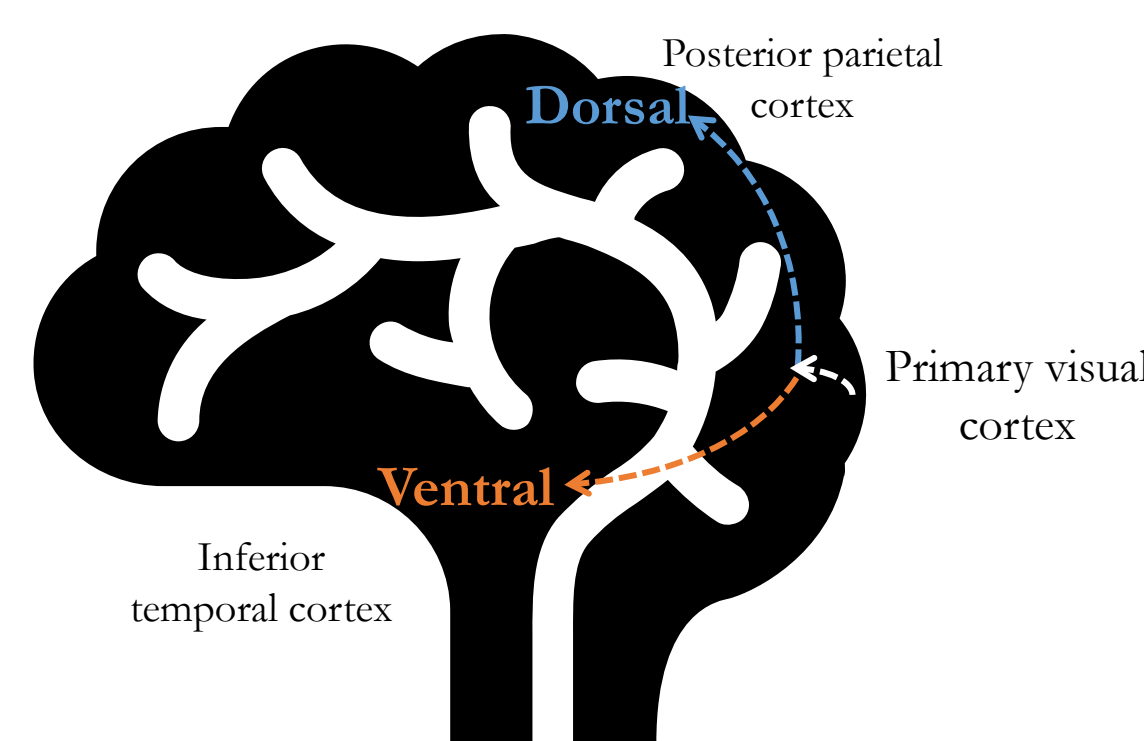


Is Garner Interference valid evidence for the Perception-Action Model?

BACKGROUND

Perception-Action Model

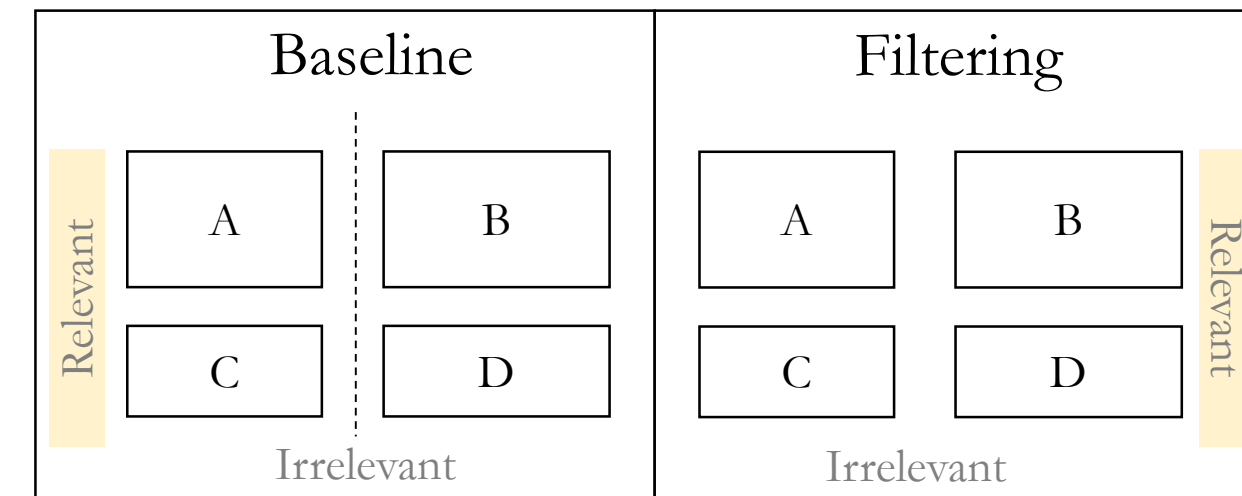
Goodale & Milner 1992 [1]



