



ALLINE E BENESSERE

- ❑ 'cervello di gallina!'
- ❑ l'organismo di Dio (Rose, 2000)
- ❖ libere, musiciste o basta in 30

La 'gallina'
induttivista

1



Un tacchino, in un allevamento statunitense, decise di formarsi una visione del mondo fondata sulla scienza

«Fin dal primo giorno questo tacchino osservò che, nell'allevamento in cui era stato portato, gli veniva dato il cibo alle 9 del mattino. E da buon induttivista non fu precipitoso nel trarre conclusioni dalle sue osservazioni e ne eseguì altre in una vasta gamma di circostanze: di mercoledì e di giovedì, nei giorni caldi e nei giorni freddi, sia che piovesse sia che splendesse il sole. Così arricchiva ogni giorno il suo elenco di una proposizione osservativa in condizioni più disparate. Finché la sua coscienza induttivista non fu soddisfatta ed elaborò un'inferenza induttiva come questa: "Mi danno sempre il cibo alle 9 del mattino". Questa concezione si rivelò incontestabilmente falsa alla vigilia di Natale, quando, invece di venir nutrito, fu sgozzato.»

Russell, 1912

2

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1 2 3 4 ...

The diagram illustrates two sequences of object representations, (a) and (b), each with five steps labeled (i) through (v). Sequence (a) shows a progression from two separate blocks to a single integrated structure. Sequence (b) shows a similar progression but with a different internal structure. To the right of these diagrams is a photograph of a white cake with two Swedish flags on top, representing the final object in the sequences.

3

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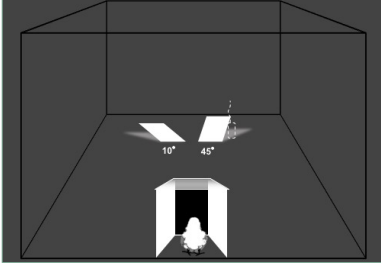
Two images are shown side-by-side. The left image features a green cartoon character wearing a black top hat, with a red double-headed vertical arrow indicating its height. The right image shows a white cylinder on a wooden surface, also with a red double-headed vertical arrow indicating its height. The character's hands are visible at the base of the cylinder.

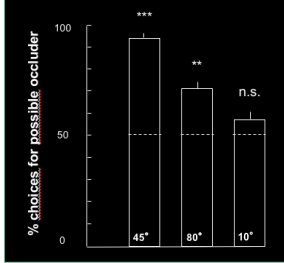
Per mezzo di categorie cognitive semplici ci rappresentiamo gli oggetti del mondo fisico

4

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**IMPRINTING
APPRENDIMENTO E
FISICA INTUITIVA**



Chiandetti & Vallortigara, 2011


5

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INTENZIONALITA' – effetto *audience*

Emettere o meno un segnale con valenza **comunicativa** (e non solo informativa) a seconda del contesto sociale quindi voler fornire info al ricevente.

Può decidere se emettere o no un segnale?

