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

(Please be sure to submit this report after the trip that supported by PWS.)

	2014. MM, DD
Affiliation/Position	Primate Research Institute / M1
Name	Yugo Kawamoto

1. Country/location of visit

Yakushima, Kagoshima prefecture

2. Research project

Yakushima Field Science Course

3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan)

2016. 10.15 – 2016. 10. 21 (7days)

4. Main host researcher and affiliation

Dr. Sugiura, Dr. MacIntosh

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.

Yakushima macaque (*Macaca fuscata yakui*) lives in Yakushima, Kagoshima prefecture. The aim of this course is to learn the skills of field work and laboratory work through behavior observation, collecting feces and analysis.

- 9/15 Inuyama → Yakushima
- 9/16 Behavior observation, collecting feces, analysis
- 9/17 Behavior observation, collecting feces
- 9/18 Behavior observation, collecting feces
- 9/19 Analysis
- 9/20 Presentation
- 9/21 Yakushima → Inuyama

We followed monkeys all the day and collected their feces in the field. We recorded individual information as detailed as possible when we collect feces. This is first time for me to follow animals in the forest. Monkeys quickly move steep hill and rocky area. It was so hard to follow them. We took long time to collect feces because the observation was difficult whether they defecated or not in the forest. First, I hesitated to collect feces; however, I finally got used to collect it. We separated our role to "field group" and "analysis group" from 17th. Field group was separated to "road group" and "forest group". Road group observed monkeys and collect feces only on the road. We could get much information for individual because it was easy to observe their behavior. In contrast, forest group continued following the same group of monkeys all the day long. It was difficult to collect feces but we could get many feces from same group.

We observed parasite eggs in feces as a laboratory work. First, we removed debris to make it easy to observe parasites. Identification of parasites was difficult at first, and I took long time to finish observation for one sample. Analysis was so hard because we got many feces; however, I was excited when we found rare parasite.

We made a presentation about relationship between individual information and parasites. I felt information sharing was difficult because we have no time to prepare slides and I only have information for own part.

This course was good experience for me to do field work as my study in the future because I understood difficulty of behavior observation and collecting samples.

Submit to: report@wildlife-science.org 2014.05.27 version

Research Activity Report Supported by "Leading Graduate Program in Primatology and Wildlife Science" (Please be sure to submit this report after the trip that supported by PWS.)



Monkeys



Monkeys



Mountain stream



Deer

6. Others

I would like to thank the support of PWS and Dr. Sugiura, Dr. MacIntosh, Dr. Claire and Ms. Liesbeth

Submit to: report@wildlife-science.org 2014.05.27 version