Conclusions

- The behavior we observe in visuomotor paradigms can arise from two independent processes that operate in parallel
  - Error-based adaptation
  - Aiming/Action Selection

- Small perturbations are primarily accommodated through an error-based adaptation process
- Adaptation does not show savings-upon-relearning
- Re-aiming appears reflect action-selection
- It can be invoked independent of the immediate error history
- Following exposure to a large rotation, participants re-aim when encountering a second rotation
  - Initial re-aiming indicates recall of a previous successful plan (habit-based)?
  - This plan can be rapidly modified when inappropriate

Acknowledgements: Jörn Diedrichsen for advice/discussions
Elizabeth Marrone, Chelsea Daniels & Dashel Thompson for assistance with data collection