

To play or not to play?



Liana Nedescu
MG V

Body odour preferences in men and women: do they aim for specific MHC combinations or simply heterozygosity?

CLAUS WEDEKIND¹ AND SANDRA FÜRI²

¹*Abteilung Verhaltensökologie, Zoologisches Institut, Universität Bern, CH-3032 Hinterkappelen, Switzerland
(wedekind@esh.unibe.ch)*

²*Institut für Immunologie und Allergologie, Inselspital Bern, CH-3010 Bern, Switzerland*

SUMMARY

The major histocompatibility complex (MHC) is an immunologically important group of genes that appears to be under natural as well as sexual selection. Several hypotheses suggest that certain MHC-allele combinations (usually heterozygous ones) are superior under selective pressure by pathogens. This could influence mate choice in a way that preferences function to create MHC-heterozygous offspring, or that they function to create specific allele combinations that are beneficial under the current environmental conditions through their complementary or epistatic effects. To test these hypotheses, we asked 121 men and women to score the odours of six T-shirts, worn by two women and four men. Their scorings of pleasantness correlated negatively with the degree of MHC similarity between smeller and T-shirt-wearer in men and women who were not using the contraceptive pill (but not in Pill-users). Depending on the T-shirt-wearer, the amount of variance in the scorings of odour pleasantness that was explained by the degree of MHC

Human body odour, symmetry and attractiveness

Anja Rikowski and Karl Grammer

Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Urban Ethology, c/o Institute for Human Biology, Althanstrasse 14, A-1090 Vienna, Austria

Several studies have found body and facial symmetry as well as attractiveness to be human mate choice criteria. These characteristics are presumed to signal developmental stability. Human body odour has been shown to influence female mate choice depending on the immune system, but the question of whether smell could signal general mate quality, as do other cues, was not addressed in previous studies. We compared ratings of body odour, attractiveness, and measurements of facial and body asymmetry of 16 male and 19 female subjects. Subjects wore a T-shirt for three consecutive nights under controlled conditions. Opposite-sex raters judged the odour of the T-shirts and another group evaluated portraits of the subjects for attractiveness. We measured seven bilateral traits of the subject's body to assess body asymmetry. Facial asymmetry was examined by distance measurements of portrait photographs. The results showed a significant positive correlation between facial attractiveness and sexiness of body odour for female subjects. We found positive relationships between body odour and attractiveness and negative ones between smell and body asymmetry for males only if female odour raters were in the most fertile phase of their menstrual cycle. The outcomes are discussed in the light of different male and female reproductive strategies.

Keywords: humans; body odour; fluctuating asymmetry; attractiveness; mate choice

The Scent of Fear

Kerstin Ackerl, Michaela Atzmueller & Karl Grammer

Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institute for Urban Ethology at the Institute of Anthropology/University of Vienna.

Correspondence to: Prof. Karl Grammer, Dr. Dipl. Biol.
Institute of Anthropology/University of Vienna
Althanstrasse 14
A-1090 Vienna / Austria.
EMAIL: karl.grammer@univie.ac.at

Submitted: April 2, 2002

Accepted: April 3, 2002

Key words: fear; human pheromones; cortisol; olfactory communication; alarm substances



WIKIPEDIA
the Free Encyclopedia

[Main page](#)
[Contents](#)
[Featured content](#)
[Current events](#)
[Random article](#)
[Donate to Wikipedia](#)

[Interaction](#)
[Help](#)
[About Wikipedia](#)
[Community portal](#)
[Recent changes](#)
[Contact Wikipedia](#)

[Toolbox](#)
[Print/export](#)

Article [Discussion](#)

[Read](#) [Edit](#) [View history](#)

Massively multiplayer online role-playing game

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Massively multiplayer online role-playing game (**MMORPG**) is a genre of [role-playing video games](#) in which a very large number of [players](#) interact with one another within a [virtual game world](#).

As in all [RPGs](#), players assume the role of a [character](#) (often in a [fantasy world](#)) and take control over many of that character's actions.^[1] MMORPGs are distinguished from single-player or small multi-player RPGs by the number of players, and by the game's [persistent world](#), usually hosted by the game's [publisher](#), which continues to exist and evolve while the player is away from the game. This is often referred to as being [offline](#).

