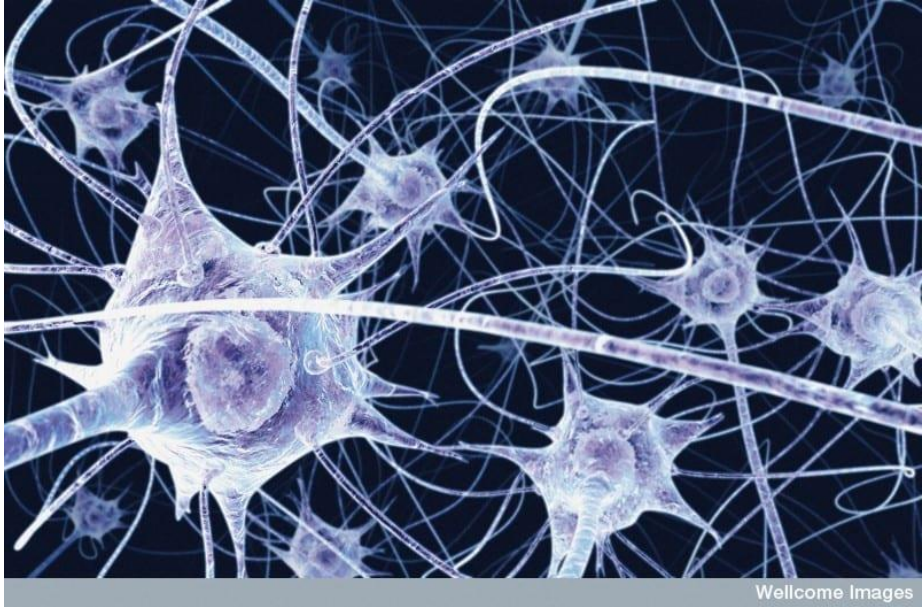


生物策略表

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| 類別 | 生物策略 (Strategy) |
| 生物策略 STRATEGY | 感覺和共享訊息 (Sensing and Sharing Information) |
| 生物系統 LIVING SYSTEM | 人類 (Humans) |
| 功能類別 FUNCTIONS | #維持體內平衡 #Maintain Homeostasis #從噪音中區分訊號 #Differentiate Signal From Noise #對訊號反應 #Respond to Signals |
| 作用機制標題 | 神經元可幫助生物體對環境的刺激做出反應，因為它們協作感知環境、共享訊息並過濾掉不重要的訊息 (Neurons aid organisms in reacting to environmental stimuli because they collaborate to sense the environment, share information, and filter unimportant information) |
| 生物系統/作用機制 示意圖 (確認版權、註明出處；畫 質) |  <p>Wellcome Images</p> <p>圖片取自本文 https://asknature.org/strategy/sensing-and-sharing-information/</p> |
| 作用機制摘要說明 (SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONING MECHANISMS) | |
| <p>全錄公司帕羅奧多研究中心的計算機科學家趙峰提出，為機器和結構裝設「協作傳感器」，會使人聯想到神經元的運作。這些傳感器會自適應地回饋物理環境，推斷其操作員的需求，在網絡內共享訊息，並過濾掉不重要的細節。裝設有這些傳感器的建築物或設備的行為可以說是有機的。</p> <p>Feng Zhao, a computer scientist at Xerox's Palo Alto Research Center, proposes equipping machinery and structures with 'collaborating sensors' reminiscent of neurons. These sensors would respond adaptively to the physical environment, infer the needs of their human operators, share information within the network, and filter out unimportant details. A building or piece of equipment containing these sensors would behave almost organically.</p> | |
| 文獻引用 (REFERENCES) | |

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| 參考文獻清單與連結 (REFERENCE LIST) Harvard 或 APA 格式 |
| |
| 延伸閱讀: Harvard 或 APA 格式 (取自 AskNature 原文; 若為翻譯者補充, 請註明) |
| <p>哺乳動物</p> <p>哺乳類動物: 蝙蝠、貓、鯨魚、馬、人類</p> <p>哺乳動物佔地球上所有動物的不到 1%, 但一些知名的物種也包括在內。我們已經了解了一些哺乳動物獨有的特徵, 例如有毛髮、能夠出汗以及通過乳腺產生乳汁。另一個重要的共同特徵是一組高度專一化的牙齒。比如, 與鯊魚或鱷魚不同, 哺乳動物的牙齒大小和形狀通常都相同, 哺乳動物在頷骨的不同區域具有不同形狀的牙齒, 以針對特定的食物或覓食策略。</p> <p>(Mammals Class Mammalia (“breast”): Bats, cats, whales, horses, humans Mammals make up less than 1% of all animals on earth, but they include some of the most well-known species. We know first-hand some of the characteristics that make mammals unique, like having hair, being able to sweat, and producing milk through mammary glands. Another critical shared feature is a set of highly-specialized teeth. Unlike sharks or alligators, for example, whose teeth are generally all the same size and shape, mammals have differently shaped teeth in different areas of the jaws to target specific foods or foraging strategies.)</p> |
| 生物系統延伸資訊連結 (LEARN MORE ABOUT THE LIVING SYSTEM/S) |
| <p>https://asknature.org/?s=&p=0&hFR%5Bpost_type_label%5D%5B0%5D=Biological%20Strategies&hFR%5Btaxonomies_hierarchical.system.lv10%5D%5B0%5D=Animals%20%3E%20Vertebrates%20%28Mammals%2C%20Fish%2C%20Birds%2C%20Reptiles%29%20%3E%20Mammals</p> |
| 撰寫/翻譯/編修者與日期 |
| 江昕澤翻譯 (2022/04/07); 許秋容編修 (2022/06/18) |
| AskNature 原文連結 |
| https://asknature.org/strategy/sensing-and-sharing-information/ |

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