

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.)

2015.8.31

Affiliation/Position	PRI/M1
Name	Shintaro Ishizuka

1. Country/location of visit

Primate Research Institute, Horseman-Kagamigahara

2. Research project

Comparative Cognitive Science Course

3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan)

2015.8.24-8.26 (3days)

4. Main host researcher and affiliation

Dr. Tomonaga

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.

From 24th to 26th August, I joined Comparative Cognitive Science Course. The purpose of this practice was to understand methods for cognitive experiments for great animals and to think about cognitive differences between animals. This practice was fieldwork style, in which we observed researchers, chimpanzees and horses freely. In various cognitive experiments for chimpanzees, particularly I was impressed by that about eye-cognition. Previous study reported that chimpanzees don't pay much attention to others' eyes in faces. So you may think that it isn't important for them to see others' eyes in their communication. But in this practice I talked with teacher and learned that by investigating chimpanzees' eye-cognition, how to use eyes without seeing intensively or other communication tools, which doesn't use eyes may be clear. And in addition I had a question about spatial arrangement of environmental animals which live either in high space, like flying birds, or in lower space, like snakes, in chimpanzees' cognition. This question was caused by my feeling that in my mind birds may exist in upper space than snakes. So I thought that chimpanzees also had that unconscious cognitive function as I had. And through observation for horses, I found that mouth is very important for them to communicate with others. I felt that to communicate with others by using mouth, some behaviors or cognitive abilities unique to horses have evolved. At the end of this practice, I thought that cognitive studies for various animals should be conducted by collaborating with zoo. To do so I want to contribute in the future.



Picture at Horseman-Kagamigahara

6. Others

This program was supported by PWS Leading Program. I would like to appreciate this program, staffs of Horseman-Kagamigahara and Dr. Tomonaga, who gave great guidance.