MMORPGs are played throughout the world.^[2] Worldwide revenues for MMORPGs exceeded half a billion dollars in 2005,^[3] and Western revenues exceeded US\$1 billion in 2006.^[4] In 2008, Western consumer spending on subscription MMOGs grew to \$1.4 billion.^[5] *World of Warcraft*, a popular MMORPG, had more than 12 million subscribers as of October, 2010.^[6]

Contents (hide)

- 1 Common features
 - 1.1 Themes
 - 1.2 Progression
 - 1.3 Social Interaction



Part of a series on:

[RPG video games](#)

[Sub-genres](#) [show]

[Topics](#) [show]

[Lists](#) [show]

v · d · e

Scop

Este atractivitatea perceputa prin miros modificata de activitatea desfasurata?

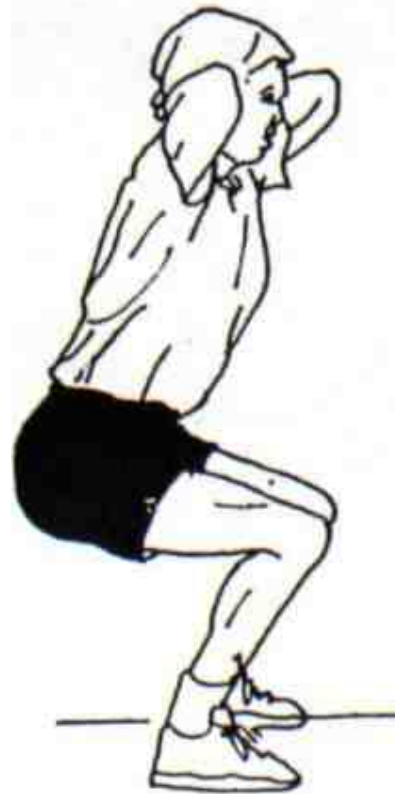


?

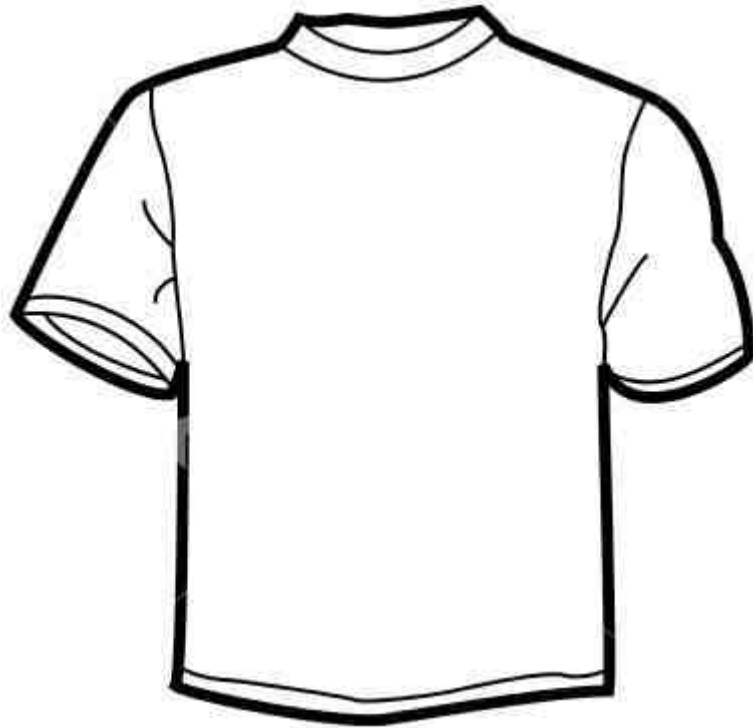


Materiale si metode

- 3 baieti (varsta medie 22 ani)



- 17 fete (varsta medie 20 ani- 8 intre zilele 10-18 a ale ciclului menstrual, 9 in afara acestui interval)



