## Supplementary material

## Visual cues from an underwater illusion increase relative abundance of highly reefassociated fish on an artificial reef

Avery B. Paxton<sup>A,B,C,F</sup> and Derek Smith<sup>C,D,E</sup>

<sup>A</sup>Institute of Marine Sciences, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill,

3431 Arendell Street, Morehead City, NC 28557, USA.

<sup>B</sup>Biology Department, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 120 South Road, Chapel Hill, NC 27599, USA.

<sup>C</sup>Albanian Center for Marine Research, Rruga Mitat Hoxha,

AL-9701 Saranda, Albania.

<sup>D</sup>Friday Harbor Laboratories, University of Washington, 620 University Road, Friday Harbor, WA 98250, USA.

<sup>E</sup>Department of Biology, University of Washington, Box 351800, Seattle, WA 98195, USA.

<sup>F</sup>Corresponding author. Email: abpaxton@live.unc.edu

**Video S1.** Video recording from artificial reef during the experimental treatment containing the mirror structure. The video camera is facing the mirror, so the optical illusion of added habitat is visible. See <u>here</u>.

**Video S2.** Video recording from artificial reef during the experimental control with added transparent structure. The video camera is facing the transparent structure, but there is no optical illusion because the plexiglass is transparent. See <u>here</u>.

**Video S3.** Video recording from artificial reef during the full control without added structure. The video camera is facing the rigging used to attach the transparent structure and mirror structure to the reef. See <u>here</u>.