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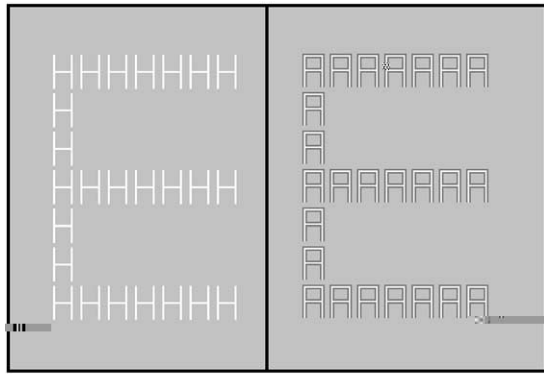
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Abstract

Objective ()

Methods () 1 ()

Results



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2. Methods

2.1. Subjects

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2.2. Stimuli

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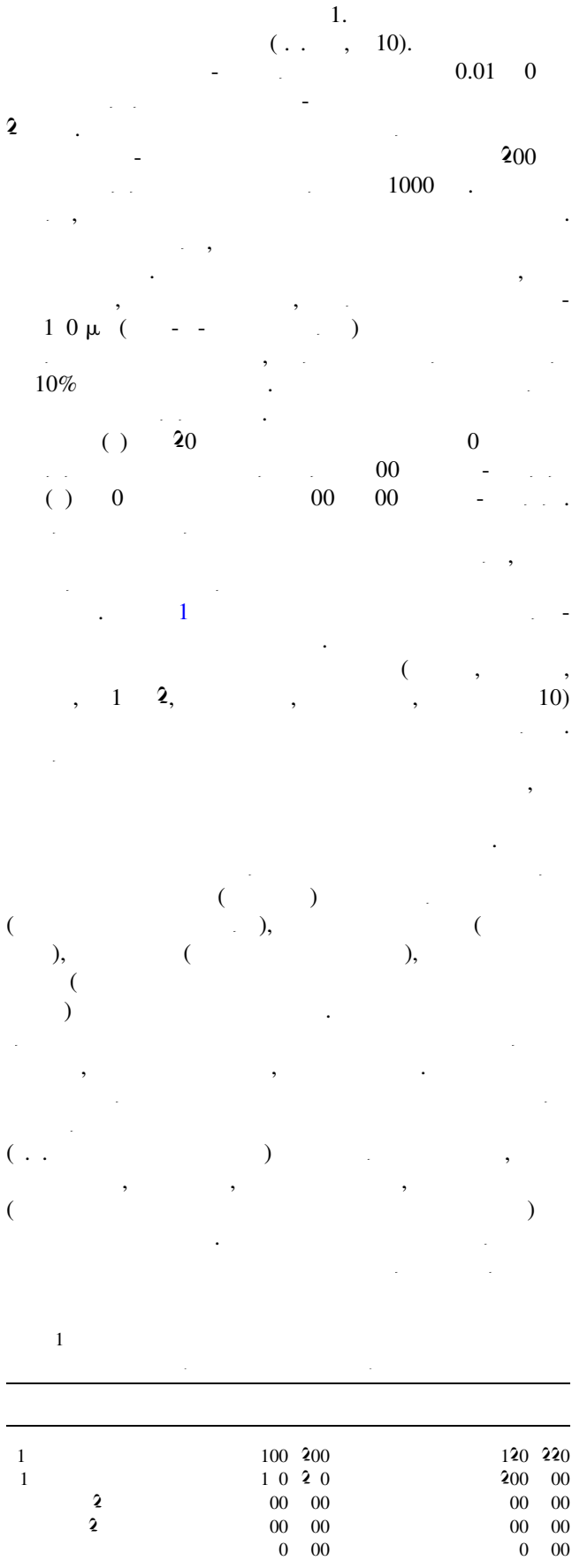
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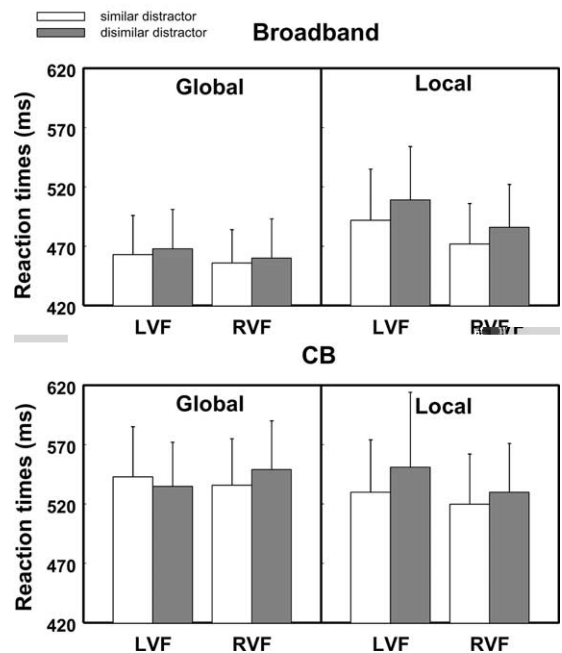


