSV data file:
streaks <- read.csv("streaks4 switch.csv")</pre>
# Data is saved as 'streaks', attach first
attach(streaks)
# Do the data analysis: breakdown model
breakdown.linear.model(ADF, SWITCHES, 0.4, 1.0, FALSE, "ADF", "Number of
switches")
# Do additional data analysis: single line model
model.nobroken <- lm(SWITCHES ~ ADF)</pre>
summary(model.nobroken)
plot (ADF, SWITCHES, ylim=c(0,30), pch=16, ylab="Number of switches")
abline ( summary (model.nobroken) $coefficients[1],
       summary(model.nobroken)$coefficients[2] )
print("AIC for the Single-line model:")
print(AIC(model.nobroken))
# Detach the working data frame
detach(streaks)
```

A5. Complete results

Probability of switching (%)			Attention Modulation Factor		
			Standard attention restriction	No attention restriction	Linear attention restriction
Arousal Dissipation Factor	Constant	0,95	4,2	19,5	0
		0,85	16,7	34,7	0
		0,20	30	34,7	8,4
	Function	Slow	3,3	15,4	0
		Intermediate	8,8	25,3	0
		Fast	30	38,1	0,6

Probability of re-evaluating (%)			Attention Modulation Factor			
			Standard attention restriction	No attention restriction	Linear attention restriction	
Arousal Dissipation Factor	Constant	0,95	26,2	29	28,6	
		0,85	44,5	49,2	46,3	
		0,20	53	54,2	55,3	
	Function	Slow	20	22,7	21,2	
		Intermediate	37	38,5	36,7	
		Fast	52,5	54,9	56,1	

Switch ratio (switches / re-evaluations)			Attention Modulation Factor		
			Standard attention restriction	No attention restriction	Linear attention restriction
Arousal Dissipation Factor	Constant	0,95	0,16	0,67	0
		0,85	0,38	0,71	0
		0,20	0,57	0,64	0,15
	Function	Slow	0,17	0,68	0
		Intermediate	0,24	0,66	0
		Fast	0,57	0,69	0,1