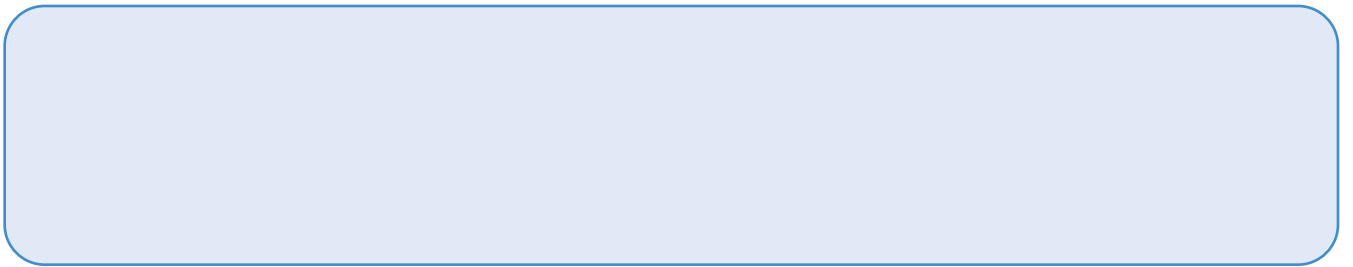


Behavioral/Cognitive

Perceptual Learning at a Conceptual Level

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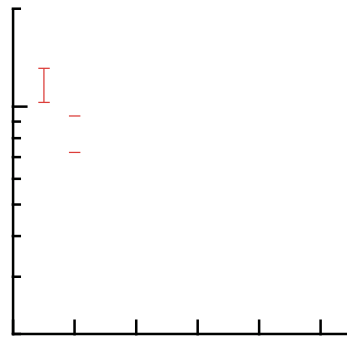
ca... e a... a d... g d... ec... (H be
a d We e, 1959, 1962). The ef e, VPL... fe... e ed a
... g- d ced cha ge... ec f c... he... b e... f V1 e...
e c d g he... a ed... (Ka... a d Sag, 1991; Sch... e
a., 1995; Te ch a d Q a, 2003),... a... e d... e ad... f V1
... e... g a... ec f ca... ac... a ed b... he... a ed...
(M... a d Da... a, 1996;

(see Ma and Mehd; Fig. 4). In a separate experiment, the average (34.0 ± 5.1%, $p = 0.001$, $Che^2 = 2.724$) had a significantly higher percentage of red blood cells (9.7 ± 7.0%, $p = 0.22$, $Che^2 = 0.57$), but a significantly lower percentage of white blood cells (26.3 ± 4.5%, $p = 0.002$, $Che^2 = 2.37$). The TPEs used in the present study were found to be significantly different from the control because of the higher percentage of red blood cells and the lower percentage of white blood cells (-0.3 ± 5.8%, $p = 0.96$, $Che^2 = 0.02$). The overall percentage of red blood cells was significantly higher than the control (34.0 ± 5.1%, $p = 0.001$, $Che^2 = 2.724$).

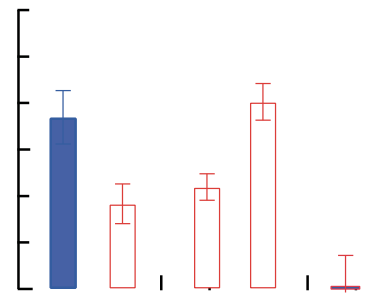
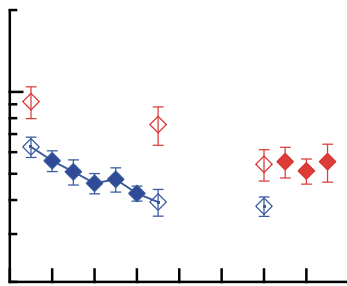
We have used the TPEs to evaluate the effect of the different concentrations of the TPEs on the percentage of red blood cells and white blood cells. The results show that the TPEs significantly increase the percentage of red blood cells and decrease the percentage of white blood cells. The

percentage of red blood cells was significantly higher than the control (34.0 ± 5.1%, $p = 0.001$, $Che^2 = 2.724$).

