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.)

	2017.7.20
Affiliation/Position	PRI/D1
Name	Shintaro Ishizuka

1. Country/location of visit

Shodoshima island

2. Research project

Shodoshima island fieldwork practice

3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan)

2017.7.5-7.7 (3days)

4. Main host researcher and affiliation

Choshikei-Shizendoubutsuen-Osarunokuni

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.

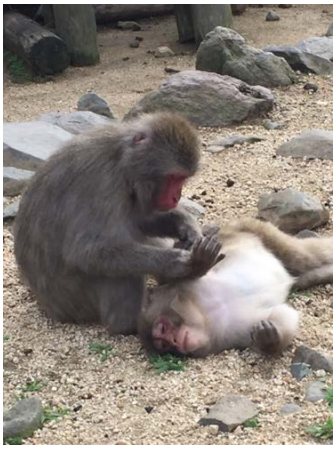
Japanese macaques (*Macaca fuscata*) is well known as to construct the society with severe dominance relationships. On the other hand, the society of monkeys at Shodoshima island is known as tolerant. Differences in social systems could affect various aspects of individuals such as behaviors, reproduction, or physiological condition. Comparison of various aspects between several Japanese macaque populations with different societies could help us to understand intra-species variation of primatology. This practice was aimed to get experiences to observe Japanese monkeys with tolerant social systems. Schedule was as below

7/5 Moving to Shodoshima island/ Observing monkeys
7/6 Ovserving monkeys
7/7 Moving to Inuyama

According to my observations, I got the impression that monkeys at Shodoshima have not absolutely tolerant but relatively despotic society, similar as those at other populations. In the feeding context, female-female or male-female aggressive interactions happened frequently. Frequent aggression in the feeding context is same as at other populations. We should not have the stereotype, that Shodoshima monkeys have tolerant society, and keep it in mind that their society is included in the range of Japanese macaque society.

On the other hand, I could observe the behaviors which suggest tolerance of their social relationships. One is that I never observe male-male aggressive interactions. Although the number of males is a few in the subject group and research period was during non-mating season, by continuing observation we may be able to find traits of tolerant society. In addition, group cohesion was high. Given that they construct the big monkey rest clusters in winter, high group cohesion is surely one unique trait of social relationships in Shodoshima monkeys.

My study has revealed that bonobos and chimpanzees have similar degree of reproductive skew. It is interesting that it is similar between two species regardless of different social relationships. To reveal effects on mating consequences by patterns of social relationships, I think that comparison between some Japanese macaque populations may be one good approach. In my PhD course I would like to target not only great apes but also other primates.



Monkeys at Shodoshima island

6. Others

This program was supported by PWS Leading Program. I would like to appreciate this program, all stuff of Choshikei-Shizendoubutsuen-Osarunokuni, Prof. Watanabe, Dr. Hongo, and all participants.