


**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.)

	2020. 12, 23
<b>Affiliation/Position</b>	Graduate School of Science/D1 (Wildlife Research Center)
<b>Name</b>	Lim Qi Luan

<b>1. Country/location of visit</b>
Japan Monkey Center, Inuyama
<b>2. Research project</b>
PWS Zoo/Museum Course
<b>3. Date (departing from/returning to Japan)</b>
2020. 12. 12 – 2020. 12. 14 (3 days)
<b>4. Main host researcher and affiliation</b>
Dr. Yuta SHINTAKU, Primate Research Institute, 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.
<b>December 12, 2020 (Sat)</b>
<p>On the first day of visit to Japan Monkey Centre (JMC) and after a brief introduction given by Dr. Shintaku, we were given a lecture on the history of JMC and the development of primatology by Prof. Idani Gen’ichi. After a lunch break, Dr. Shintaku gave us a presentation on collection and management of museum resources and showed us how to prepare specimen. It was a really interesting lecture in which Dr. Shintaku demonstrated the removal of muscles from the skeleton remains of a Japanese Yaku-macaque (<i>Macaca fuscata yakui</i>) to prepare for its skeletal specimen. He also showed us the removed organs and his working places, and the storage cabins for wet and dry specimens (skeletal, pelts, mounted specimen etc.). Before his lecture ended, we had a chance to help organizing the prepared but scattered skeleton specimens of primates, one for each person (Fig. 1). After that, we called it a day and rested.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fig. 1</b> Grouping of skeleton specimens of an Agile gibbon (<i>Hylobates agilis</i>) into similar parts.</p>
<b>December 13, 2020 (Sun)</b>
<p>In the morning, we were separated into two groups. My group was assigned zoo-keeping work at the ring-tailed lemur (<i>Lemur catta</i>)’s enclosure. There were eight individuals of ring-tailed lemur put on exhibition today. We were given the tasks to clean the enclosure, to learn how to identify them individually, to prepare the food, and finally to draw an idea on enrichment for the ring-tailed lemurs. Seeing that most of the enrichment tools for presenting food to the lemurs are mainly aerial (hanging on a string of rope), I decided to draw one idea that is to be put on the ground and</p>

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is portable. At the end of the day, we were able to identify the eight individuals with only few mistakes. It was the first time for me to try to identify animals by their facial and body features. Therefore, this was a very invaluable experience for me. I believe that the experience will be helpful in the future when I would need to conduct research that requires individual identification based on the animals’ morphology.



**Fig. 2** Two ring-tailed lemurs during feeding time. Front: Chutney (♂). Back: Lantana (♀).

After a short lunch break, we listened to a public talk about the facial movement coding system in primates. Later in the afternoon we were given two lectures by two curators, Akami-san and Takano-san. The first lecture by Akami-san was about zoo education. She briefly presented her master study and then on the educational program or exhibition in JMC. After the lecture, we had a chance to conduct a visitor survey by observing the behaviors and listening to the conversations of the visitors who were observing the animals. I chose the Bolivian squirrel monkey (*Saimiri boliviensis*)’s enclosure to conduct my survey. The visitors seemed to be interested in the feeding behaviors and were most surprised when there were sudden movements by the monkeys. The respondents spent an average of 10.1 minutes in the enclosure. The second lecture, a presentation given by Takano-san was about the role of zoo as a museum. He talked about the definitions of zoo and museum. One of the biggest lessons I learnt from this presentation was the concept of zoo as a form of museum—museum for zoology, which all this while I have thought to be different from a museum, and the difference between a museum zoo and non-museum zoo. This is in contrast with the impression what I had always had on museum as a place to display collections of non-living items. I also learnt the concept of primary and secondary materials for museum collections.

**December 14, 2020 (Mon)**

The third day started with a tour around JMC led by Akami-san in the morning. After which, we went to the hospital area and was given a presentation by Okabe-sensei about Veterinary Science, in particular, on the topics of anesthetics. After the presentation, we had an opportunity to witness the administration of anesthetics to a marmoset. Usually, the administration is performed by injection, but this time it was done by releasing anesthetic gas into the cage and aided by a mask, because the size of the animal was minute. The mask was put on the face of the animal in case more anesthetics was needed when the animals woke up and struggled before the operation was completed. Okabe sensei performed tooth check-up for the animals with the help of his assistant.

**6. Others**

N/A