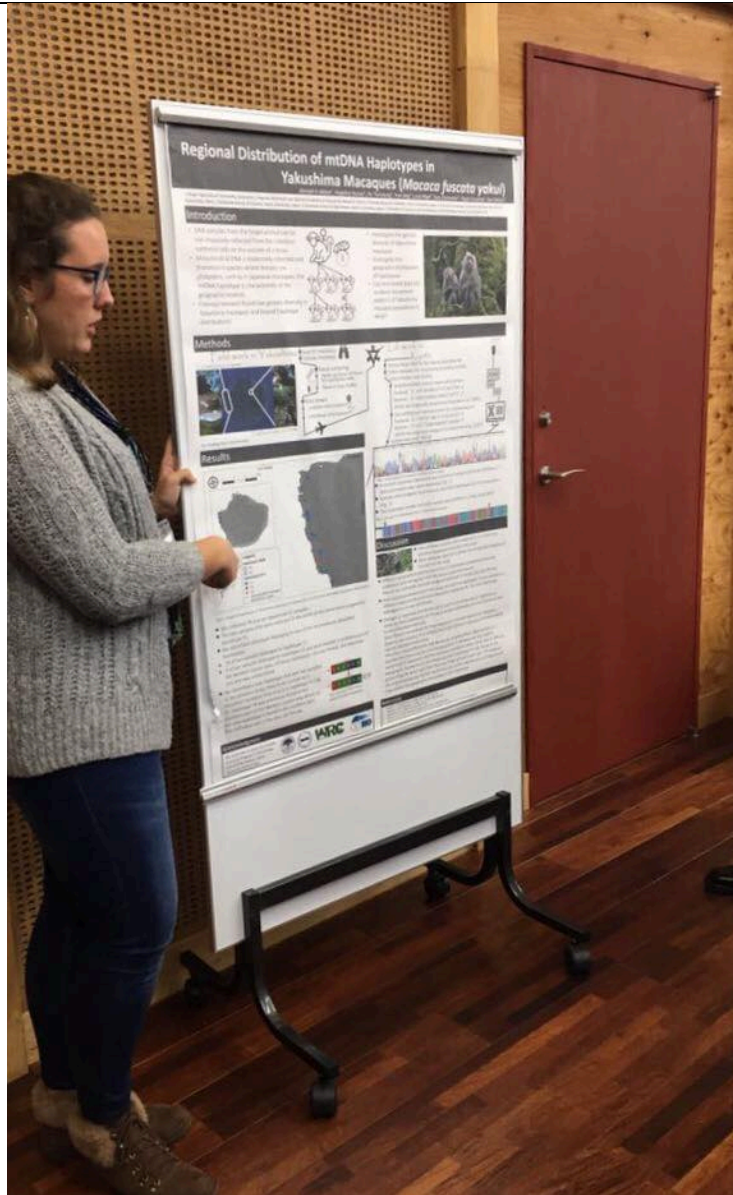


**Research Activity Report**  
**Supported by “Leading Graduate Program in Primatology and Wildlife Science”**  
(Please be sure to submit this report after the trip that supported by PWS.)

2017. 12, 13	
<b>Affiliation/Position</b>	University of Oxford, Research Assistant
<b>Name</b>	Zoe Melvin

<b>1. Country/location of visit</b>
Kyoto, Japan
<b>2. Research project</b>
Study on geographic distribution of mtDNA haplotypes in Yakushima Macaques ( <i>Macaca fuscata yakui</i> )
<b>3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan)</b>
Arrive in Japan: 31/10/2017 – Depart from Japan: 6/12/17
<b>4. Main host researcher and affiliation</b>
Dr. Takushi Kishida, Professor at Wildlife Research Centre, Kyoto University
<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 this visit, I conducted a week-long lab course on in Kyoto to analyse the genetic material collected from Yakushima macaque fecal samples during the field course.</p> <p>I used this opportunity to learn how to store, extract and analyse fecal genetic samples. I also had no experience of analyzing mitochondrial DNA previous to this course and so it was a great opportunity for me to learn how to handle genomic data. Through this experience, I have developed a clear vision on how to extract fecal DNA without contaminating the samples and what is required for successful sequencing of fecal DNA. I now know how to carry out the analysis from sample to genomic data and the sorts of information I can get from fecal genetic samples. I have also gained experience of presenting the genetic data geographically using QGIS.</p> <p>This has wide reaching implications for the future conservation of many different species. Fecal genetic sampling is an excellent technique allowing us to study the population genetics of endangered animals in non-invasive ways reducing the disturbance to the species. We can gain lots of vital information about the population’s health from genetics and therefore the laboratory skills I have gained to perform these analyses will be extremely useful for studying species conservation in the future.</p>

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Presentation of the results from the primate field and genome courses at the International Seminar.

**6. Others**