

**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.)

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|                             | 2017.07.08                     |
| <b>Affiliation/Position</b> | Primate Research Institute/ M1 |
| <b>Name</b>                 | YAN Xiaochan                   |

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| <b>1. Country/location of visit</b>  |
| Japan/ Shodoshima Island in Kagawa prefecture, Japan   |
| <b>2. Research project</b>   |
| Shodoshima Island Fieldwork Practice   |
| <b>3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan)</b>   |
| 2017.07.05 – 2017. 07.07(3 days)   |
| <b>4. Main host researcher and affiliation</b>   |
| Dr. Kunio Watanabe (Predecessor professor in PRI), Shun Hongo(PRI), Shintaro Ishizuka(PRI)   |
| <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>During Shodoshima Island Fieldwork Practice, I mainly conducted behavioral observation of Japanese macaque in Choshikei Monkey park.</p> <p>My ongoing program is about adaptive mechanism of Sulawesi macaques in Indonesia. <i>Macaca Nigra</i> is thought to have high tolerance society, even among adult males. Japanese macaques in Shodoshima Island is reported as a high tolerance population as well. Therefore, I went there to observe monkeys' behavior and to search for possible genetic work that could be figured out.</p> <p>I conducted behavioral observation on 5<sup>th</sup> July and 6<sup>th</sup> July in Choshikei Monkey Park. There are two troops with totally approximate 500 individuals. One troop is led by Danjuro and the other one is led by Tora. On 5<sup>th</sup> July, I observed their feeding behavior. During feeding period, a bunch of aggressive behaviors occurred among adult, less among juvenile and none in infant, might because of the narrow feeding space. Shodoshima monkey is famous for their high tolerance, but it is difficult to verify it in feeding time.</p> <p>On 6<sup>th</sup> of July, I observed behavior of Taro group. Most of individuals look lacking nutritive intake. Their food resource mainly is provided by park keepers rather than natural environment. There is farm field not far away from the monkey park, but it is rarely found that monkeys go down to the mountain to get food. There is still not exact explanation of this phenomenon. Even most of females look slender, but the group has a high reproduction rate this year. Except feeding time by tourist or park keeper, most individuals have a rest peacefully.</p> <p>In addition to Choshikei Monkey park, I visited several scenery spots in Shodoshima Island, such as Kankakei Gorge, Terraced Rice Field, Shodoshima Olive Park and Twenty-Four Eyes Movie Village and so on. Shodoshima Island has traditionally been a producer of soy sauce, we visited Yamakoku soy sauce factory as well. On 7<sup>th</sup> July, it was impressed that we saw two infant wild boars on the way through forest. They look like squirrel. It was a great experience to enjoy Mediterranean atmosphere and see environmental biodiversity in Shodoshima Island.</p> |

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Fig 1 Infant in Choshikei Monkey Park



Fig 2 Group feeding



Fig 3 Twenty-Four Eyes Movie Village



Fig 4 Shodoshima Olive Park

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Fig 5 Soy Sauce Factory



Fig 6 Waterfall near to Choshikei Monkey Park



Fig 7 Terraced Rice Field

## 6. Others

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I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. Watanabe, Dr. Hongo for guiding way and supporting fieldwork. Thanks Mr. Ishizuka for organizing the trip. I also want to express my gratitude to PWS for organization and financial support.