

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. 9. 30
Affiliation/Position	Wildlife Research Center/M1
Name	Yutaro Sato

1. Country/location of visit
Japan/Aichi prefecture, Primate Research Institute, Kyoto university
2. Research project
Comparative cognitive science practice course
3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan)
2017. 9. 4 – 2017. 9. 6 (3 days)
4. Main host researcher and affiliation
Dr. Tetsuro Matsuzawa, Distinguished Professor at Institute for Advanced Study, Kyoto university Dr. Masaki Tomonaga, Professor at Primate Research Institute, Kyoto university Dr. Ikuma Adachi, Associate Professor at Primate Research Institute, Kyoto university Dr. Yuko Hattori Program-Specific Assistant Professor at Primate Research Institute, Kyoto university
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>This course aimed to deepen our understandings on comparative cognitive science research through seeing cognitive experiments with chimpanzees and horses conducted by Primate Research Institute (PRI).</p> <p>We could see cognitive experiments with chimpanzees performed by students and teachers (Fig.1). They were conducting their research collaborating with each other and experiment support members, which impressed me a lot. As its name (i.e. Primate “Research” Institute) suggests, I felt that research by students were embedded in their dairy life.</p> <p>Chimpanzees there participate various kinds of experiments in various experimental booth. Moreover, time of experiments were determined, taking into consideration the foraging activity of wild chimpanzees. Like these, they consider the welfare of chimpanzees as well. I learned a lot from these efforts since I am interested in the relationship between cognitive research and animal welfare.</p> <p>We could also see cognitive experiments with horses (Fig.2). These experiments are conducted at a horse riding club near PRI. I was interested in some efforts to adjust the experimental apparatus for horses such as size and height of the touchscreen, and other experimental settings. These efforts are essential in order to include more broad animal species as subjects of experiment with touchscreen.</p> <p>Besides experiments, they showed us the health check of a chimpanzee. We saw up close how quickly veterinarians and teachers were working, collaborating each other.</p> <p>I had visited PRI twice before; once when I was an undergraduate and Inter-lab tour on this April. Through this course, I could learn more about PRI. In particular, I realized some differences between PRI and Kumamoto sanctuary, where I am studying now. I feel like visiting other research faculties with great apes in or outside of Japan, which I believe will broaden my perspectives.</p>

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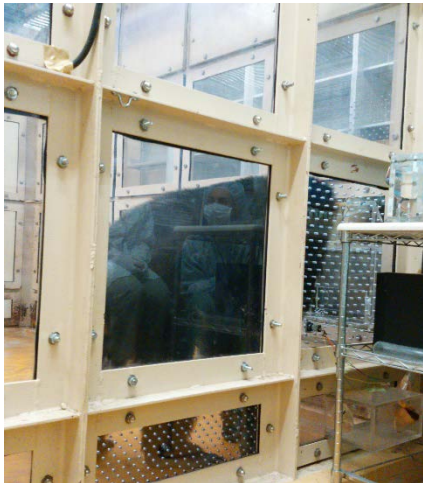


Figure 1. A cognitive experiment regarding to detection of sound source by a chimpanzee.



Figure 2. A cognitive experiment with a horse. Chimpanzees touch the screen with their fingers while horses do with their nose.

6. Others

I appreciate Dr. Matsuzawa at Institute for Advanced Study, Kyoto university and Dr. Tomonaga, Dr. Adachi, and Dr. Hattori at Primate Research Institute for their lecture and kind cooperation. I thank to students, experiment support staffs, and veterinarians at PRI for providing us a good chance to see their work.