3. Results

3.1. Behavioral performance

3.1.1. RTs

Reaction times were significantly faster for similar than for dissimilar distractors in the Global condition ($F(1, 1) = 20.0, p < 0.001$), in the Local condition ($F(1, 1) = 11.1, p < 0.001$), in the LVF condition ($F(1, 1) = 11.2, p < 0.001$), in the RVF condition ($F(1, 1) = 11.2, p < 0.001$), in the 10% condition ($F(1, 1) = 20.0, p < 0.001$), in the 20% condition ($F(1, 1) = 20.0, p < 0.001$), in the 100% condition ($F(1, 1) = 20.0, p < 0.001$), and in the 200% condition ($F(1, 1) = 20.0, p < 0.001$). No significant differences were found for the other comparisons ($p > 0.1$).



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× (F(1,1) = . 1, p < 0.02)

× (F(1,1) = . , p < 0.00) .

(F(1,1) = 2 . 10. , , p < 0.00) .

(F < 1),

(F(1,1) = . 2 . , , p < 0.0) .

(F(1,1) = . 10.2, , p < 0.00)

(F(1,1) = 1. 0, p > 0.2/ F < 1).

(F < 1),

$(F(1, 1) = 10.0, p < 0.01)$.

$(F(1, 1) = 10.0, p < 0.001)$.

$(F(1, 1) = 20.0, p < 0.001)$.

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$(p > 0.05)$.

$(F(1, 1) = 20.0, p < 0.001)$.

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$(F(1, 1) = 20.0, p < 0.001)$.

3.2. Electrophysiological activity

3.2.1. Effects of contrast balancing

$(F(1, 1) = 12.0, p < 0.001)$.

$(F(1, 1) = 12.0, p < 0.001)$.

$(p > 0.05)$.

$(p > 0.2)$.

$(F(1, 1) = 12.0, p < 0.001)$.

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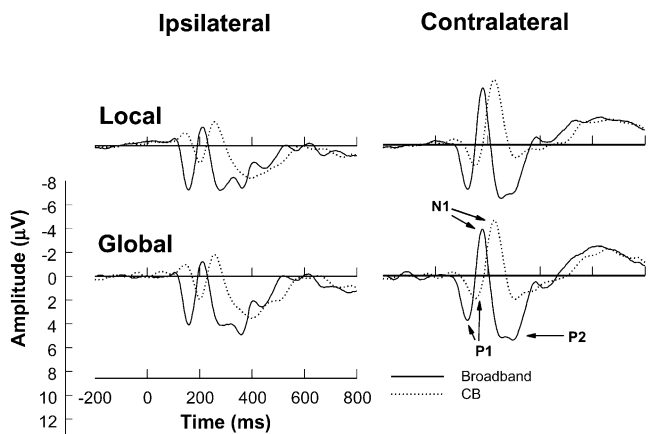
$(F(1, 1) = 12.0, p < 0.001)$.

