

Smart cockatoos infer by exclusion

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To get the reward the cockatoos had to press different pictures on the touch screen. Credit: Copyright: Mark O'Hara

If there is a certain pool of choices and we can exclude A and B, we can easily deduce that C must be the appropriate choice. The ability of animals to be able to solve this has been the focus of many studies in recent comparative cognitive

research. A team of researchers of the University of Vienna have found a method to test if Goffin cockatoos have the ability to infer by exclusion. They publish their findings this week in the scientific journal *PLoS One*.

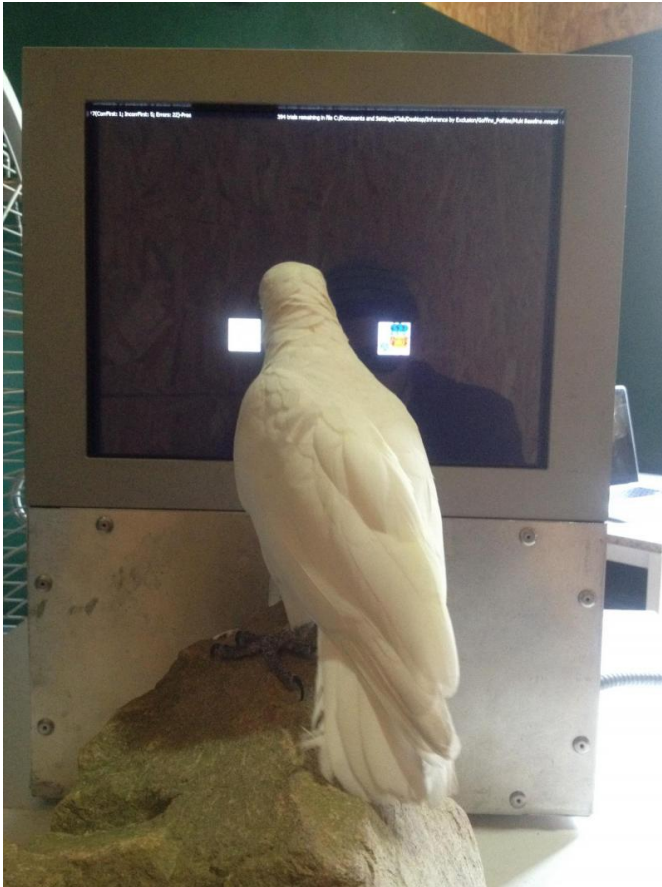
It can be challenging to develop a task setup to test inference by [exclusion](#) that can be applied in similar way to different [species](#). One of the problems of previous studies was to exclude the possibility that animals chose a novel stimuli simply out of curiosity rather than by the exclusion of known negative stimuli. The use of the touchscreen presents a controlled setting to test [cognitive capacities](#) in animals and has already successfully been used in a number of species.

Goffin cockatoos are a highly curious Indonesian parrot species that have already proven to possess remarkable cognitive capacities. They possess high levels of 'Neophilia', which is the tendency of an individual to explore novel items and is believed to have evolved in species inhabiting islands, as there they might face fewer or no predators. In the current task, the Goffins had to learn to associate a picture with a reward that would be delivered automatically after they touched the picture on the touchscreen whereas the picture next to it would lead to no reward. During this training the unrewarded stimulus occasionally was replaced by novel, unknown stimuli. Only once the individuals chose reliably the positive stimulus over the negative or novel ones they were tested for their inference skills. This procedure ensured that the cockatoos would not choose novel pictures purely based on curiosity in the test.

In the following tests however, various combinations of novel and known pictures, which could be rewarded or unrewarded, were presented to the birds. Depending on how the individuals performed in this sequence of tests, allowed the researchers to tell apart other, strategies that may have used by the animals. "More than half of our cockatoos choose their pictures in a way that clearly indicates the ability of infer by exclusion

about rewarded stimuli. However alternative strategies also play an important role in guided their choices", says Mark O'Hara who developed this task together with his colleagues.

in Goffin Cockatoos (*Cacatua goffini*). *PLoS ONE* 10(8): e0134894. DOI: [10.1371/journal.pone.0134894](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0134894)



Provided by University of Vienna

The choice was between new and familiar images -- it was tested whether the cockatoos act according to the exclusion principle. Credit: Copyright: Mark O'Hara

"Considering the cockatoos capacities in previous tasks we actually expected that they would show inferences by exclusion, but this was the first test if we could detect this ability with our new task. That we could show this sort of reasoning, together with other strategies so nicely, lets us hope that the method will be applicable to many species and ultimately might help us to understand something about the evolution of this ability" he adds.

More information: O'Hara M, Auersperg AMI, Bugnyar T, Huber L (2015). Inference by Exclusion

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