

Animal welfare, etológia és tartástechnológia



Animal welfare, ethology and housing systems

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ÉLETPÁLYÁK

PATHS OF LIFE

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Munkahelyi cím:

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Végzettség, tudományos fokozatok:

- *Okl. Biológus* (ELTE, TTK 1983).
Szakdolgozat: A paradicsomhal (*Macropodus opercularis*) ragadozó elkerülő viselkedése
- *Biol. Tud. Kandidátusa* (MTA 1995)
Disszertáció: Tanulási folyamatok vizsgálata paradicsomhalon
- *MTA doktor* (MTA 2005): Representational models of the living environment: An ethological approach

Beosztás:

- 1986-1989: ELTE Etológia Tanszék, TMB ösztöndíj,
- 1989-1996: ELTE Etológia Tanszék, tudományos segédmunkatárs
- 1996-2000: ELTE Etológia Tanszék, tudományos munkatárs
- 2000-2006: ELTE Etológia Tanszék, tudományos főmunkatárs
- 2006- :ELTE Etológia Tanszék, egyetemi docens, tanszékvezető

Nyelvtudás:

- német
- angol

Contact address:

Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE), Department of Ethology
H-1117 Budapest, Pázmány Péter prom. 1/c.
Hungary

Education:

- *MSc* (biology), Eötvös Loránd University, *MSc Thesis* (1983): Quantitative analysis of predator avoidance in the paradise fish (*Macropodus opercularis*).
- *PhD* (biology, ethology), Eötvös Loránd University, (1995) Thesis: Analysis of learning in the paradise fish
- *Thesis* (HAS 1995) Thesis: Representational models of the living environment: An ethological approach

Affiliation:

- 1986-1989: Research scholarship of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, work at the Dep. of Ethology
- 1989-1996: Research assistant at the Department of Ethology
- 1996-2000: Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the Dept. of Ethology
- 2000-2006: Scientific senior researcher at the Dep. of Ethology
- 2006- : Assistant professor at the Dept. of Ethology

Language skills:

- German
- English



Oktatás:

a) Graduális képzésben:

- Etológia
- Humánetológia
- A kommunikáció evolúciója
- Kutya-félék evolúciója és etológiája
- Neuroetológia
- Kognitív etológia
- Viselkedési plaszticitás: a személyiség alapjai

b) Etológia Doktori Programban:

- Neuroetológia
- Kognitív etológia

Pályázatok:

- 1991-1994: A paradicsommal genetikai vizsgálata etológiai és pszichológiai módszerekkel (megbízott témavezető), OTKA
- 1994-1998: A kutya, mint a szociális evolúció modellje (résztevő), OTKA
- 1999-2002: A kutyák szociális intelligenciájának vizsgálata (résztevő), OTKA
- 2003-2006: A kutya, mint az emberi személyiség modellje (résztevő), OTKA
- 2005-2008: Kutyák szociális tanulása (témavezető) OTKA
- 2005-2008: EU FP-6-NEST: Evolution of referential communication (résztevő)

Közéleti tevékenység:

- Magyar Biológiai Társaság, 1988-
- Magyar Etológiai Társaság, 1991-
- Magyar Kognitív Alapítvány titkár 2004-
- Assoc. the Study of Animal Behaviour (Anglia) 1985-
- International Society for Anthrozoology (Anglia) 1996-2001

Teaching:

a) In gradual education:

- Ethology
- Human ethology
- Evolution of communication
- Evolution and ethology of Canines
- Neuroethology
- Cognitive ethology
- Behavioural plasticity: root of personality

b) In Doctoral Program of Ethology:

- Neuroethology
- Cognitive ethology

Research Grants:

- 1991-1994: research grant "For the study of the use of ethological and psychological methods in behavioural genetics" (principal investigator)
- 1994-1998: The dog as a model for social evolution (participant)
- 1999-2002: Investigation of social intelligence in dogs, (participant)
- 2003-2006: The dog as a model for human personality
- 2005-2008: Social learning in dogs (principal investigator)
- 2005-2008: EU FP-6-NEST: Evolution of referential communication (participant)

Membership:

- Hungarian Biological Society, 1988-
- Hungarian Ethological Society, 1991-
- Hungarian Cognition Foundation (secretary), 2004-
- Assoc. the Study of Animal Behaviour (U.K.) 1985-
- International Society for Anthrozoology (U.K.) 1996-2001



Nemzetközi ösztöndíjak / International fellowships:

- 1992. Aug. - Oct.: Fellowship at University of Sussex, England (awarded by Association for the Study of Animal Behaviour, U.K.)
- 1995. Aug.- Dec.: Fellowship at the University of Sussex, England (awarded by OTKA-Foundation, Hungary)
- 1997/1998: Fellowship at the University of Sussex, England (awarded by NATO-Royal Society, U.K.)
- 1998. Oct. – Dec.: Fellowship at the Univ. College London, England (awarded by Human Frontiers, EU)
- 1999: Fellowship at the University of Sussex, England (awarded by The Wellcome Trust, U.K.)

Tudományos teljesítmény / Scientific achievements:

- Referált tudományos lapban való közlés / Papers published in referred journals: 62
- Összesített impakt faktor / Cummulative impact factor: 92.02
- Teljes citáció / Total citation number: 250

Válogatott publikációk / Selected Publications:

- *Miklósi, Á., Polgárdi, R., Topál, J., Csányi, V.* 1998: Use of experimenter-given cues in dogs. *Animal Cognition* 1, 113-121.
- *Miklósi, Á.* 1999: The ethological analysis of imitation. *Biological Review* 74, 347-374.
- *Miklósi, A, Kubinyi E, Topál, J, Gácsi, M., Virányi, Zs., Csányi, V.* 2003: A simple reason for a big difference: wolves do not look back at humans but dogs do. *Current Biology* 13, 763-766.
- *Miklósi, Á., Topál, J., Csányi, V.* 2004: Comparative social cognition: What can dogs teach us? *Animal Behaviour* 67, 995-1004.
- *Byrne, R.W., Barnard, P.J., Davidson, I., Janik, V.M., McGrew, M.C., Miklósi, Á., Wiessner, P.* 2004: Understanding culture across species. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences* 8, 341-346.

Aktuális kutatási érdeklődés / Current research interests

Recent molecular genetic analysis suggests that the domestication of dogs might have begun more than 50.000 years ago. Modern dogs are well adapted to live in small human groups (families). In our research we are looking for behavioural traits that might have contributed to the dogs' adaptation to a human social environment. We have developed methods that measure attachment between dog and owner, and have shown that attachment behaviour of the dog is analogous to that of human children.



Since social learning plays an important role in the transfer of information among group members, we have investigated whether dogs are able to learn by observation from human demonstrators. Our results have shown that both object manipulation and motor actions are learnt faster if dogs have the opportunity to observe a human demonstrator.

There is an intensive communication between dog and owner that deserves close investigation. Despite evolutionary distance and morphological differences both dogs and humans perform at high levels in "reading" each others body gestures. In most of these experiments dogs outperform apes that show a more limited understanding of human communicative signals. Dogs are able to find hidden food based on signals emitted by a human, and they are also sensitive to the directionality of the signal. However dogs are not only passive receivers, they are able to send functionally referential signals about external events.