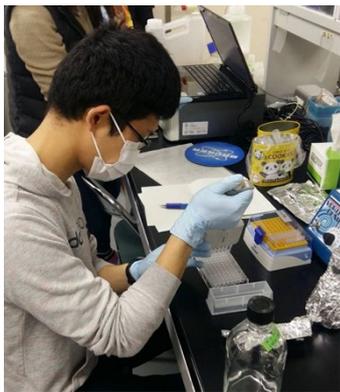


**Research Activity Report**  
**Supported by “Leading Graduate Program in Primatology and Wildlife Science”**  
 (Please be sure to submit this report after the trip that supported by PWS.)

2019.Nov. 30 <sup>th</sup>	
<b>Affiliation/Position</b>	Wildlife Research Center/M1
<b>Name</b>	Hiroto Yoshimura

<b>1. Country/location of visit</b>
Kyoto
<b>2. Research project</b>
Advanced laboratory course
<b>3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan)</b>
Nov. 25 <sup>th</sup> , 2019~Nov. 29 <sup>th</sup> , 2019
<b>4. Main host researcher and affiliation</b>
Wildlife Research Center, Dr. Kodzue Kinoshita
<b>5. Progress and results of your research/activity</b> (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>In this course we measured fecal hormone concentration of Yaku Sika deer. In this subspecies, high progesterone(P4) level was reported in male and juveniles as well as adult females during breeding season. We measured P4 and PdG, which is one of P4 metabolite. As a result, high P4 and PdG concentration was detected in all sex and age classes. P4 showed much higher concentration than PdG, thus fecal P4 is more sensitive to monitor internal P4 level.</p> <p>Both hormones increase by time after defecation and this increase stops when feces become dry. This indicates that P4 and PdG change by time is caused by bacteria. Though we still don't know why males and juveniles show high P4 concentration, one hypothesis is that diet such as feces of pregnant female macaques affects P4 levels in Yaku Sika deer.</p> <p>It was difficult to discuss and make a poster in English, but was also a good experience.</p>

Fig. 1: Hormone measurement
<b>6. Others</b>