

**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. May, 25th	
<b>Affiliation/Position</b>	Kyoto University anthropology/M1
<b>Name</b>	Mikaze Kawada

<b>1. Country/location of visit</b>
Yakushima island
<b>2. Research project</b>
Study on the current island-wide distribution of Japanese macaque
<b>3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan)</b>
13 <sup>th</sup> May 2017 – 19 <sup>th</sup> May 2017 (6days)
<b>4. Main host researcher and affiliation</b>
Dr. Hanya Goro (Associate Professor, Section of Ecology and Conservation, Department of Ecology and Social Behavior, Primate Research Institute, Kyoto University (KUPRI)) Dr. Hongo (Lecture) Dr. Kurihara (Lecture) Mr. Honda (Lecture)
<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.
I participated in Yakushima field science course. Yakushima island is located in the southern part of Kyusyu and it is resisted a UNESCO World Natural Heritage site. Yakushima monkeys ( <i>Macaca fuscata yakui</i> ) a subspecies of Japanese macaque lives in this island. Yakushima monkeys were endangered (E) species until 2000, but delisted from endangered species now. They are categorized as Least Concerned (LC). However, the number of Yakushima monkeys is decreasing in 20 years. Crop damage by monkeys is decreasing, but number of captured monkeys is increasing. Therefore, we researched on the current island-wide distribution of Yakushima monkeys to investigate effect by human.
Schedule of our activities 13 <sup>th</sup> Osaka → Yakushima 14 <sup>th</sup> Route census 15 <sup>th</sup> Route census 16 <sup>th</sup> Route census 17 <sup>th</sup> Data Analysis 18 <sup>th</sup> Presentation, BBQ 19 <sup>th</sup> Yakushima → Osaka
In this course, We investigated the distribution of Yakushima macaque. We recorded detections of monkeys (by direct observation, vocalization, or feces), time and location of sample collection, and track of the route. After field work, we analyzed our data. I had never done field work until this course, so I couldn't imagine walking in the mountain alone. On 16/ May, I did field work by myself for my first time. Before field work, I felt uneasy about correcting data by myself and possibility of losing my way. However, I finally finished it, I had been able to finish my field work without problems, so I was able to be confident about that. I strongly felt the importance of studying about data analysis and English in this course. In this course, we speak in English, so I couldn't participate in the discussion sufficiently. We didn't have enough time for preparing presentation, so I couldn't get other information without which I was in charge of. Therefore I also had difficulty about information sharing. As a result, the number of detections was decreasing in the neighborhood of a village. In national forest and lowland where no hunting is allowed, we detected many monkeys, so it is considered the effect of pest control on the distribution of Yakushima monkeys. However, we didn't investigation the whole area of Yakushima island, so we need to

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investigate other area where we haven't gone in order to make a closer examination of that.

Overall Yakushima field science course was really informative for me. I learned many techniques and knowledge in this course. I'm sure in future this experiments will be helpful for me.



Correcting sample from monkey's feces



Yakushima monkeys (*Macaca fuscata yakui*)

## 6. Others

I'm very thanks to PWS for providing me this opportunity. I would also like to thank Dr. Hanya, Dr. Hongo, Dr. Kurihara, and Mr. Honda for teaching us.