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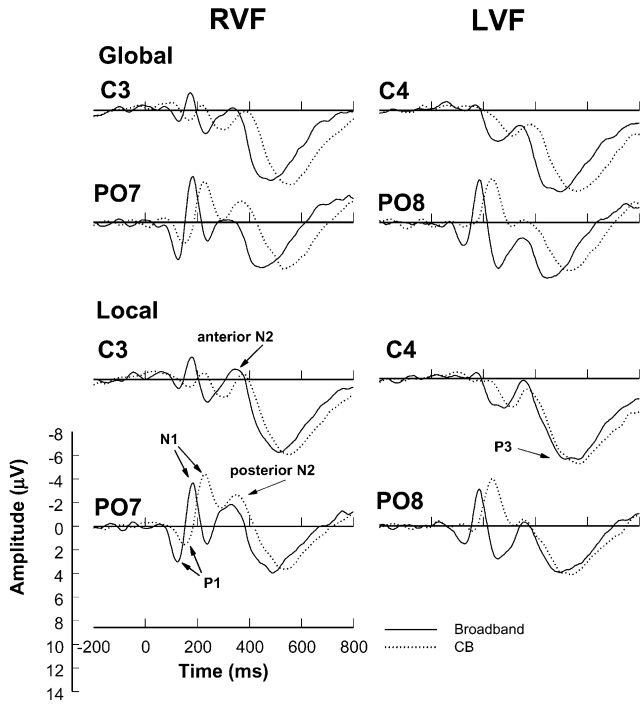
$(F(1, 1) = 12.0, p < 0.001)$.

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$(F(1, 1) = 12.0, p < 0.001)$.



($F(1, 1) = 12. , p < 0.00$)

($F(1, 1) = 1. , p > 0.2$).

$p < 0.001$,).

($F(1, 1) = 12 . ,$

($F(1, 1) = 1 . , p < 0.00$).

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3.2.2. Effect of global/local attention

$p < 0.01$ ($F(1, 1) = .10 .12,$

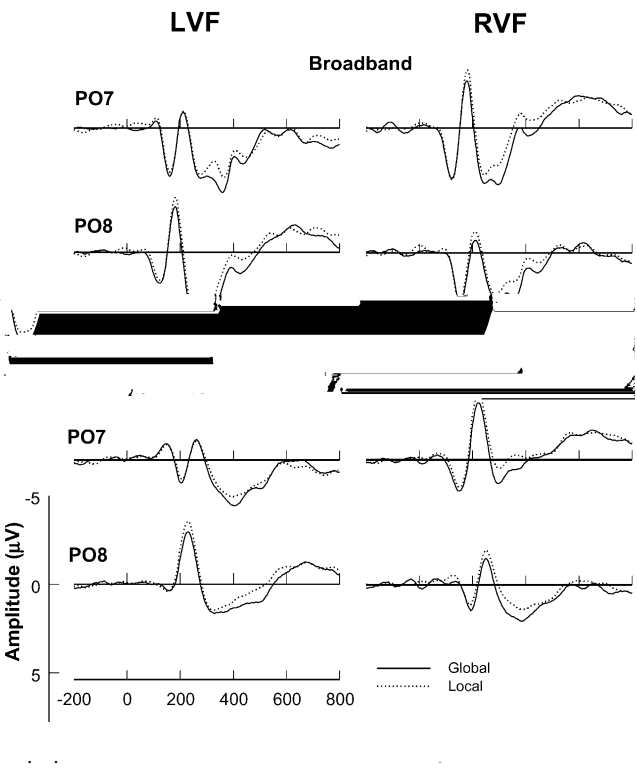
$p < 0.02$). 2 ($F(1, 1) = .0,$

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($F(1, 1) = . , p < 0.00$).

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($F(1, 1) = .0 2 . , p < 0.01$).



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2 ± 2.2	2 ± 2.1	± 0.1
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1 ± 0.	1 ± .2	1 ± .2
± .	0 ± 0.	1 ± .
		2 ± .

$$\times (F(1,1) = .1, p < 0.0).$$

$$2000 (F(1,1) = 11.1, p < 0.00).$$

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$$(F(1,1) = .1, p < 0.02).$$

$$(F(1,1) = .2, p < 0.00).$$

$$(F(1,1) = .2, p < 0.0).$$

$$\times (F(1,1) = .1, p < 0.0),$$

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$$(F(1,1) = .2, p < 0.02),$$

