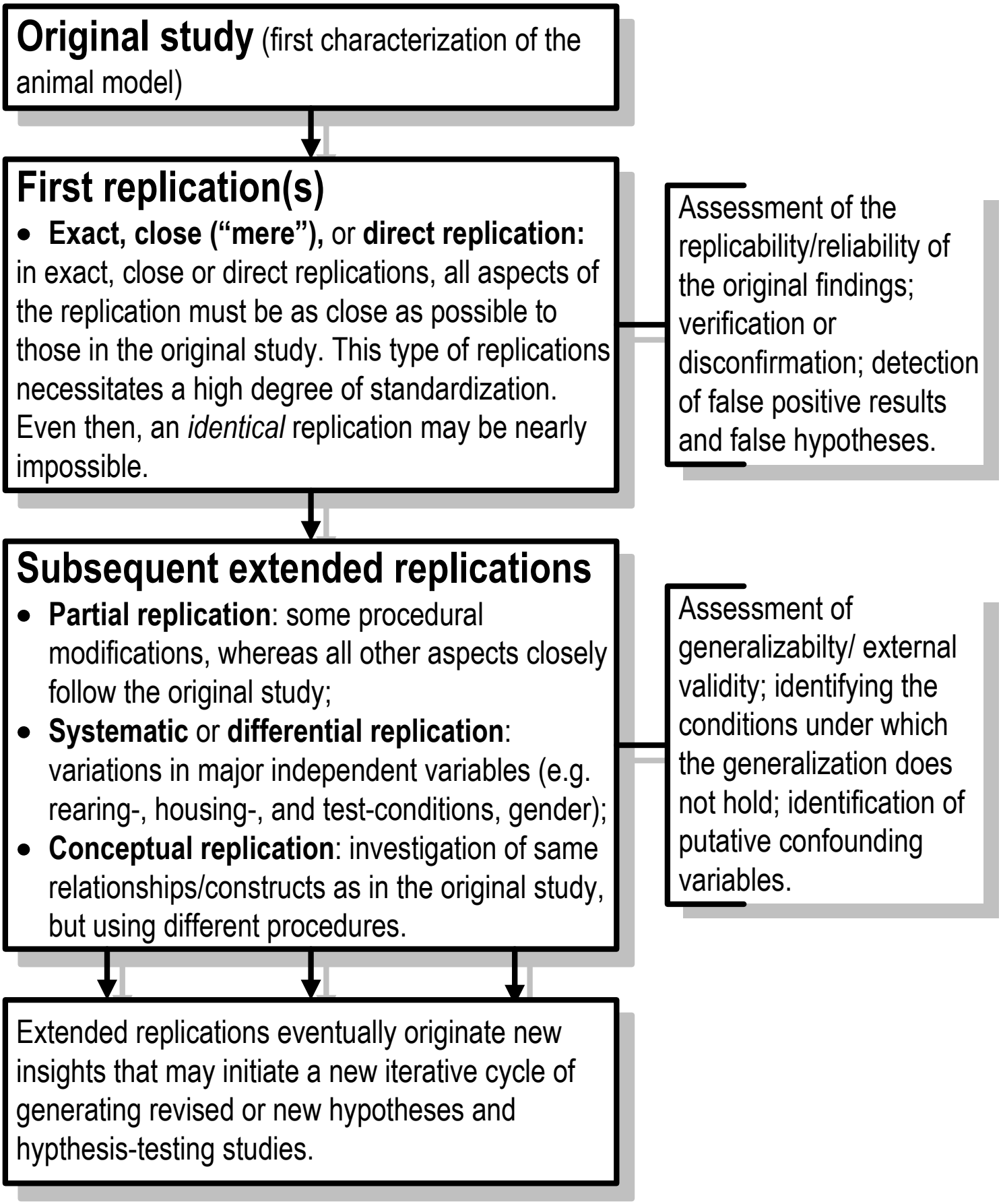
Original study (first characterization of the animal model)
First replication(s)
• Exact, close ("mere"), or direct replication: in exact, close or direct replications, all aspects of the replication must be as close as possible to those in the original study. This type of replications necessitates a high degree of standardization. Even then, an identical replication may be nearly impossible.
Assessment of the replicability/reliability of the original findings; verification or disconfirmation; detection of false positive results and false hypotheses.
Subsequent extended replications
• Partial replication: some procedural modifications, whereas all other aspects closely follow the original study;
• Systematic or differential replication: variations in major independent variables (e.g. rearing-, housing-, and test-conditions, gender);
• Conceptual replication: investigation of same relationships/constructs as in the original study, but using different procedures.
Assessment of generalizabilty/ external validity; identifying the conditions under which the generalization does not hold; identification of putative confounding variables.
Extended replications eventually originate new insights that may initiate a new iterative cycle of generating revised or new hypotheses and hypthesis-testing studies.