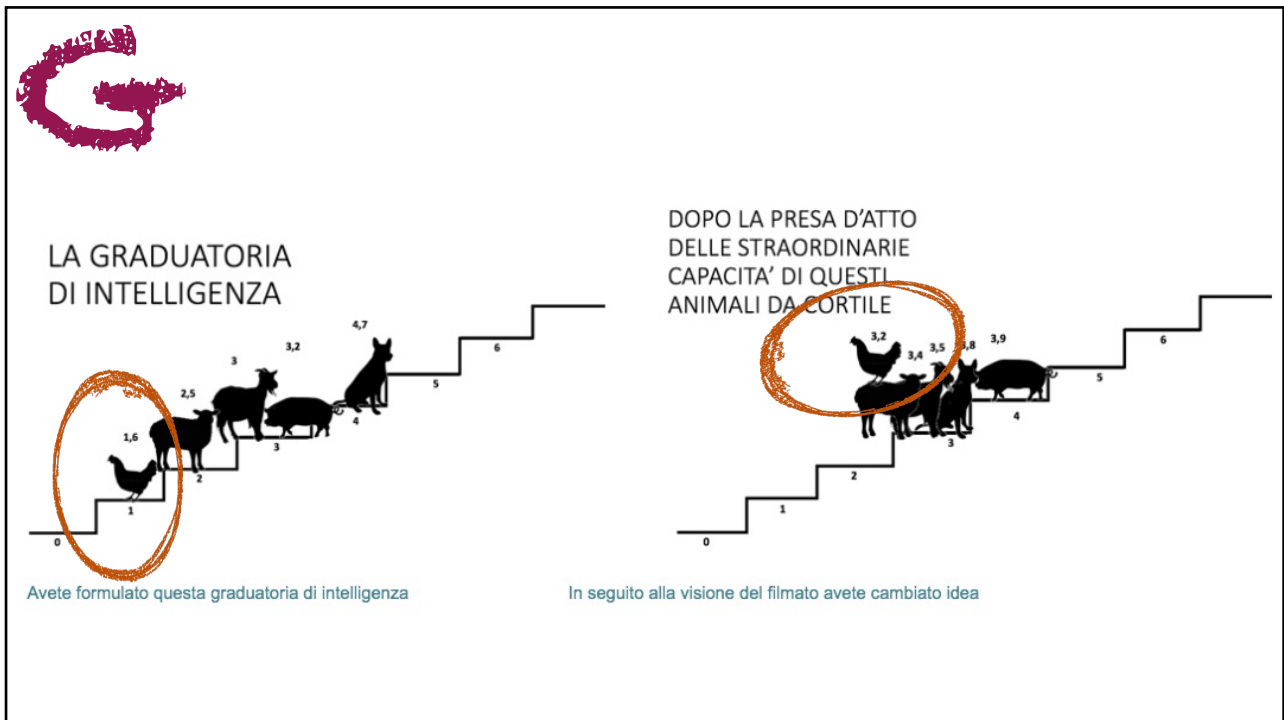


Food calls dei galletti

IDENTITA' DEL REFERENTE (cibo/non-cibo) E DEL RICEVENTE

Femmina familiare	Femmina estranea
Maschio	Nessuno

6



7

COSA SANNO FARE

- Inferenze transitive
- Riconoscimento individuale
- Operazioni matematiche
- Fisica ingenua
- Orientamento spaziale, stima del centro
- Inganno tattico
- Insegnamento
- ...

<https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs10071-016-1064-4.pdf>

8



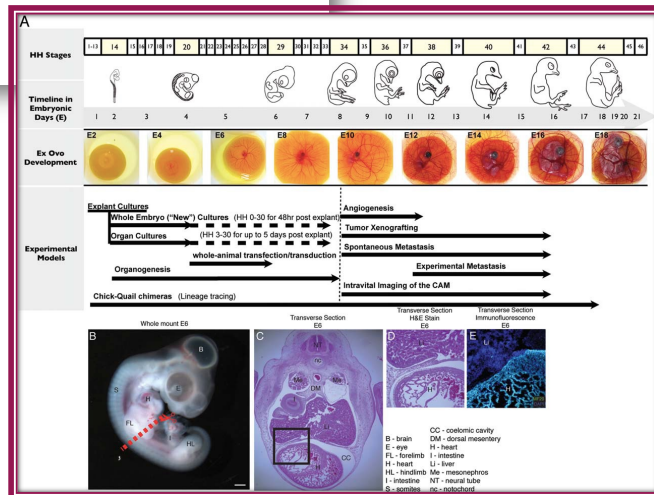
COSA POSSONO FARCI FARE


- è facilmente reperibile (già nato o a diversi stadi d'incubazione, anche appena l'uovo è stato fertilizzato) e con costi molto contenuti
- è molto resistente (ad interventi invasivi anche cronici come impianti di elettrodi intracranici)
- le manipolazioni sull'embrione sono rese possibili da una semplice finestra aperta sul guscio e dall'albume, ambiente naturalmente antibatterico
- gli embrioni sono naturalmente immunodeficienti, caratteristica che, insieme alla membrana corioallantoidea, consente che cellule tumorali umane trapiantate comandino i vasi sanguigni della CAM nello stabilire tumori




Published: 08 December 2004
Chickens join the genome club
 Roxanne Khamsi
 Nature (2004) | Cite this article

COSA POSSONO FARCI FARE








PRENATAL EXPERIENCE


COSA POSSONO FARCI FARE

CEREBRAL ASYMMETRIES

Rogers, 1972
Andrew, 1971
Chiandetti et al., 2013; 2019



11

















PRENATAL EXPERIENCE

COSA POSSONO FARCI FARE

REVIEW

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God's Organism? The Chick as a Model System for Memory Studies

