



Supporting Online Material for

Rules for Biologically Inspired Adaptive Network Design

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Figs. S1 and S2

Fig. S1: The effect of varying I_0 on network architecture

Simulation results are shown for increasing values of I_0 at a fixed value of γ (1.80). The networks increase the number of cross connections from close to a minimum spanning tree at the lowest values of I_0 (A), to give a better connectivity at higher values (I). Numbers in parenthesis are (γ , I_0 , TL_{MST} , FT_{MST} and MD_{MST}).

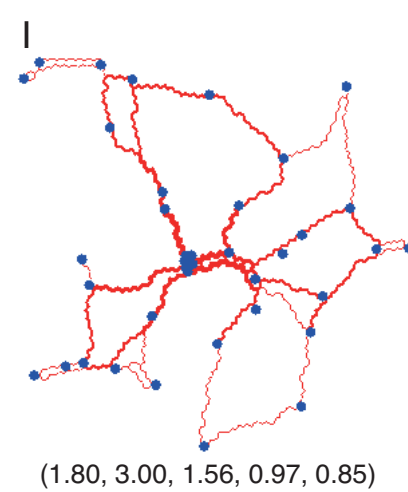
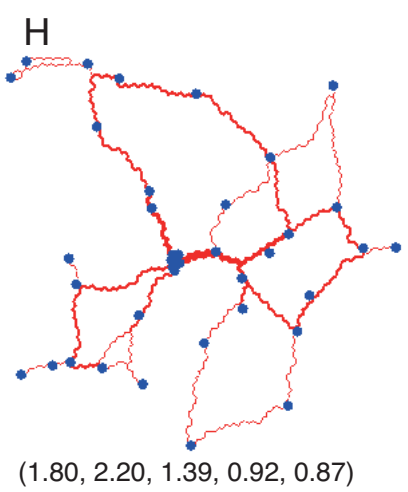
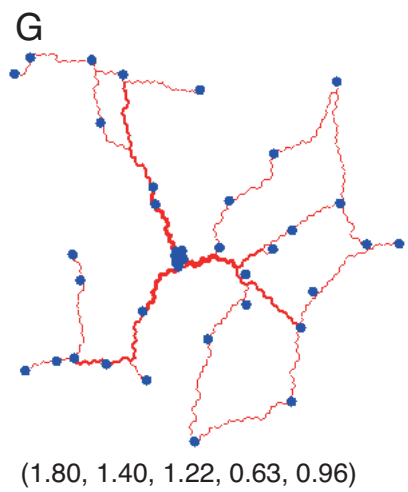
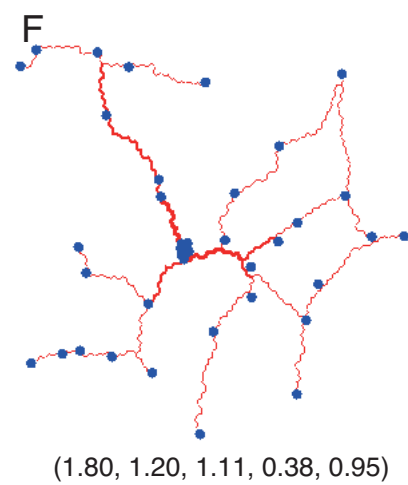
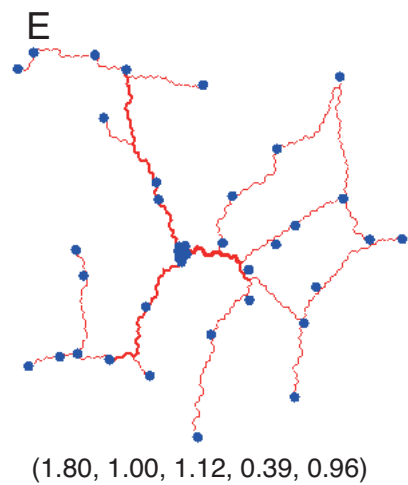
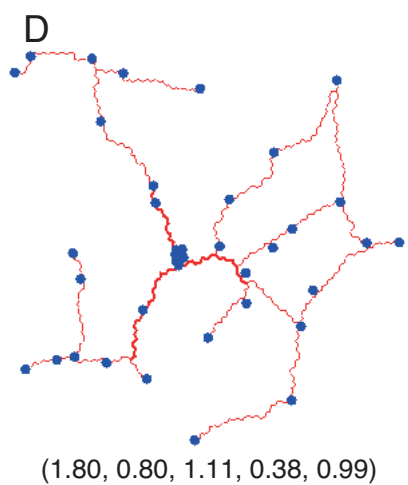
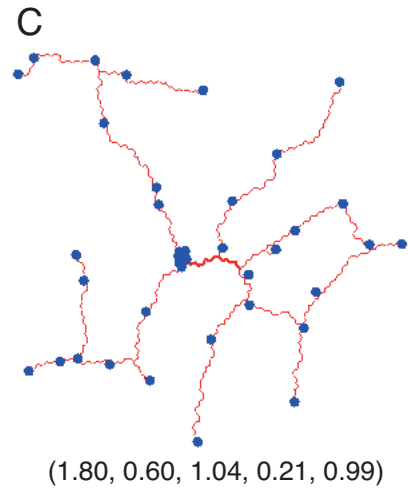
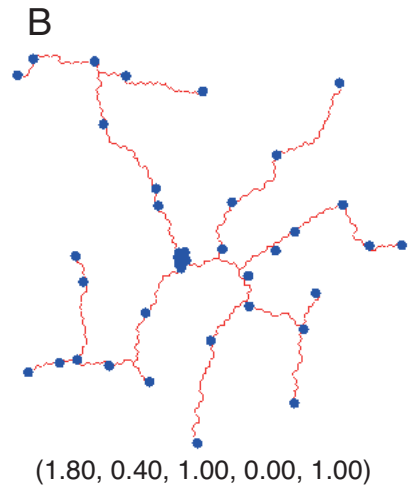
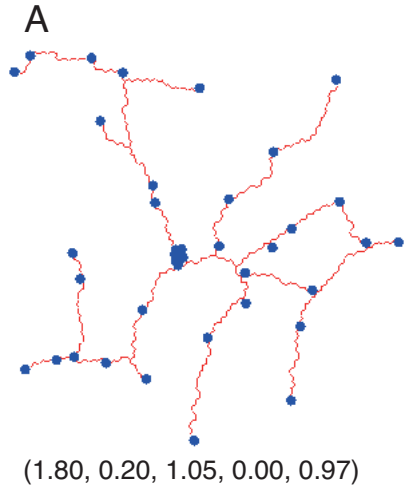


Fig. S2: The effect of varying γ on network architecture

Simulation results are shown for increasing values of γ at a fixed value of I_0 (0.2). At the lowest value of γ , much of the original mesh remains, with little development of a preferential distribution network (A). As γ is increased, the network progressively resolves towards the minimum spanning tree (I). The parameter combinations shown in B, give a network that closely matches the Tokyo rail network and the illuminated *Physarum* networks. Numbers in parenthesis are (γ , I_0 , TL_{MST} , FT_{MST} and MD_{MST}).

