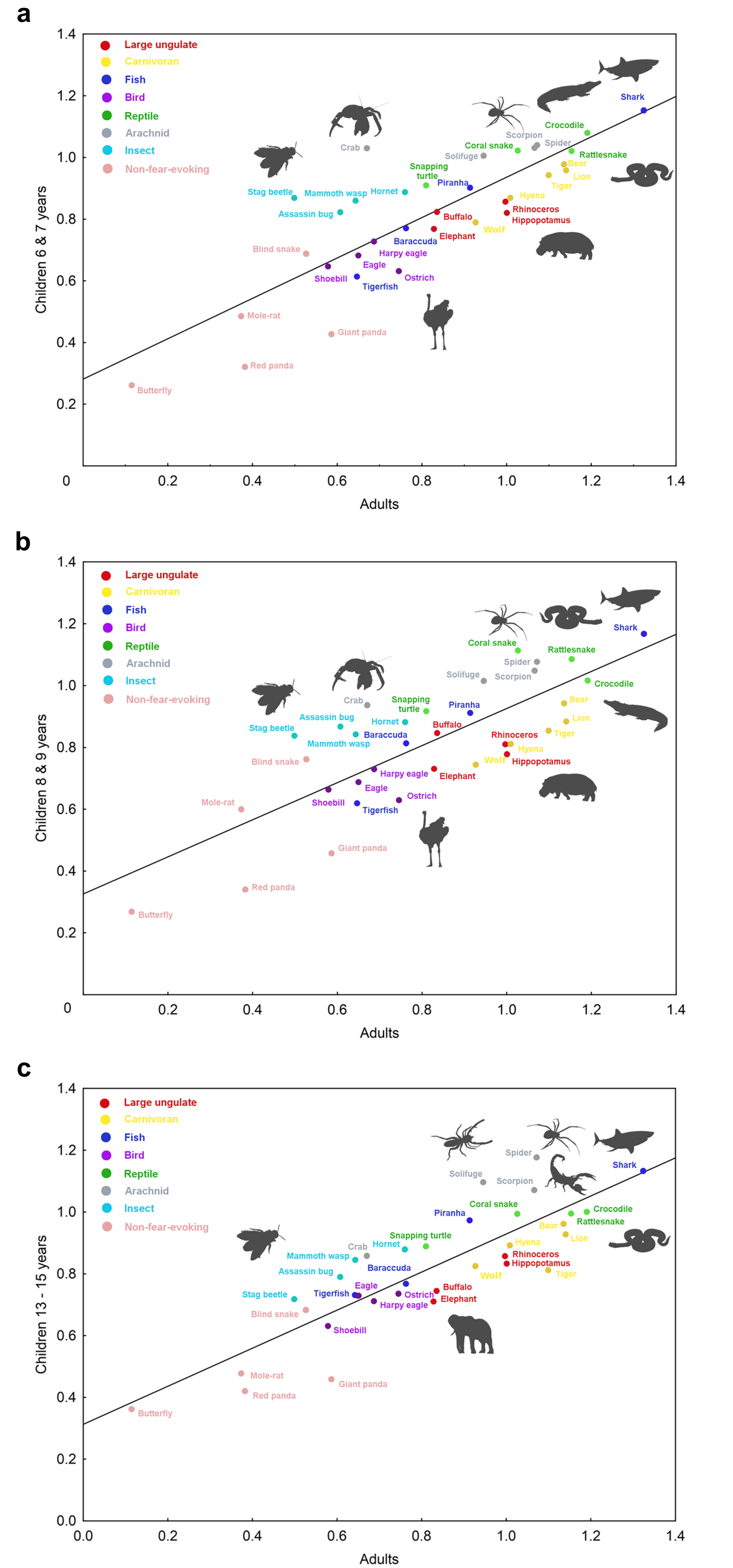


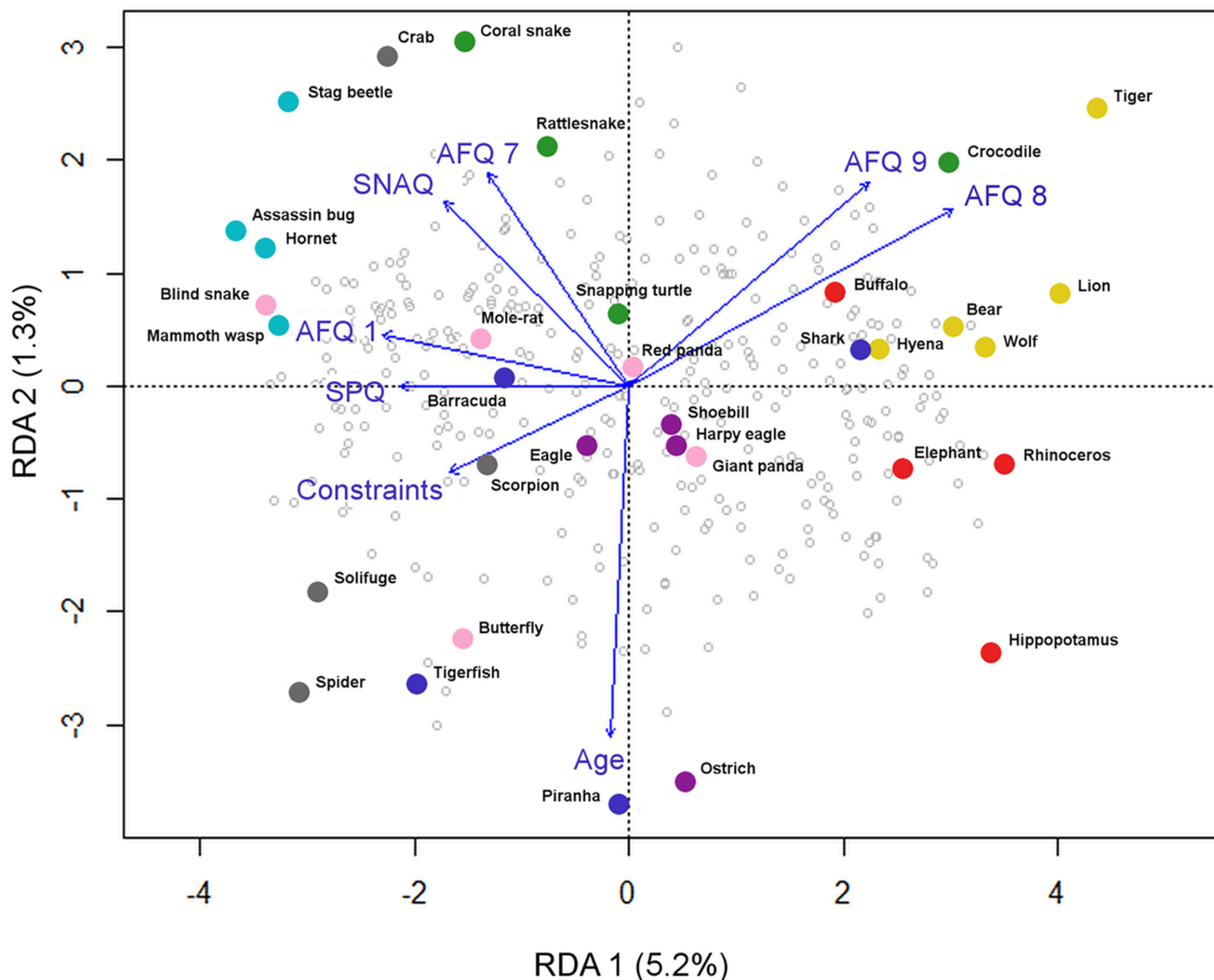
Supplementary materials - Figures

Figure S1. Correlation of fear evaluation between adults and children. Comparison of adults and children aged 6–7 (a), 8–9 (b), and 13–15 (c). The animal silhouettes highlight the most important differences in the evaluation of stimuli according to fear. Arcsine-transformed values of the resulting rankings for each animal were used for the calculation. For graphical representation, the resulting scale was recalibrated so that a higher value indicates a greater level of fear.



Supplementary materials - Figures

Figure S2. Graphical output from the Redundancy Analysis (RDA) for fear evaluation. The final model explains 8.8% of the variability; the first two axes, which explain the most variability (5.2% and 1.3%), are shown. The graph shows only the variables that have a significant influence on the final evaluation; images that occupy the same multivariate space are most influenced by these variables. Individual children are represented by grey circles; animals are colour-coded according to the groups to which they belong: red = large ungulates, yellow = carnivores, green = reptiles, purple = birds, dark blue = fish, light blue = insects, grey = arachnids, pink = non-fear-evoking animals (control stimuli). The explanatory variables: SNAQ (fear of snakes), SPQ (fear of spiders), Age (continuous), AFQ 1 (fear of worms), AFQ 7 (fear of stingig insect), AFQ 8 (fear of carnivores), AFQ 9 (fear of crocodiles), Constraints (life constraints caused by a negative experience with an animal).



Supplementary materials - Figures

Figure S3. Graphical output from the Redundancy Analysis (RDA) for the disgust evaluation. The final model explains only 1.8% of the variability; the first two axes, which explain all of the variability, are shown. The graph shows only the variables that have a significant influence on the final evaluation; images that occupy the same multivariate space are most influenced by these variables. Individual children are represented by grey circles; animals are colour-coded according to the groups to which they belong: brown = mammals, light green = amphibians, dark green = reptiles, purple = birds, dark blue = fish, light blue = arthropods, red = ectoparasites, orange = worm-like invertebrates, pink = non-disgust-evoking animals (control stimuli).

