# Article information:

Cephalopod dynamic camouflage: Current Biology
[https://www.cell.com/current-biology/fulltext/S0960-9822(07)01138-4?\_returnURL=https%3A%2F%2Flinkinghub.elsevier.com%2Fretrieve%2Fpii%2FS0960982207011384%3Fshowall%3Dtrue](https://www.cell.com/current-biology/fulltext/S0960-9822%2807%2901138-4?_returnURL=https%3A%2F%2Flinkinghub.elsevier.com%2Fretrieve%2Fpii%2FS0960982207011384%3Fshowall%3Dtrue)

# Article summary:

1. Cephalopods have the ability to rapidly adapt their body patterns to camouflage against a variety of backgrounds, something no land animal has been able to do.

2. Cephalopods can match the pattern, intensity, color and three-dimensional physical texture of their background with superb accuracy and speed.

3. There may be only three basic pattern classes for camouflage among all animals: uniform, mottle and disruptive.

# Article rating:

Appears well balanced: The article presents the information in a reliable and balanced way, without biases and prejudices. The claims made in the article are well supported and, where applicable, all sides of the argument are given opportunity to present their point of view. The article appears trustworthy and reliable.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable in its reporting of the current research on cephalopod dynamic camouflage. The author provides an overview of recent work on the mechanisms and principles of rapid adaptive camouflage of cephalopods, as well as a discussion of how they choose the appropriate pattern amongst their repertoire. The article also includes examples from field observations and laboratory experiments that illustrate the degree of background matching achieved by cephalopods, as well as the speed at which they can change their body patterns.

The article does not appear to be biased or one-sided in its reporting; it presents both sides equally by discussing both the advantages and challenges posed by cephalopod dynamic camouflage. It also acknowledges that there is still much to learn about this topic, noting that “the quantification and experimental testing of camouflage principles have scarcely been addressed by biologists” and that “the biomechanics of how the papillae operate as a muscular hydrostat in the skin has been studied in any detail”.

The article does not appear to contain any promotional content or partiality; it is focused solely on providing an overview of current research on cephalopod dynamic camouflage without attempting to promote any particular viewpoint or agenda. Furthermore, possible risks are noted throughout; for example, when discussing how cephalopods can match their background with superb accuracy and speed, the author notes that this could pose a challenge for predators trying to detect them.

In conclusion, this article appears to be reliable in its reporting on current research on cephalopod dynamic camouflage; it does not appear to contain any biases or unsupported claims, nor does it contain any promotional content or partiality.

# Topics for further research:

* Cephalopod dynamic camouflage biomechanics
* Cephalopod dynamic camouflage quantification
* Cephalopod dynamic camouflage experimental testing
* Cephalopod dynamic camouflage papillae
* Cephalopod dynamic camouflage predators
* Cephalopod dynamic camouflage background matching

# Report location:

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