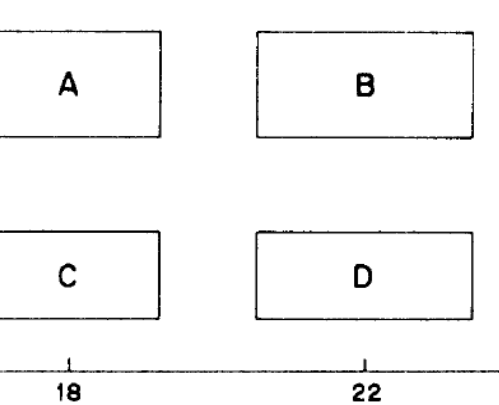
- Experiments on patients with brain damage
- Separate and parallel ventral (“what”) and dorsal (“how”) streams [1]
- Different processing for different purposes of visual perception and visuomotor actions

Garner’s Speeded Classification

- Interaction between stimulus dimensions and perceptual information processing
- **Baseline:** task-irrelevant dimension constant
- **Filtering:** task-irrelevant dimension changes
- $RT_{base} < RT_{filt}$



Stimuli



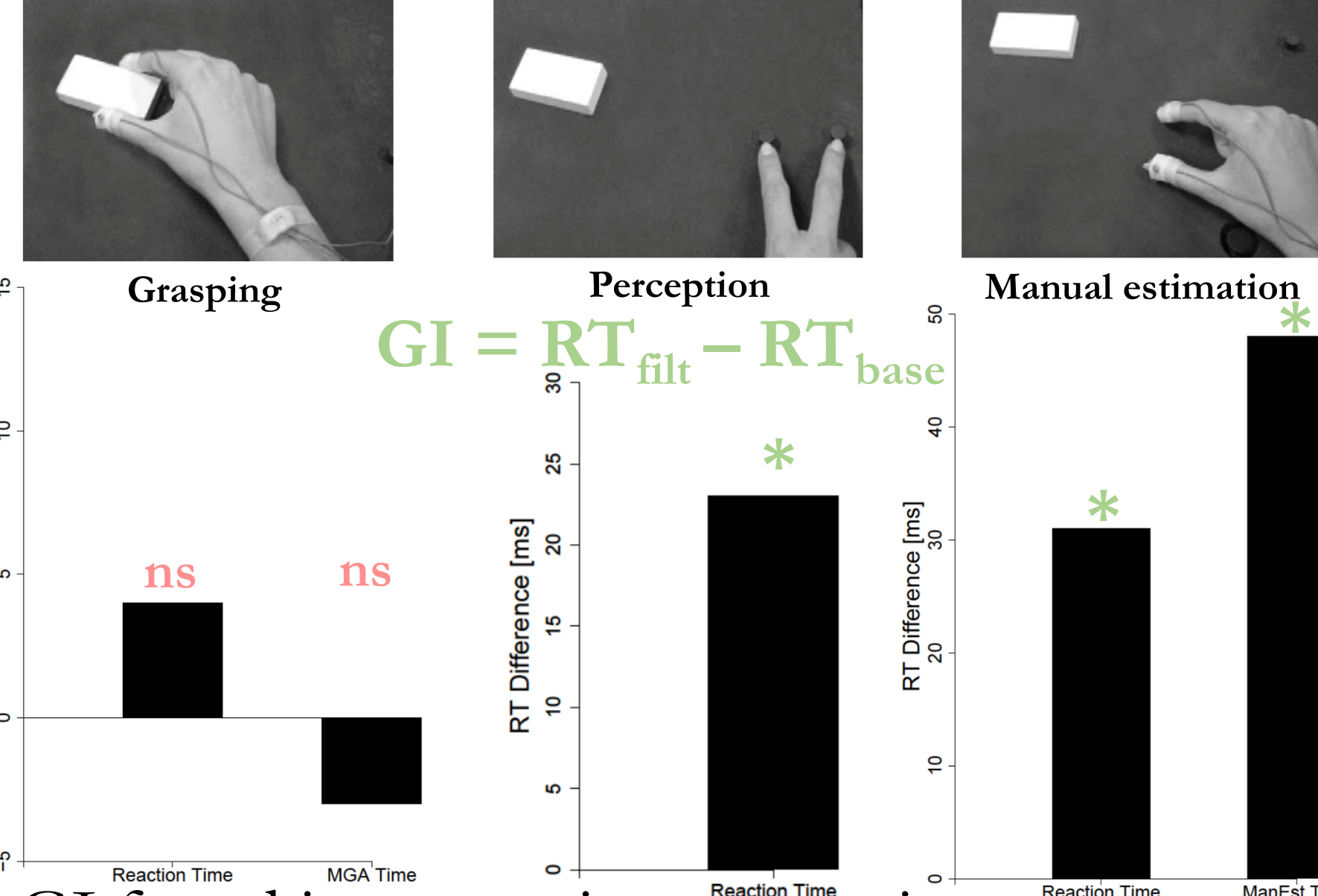
WIDE
OR
NARROW?

$RT_{base} < RT_{filt}$

Garner
Interference
(GI)

Tasks & Design

Ganel & Goodale 2003 [2]



