Entire Set of Printable Figures For

Visual Control of Sexual Behavior

Akins and Burns

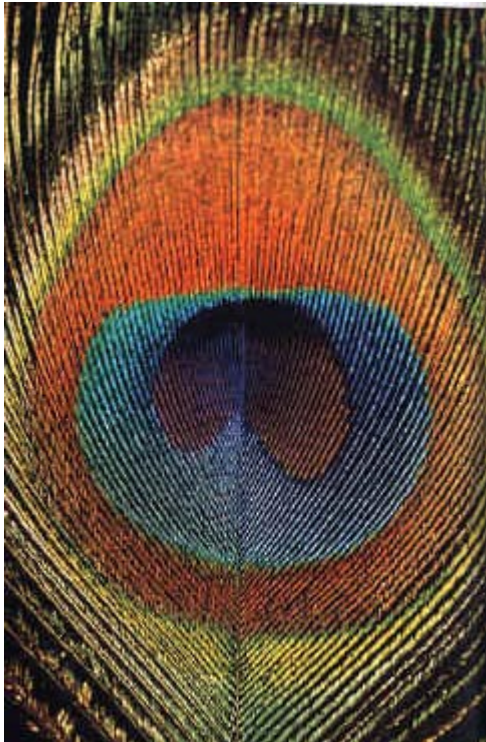Quail

Figure 1.

Adapted from Rosenzweig, Leiman, & Breedlove (1996)
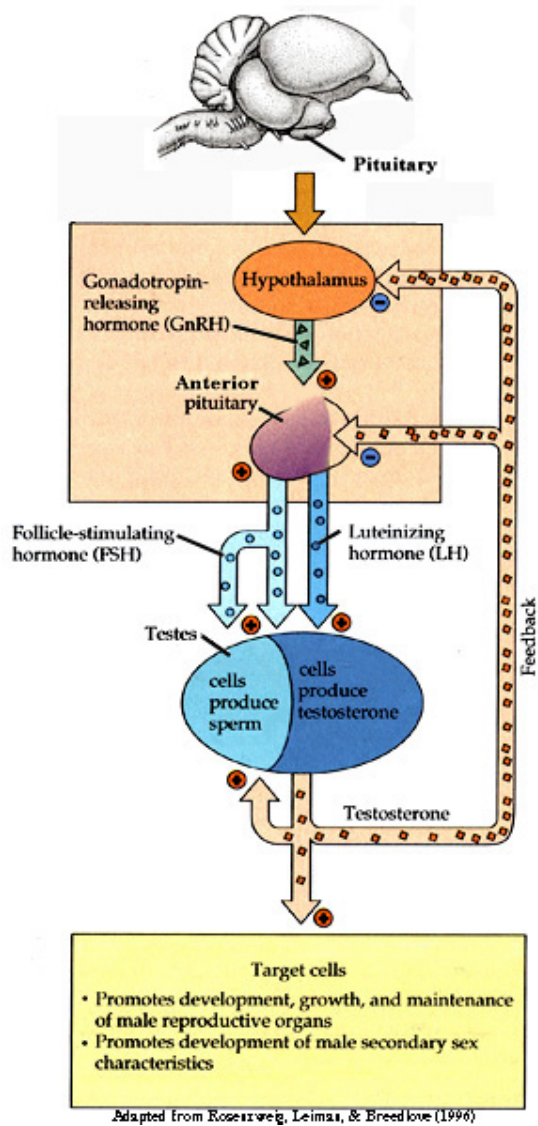
Peafowl

