



Joint seminar of Asura International seminar and PRI seminar

Prof. Erin Riley (San Diego State University)

“Exploring the human-macaque interface in Indonesia and Florida, USA: Toward sustainable coexistence”

2018. 5. 23. 16:00~ Large Conference Room (PRI)

In this talk, Dr. Riley will discuss her field research at two distinct sites where humans and macaques (*Macaca* spp.) interface: at forest-agriculture edges in Sulawesi, Indonesia and along the Silver River, Florida. She will compare the nature of the interconnections between people and macaques and some of the conflicts that ensue at these sites, identifying convergences and divergences. She will also explore how, despite conflict, tolerance and sustainable coexistence may also be possible.



Biography

Erin P. Riley is a Professor in the Department of Anthropology at San Diego State University. Drawing from primatology, conservation ecology, and sociocultural and environmental anthropology, her research focuses on primate behavioral and ecological flexibility in the face of anthropogenic change and the conservation implications of the ecological and cultural interconnections between human and nonhuman primates. With notable publications in *American Anthropologist*, *Evolutionary Anthropology*, *American Journal of Primatology*, *Current Zoology*, and *Oryx*, her work spearheaded the field of “ethnoprimateology” – the study of the multifaceted ways the histories, ecologies, lives, and livelihoods of humans and primates intersect. Her field research on the interface between humans and macaques (*Macaca* spp.) in Indonesia and Florida has been funded by the National Geographic Society/Waitt Foundation, the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the National Science Foundation, and the American Institute for Indonesian Studies. In April 2017, her co-edited volume (with Kerry Dore and Agustin Fuentes) titled “Ethnoprimateology: A Practical Guide to Research on the Human-Primate Interface” was published by Cambridge University Press.



Dr. Mike Huffman (538)