Temporal Specificity of Recognition-Induced Forgetting
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Introduction
Recognition-Induced Forgetting (RIF): Recognition practice of previously-encoded visual memories impairs the subsequent recognition of related-but-unpracticed visual memories
(Maxcey & Woodman, 2014; Hugo, Tamler, Goldinger, Woodman, & Maxcey, 2017)

Are consolidated memories protected against RIF?

Experimental Design
N=92

Encoding: “Remember the pictures as vividly as possible”

Recognition Practice: “Did you see this picture in encoding?”

Confidence scale used:
1: Def same 2: Prob same 3: Maybe same 4: Prob diff 5: Def diff

Not shown: Unrelated, unpracticed

Feedback: Wrong Correct

Final Recognition: “Did you see this picture in encoding?”

Unrelated unpracticed Related unpracticed New Unrelated unpracticed Related practiced New

Condition Type Day 1 Day 2
E1P1R1 • Encoding • Recognition practice • Final recognition test
E1P1R2 • Encoding • Recognition practice • Final recognition test
E1P2R2 • Encoding • Recognition practice • Final recognition test

Is RIF replicated? (E1P1R1)

Highest confidence (100% old)

All confidence levels (100-60% old)

Is the RIF effect permanent? (E1P1R2)

Highest confidence (100% old)

All confidence levels (100-60% old)

Can consolidated memories be victims of RIF?

Highest confidence (100% old)

All confidence levels (100-60% old)

Discussion
• RIF is NOT seen in E1P1R2:
  • RIF is not permanent
  • The practice effect is still present in all the conditions, even without the RIF effect
  • Enhancement and inhibition are dissociable

• RIF is seen in E1P1R1 and E1P2R2:
  • Newly encoded AND consolidated memories can be diminished by RIF

RIF appears to be a temporally specific phenomenon!

Future Directions
Replicate the experiment with a multidimensional scaling database with similarity ratings for 240 categories.
(Hout, Goldinger, & Brady, 2014)

References