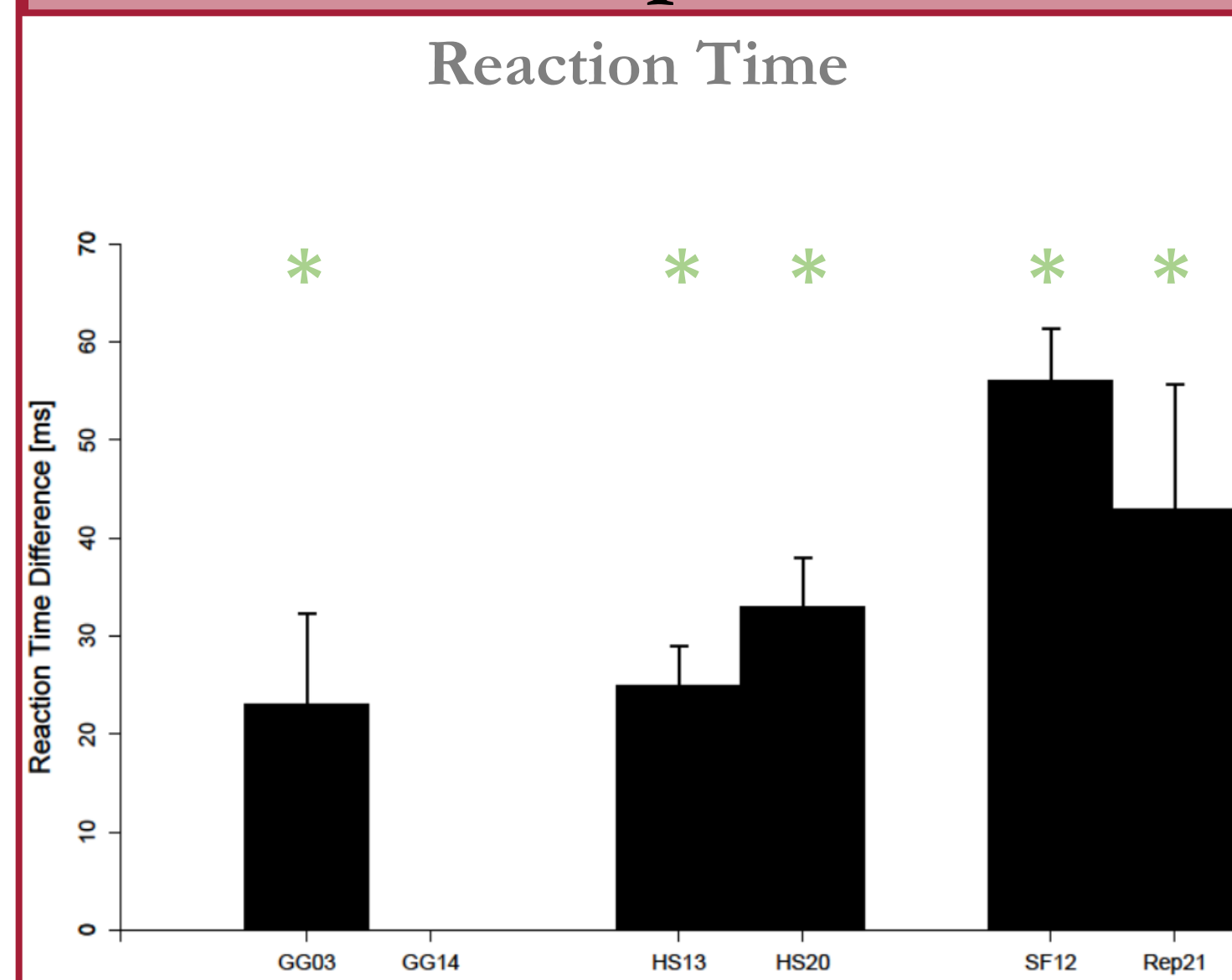
- GI found in perception, **not** action
- Different processing in perception versus action

SUMMARY

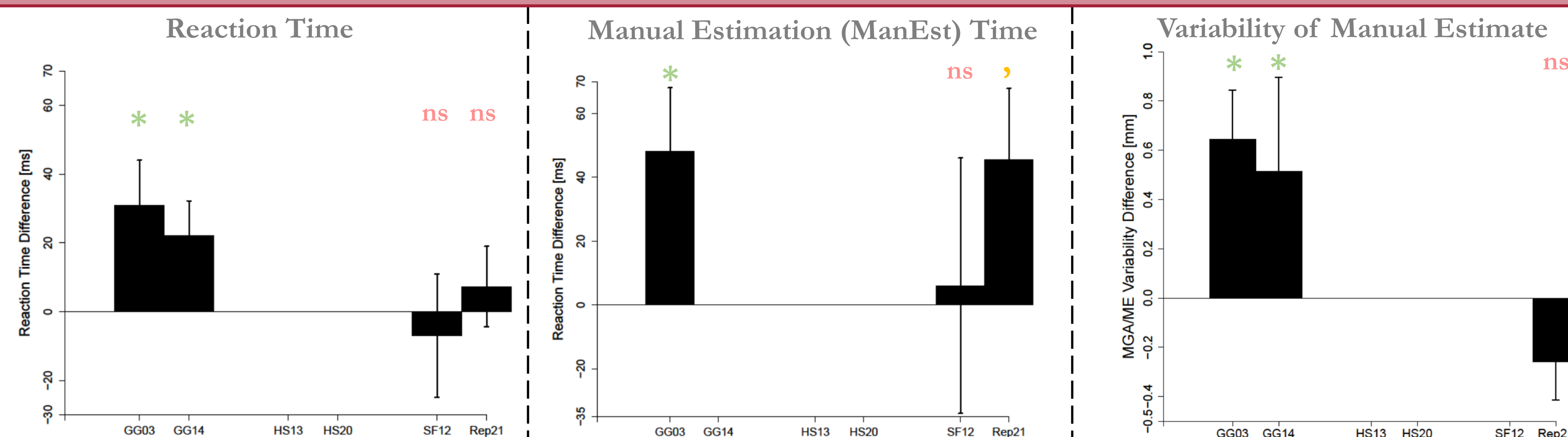
*	,	ns	Reaction Time	Reaction Time	ManEst Time	St. Dev. ManEst	Reaction Time	MGA Time	St. Dev. MGA
p<0.05	p<0.1	p>0.1	ms	ms	ms	mm	ms	ms	mm
(Filtering - Baseline) Mean ± SEM			Perc	Manual Estimation		Grasping			
Ganel & Goodale 2003	GG03 [2]	RGN=12 MN=8	23±9	31±13	48±20	0.64 ±0.20	4	-3	
Schum, Franz et al 2012	SF12 [3]	RGN=20 MN=20	56±5	-7±18	-6±40		-3±8	-1±1.5	
Hesse & Schenk 2013	HS13 [4]	PN=24 GN=20	25±4				19±8	13±6.5	
Ganel & Goodale 2014	GG14 [5]	N=40		22±10		0.51 ±0.38			
Löhr-Limpens et al 2020	HS20 [6]	N=24 (5)	32±5				-0.6±1.5		0.64 ±0.15
Replication 2021	Rep21	N=24	43±12	7±11	45±22	-0.25 ±0.16	-0.01±7	-11.5±9	0.005 ±0.32