Bulwer Pheasant

Great Argus

Great Egret

Lyre Bird

Frigate Bird

Kori Bustard

Black Sicklebill

Parotia Bird-of-Paradise   Wilson Bird-of-Paradise

Wire Bird-of-Paradise   Buff Breasted Sandpiper

Prarie Chicken   Count Raggis Bird-of-Paradise

Raggiana Bird-of-Paradise   Temmink Tragopan

Satin Bowerbird   Vogelkop Gardner Bowerbird

Figure 2. A male quail looking through a window at a female on the other side, after visual access to the female had been paired with copulatory opportunity.
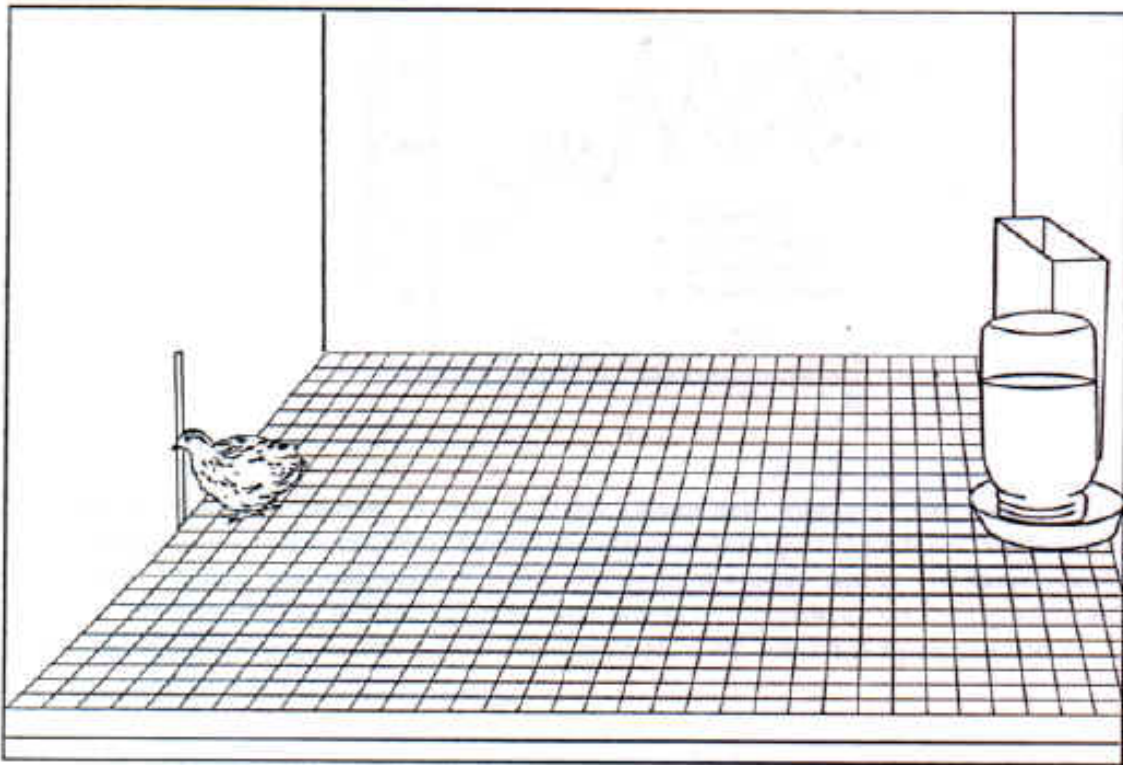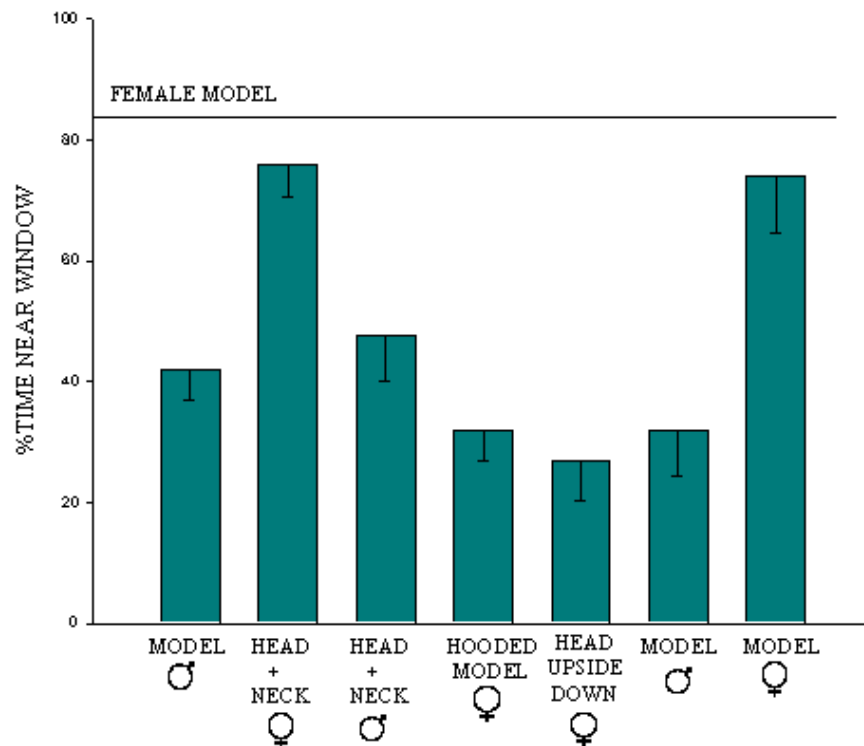

