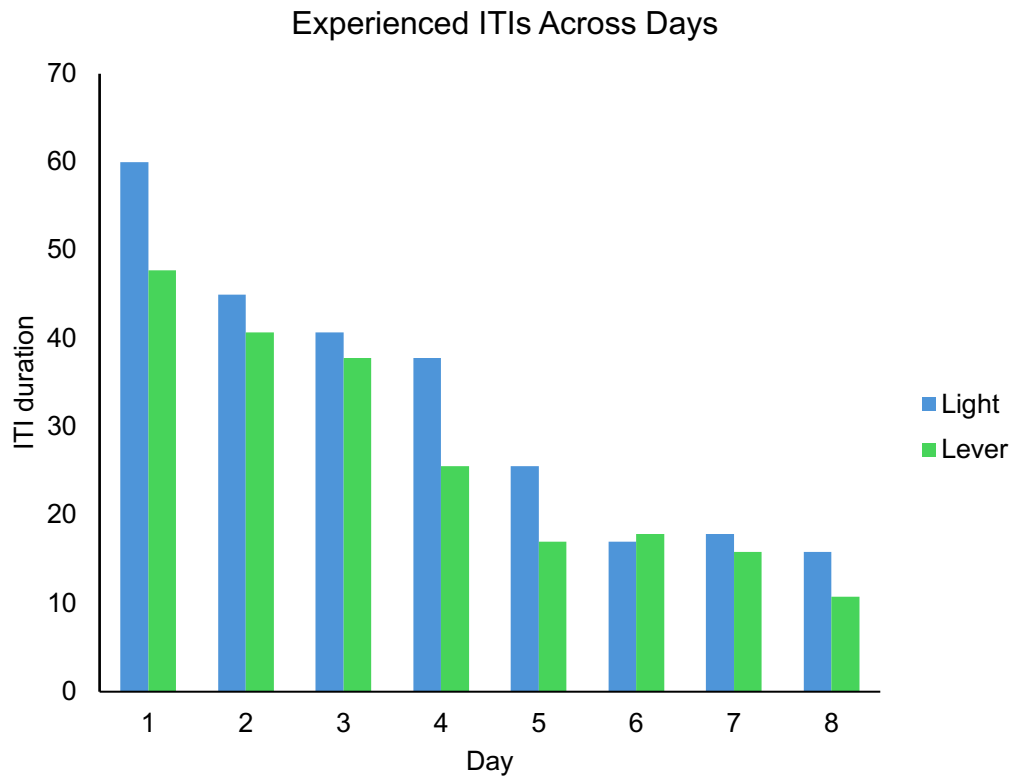


Supplemental Figure S1: Experienced ITIs for the Light group.

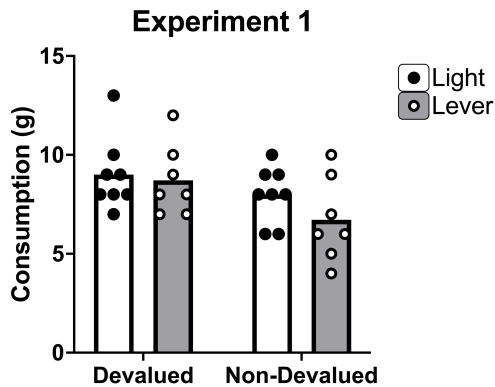


In Experiment 1, to minimize the difference in session length between groups, the average ITI for the Lever group was calculated each day and used as the ITI for the Light group on the subsequent day and as a result, the ITI reduced daily for both groups as the Lever group completed the session more quickly. On day 1, the average ITI was 60s, and by the final day, the average ITI was only 15s. Because of this lagged procedure, the experienced ITI was slightly longer in the Light group

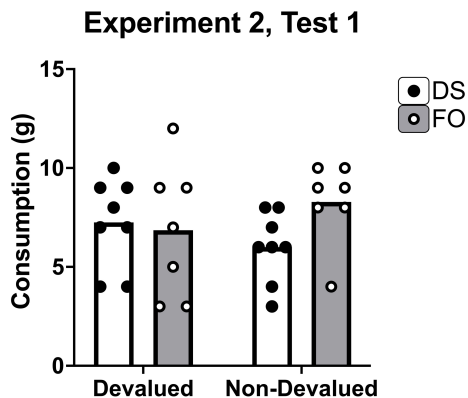
Supplemental Figure S2: Consumption Data

