

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.)

2017.07.31

Affiliation/Position	Kyoto University, Primate Research Institute, D2 Student
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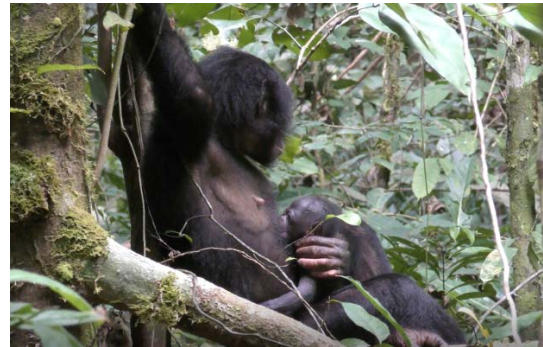
1. Country/location of visit
Democratic Republic of the Congo, Luo Scientific Reserve, Wamba
2. Research project
The Study on Developmental and Socioecological Causes of Inter-Group Transfer in Female Bonobos
3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan)
2017. 02. 01 – 2017. 07. 24 (180 days)
4. Main host researcher and affiliation
Kyoto University, Wamba Committee for Bonobo Research, Prof. Furuichi, Center of Research for Ecology and Forestry, Jaque Batuafe Bakaa
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 style="text-align: center;">(Introduction): Study on Inter-Group Transfer in Female Bonobos</p> <p>In group-living animals, inter-group transfer from natal group to another is one of most important social mechanisms to avoid inbreeding and promote gene flow among population. Sex-biased transfer determines kinship structures between members within groups. In most social mammals, matrilineal societies of the kinship among females are prevalent, but patrilineal societies are found in Hominoid and Atelin primates. In the primate societies, interestingly, little is reported about secondary transfer of adult females, who already gave first births. However, it has remained unclear about reproductive strategies of female transfer in the patrilineal societies, because of the difficulty of the research in large primates which data sampling is restricted due to long life spans. I study proximate factors of female transfer in bonobos, which females have high gregariousness and sociality exceptionally among primate species forming patrilineal societies, from standpoints of development and socio ecology.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Field Study): 2017 Feb~2017 July</p> <p>The study was conducted in wild bonobos at Wamba village of the Luo scientific Reserve, Democratic Republic of the Congo. I subjected immature females to collect sampling of behavioral observations and urine samples. This field research was 6 times of the data sampling for 4 years. I observed bonobos directly for 865 hours and collected 474 urine samples.</p>

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(Picture)



Grooming among Female Bonobos



Infants of Young Female Bonobos



Wamba Field Assistants

6. Others

(Acknowledgment)

This field research was conducted thanks to many supports from PWS Leading Program. I appreciate PWS staffs supporting my research. Also, I am thankful to many people who helped me in the field, in particular, Tetsuya Sakamaki (Field Manager of WCBR), Jaque Batuafe Bakaa (CREF Staff), and Field Assistants.