

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.)

2016. 2. 13

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| Affiliation/Position | Wildlife Research Center/D1 |
| Name | Miho Saito |

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| 1. Country/location of visit |
| Japan/Inuyama |
| 2. Research project |
| Zoo/Museum Course |
| 3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan) |
| 2016. 2. 6 – 2016 2. 9 (4days) |
| 4. Main host researcher and affiliation |
| Prof. Idani, Shintaku curator, Hayakawa curator |
| 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 course is conducted in Japan Monkey Center to understand the role of zoo as a museum.</p> <p><u>First day</u> Through the lecture from Prof. Idani, we learned the history of JMC and how JMC has been contributed to the development of primatology in Japan. It was interesting to know that the first voyage to Africa which was conducted by Prof. Imanishi and Prof. Idani was supported by MEITETSU and the purpose of that voyage was not only to study about wildlife but also to find a way to export African wildlife to Japan. Now, my study is supported by many organizations includes PWS. I should not think this situation as normal and should remember that I can conduct my study based on the efforts of forerunners. Additionally, I want to conduct my study with responsibility of I am one of the members of such primatology, wildlife research area. I noticed that JMC is a unique place because it is the only zoo which is registered as a museum and started to keep different species in one place as a first zoo.</p> <p><u>2nd day</u> In the morning, we had an anatomy course. I was impressed by the structure of the dead body of Japanese macaque because the structure of body is almost the same as human being. For example, the thickness of heart, valva which locates beginning of throat to avoid food comes it. I have learnt some of them in school but it was valuable to see those things with my eyes. In the afternoon, we had a lecture about education for public and participated public lecture which was conducted by Akami-san. Audiences were from various age groups, so the level of concentration and interest was totally different. I need to consider these difficulties when I prepare for the Kyodai Monkey Salon.</p> <p><u>3rd day</u> In the morning, we had a veterinary course. Okabe-san, the veterinary did examination on not only monkey but also small mammals like a rabbit and rat. Because the species and body size are different, it seems difficult to establish treatment methods which are appropriate to each species. I heard even in JMC, some individuals are affected by parasites or virus. I should care when I will be in Africa since we are not sure what kind of diseases wild animal have. In the afternoon, we had an enrichment course. First, we allocated fruits and vegetables in chimpanzee’s room in a place where they can not find easily. It was my first time to use fire hose as a tool of enrichment and I noticed that hose is very good tool because it is easy to bend and adjust the size. Next we went to backyard to dig trees which will be placed into the playground of baboon. I attended zoo keeper’s program in Tennouji zoo, Nogeyama zoo and Kyoto city zoo but this was</p> |

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my first time to dig trees as a part of enrichment. I felt this is very unique enrichment.

Last day

We did specimen course. I learned museum needs to store all specimens which were used as samples in paper. I assume JMC faces a problem of place for storing such materials because many studies were conducted in JMC and JMC does dissection for 50~80 individuals per year. I have never studies about bones in detail but I found each work relates to specimen is interesting. I could understand that the body of human being and monkey is almost similar. And even small piece of bone, like the one from squired monkey, each bone has its own feature and can identify in which part this bone belongs. It might be good to conduct this lecture to primary school students because they can compare the movement of living individual which JMC keeps with the structure of bones of that species.



Figure 1. Veterinary course



Figure 2. Specimen lecture

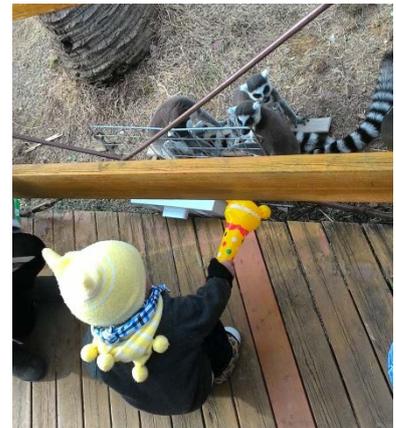


Figure 3. At Wao Land.
I surprised that the distance between visitors and animal is very close.

6. Others

Thank the committee for supporting me to join this course. Special thanks to Prof. Idani and Shintaku curator, Hayakawa curator for supporting us through this course.