## PSYCHOLOGY MEETS BIOLOGY

mechanisms underlying development and evolution

Thursday 21 November - room 5171.0415 ("The Eye") in the Linnaeusborg, Nijenborgh 7 moving to room 253 in Bernouilliborg after lunch
$09^{30}$ arrival, coffee \& introduction

## 1. MECHANISMS \& EVOLUTION

## $10^{00}$ Paul van Geert Psychological mechanisms underlying social learning

Many fundamentally human characteristics (such as language and social norms) are transmitted culturally - but often during specific phases in development. What are the mechanisms underlying cultural transmission?
$11^{00}$ Franjo Weissing The genetic and cultural evolution of cooperative behaviour Cultural change can be considered analogous to genetic evolution, and has been suggested to facilitate cooperative behaviour. How far can we take this analogy, and how can genetic and cultural evolution lead to cooperation?
$12^{00}$ lunch

## 2. BIOLOGY \& PSYCHOLOGY

## $13^{00}$ Ralf Cox

Timescale dynamics of developmental processes
The relation between psychology and biology cannot be viewed as one of hierarchy and reductionism. So how can we integrate these disciplines in a conceptual framework that takes the dynamics on different timescales into account?
$14^{00}$ Jaap Koolhaas Translational issues in behavioral neuroscience
In behavioral neuroscience the distinction between biology and psychology has virtually disappeared. What approaches are used in this multidisciplinary setting, what kind of knowledge has emerged, and what pitfalls remain?
$15^{00}$ coffee

## 3. INTEGRATION

$15^{30}$ Willem Frankenhuis When does natural selection favor sensitive periods in development?
Individuals adapt to their environments based on experience. However, the impact of a given experience (e.g. stress) depends on its timing. How does natural selection shape sensitivity to experience over the life course?
$16^{30}$ Discussion
Led by Saskia Kunnen (developmental psychology) and Sander van Doorn (theoretical biology)