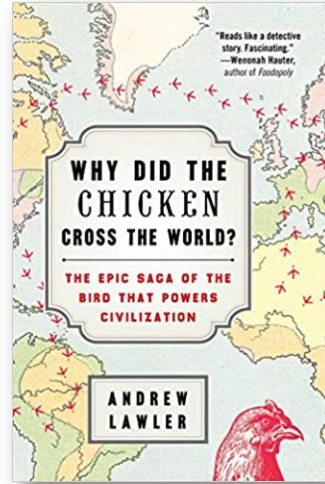
Field	Time	Discovery	Portrait
	1400 BCE	Egyptians are the first time artificially incubate chicken eggs, during the 18 th dynasty.	
	350 BCE	Aristotle begins work with chick embryos to study development (leads to major principles and mistakes) and is the first to anatomically dissect the embryo.	
	1406	Albert Magnus composes treatise on chick embryology that serves as the filter between Aristotle and the Renaissance.	
	1567	Vescher Cotter publishes work on the development of the chick embryo, and compares this development to that of reptiles, humans, and other birds. This makes the field of comparative anatomy take off.	
	1570	Vescher Cotter identifies the blastoderm using chick embryos.	
	1628	William Harvey describes the formation of blood vessels and circulation, including functional differences between veins and arteries in chick embryos. He studies heart formation and commencement of beating in one using a magnifying lens. Previous to this, it was thought that the heart did not beat until birth/hatching.	
	1651	William Harvey publishes findings that the generation of a chick is the result of epigenesis not metamorphosis. He makes Aristotle believe that chick eggs can grow without male fertilization.	
Development	1671	Malpighi, through his studies of frogs and chicks, publishes work describing the role of capillaries.	
	1672-1678	Malpighi discovers function of several tubes and somites through the study of chick embryos. He describes the chick blastoderm, neural groove and early heart development.	
	1749	Requien perfects the window in the shell techniques for chick observation as the embryo develops.	
	1759	Casper Friedrich Wolff publishes "The Theory of Generation". His paper indicates that body organs develop in the embryo through a series of steps and challenged contemporary thought that organisms were performed. His arguments sparked an interest in embryogenesis.	
	1817-1828	Heinz Christian Pander, a follower of Wolff, and Karl Ernst von Baer discover and identify germ layers in the forming chick embryo.	
	1826	Karl Ernst von Baer is the first to identify the mammalian ovum and mitochondrion. He sends the light microscope to Ernst Pander and von Baer's germ layer discovery, showing that it is universally present in vertebrates. Before him, it was suspected that changes between species in the stages of development represented progressive evolution. His findings significantly influenced Darwin's thinking.	
	1859	Darwin's publishes "On the Origin of Species" and demonstrating correlations between organisms.	
	1906	Levaditski introduces the chick embryo as a model to study infection.	
Immunology and Cancer	1907-1913	Goldman and Murphy graft human tumours onto the CAM and recognize the vascular response necessary for successful engraftment.	
	1911	Peyton Rous identifies the retrovirus Rous Sarcoma virus (RSV) in chicken embryos. He won the Nobel prize for his work in 1966.	
	1931	Francis Ernest Goodpasture and Alice Woodruff publish their groundbreaking paper on their cultivation of viruses on the chick embryo, using the chick embryo for the cultivation of viruses becomes a common method.	
	1932	Waddington develops a procedure to remove the chick blastoderm and culture it ex vivo. This technique is improved by New (1955) and becomes a valuable experimental model for development.	
Genetics	1936	Frederick Hart publishes the first genetic map of the chicken.	
Cancer	1945-1955	Dugg, Kurofsky and Tatum perform routine serial transplantation of human tumours and initial therapeutic trials on tumor-bearing chicks.	
Neurology	1952	Rita Levi-Montalcini - nobel prize winner for discovering nerve growth factors. Most of her defining work involved nerve development in the chick.	
	1967	Michel Abercrombie discovers the cellular process of contact inhibition through his studies on the chick embryo, this process is now used to distinguish between normal and cancerous cells.	
	1974	Falkman publishes CAM assay as a model to study vascularization.	
Cancer	1983	Schwartz, Tizabi and Collier discover the RSV nucleotide sequence for the Rous sarcoma virus (RSV). Bishop reviews 25 known oncogenes. Nine are from domestic fowl. Oswick, Chambers, and Doolley establish the chick as a model for metastasis.	
genetic model for human disease	1991	Tsvetich and Wachtel discover that the genome of birds, specifically gallus gallus, is one third the size of mammals, indicating the chicken as a simple genetic model.	
	2004	Avila Ba moves from chicken to human infection (starting in Vietnam and Thailand) causes a world-wide focus on virus biology and disease. Richard Wilson's group (Washington University) publish a full avian genome sequence.	
Intravital imaging model	1996	Chambers monitors single-cell behavior in the CAM using In vivo video microscopy.	
	2006	Lewis implements viral nanoparticles to image CAM and tumor vasculature in real-time.	
	2008	Zibara uses intravital imaging to demonstrate correlation between cell migration in the primary tumor and metastasis to distant organs.	

