



**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. 04 13	
<b>Affiliation/Position</b>	Primate Research Institute/M1
<b>Name</b>	Hiroya Takiyama

<b>1. Country/location of visit</b>
Japan. Shirahama (Seto Marine Biological Laboratory); Kyoto (Kyoto City Zoo); Shiga (Center for Ecological Research); Inuyama (Primate Research Institute & Japan Monkey Centre)
<b>2. Research project</b>
Inter-Lab
<b>3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan)</b>
2017. 04. 04 – 2014. 04. 09 (6days)
<b>4. Main host researcher and affiliation</b>
Division of Biological Sciences, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University
<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>At Kyoto University, many kinds of biological studies are conducted, at Yoshida campus and in a variety of other facilities. I joined the inter-lab course to learn more about the Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University. The schedule was as follows:</p> <p>April 4th: orientation; April 5th: Seto Marine Biological Laboratory; April 6th: Seto Marine Biological Laboratory          April 7th: entrance ceremony; April 8th: Kyoto City Zoo; April 9th: Primate Research Institute, Japan Monkey Center</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Seto Marine Biological Laboratory (4th -5th):</b> I was able to learn a great deal about the facility and aquarium, because I stayed in Shirahama for some time. On the first day, the professors described their research and the facilities to us. And second day, we visited the aquarium. Professor Asakura, the aquarium director acted as our guide. He invited us behind the scenes of the aquarium and showed us the many resources they have. Whenever the professors spoke about their research, they looked very enthusiastic and happy and seeing that encouraged me. When we study, how attract people is very important problem. During this stay, I could learn such attitude from them.</li> </ul> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin: 10px 0;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Fig. 1 Behind the scenes: the largest Water tank</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Fig. 2 Professor Asakura speaking about his work</p> </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Kyoto City Zoo (8th):</b> Unfortunately, it was rain, but Professor Tanaka and Professor Yamanashi showed me many facilities including outdoor space. In the exhibition area, there was a skull of elephant. Prof. Tanaka said that if you see bones and living animals, you can image how muscles are working. And I could do so. In the backyard, I heard the story when giraffe died in Kyoto City Zoo last month. When we research animals, we often must use animals after death, so I felt that cooperating with Zoos is very important.</li> </ul>

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Fig. 3 Elephants housed at Kyoto City Zoo

• **Center for Ecological Research:** This Center was the only facility on the schedule that I was visiting for the first time, so I had been looking forward to it. After an introduction to and explanation of the research, we were shown the machine used for stable isotope analysis. They explained to us that students belonging to the Graduate School of Science can use such machines. I will remember this and, if I need, I will learn how to use it.

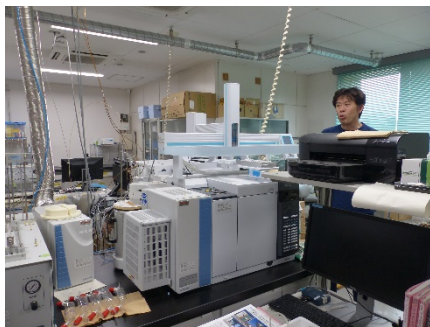


Fig. 4 machine used for stable isotope analysis



Fig. 5 expensive equipment

• **Primate Research Institute and Japan Monkey Center (9th):** At the Primate Research Institute, we saw enrichment: a ‘play-ground’ for Japanese monkeys, the sky-lab for chimpanzees and the exhibition room. We learned that the genetic diversity of Japanese monkeys at the Primate Research Institute was the same level as the minimum for that of wild Japanese monkeys. Maintaining genetic diversity in captivity is very important. As a member of Primate Research Institute, I must keep this mind, even if I will not be studying captive Japanese monkeys.

At the Japan Monkey Center, I found the brief but intense visit very stimulating because I was able to compare this facility with Kyoto City Zoo, that I had visited the previous day. I also had the opportunity to observe ring-tailed lemurs and squirrel monkey at close range.



Fig. 6 ring-tailed lemurs at the Japan Monkey Center



Fig. 7 squirrel monkeys at the Japan Monkey Center

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• **Throughout the Inter-lab Program**

This program made it possible for me to communicate and exchange ideas with many people in different fields. For me, this was my most important achievement during this program. Because I study in Inuyama, some distance from Kyoto, I aim to keep in touch with these new contacts through business trips to Kyoto. And I want to exchange advice and thoughts about my research with fellow students in other disciplines. Also during this program, I had the chance to practice my English by communicating with the many foreign students, including Nelson, with whom I shared a room in Kyoto. I aim to improve my English further, so I want to practice diligently.

**6. Others**

I was able to join this program through the support of PWS. I really appreciate the strong support offered by PWS.

I also appreciate Prof. Tadokoro, Prof. Morimoto and Prof. Nakamura who expertly guided us and Prof. Kubota, Prof. Tanaka, Prof. Yachi, Prof. Furuichi, Prof. Hattori and many other professors in the Division of Biological Sciences.