Figure 3.

100

FEMALE MODEL

80

%TIME NEAR WINDOW

60

40

20

0

| MODEL ♂ | HEAD + NECK ♀ | HEAD + NECK ♂ | HOODED MODEL ♀ | HEAD UPSIDE DOWN ♀ | MODEL ♂ | MODEL ♀ |

Taxonomically Preserved Heads

Video Display Can't be Printed

Taxonomic Terrycloth Body

Table1.

TABLE 1. Stimulus presentation sequence

Test type	Trial	Stimulus
Single model	1 to 5	Live female quail
	6	Whole body model
	7	Head or body model
	8	Artificial model
	9	Head or body model
	10	Whole body model
	11 to 15	Live female quail
	16	Whole body model
	17	Head or body model
	18	Artificial model
	19	Head or body model
	20	Whole body model
Choice[1]	21 to 23	One live female quail
	24 to 26	Whole versus head model
		Head versus body model
		Body versus artificial model
	27 to 29	One live female quail
	30 to 32	Whole versus head model
		Head versus body model
		Body versus artificial model

[1]Model stimuli in choice tests were given in randomized order.

Copulation with Taxonomically Preserved Head

Figure 4. Mean cloacal contact movements directed toward taxidermic models in choice tests. Error bars indicate SEM. Significance levels of paired comparisons: * = P < .05.
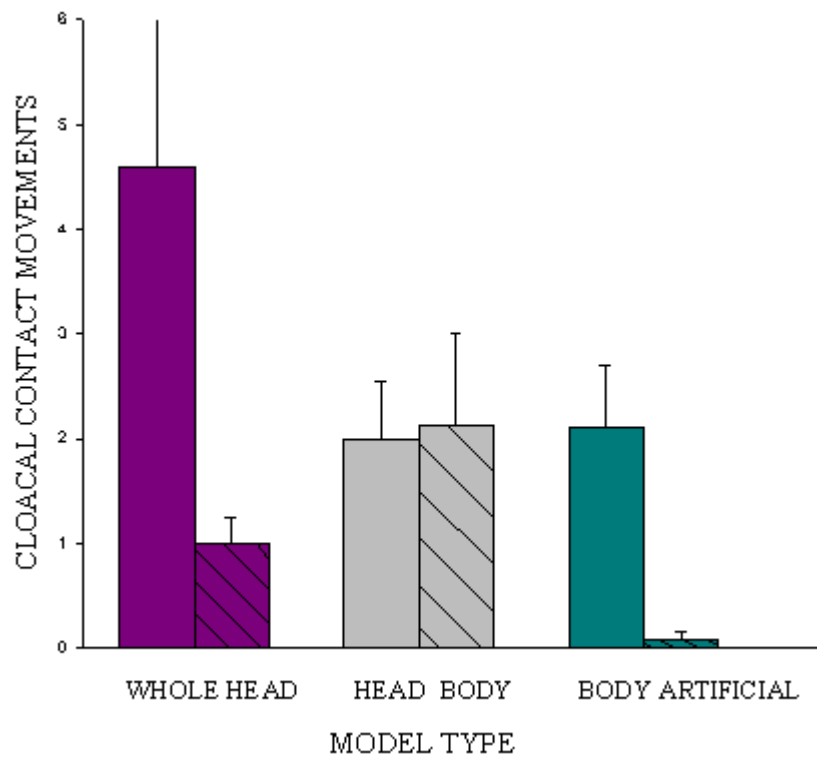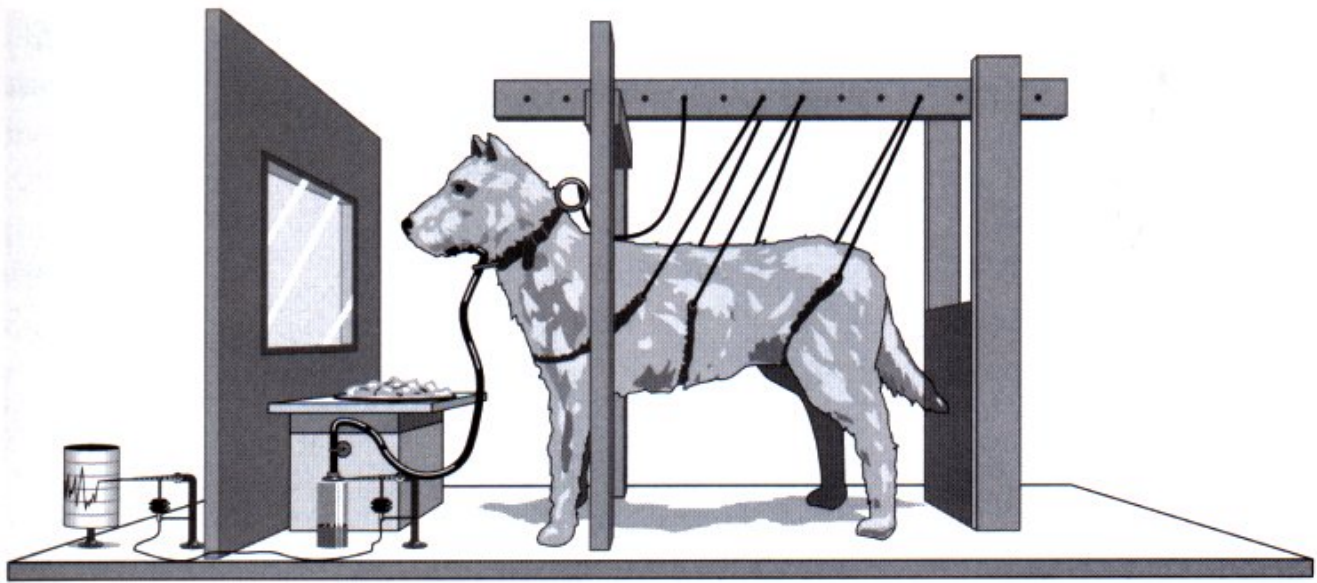

From Sidebar - Pavlovian Procedure

Figure 3.1   Diagram of the Pavlovian salivary conditioning preparation. A cannula attached to the animal's salivary duct conducts drops of saliva to a data-recording device. (From "The Method of Pavlov in Animal Psychology," by R. M. Yerkes and S. Morgulis, *Psychological Bulletin*, 1909, 6, 257–273.)