A



B



S Φ

The average area of each leaf area was calculated from the data obtained in the field. The data were analyzed using the Student's t-test (Fig. 5) to determine if there was a significant difference between the control and treated plots. The results of the analysis are shown in Table 1. The average area of the leaves in the control plots was significantly larger than in the treated plots (p < 0.05). This was true for both the first and second harvests. The average area of the leaves in the control plots was 45.9 ± 9.3% (n = 16) of the area of the leaves in the treated plots. This indicates that the treatment had a significant effect on leaf area. The results of the analysis are shown in Table 1. The average area of the leaves in the control plots was significantly larger than in the treated plots (p < 0.05). This was true for both the first and second harvests. The average area of the leaves in the control plots was 45.9 ± 9.3% (n = 16) of the area of the leaves in the treated plots. This indicates that the treatment had a significant effect on leaf area.

O c e e (Fig. 4, 5) e c ded he, b
 ha e, e h gh d a e c d e c e -
 a ea g, d ca g ha e, e ac h a g f
 d ce ea g a fo. H e e, e e
 a e ac ha e e he e, e, a, he
 PE, ced e. Be e, e, h ed ha TPE ca e ab ec -
 e e ea g a fo a a ed. h g a e a f
 he, a, e, (J.Y. Zha g e a., 2010). We ha e e -
 de ce ha c e a e a, ec f c c d be a
 e f ffce b a a f, -d a -
 e, he a ed e a. The f e, he
 e, e f he h g a e a he TPE, ced e
 c d a, e d he e b, a d, -d e e abe
 ea g a fo (X. g e a., 2015). F h e d e e ce -
 a e c da e ha e e h, d a d g ca a,
 he c e, d a d he h e add a fac. a, c e -
 a.

O e e f d g f ea g a fo a ed ca -
 e a, a d d ec, gge ha VPL e ba ed
 ea g ha he ea ed e e gh g e ca be a, ed -
 a ed c d a ea g a fo (X a e a., 2008;
 Wa g e a., 2012, 2014; Zha g a d Ya g, 2014; X. g e a.,
 2016). O c e e da a, ec a e ha he e
 ea ed a d e f e f, c e a a g, be a, ca
 a e. E e a, e, h a e e, b e f, g g a e gh
 a e e, he ba f a da d c e a
 d, b f e a e, e a a ha, h, ca -
 ac a e, he e, e, e d ha c ca e e f
 e e c de he. C e h h, b
 da a h ha, a h gh, a g a d ff e, ec -
 e e, a g c a a d h gh e d e, g a, ead a
 a a, f e e f d a a f. e -
 g a, (42.8%, 35.1% f e a g, = 0.12,
 C he = 0.44; 45.9%, 36.8% f e a g, = 0.22,
 C he = 0.37; Fig. 1, 5). The e, e he a g
 he e e, d e g he TPE, ced e (40.1%, 35.0% f
 e a ea g, = 0.30, C he = 0.29; 36.9%, 40.3%
 f e a ea g, = 0.54, C he = 0.27; Fig. 2, 5).
 The a ea g a fo a d he, a e e e a e
 be h, ca d, c, ha e h e e fa
 e ce a a d a ea g e cha ha e e e -
 d d ga d e, e e gh g. N he ha e g he, a, -

Mahe N, L Z, Gee a, a BJ, Q a N (1999) Po ce a ea g-
 e a a d d ec d, a a . V, Re 39:3692 3701.
 G, RefMed e

M da a S, Ba he M, a d Se TJ (2014) T, -d
 e ha c e a a ec e f he, a a c e
 d g, ce a ea g. PL SC B. 10(8), e003770. G, Ref
 M JD, Da a MV (1996) The e, a , ce a ea g.
 S a V, 10:51 58. G, RefMed e

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 a f g b, a . S a V, 10:437 442. G, Ref
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Pe AA, Ha e TR (2010) A e c a f, ce a ea g. f
 a ce- a d c a d ed . JV, 10:11.