Kain et al., 2013

12












"(...) For every person, three chickens are alive and clucking today. Humans gobble down almost 100 million tonnes of chicken meat and over 1 trillion eggs annually."



13

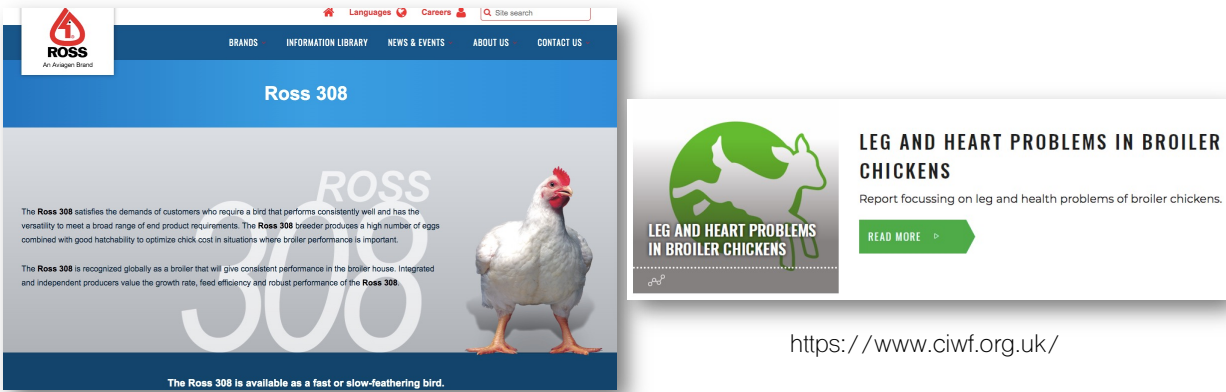


Strain	1957	1978	2005
0 d	 34 g	 42 g	 44 g
28 d	 316 g	 632 g	 1,396 g
56 d	 905 g	 1,808 g	 4,202 g



<https://www.ciwf.org.uk/research/species-meat-chickens/the-welfare-of-broiler-chickens-in-the-european-union/>

14



The screenshot shows the Ross 308 website interface. The top navigation bar includes 'LANGUA', 'ROSS', 'BRANDS', 'INFORMATION LIBRARY', 'NEWS & EVENTS', 'ABOUT US', and 'CONTACT US'. The main content area features a large 'ROSS 308' logo and a photograph of a white broiler chicken. Text on the page describes the Ross 308 as a versatile broiler that performs consistently well and has the versatility to meet a broad range of end product requirements. It also mentions that the Ross 308 is recognized globally as a broiler that will give consistent performance in the broiler house.

Below the website screenshot is a snippet of an article titled 'LEG AND HEART PROBLEMS IN BROILER CHICKENS'. The article reports on focusing on leg and health problems of broiler chickens and includes a 'READ MORE' button.

<https://www.ciwf.org.uk/>

<http://en.aviagen.com/brands/ross/products/ross-308>

15



N. Patzke et al./Journal of Chemical Neuroanatomy 37 (2009) 141-148 143

(a) (b) (c)

polli da batteria: gli animali stanno in gruppi di cinque, all'interno di gabbie larghe 60cm, alte 47cm e profonde 45cm, con uno spazio di 540 cm² per animale. Cibo e acqua sono a disposizione *ab libitum*.

gabbie profonde 480 cm, larghe 300 cm e alte 200 cm. Ciascuna gabbia alloggia circa 50 animali con uno spazio individuale stimato di 2570 cm². Nelle gabbie, oltre al cibo e all'acqua, vi sono nidi e sabbia per i bagni di sabbia.

free range, prevede che gli animali siano liberi, a terra, in uno spazio di circa 600m², che può alloggiare fino a un massimo di 12000 animali. La stalla di fatto è suddivisa in quattro parti, ciascuna delle quali ospita circa 3000 animali, ma tutti i giorni, a partire dalle ore undici fino al tramonto, le galline sono libere di uscire a pascolare all'esterno in un'area di circa 4 ettari. Cibo, acqua e opportunità per bagni di sabbia sono disponibili a volontà.