Figure 5. The CS objects used in Experiment1 and Experiment 2. Both objects were made of blue terrycloth and filled with soft polyester fiber and consisted of a vertical section positioned in front of a horizontal mounting pad. The CS object used in Experiment 1 had a taxedermically prepared female head and partial neck mounted on top of the vertical section (a). Blue terrycloth replaced the female species typical cues on the CS object used in Experiment 2 (b).
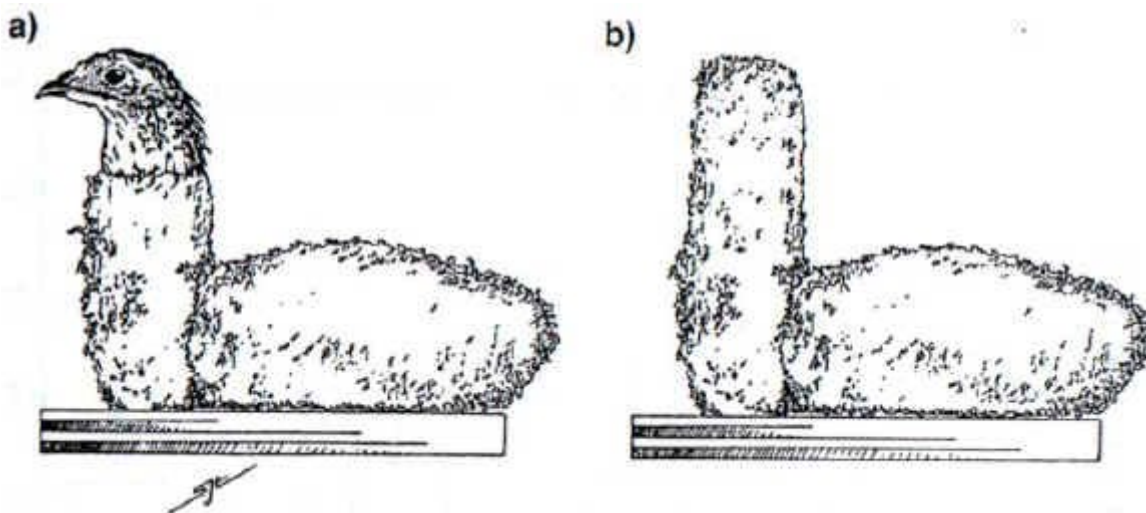

a)

b)

