

Abstract

Taste aversion conditioning is a specific type of associative learning. Long delay between conditioned and unconditioned stimulus is the main difference from classical learning. Trace conditioning is the most common type of conditioning, used in this type of learning. Conditioned stimulus is followed by unconditioned stimulus. Taste aversion is usually formed after one trial conditioning. Unconditioned stimulus may be nausea caused by a variety of chemicals. As an unconditioned stimulus may also be used nausea caused by radiation, forced or voluntary movement, rotation, ... The most commonly used unconditioned stimulus is lithium chloride. Food aversion was demonstrated in both invertebrates and vertebrates. Food aversion has not been demonstrated in amphibians.