In Experiment 1 (a), rats ate significantly more of the devalued outcome relative to the non-devalued outcome ($F[1,13] = 4.853$, $p = 0.046$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.272$). However, consumption did not differ between groups ($F[1,13] = 0.539$, $p = 0.476$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.040$), and there was no devaluation $\times$ group interaction ($F[1,13] = 1.503$, $p = 0.242$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.104$). In Experiment 2, no differences in consumption were observed in either Test 1 (b) or Test 2 (c) (Test 1: outcome, $F < 1$; outcome $\times$ group, $F[1,13] = 1.074$, $p = 0.319$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.076$; group, $F[1,13] = 1.415$, $p = 0.225$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.098$. Test 2: outcome, $F < 1$; outcome $\times$ group, $F < 1$; group, $F[1,13] = 2.870$, $p = 0.114$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.181$).

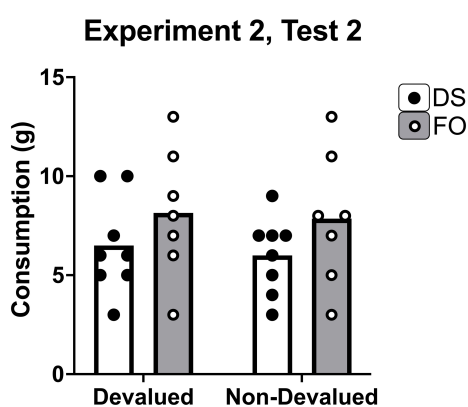
a



b



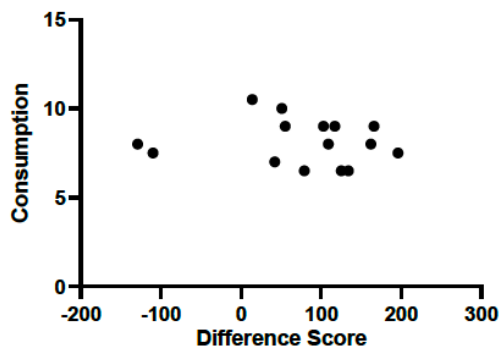
c



The amount consumed did not correlate with sensitivity to outcome devaluation in any test. Consumption is presented in grams and Difference Score refers to the difference in the number of lever presses in the non-devalued condition minus the number of lever presses in the devalued condition (i.e. the magnitude of the devaluation effect).

a

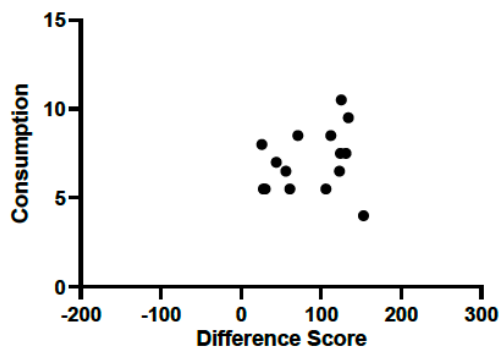
Experiment 1, Devaluation & Consumption Correlation



$$r = -0.099, p = 0.726$$

b

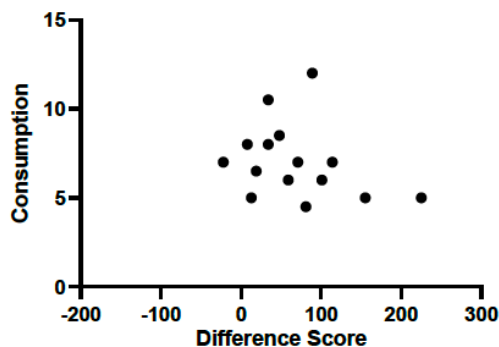
Experiment 2, Devaluation & Consumption Correlation (Test 1)



$$r = 0.207, p = 0.459$$

c

Experiment 2, Devaluation & Consumption Correlation (Test 2)