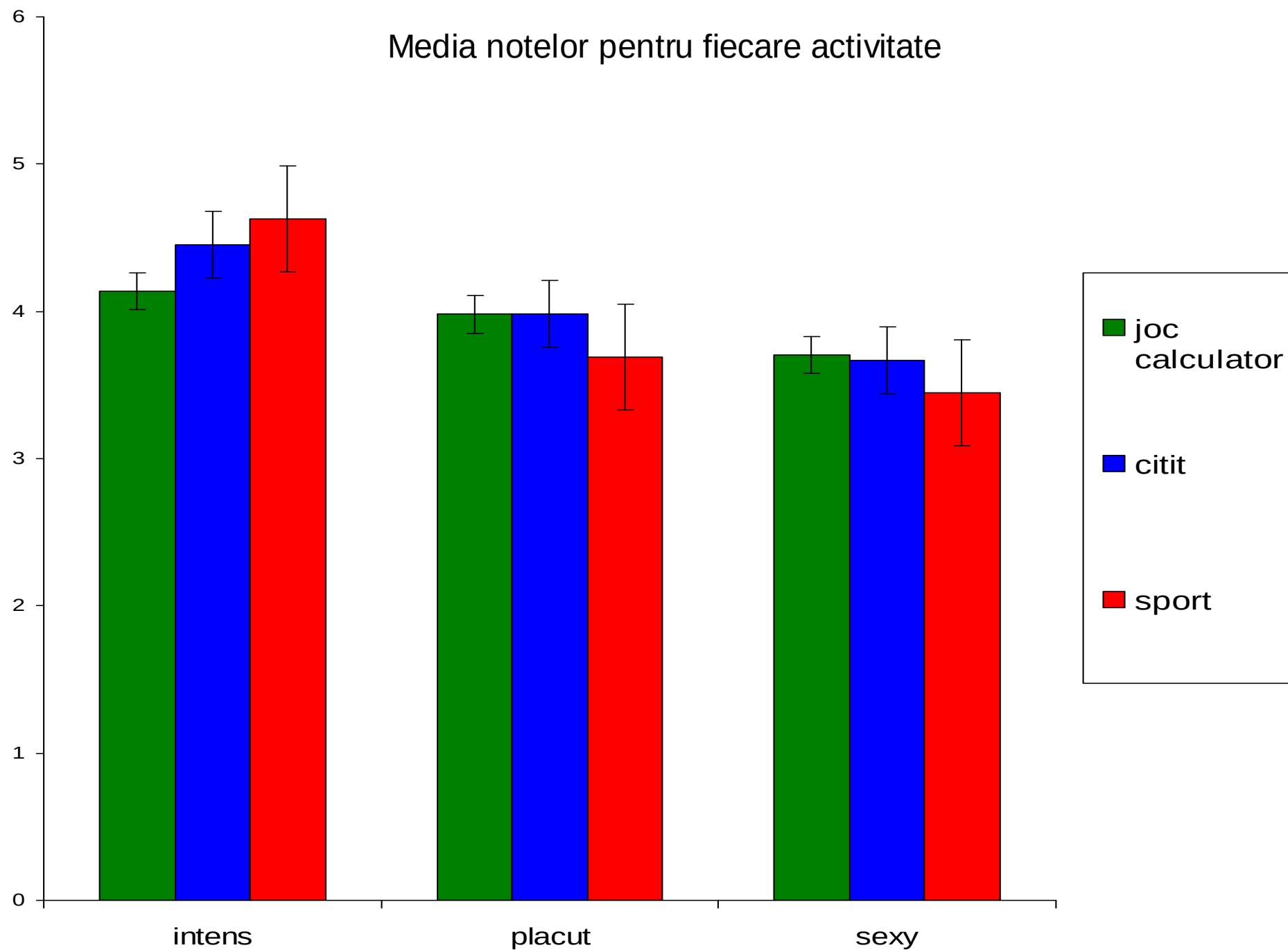
Intens

Placut

