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Certification of attendance

To Whom It May Concern,

This is to certify that **Dorottya Szilvia Rác** attended the 15th Dubrovnik Conference on Cognitive Science as a poster presenter, introducing their work titled *"Exploring the effects of conspecificity and relevance on processing preferences in voice identity perception in the dog and human brain using fast periodic auditory stimulation"*. The conference was organized by the Central European Cognitive Science Association, between 23-26 May 2024 in Dubrovnik, Croatia.

27 May 2024
Vienna, Austria



Anna Kispál
Secretary of CECOG

15th Dubrovnik Conference on Cognitive Science

Memory, space, language

PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS

23rd – 26th May 2024

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demands and testing methodologies have rendered the trajectory of episodic memory during this period unclear, particularly with regards to which elements are in a state of change at which time. This study separately assessed memory for item, location, and temporal order, as well as integrated what–where–when (WWW) information using a what-where-when memory test (the Treasure-Hunt task) with 84 children aged 6 to 12 years. Two versions of the task were used varying in the degree of retrieval support while keeping encoding constant. Results show that episodic memory continued to develop across this period, with individual item, spatial, temporal and WWW memory all improving relatively linearly with age. These improvements were underpinned by both the associative binding and strategic control processes. These findings suggest that it is not any one element of episodic memory that is driving development during this period, but that all aspects are continuing to mature in parallel.

PS4-5 Exploring the effects of conspecificity and relevance on processing preferences in voice identity perception in the dog and human brain using fast periodic auditory stimulation

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Discriminating voice identities is essential in many social interactions, and conspecific vocalizations are processed preferentially by the brain of various species. However, it is unclear if this preference is driven primarily by conspecificity or relevance. The long-standing interspecific relationship of dogs and humans allows the investigation of these principles: for companion dogs, humans are highly relevant; for humans with dogs, dogs are more relevant than for those without. But a direct comparison between dog and human voice identity discrimination is lacking in both species. Here, we investigated dogs' and humans' ability to discriminate con- and heterospecific voice identities in a single study, using fast periodic auditory stimulation combined with electroencephalography.