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| Disciplina | 598.25 598 |
| Soggetti | Physiology Neurobiology Animal ecology Animal Physiology Animal Ecology |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
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| Nota di contenuto | 1 What do we know about predator recognition by untrained birds? -- 1.1 The study of predator recognition (How to make birds respond in etho-ecological experiments - to show that they recognized the predator – nest defense, feeder experiments, laboratory experiments...) -- 1.2 Evidence for predator recognition ability (What predator categories birds recognize – predator vs. non-predator, aerial vs. terrestrial predators, individual predator species...) -- 1.3 Tools used for predator recognition (What cues bird use for predator recognition – sign stimuli, coloration, size...) -- 2 What can the recognition experiments with trained pigeons tell? -- 2.1 Category discrimination and concepts formation (How do birds form categories of predators – memorizing vs. generalization vs. conceptualization...) -- 2.2 Object recognition (What cues birds use for predator recognition – particulate feature theory vs. recognition by components, local vs. global features...) -- 2.3 Other cognitive processes (Are we able to reveal other cognitive processes in predator recognition by birds – amodal completion, priming...). |

Sommario/riassunto

This SpringerBrief answers the question on how birds recognize their predators using multidisciplinary approaches and outlines paths of the future research of predator recognition. A special focus is put on the role of key features to discriminate against predators and non-predators. The first part of the book provides a comprehensive review of the mechanisms of predator recognition based on classical ethological studies in untrained birds. The second part introduces a new view on the topic treating theories of cognitive ethology. This approach involves examination of conditioned domestic pigeons and highlights the actual abilities of birds to recognize and categorize.
