

## EFFECTS OF VEGETATION TYPE ON HABITAT USE BY CROP-RAIDING JAPANESE MACAQUES DURING A FOOD-SCARCE SEASON

A. Yamada<sup>1,2</sup>, Y. Muroyama<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Kyoto University, Inuyama, Aichi, Japan, <sup>2</sup>National Agricultural Research Center for Western Region, Oda, Shimane, Japan, <sup>3</sup>University of Hyogo, Tamba, Hyogo, Japan.

Presenter's Email: [ayamada@pri.kyoto-u.ac.jp](mailto:ayamada@pri.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

Habitat use by crop-raiding Japanese macaques (*Macaca fuscata*) was studied in western Japan from December 2005 to February 2006, a food-scarce season. To examine how different vegetation types affect habitat use by monkeys, two crop-raiding troops were compared: the first troop's habitat contained more wild food resources than that of the second troop. It was hypothesized that monkeys living in the habitat with fewer wild food resources would be more likely to utilize human settlements and areas around them (i.e. adjacent zones), and would demonstrate a dependence on crop foods. Comparisons of observed and expected habitat use frequencies showed that the first troop selected evergreen broadleaved forests and conifer plantations, and avoided adjacent zones, rice fields, and golf courses. The second troop selected adjacent zones and avoided conifer plantations, pine forests, and deciduous broadleaved forests. Both troops moved rapidly through avoided habitat types. These results suggest that monkeys living in habitats with fewer wild food resources are more likely to utilize areas around human settlements during a food-scarce season.

Keywords: habitat selection, home range, travel speed, *Macaca fuscata*