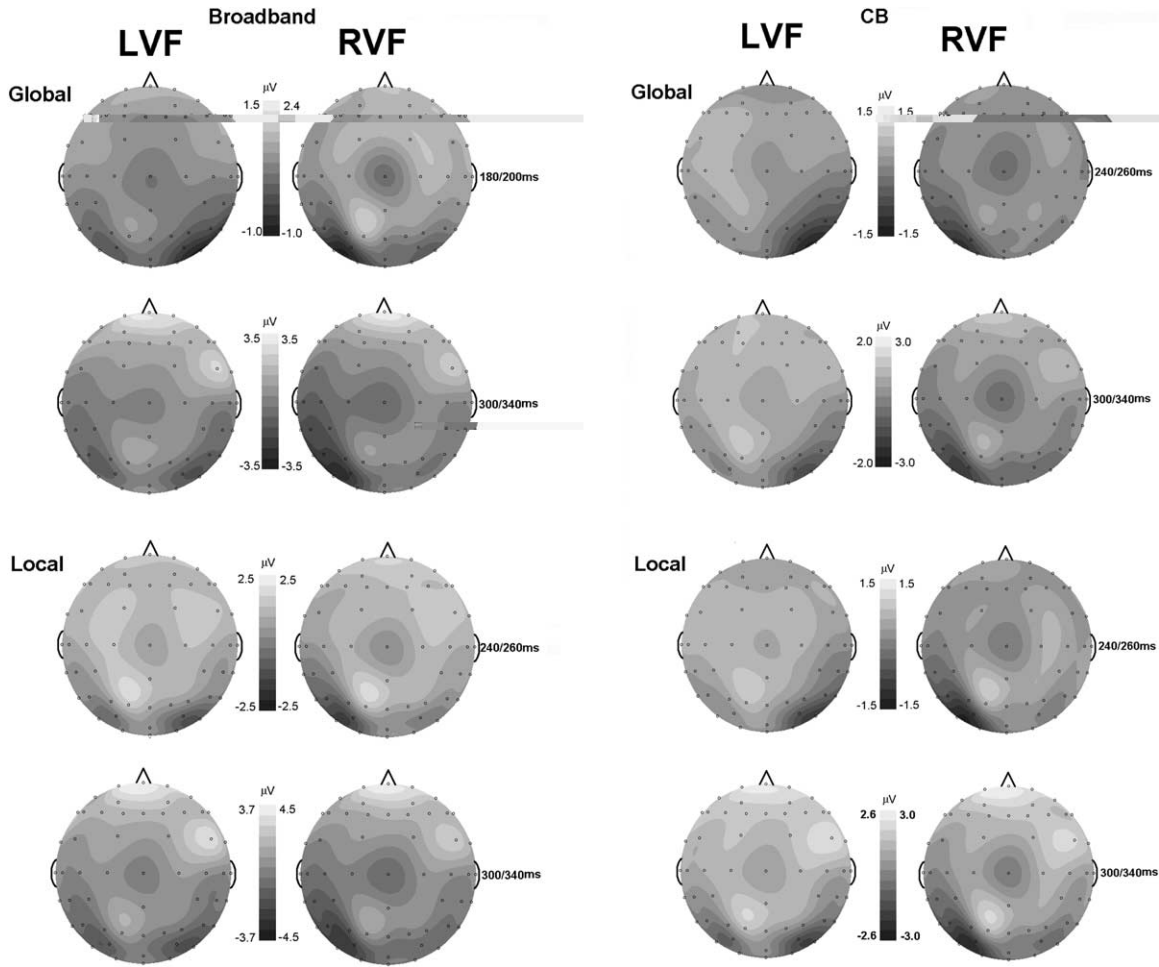
$$(F(1,1) = .1, p < 0.00).$$

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$F(1, 1) = 20$
 $p < 0.02$

3.2.3. Target specific difference waves

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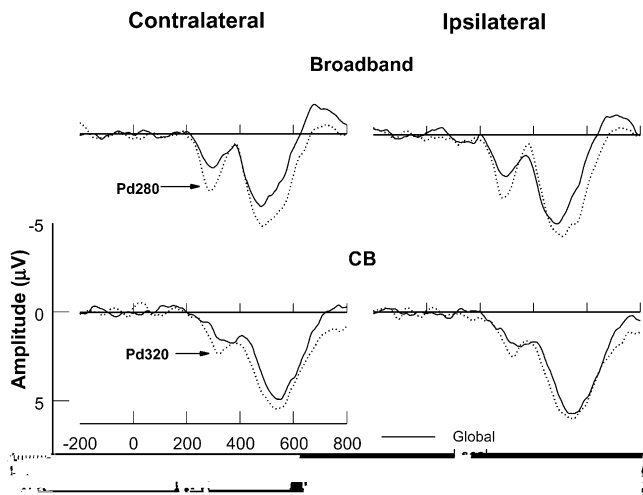
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$$(F(1,1) = \dots)$$

