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.)

	2014. MM, DD
Affiliation/Position	Primate Research Institute / M1
Name	Yugo Kawamoto

1. Country/location of visit

Primate research institute

2. Research project

Comparative cognitive science course

3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan)

2016. 9. 5 – 2016. 9. 7

4. Main host researcher and affiliation

Dr. Masaki Tomonaga, 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.

The aim of this course is to understand about chimpanzee in terms of their cognition and the study of this section.

9/5 Observation chimpanzees experiment
9/6 Observation chimpanzees and horses experiment
9/7 Observation chimpanzees experiment

1st day
I observed chimpanzees experiment. It was amazing that the distance between human and chimpanzee was very close. I wondered our presence distracts their attention from their study but they were used to be observed and didn't pay attention to us. It was fresh for me that many people worked to perform an experiment because I basically work alone for my study. Chimpanzee worked on some subject for example species, slope and number identification. All experiments were simple because chimpanzees only touch the screen. But I understood we can get a lot of information for their cognition ability from these experiments when we change figures to show chimpanzees.

2nd day
I observed the experiment about relationship chimpanzee behavior and sound. It was interesting for me that the behavior to sound was different between male and female. Female didn't respond to sound. In contrast, male shook his body to the sound and finally he kicked the wall.
After the lunch, I observed other experiment about rock-paper-scissors. I felt this experiment was more complex than other experiments because the correct answer changes by combination of hands. But they had a high percentage of correct answers.
After the observation of chimpanzees experiment, we observed horses experiment. Their experiment used screen like chimpanzees, but they touched screen by their nose. This experiment was to recognize difference of number. They had a high percentage of correct answers. It was an unexpected thing that they can recognize difference of number.

In this course, I understood difficulty and importance of understanding cognition study of animals.

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Chimpanzee

Horse

6. Others

I would like to thank professor Tomonaga and the support of PWS.