

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.)

2018.9.3

Affiliation/Position	Wildlife Research Center/M2
Name	Yutaro Sato

1. Country/location of visit
Japan/Shirankaikan Annex, Kyoto; International Forum, Kyoto; Higashi Hiroshima Arts & Culture Hall, Hiroshima Kenya/United Nations Office Nairobi; Ol Pejeta Conservancy
2. Research project
International Symposia, EVOLINGUISTICS 2018 (Kyoto), Marunouchi Kids Jamboree (Tokyo), The 27 th International Primatological Society Congress (Kenya), The 78 th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Animal Psychology (Hiroshima)
3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan)
2018. 8. 9 – 2018. 8.28 (22 days)
4. Main host researcher and affiliation
School of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of St Andrews, Dr. Matthias Allritz
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>The international symposia, EVOLINGUISTICS 2018, is a series of symposium/conferences on the evolution of human communication, especially the evolutionary origins of language. I listened to the presentation by Prof. Michael Tomasello (“Human Collaboration”) at Shirankaikan Annex, Kyoto. He presented his previous studies with chimpanzees and humans (toddlers, infants), and discussed the evolution of human communication. It goes without saying that each experiment he presented was wonderful. It was a really good opportunity to listen to his elaborate theories about the evolution of human communications.</p> <p>In Kids Jamboree, students and researchers cooperated to make the interesting exhibitions and talks, which many visitors enjoyed. This event was aimed to provided school boys and girls with chances to learn something which their schools do not provide. Many companies or institutes made their booths. I helped the one from PWS this year too. In our booth, I was in charge of the chimpanzee exhibition (Fig. 1), in which visitors experienced an individual-matching game of chimpanzees: matching a chimpanzee depicted in a card with another photo of the same individual in a bigger poster. I aimed to tell that chimpanzees have different characteristics, especially faces, depending on individuals. By leading visitors to carefully look at chimpanzees, they realized how different all individuals were. But, I could not tell about their diverse behaviors, about which I should have made more efforts to tell visitors.</p> <p>In next week, I attended the 27th International Primatological Society Congress at United Nations Office Nairobi, Kenya (Fig. 2). This was the first time for me to attend an international conference in a foreign country. A lot of researchers from various countries gave presentations. I listened to presentations from morning to evening. Among them, I was really inspired by talks on my own topics of interest, the psychology</p>

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of great apes. Also, I felt that I should improve English listening skills more. I gave a poster presentation. It was a great opportunity to discuss our study with foreign researchers. In particular, talking with those who are using the same device with me was amazing.



Figure 1. Examples of exhibitions in Kids Jamboree. Chimpanzee individual-matching game (left) and photos of various species of animals taken by researchers (right).

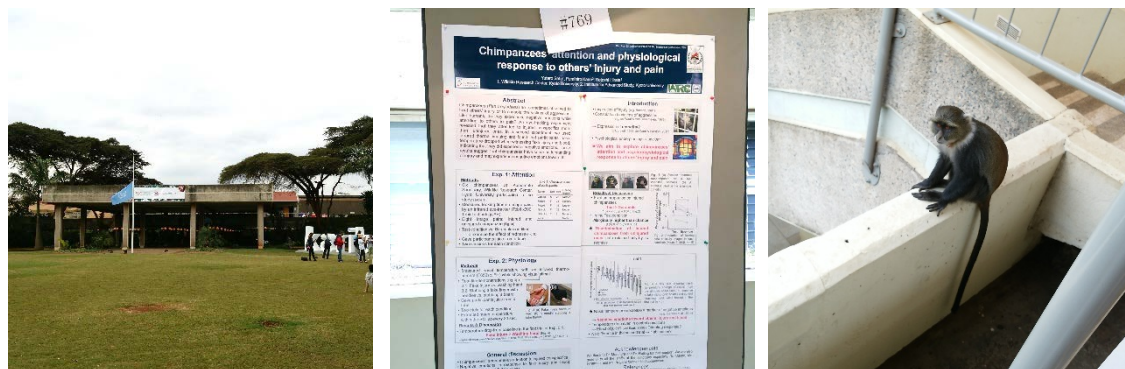


Figure 2. The venue of congress, United Nations Office Nairobi (left), my poster (center), and a Sykes' monkey (right).

After the congress, we visited Ol Pejeta conservancy and Sweetwaters Chimpanzee Sanctuary (Fig. 3). We could experience game drive in the conservancy. We could see a variety of wild animals such as elephants, giraffes, zebras, or waterbucks and so on. Wild rhinos and ostriches were particularly impressive since that was the first time for me to see the wild ones. In the sanctuary, we could observe their dinner. Chimpanzees seemed to be habituated with human visitors. Unfortunately, we could only see a part of the sanctuary, but they have large outdoor enclosures and apparatus for cognitive experiments in indoor too. They said keepers are collecting behavioral data every day in collaboration with researchers. I hoped to see more of the sanctuary such as other enclosures and care-taking activities and whatever. Anyway, I could enjoy the visit there.

After returning from Kenya, I gave an oral presentation at the 78th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Animal Psychology (Fig. 4). I could discuss our study with some of the audience. It was good to know a possible new method of physiological data collection. Since I had applied to the presentation award, I got

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feedbacks on my presentation. They said I should make the research aim clearer and construct more logistic discussion, which I also felt when listening to others’ presentations. Based on these, I would like to refine my presentation in coming conferences.



Figure 3. Waterbucks (left) and elephants in the conservancy (center), and chimpanzees eating Ugari in the sanctuary (right).



Figure 4. The venue, Higashi Hiroshima Arts & Culture Hall.

6. Other

I thank to all of those who joined Kids Jamboree. I am really grateful to researchers at University of St Andrews such as Dr. Matthias Allritz, Dr. Manuel Bohn, and Dr. Christoph Voelter, as well as Dr. Fumihiro Kano at Institute for Advanced Study, Kyoto University, staffs at Art Tourist Co., LTD, and Ms. Yoko Sakai at PWS office for their great cooperation in the trip in Kenya.