Figure 6. Mean time spent near the conditioned stimulus during the CS period (top panel) and during the pre-CS period (bottom panel) during 25 successive conditioning trials for experimental and control subjects in Experiment 1.
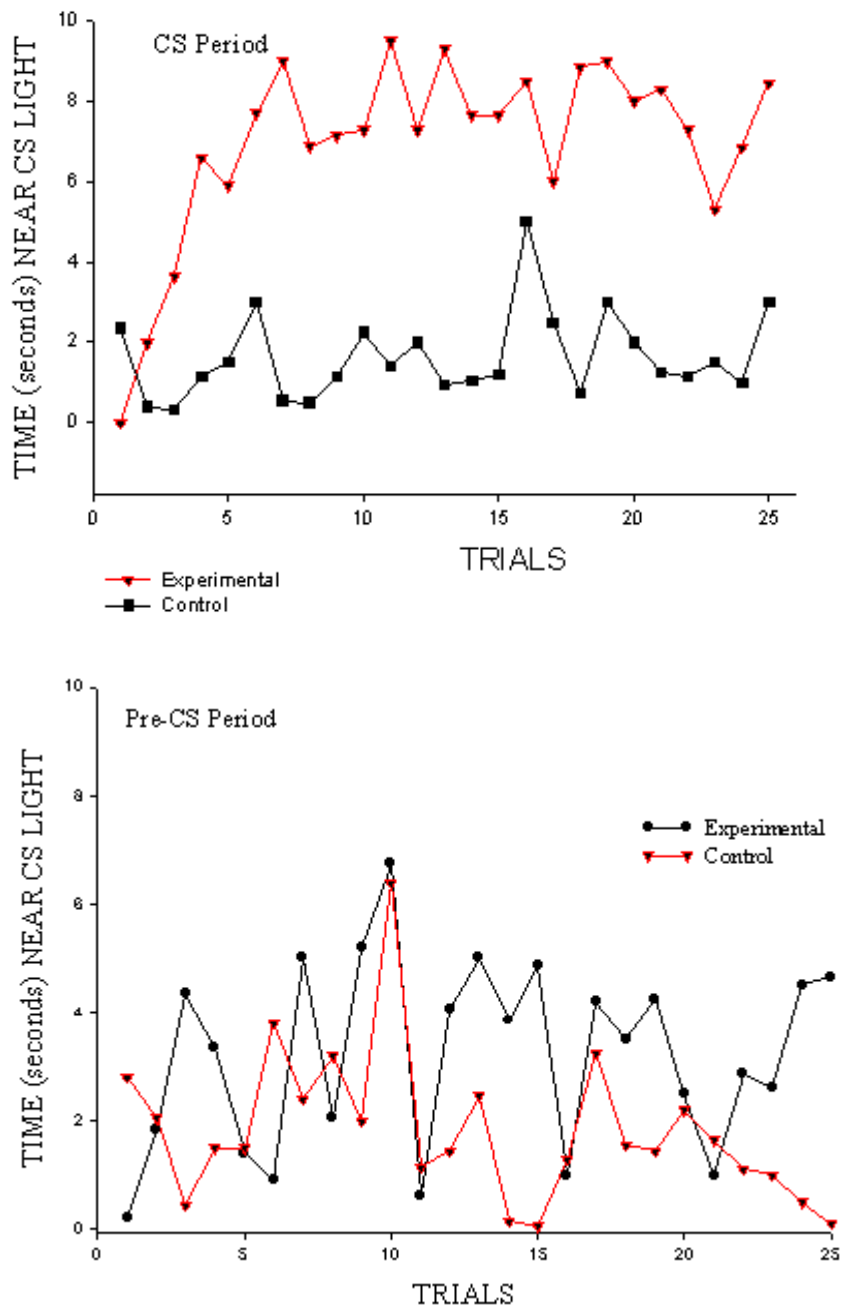
Figure 7. Mean percentage of time experimental and control groups were observed near the