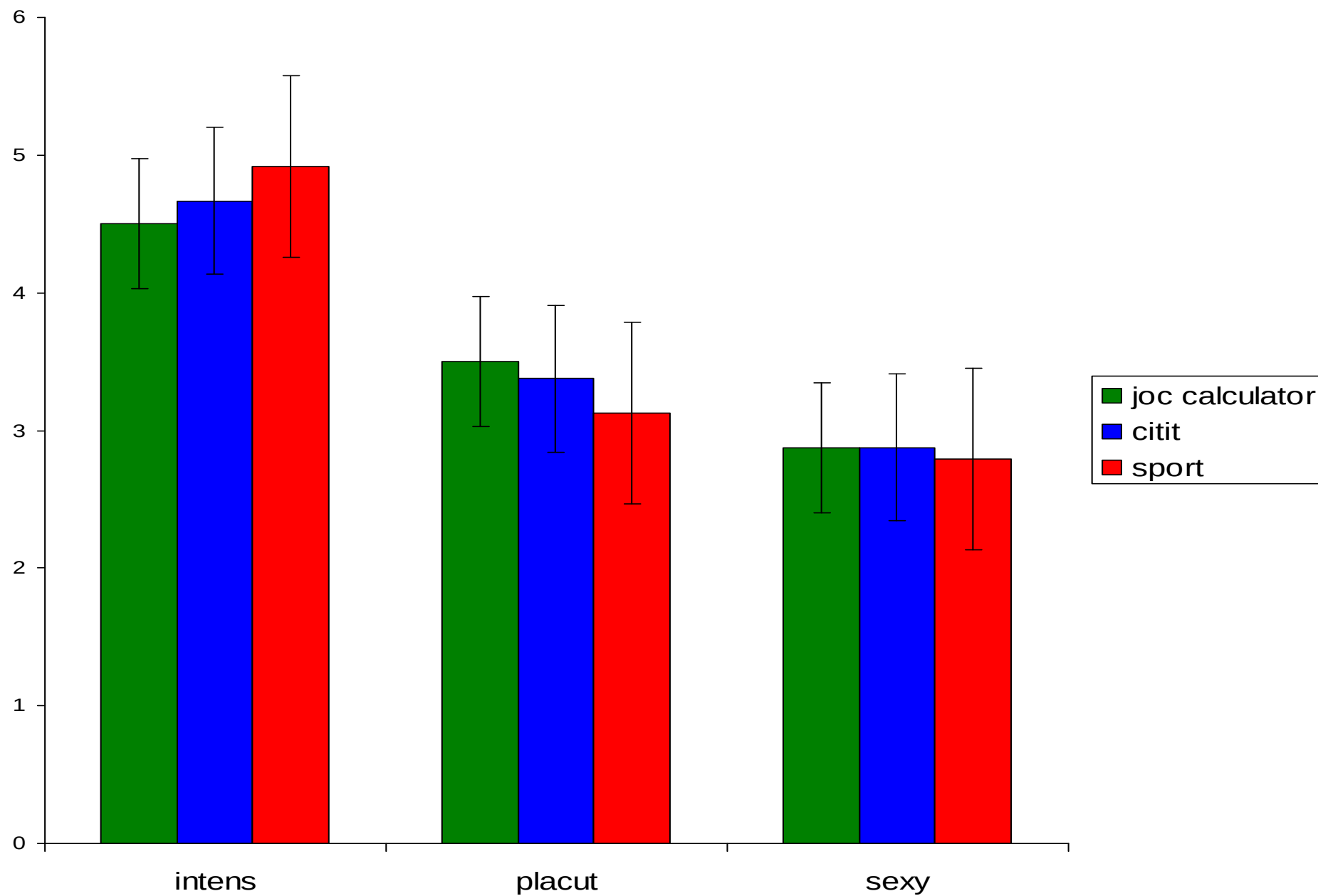
Sexy

Rezultate

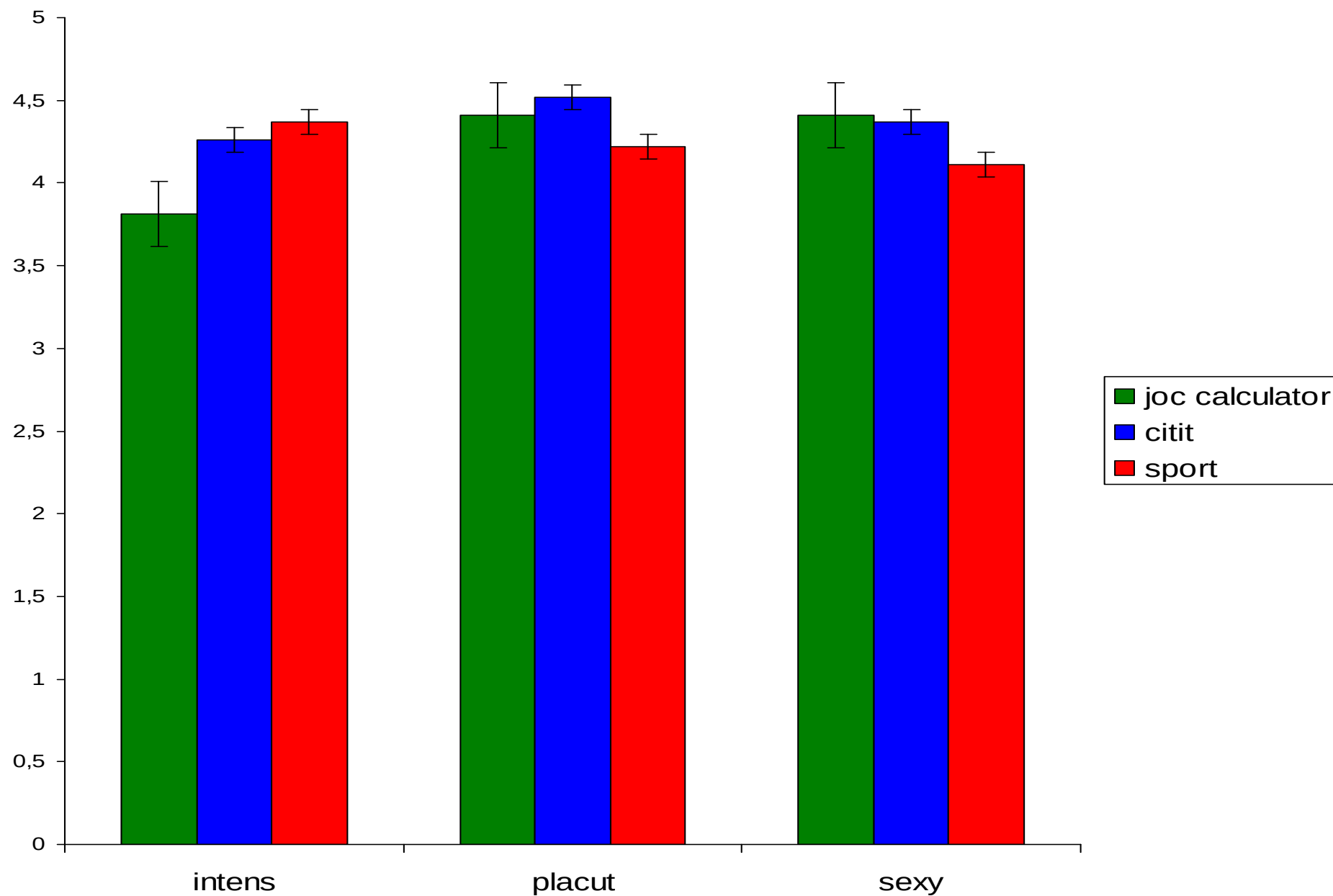
