

Pigeon-Talk > Pigeon Daily > News New research finds people and pigeons see eye to eye				User Name User Name Remember Me? Password Log in		
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New research finds people and pigeons see eye to eye						
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DURHAM, N.H. – Pigeons and humans use similar visual cues to identify objects, a finding that could have promising implications in the development of novel technologies, according to new research conducted by a University of New Hampshire professor.						
Brett Gibson, latest researc mammalian a colleagues fo evolved to us	an assista ch in the jo and non-ma und that h se similar t	nt professor of psyc ournal article, "Non-a ammalian vision," pu umans and pigeons, echniques and inforr	hology who studie accidental propertie ablished today in C which have differ nation to recogniz	s animal behavior es underlie shape Current Biology. G ent visual systems e objects.	, details his recognition in ibson and his s, have	
"Understandii	na how avi	an visual systems so	olve problems that	require considera	able	

"Understanding how avian visual systems solve problems that require considerable computational prowess may lead to future technological advances, such as small visual prosthetics for the visually impaired, in the same way that understanding visual processing in honeybees has led to the development of flying robots and unmanned helicopters," the researchers say.

So a software engineer who wants to design a program to help a robot recognize objects can get a leg up from evolution, which has been developing "programs" for object recognition in animals long before humans ever thought of doing such things, Gibson says. "To the extent that we can learn how different animals recognize objects and whether they are doing the same things or different things based on their environments may really help us in designing our own system of object recognition."

Gibson and his colleagues from the University of Iowa (Olga Lazareva and Edward Wasserman), the University of Montreal (Frédéric Gosselin), and the University of Glasgow (Philippe Schyns) found that pigeons, like humans, primarily rely on corners (coterminations) of an object in order to recognize it instead of relying on other features such as shading and color.

For example, a person could easily identify a AA battery from the side profile. But, let's say the person could see the same battery only from the bottom with the negative terminal. From this perspective, the only visible outline would be a circle; from the bottom, the corners of the battery now are not visible and information about the corners cannot be seen.

"The task of recognizing the object becomes much more difficult. For most people, it would take them a bit longer to recognize the image as a battery," Gibson says.

The researchers employed a new procedure, which Gosselin and Schyns developed, called

Bubbles, to determine what features humans and pigeons were using to recognize objects. Three pigeons were trained to recognize four objects: an arch, a barrel, a brick, and a wedge. The researchers then partially revealed different parts of the object pictures. They then conducted the same experiment with six people.

Not only did both the pigeons and people recognize the four objects based mostly on corners, but they used these properties more than the shading information contained in the images. More notably, the pigeons and people used corner information more than a computer programmed to extract the most useful information for recognizing the object pictures, which suggests that the pigeons and people were using comparable information.

"When members of different species respond similarly to the same visual information, we gain confidence in the prominence of this information, irrespective of cultural or genetic influences. Birds represent an important group to compare with mammals, the other major class of warm-blooded, highly mobile, visually oriented animals," the researchers say.

"Because of the unique demands of flight, for the last 200 million years birds have been under strong evolutionary pressures to keep their overall size to a minimum. Although a very large portion of the avian central nervous system is devoted to visual processing, the bird brain is still just a fraction of the size of our own. It is this extraordinary mixture of visual competence and small size that makes the study of birds critical to our understanding of the general mechanisms of visual cognition," they say.

In addition to his research on vision, Gibson has done extensive research involving navigation and memory in birds. He is currently investigating how the Clark's nutcracker uses different types of spatial information to return to hidden stores of food during winter. More information: <u>http://www.unh.edu/news/cj_nr/2006/o...ird.cfm?type=n</u>.



Ouote



PP - I really enjoy all the info and links you send us. Thank You.

This doesn't really relate to the article but "kinda" relates to visuals in general. We have a little guy named Jimmy who is wintering indoors. When I let him out during the day he follows me everywhere I go.

Yesterday morning, I was at the kitchen sink washing all the bird dishes and he landed on my shoulder and sat there a long time looking out the window with me. Our neighbors are putting in a new driveway and workers were moving around quite a bit. Usually no one is home. Suddenly, Jimmy must have realized these people were there and started giving the "danger" call that pigeons give each other. He kept it up until I moved him out of the way of the window. I don't know if his little "bird brain" is sufficient to know that usually no one is in that yard and was telling me to watch out. Cute little bugger.

Maggie				
	Quote			
22nd February 2007, 01:49 PM	#5			
pigeonperson Senior Bird	Join Date: Dec 2006 Posts: 332			
Maggie, It sounds like that is a very personable bird.				
	Quote			
22nd February 2007, 04:59 PM	#6			
Pidgey Matriarch	Join Date: May 2005 Location: Tulsa, OK Posts: 5,223			
Quote:				
Originally Posted by Lady Tarheel Yesterday morning, I was at the kitchen sink washing all the bird disher landed on my shoulder and sat there a long time looking out the windo Our neighbors are putting in a new driveway and workers were moving a bit. Usually no one is home. Suddenly, Jimmy must have realized the were there and started giving the "danger" call that pigeons give each it up until I moved him out of the way of the window. I don't know if I brain" is sufficient to know that usually no one is in that yard and was watch out. Cute little bugger.	es and he ow with me. around quite ese people other. He kept nis little "bird telling me to			
Maybe Jimmy didn't like the look of the workers 'cuz he thought they were	casing the joint			
Pidgey				
	Quote			
22nd February 2007, 05:17 PM	#7			
Join Date: Jun 2005 Location: North Carolina				



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