stimulus compartment during Experiment 4. Data for trials without the toy dog are presented in blocks of two trials. Data for trials with the toy dog are presented in blocks of one trial; these single-trial blocks are identified by filled circles above the points.
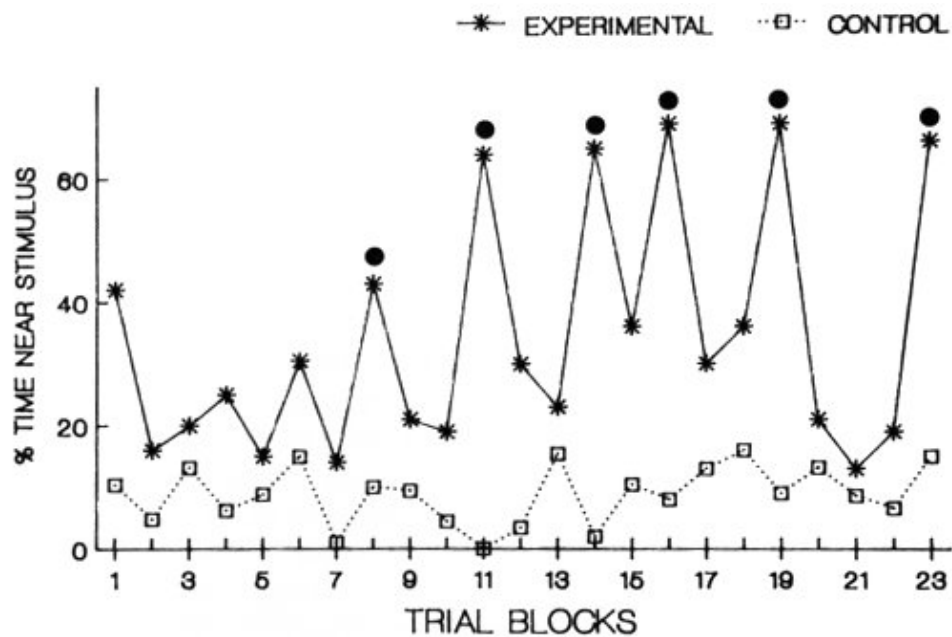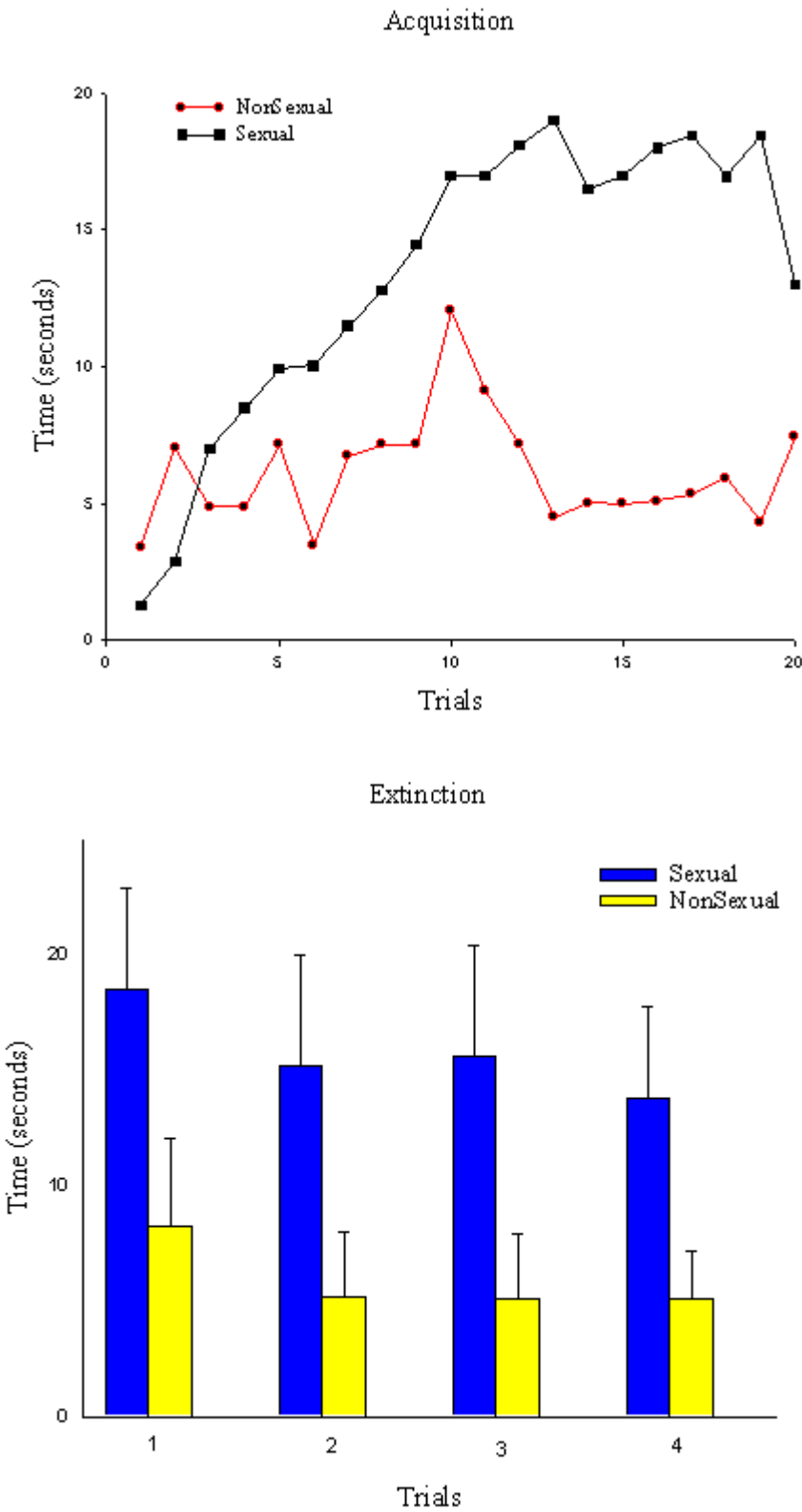
Figure 8.

