

Research Activity Report
Supported by “Leading Graduate Program in Primatology and Wildlife Science”

	2016. 08, 29
Affiliation/Position	Primate Research Institute/D3/L5
Name	Sofi Bernstein

1. Country/location of visit
Chicago, U.S.A.
2. Research project
Attending the joint IPS/ASP 2016 conference in Chicago
3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan)
2016.08.20-2016.08.28
4. Main host researcher and affiliation
Lincoln Park Zoo and the International Primatological Society
5. Progress and results of your research/activity (You can attach extra pages if needed)
Please insert one or more pictures (to be publicly released). Below each picture, please provide a brief description.
<p>This year, the International Primatological Society meetings were unique in that they combined their conference with the American Society of Primatologists. This conference was predicted to be the largest in the field of primatology. There was an incredible turnout, and from a wide range of countries and fields. The opening reception was held at the Lincoln Park Zoo, and we had the zoo to ourselves after they were closed to the public. It was nice walking around the primate exhibits and hear primatologists from all over the world talk about their study subjects and field sites. This was quite the conference for networking and learning about the up and coming topics in the field of primatology. I was really looking forward to the communication sessions held on the last day, and in the meantime, I was able to enjoy the majority of the behavior sessions. I attended one in particular that really stood out, and all of the speakers in that session were related to Seyfarth and Cheney’s research.</p> <p>Another session I really enjoyed was about PAM (passive acoustic monitoring). I had heard about this new technique in primatology, but had not seen any research on it being applied. There were some incredible studies, showing the benefit of using non-invasive acoustic monitoring to not only collect more acoustic data from cryptic species like orangutans, but also has implications for conservation. For example, PAM units were installed in Korup to monitor gun hunting and the bushmeat trade. The scientists involved were able to reveal what times the hunting was taking place, and also what routes the hunters are using to collect bushmeat. It is difficult to see such an immediate short-term benefit for conservation in most studies, but this study I think is an excellent example.</p> <p>My talk was on the last day, and several speakers were authors I had cited in my paper. It was exciting to give a talk to an audience of experts, and receive feedback. There were some incredible talks, and I was able to meet with a few students that want to collaborate and do some comparative studies between the stumptailed macaque, and my study species, the Tibetan macaque. Also, I was able to meet a leading expert in my field, Julia Fischer, and had a great conversation with her about potential collaborations.</p> <p>Overall the conference was fantastic, and I am very grateful to PWS for providing me with the opportunity to attend and share my work with other researchers in my field.</p>
6. Others

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Japanese macaque exhibit at the Lincoln
Park Zoo



View of Chicago from the venue, the
Navy Pier



Dr. Kalan discussing the applied benefits
of passive acoustic monitoring in
conservation



Announcement for the Vocalizations and
the Senses session I participated in



Snapshot from the Vocalizations and the
Senses session Friday, August 27th

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