RESULTS

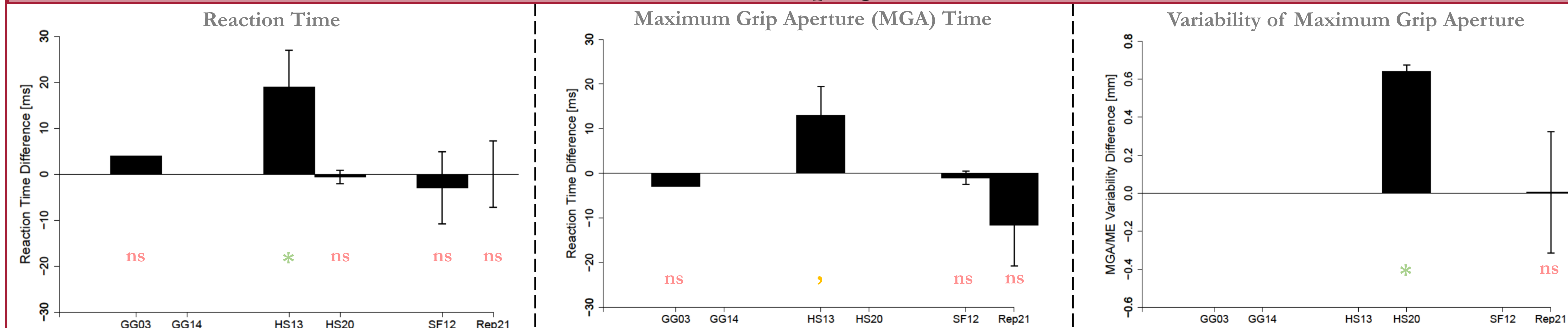
Perception



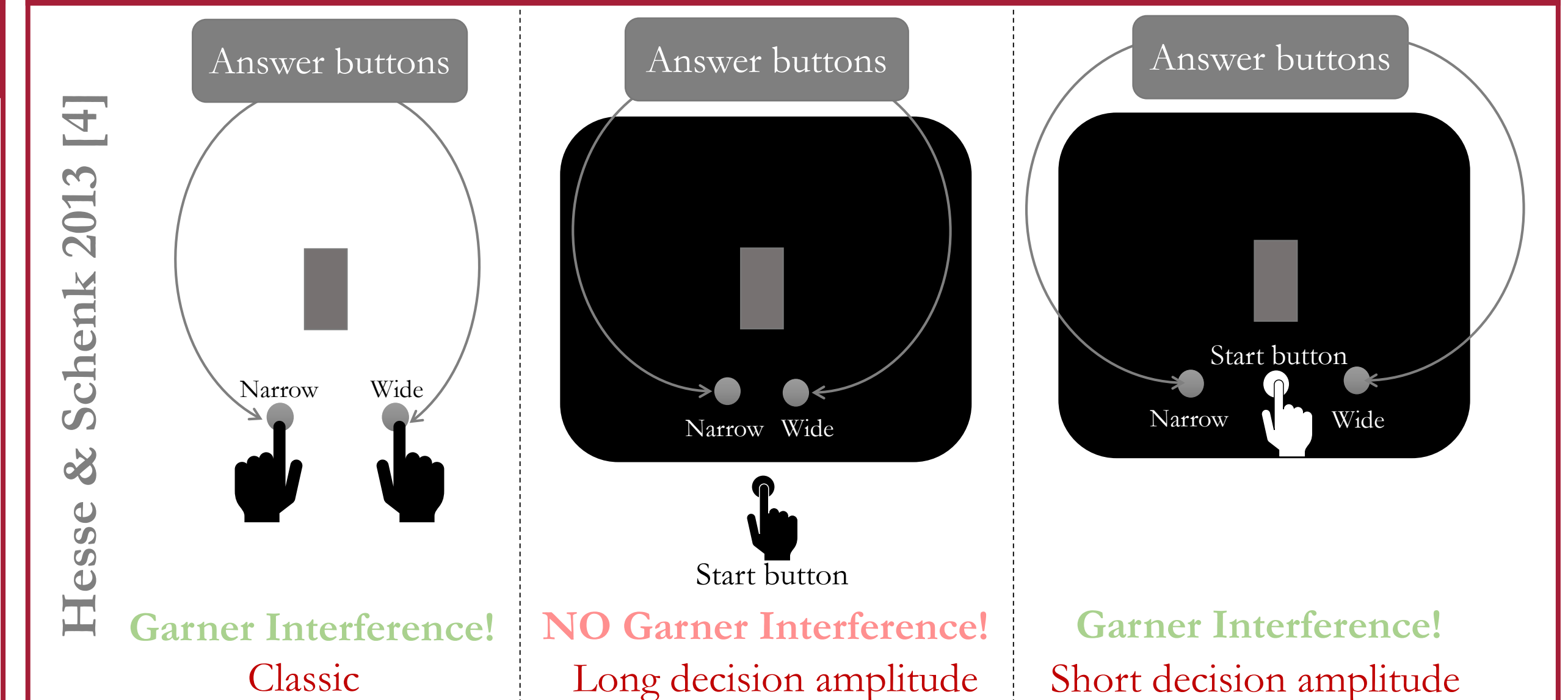
Manual Estimation



Grasping



DISCUSSION



- GI found in perceptual but not grasping task
- GI is proposed to depend on the temporal profile of the RT [4]
- ManEst time includes decision time so GI is expected
- GI found in ManEst time but not ManEst RT
- Some inconsistencies of GI and PAM resolved, some remain

REFERENCES

1. Goodale, M. A., & Milner, A. D. (1992). Separate visual pathways for perception and action. *Trends in neurosciences*, 15(1), 20-25.
2. Ganel, T., & Goodale, M. A. (2003). Visual control of action but not perception requires analytical processing of object shape. *Nature*, 426(6967), 664-667.
3. Schum, N., Franz, V. H., Jovanovic, B., & Schwarzer, G. (2012). Object processing in visual perception and action in children and adults. *Journal of experimental child psychology*, 112(2), 161-177.
4. Hesse, C., & Schenk, T. (2013). Findings from the Garner-paradigm do not support the “how” versus “what” distinction in the visual brain. *Behavioral brain research*, 239, 164-171.
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6. Löhr-Limpens, M., Göhringer, F., Schenk, T., & Hesse, C. (2020). Grasping and perception are both affected by irrelevant information and secondary tasks: New evidence from the Garner paradigm. *Psychological research*, 84(5), 1269-1283.