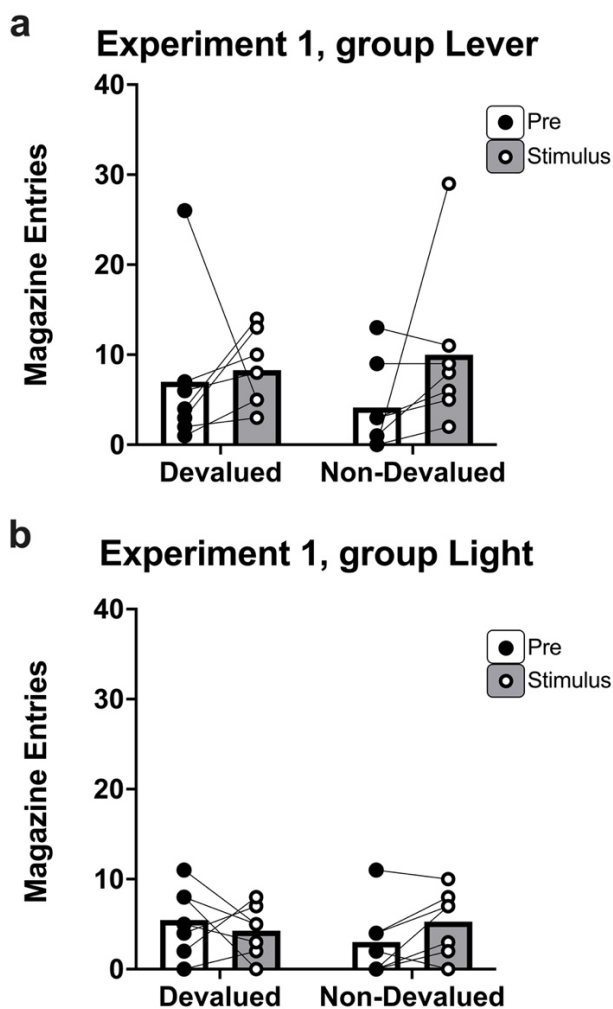
$$r = -0.392, p = 0.384$$

Supplementary Figure S3: Magazine Data

Devalued and non-devalued magazine entries summed across all pre-stimulus and stimulus intervals for the FO and DS groups during Test 1 (top) and Test 2 (bottom). During Test 1, neither the FO group (a) nor the DS group (b) showed significant impacts of interval or devaluation on magazine entries. During Test 2, the FO group (c) showed a significant devaluation effect but no impact of stimulus presentations, and the DS group (d) showed no effect of devaluation or stimulus. “*” indicates a significant main effect ($p < 0.05$).

Experiment 1

Magazine data in devalued and non-devalued conditions. Analyses of the magazine entries found no effects of group, devaluation or interval ($F_s < 1$).



Experiment 2

Test 1

Analyses of the magazine entries for the FO group (a) showed a marginal effect of devaluation ($F[1,7] = 4.868, p = 0.063, \eta^2 = 0.410$), no effect of interval ($F[1,7] = 2.449, p = 0.162, \eta^2 = 0.259$), and a marginal devaluation x interval interaction ($F[1,7] = 5.250, p = 0.056, \eta^2 = 0.429$). For the DS group (b), examination of magazine entries demonstrated no impact of devaluation, interval, or a devaluation x interval interaction [F 's < 1] suggesting magazine entries were not impacted by either devaluation or stimulus presentation in this group.

Test 2

Analysis of the magazine data for the FO group (c) demonstrated a significant main effect of devaluation ($F[1,7] = 24.753, p = 0.002, \eta^2 = 0.780$), but no effect of interval ($F[1,7] = 0.706, p = 0.428, \eta^2 = 0.092$) and no devaluation x interval interaction ($F[1,7] = 0.277, p = 0.615, \eta^2 = 0.038$). Similar to Test 1, for the DS group (d), there was no effect of devaluation ($F[1,6] = 2.227, p = 0.186, \eta^2 = 0.27$, interval ($F[1,6] = 1.00, p = 0.356, \eta^2 = 0.143$), and no devaluation x interval interaction ($F[1,6] = 2.359, p = 0.175, \eta^2 = 0.282$).