$p > 0.0$)

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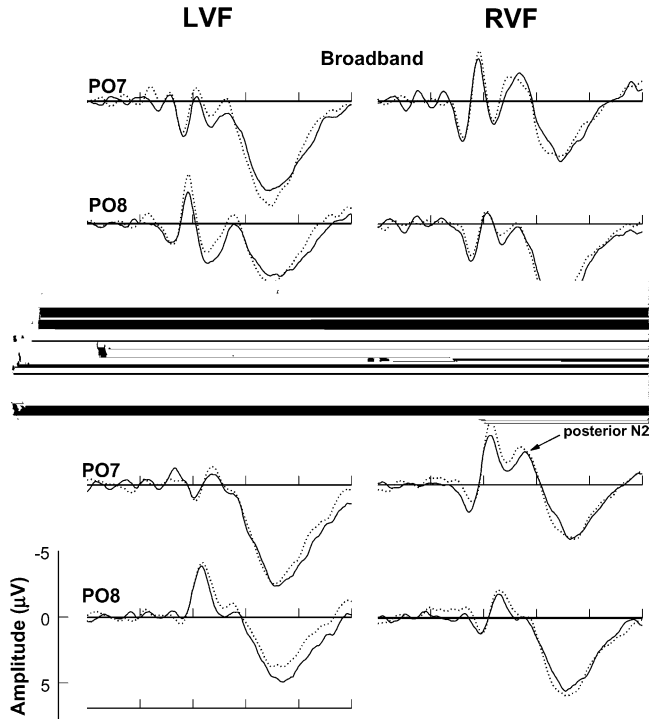
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3.2.4. Interference effects

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$$(F(1,1) = 12.0, p < 0.02).$$

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$$(F(1,1) = 12.0, p < 0.01) (F < 1).$$

$$(F(1,1) = 12.0, p < 0.02),$$

$$(F(1,1) = 12.0, p < 0.00), (F < 1).$$

$$(F(1,1) = 12.0, p < 0.02),$$

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$$(F(1,1) = 12.0, p < 0.02), (p > 0.2).$$

$$(F(1,1) = 12.0, p < 0.02).$$

4. Discussion

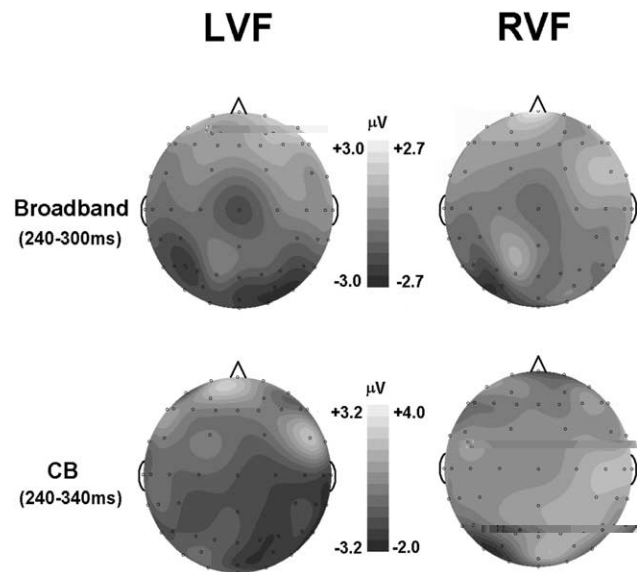
4.1. The role of low SFs in the global precedence effect

$$(F(1,1) = 12.0, p < 0.02).$$

$$(F(1,1) = 12.0, p < 0.02).$$

$$(F(1,1) = 12.0, p < 0.02).$$

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Acknowledgements

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4.3. Hemispheric organization of global/local processing

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References

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