LA VITA DI RELAZIONE

16



G Edizioni Locali ▾ Servizi ▾ **CORRIERE DELLA SERA** ABBONATI Accedi

Sofia Goggia oltre lo sci: investe in un'azienda di 2500 galline. «Fanno le uova per Cracco»

di Flavio Vanetti

La sciatrice è socia di una nuova attività: «Le galline vivono allo stato brado in un bosco sopra Nembro e ascoltano musica classica. Ogni tanto do una mano: la cultura ancestrale dei contadini mi affascina»

PER ORDINAZIONI: Tel. +39.339.532246 (momentaneamente disponibile solo per messaggi whatsapp) info@lesolviagge.it

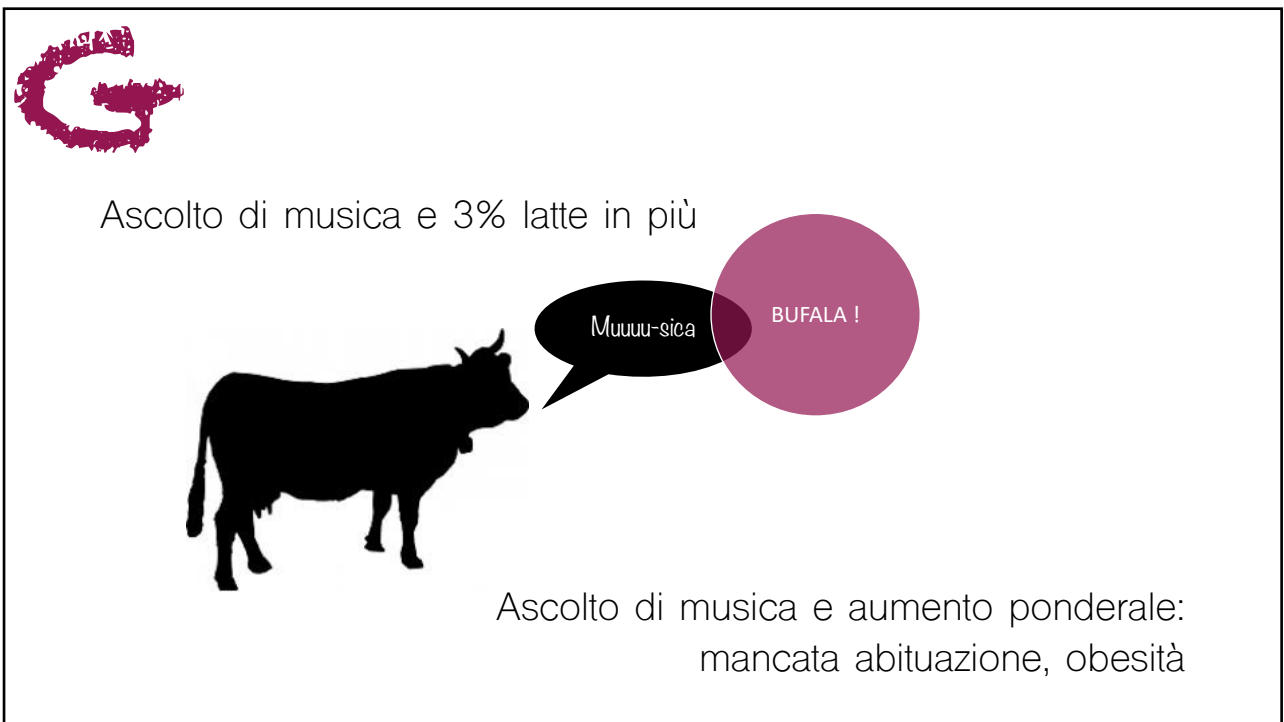
home
filosofia
le selvagge nel bosco
il pollaio connesso
le uova
punti vendita
news

guarda la gallina
adotta un pollaio e altro...

il pollaio connesso

biologico

17



G

Ascolto di musica e 3% latte in più

Muuu-sica

BUFALA !

Ascolto di musica e aumento ponderale:
mancata abitudine, obesità

18

