

Figure 1: Schematic illustration of the location-scene association task from Wirth et al., (2003) Animals initiated trials by fixating a point on the computer screen. Four identical white targets superimposed on a complex visual scene were then presented for 500 ms followed by a 700ms delay interval in which the scene disappeared but the targets remained on the screen. The trial always ended with the fixation point disappearing which was the monkeys cue to make an eye movement response to one of the targets. Animals typically learned 2-4 new scenes randomly mix with 2-4 highly familiar reference scenes.

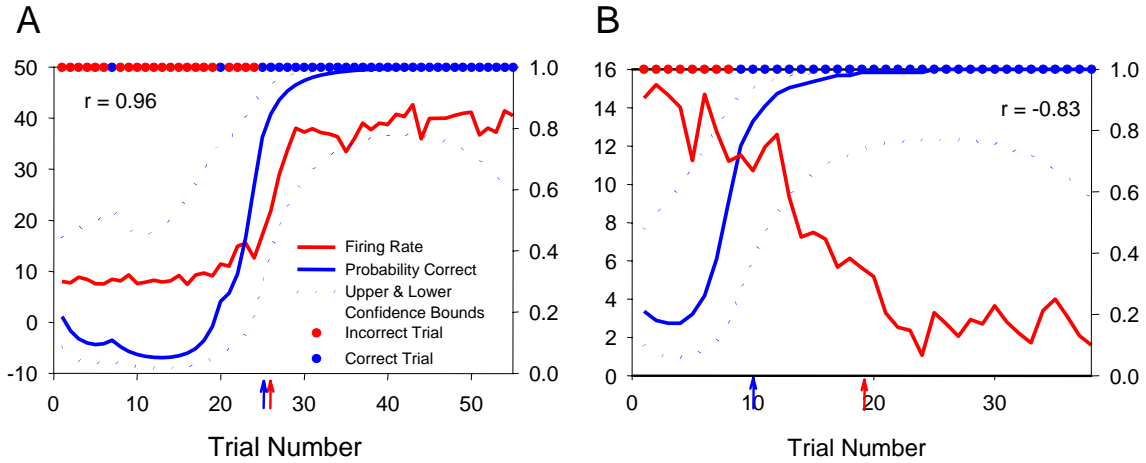


Figure 2: Panel A shows an example of a sustained changing cell and panel B shows an example of a baseline sustained changing cell. In both panels, neural activity is shown on the left Y-axis while probability correct is shown on the right y-axis. Blue and red arrows indicate the estimated trial of change for learning and neural activity, respectively. All figures taken from Wirth et al., 2003.

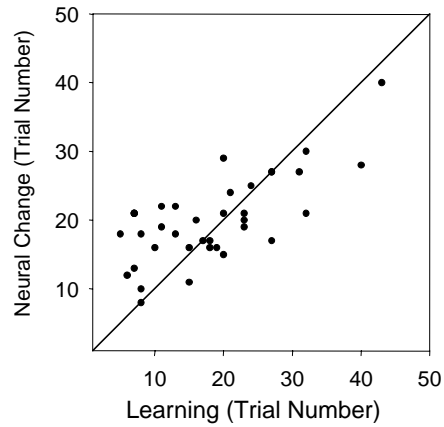


Figure 3: Scatter plot showing the estimated relationship between changing neural activity (Neural Change) and learning for the population of sustained and baseline sustained cells. In this graph, the examples below the unity line represent cells whose neural activity changed before learning while the points above the unity line represent examples in which neural activity changed after learning. All data taken from Wirth et al., 2003.