Media notelor pentru fiecare activitate



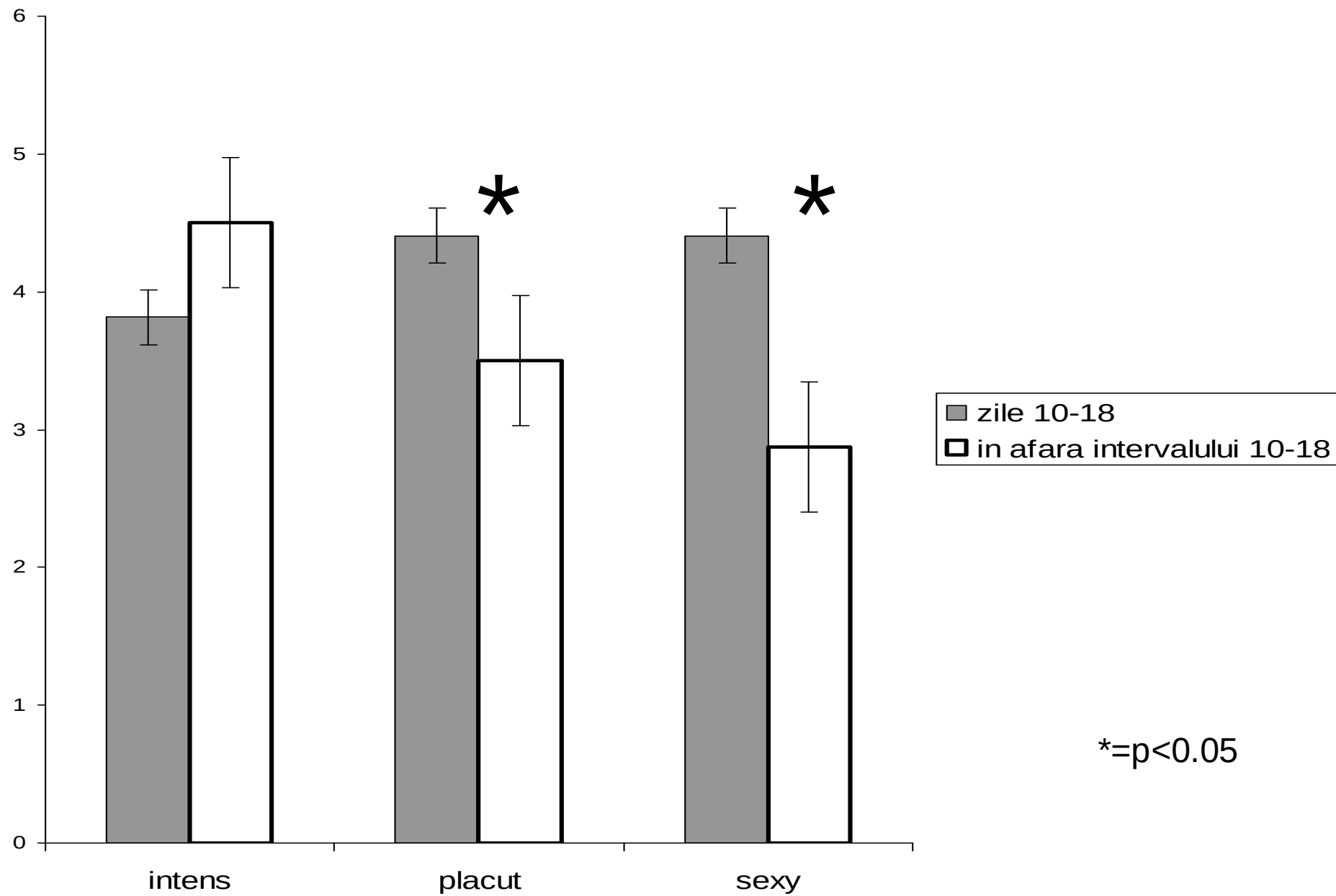
Notele fetelor in zilele 10-18 ale ciclului menstrual