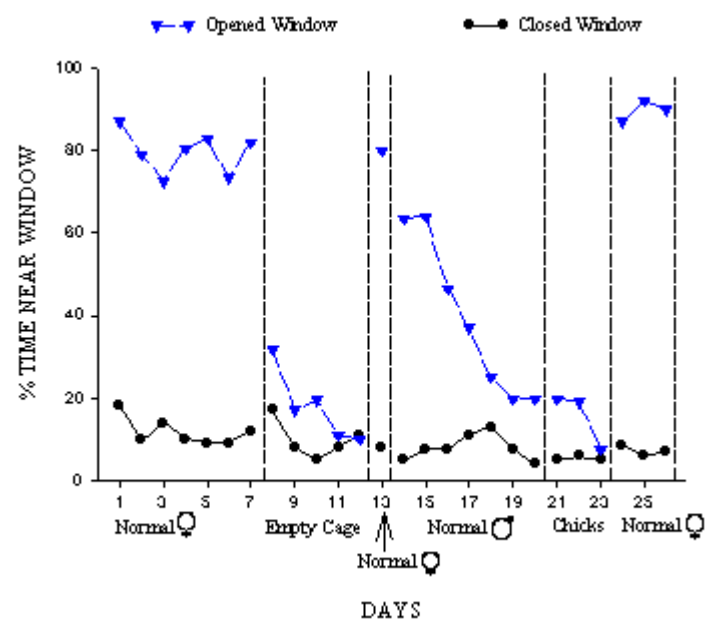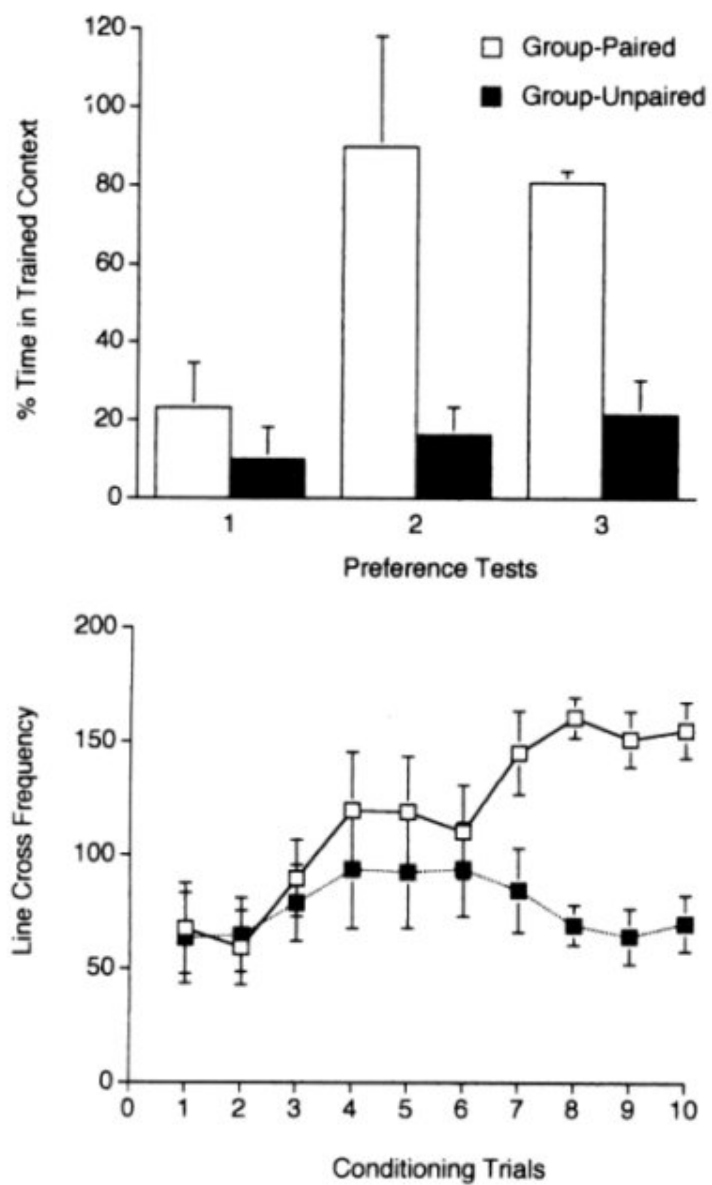Acquisition

Extinction

Figure 9.

Figure 10.

Figure 11. The response profile of the sexual behavior system after conditioning. The density of the open circles (unconditioned effects) and the stars (conditioned effects) represents the degree of control of each type of stimulus over each type of response. Arrows represent conditioned modulatory influences.