

Experts disagree with prior study that claimed sheep have face-recognition abilities comparable to humans

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A team of facial recognition experts from the University of New South Wales, Newcastle University and the University of York has published a



Comment piece in the journal *Royal Society Open Science* challenging claims made by another research team. In their paper, they acknowledge that the findings of a team last year regarding the facial recognition abilities of sheep was compelling, but they take issue with the claim that the research showed that sheep have facial recognition abilities comparable to humans.

Humans have very strong facial recognition skills conferring the ability to pick out the faces of friends in a crowd with no problem, for example. Thus, it came as quite a surprise when a team of researchers in 2017 claimed in a published paper that sheep have facial recognition skills that were comparable to humans. In their rebuttal, the authors suggest that the evidence reported by the researchers was insufficient to make such a claim and outline the reasons.

The authors note that the sheep in the study learned to recognize just four faces—all celebrities. The sheep were shown different pictures of the celebrities over the course of three training sessions. Afterward, they were shown a picture of one of the celebrities and chose which of another set was the same person. The sheep were able to pick the right one on average 79 percent of the time when shown identical pictures of the celebrity, and 66 percent of the time when shown a different picture. The authors acknowledge the numbers showed that the sheep were recognizing the people in the images, not just the image. But they also point out that claiming such a finding proves skills comparable to humans is not logical.

They note that similar experiments with humans involve the recall of many more faces—human subjects also get only one training session, whereas the sheep got three. Additionally, in human studies, volunteers are generally shown pictures sequentially and decide if they have seen a given face rather than pairs of pictures. They also note that in the study, the sheep recognized the faces of their handlers with far less accuracy



than has been found in studies of the human ability to recognize familiar faces. They conclude by suggesting that before a claim of comparable abilities can be made, tests must be the same for both species.

More information: Are face recognition abilities in humans and sheep really 'comparable'? *Royal Society Open Science* (2019). royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rsos.180772

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