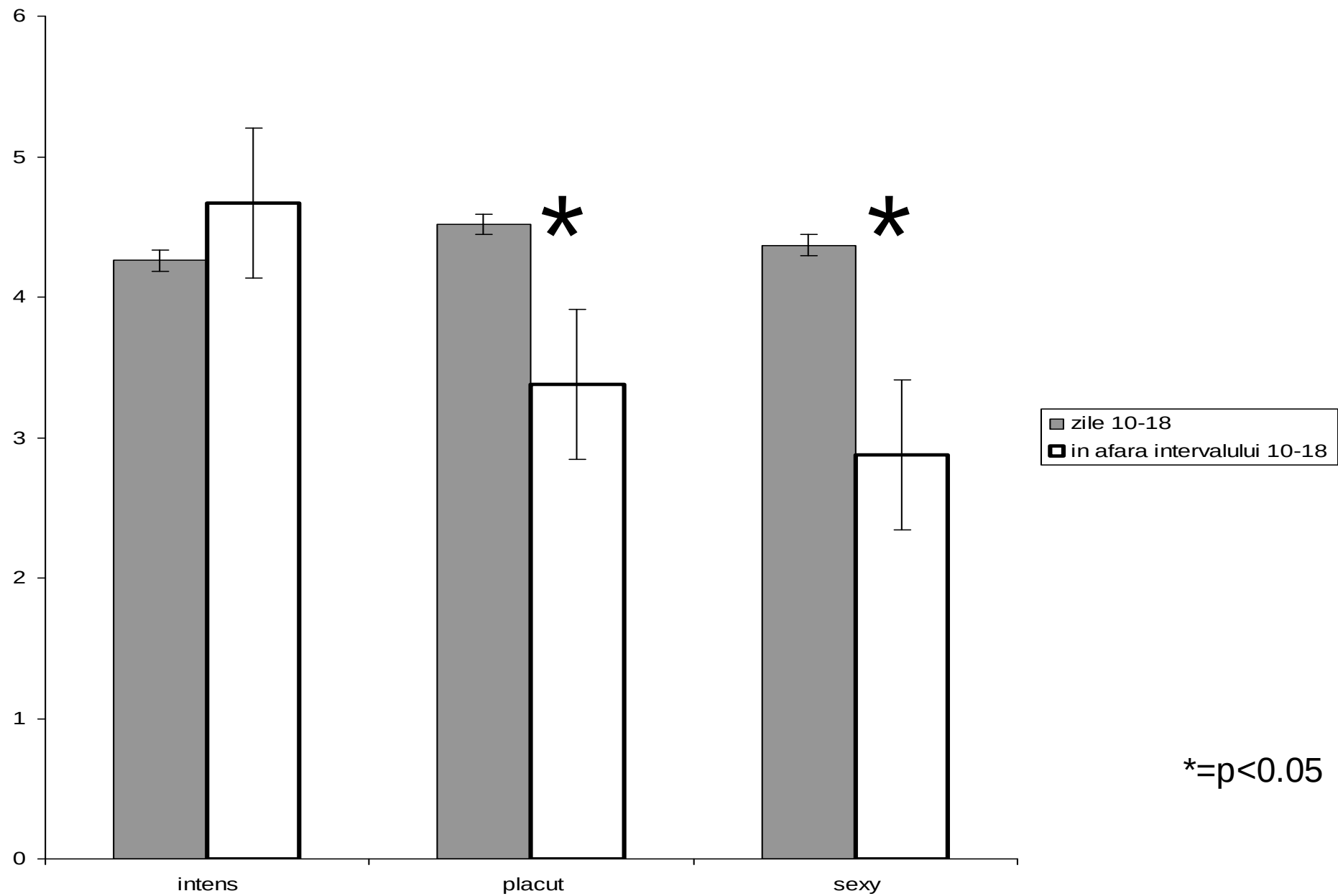
Notele fetelor in afara perioadei 10-18



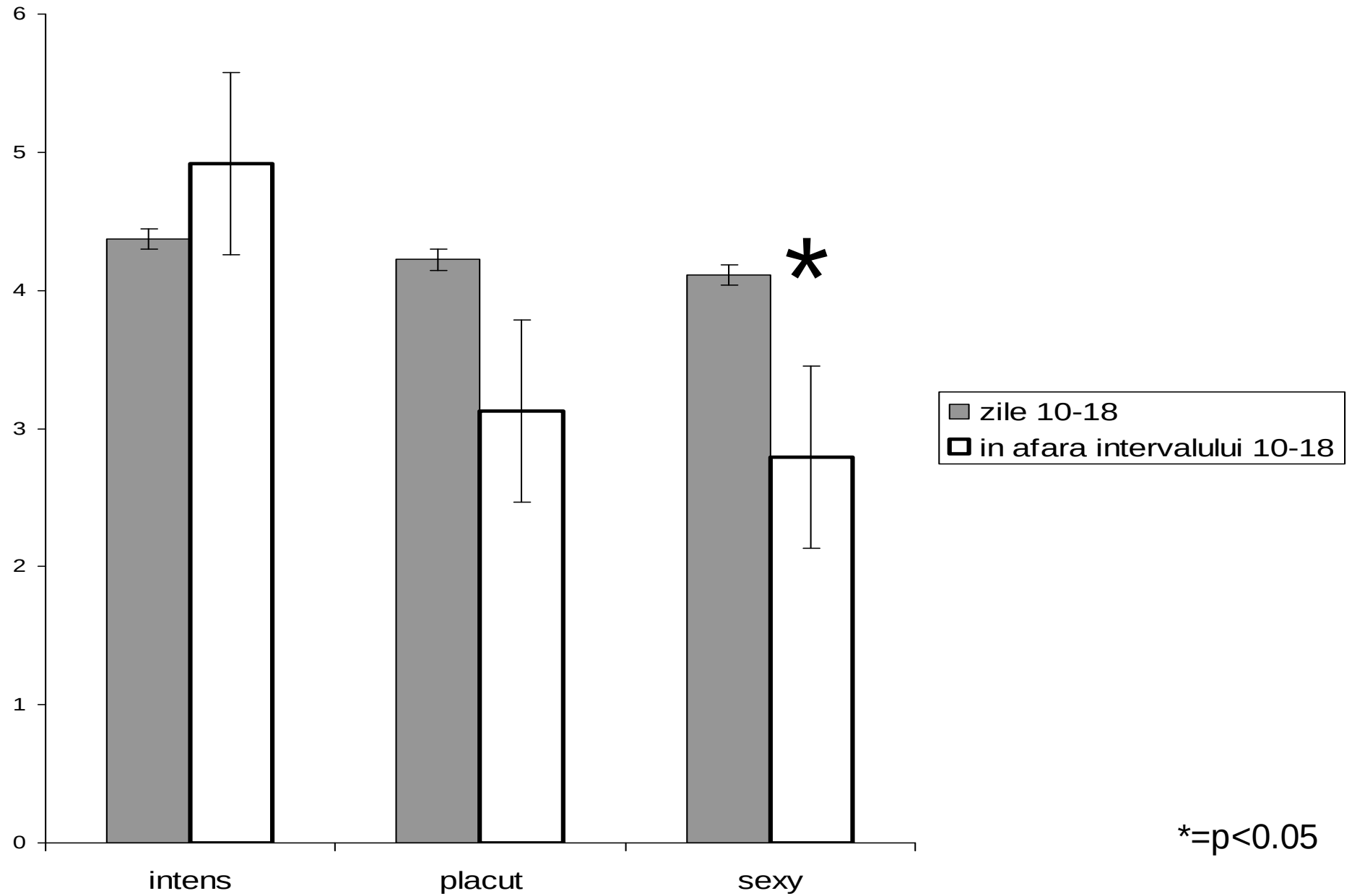
Jocuri pe calculator



Citit



Sport



Concluzii

- Fetele aflate in afara perioadei fertile sunt mai sensibile la mirosul feromonilor eliminati de baieti pe parcursul anumitor activitati
- Jocurile pe calculator si cititul “miros” mai placut si mai sexy decat sportul
- Dupa sport se degaja un miros mai intens

Human body odour, symmetry and attractiveness

Anja Rikowski and Karl Grammer

Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Urban Ethology, c/o Institute for Human Biology, Althanstrasse 14, A-1090 Vienna, Austria

Several studies have found body and facial symmetry as well as attractiveness to be human mate choice criteria. These characteristics are presumed to signal developmental stability. Human body odour has been shown to influence female mate choice depending on the immune system, but the question of whether smell could signal general mate quality, as do other cues, was not addressed in previous studies. We compared ratings of body odour, attractiveness, and measurements of facial and body asymmetry of 16 male and 19 female subjects. Subjects wore a T-shirt for three consecutive nights under controlled conditions. Opposite-sex raters judged the odour of the T-shirts and another group evaluated portraits of the subjects for attractiveness. We measured seven bilateral traits of the subject's body to assess body asymmetry. Facial asymmetry was examined by distance measurements of portrait photographs. The results showed a significant positive correlation between facial attractiveness and sexiness of body odour for female subjects. We found positive relationships between body odour and attractiveness and negative ones between smell and body asymmetry for males only if female odour raters were in the most fertile phase of their menstrual cycle. The outcomes are discussed in the light of different male and female reproductive strategies.

Keywords: humans; body odour; fluctuating asymmetry; attractiveness; mate choice

So....



Play?