



Laser Lixit™ Training: An Alternative Form of Target Training that can be Utilized in the Daily Husbandry Care of Rhesus Macaques (*Macaca mulatta*) and Cynomolgus Macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*)

Stefanie L. Haba Nelsen¹

Donald Bradford¹

Paul Houghton¹

¹Panther Tracks Learning Center, Primate Products, Inc.



Introduction

- Non-human primate research is rewarding and challenging.
- Safety and Efficiency of facilities is important.
- Animal cooperation is key.



Introduction

- Operant Conditioning is useful and successful at gaining cooperation from primates for various tasks.
 - Animal Movements
 - Bio-product Collection
 - Drug Administration
 - **Daily Husbandry Care**



Research Questions

- Is laser lixit™ training an efficient and effective way to check lixits™?
- Does laser lixit™ training encourage the development of “willing workers”?
- Can laser lixit™ training be built upon for future training endeavors?
- Do NHPs with previous pole and collar training experience have an advantage for laser lixit™ training over NHPs naïve to training?



Methods

- Group Miami (Primate Products, Inc.)
 - Subjects: 8 *Macaca mulatta* (6 males and 2 females) and 7 *Macaca fascicularis* (4 males and 3 females)
 - Single housed, naïve to training
- Group PTLC (Primate Products, Inc.)
 - Subjects: 8 *Macaca fascicularis* (all male)
 - Single housed, pole and collar trained



Methods

- Prior to training, basic lixitTM checking with lixitTM stick is timed per animal



Methods



- Training Protocol
 - Condition animal to clicker

Methods



- Training Protocol
 - Condition animal to clicker
 - **Introduce laser point on cage**

Methods



- Training Protocol
 - Condition animal to clicker
 - Introduce laser point on cage
 - Reinforce for touching laser point

Methods



- Training Protocol
 - Condition animal to clicker
 - Introduce laser point on cage
 - Reinforce for touching laser point
 - **Move laser point to lixit™ and reinforce**

Methods

- Training Protocol
 - Condition animal to clicker
 - Introduce laser point on cage
 - Reinforce for touching laser point
 - Move laser point to lixit™ and reinforce
 - **Reinforce for water release from lixit™**
- Training sessions = 5 mins. or less per animal



QuickTime™ and a
YUV420 codec decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

Methods

Training Sessions are recorded as follows:

- 0%=Not trained
- 20%=Look at laser point
- 40%=Touch cage side inconsistently
- 50%=Touch cage side consistently
- 70%=Touch lixit™ without H2O inconsistently
- 90%=Touch lixit™ with H2O inconsistently

- 10%=Bridge conditioned
- 30%=Move toward laser point
- 45%=Touch cage back inconsistently
- 60%=Touch cage back consistently
- 80%=Touch lixit™ without H2O consistently
- 100%=Touch lixit™ with H2O consistently

Results

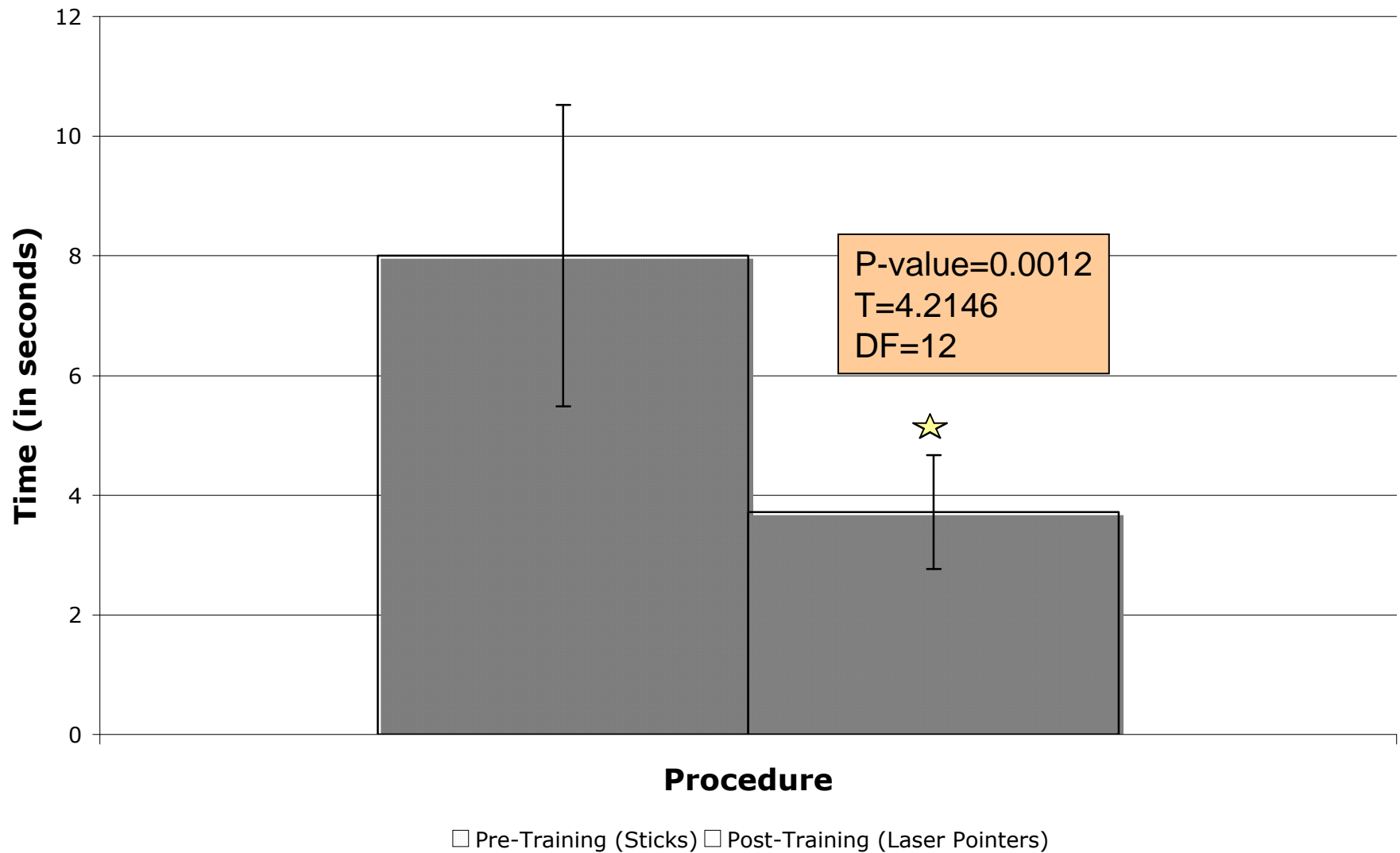
- Group Miami
 - 7 out of 8 *M. mulatta* were 100% trained within a mean of 4.57 training sessions
 - 6 out of 7 *M. fascicularis* were 100% trained within a mean of 4 training sessions

Results

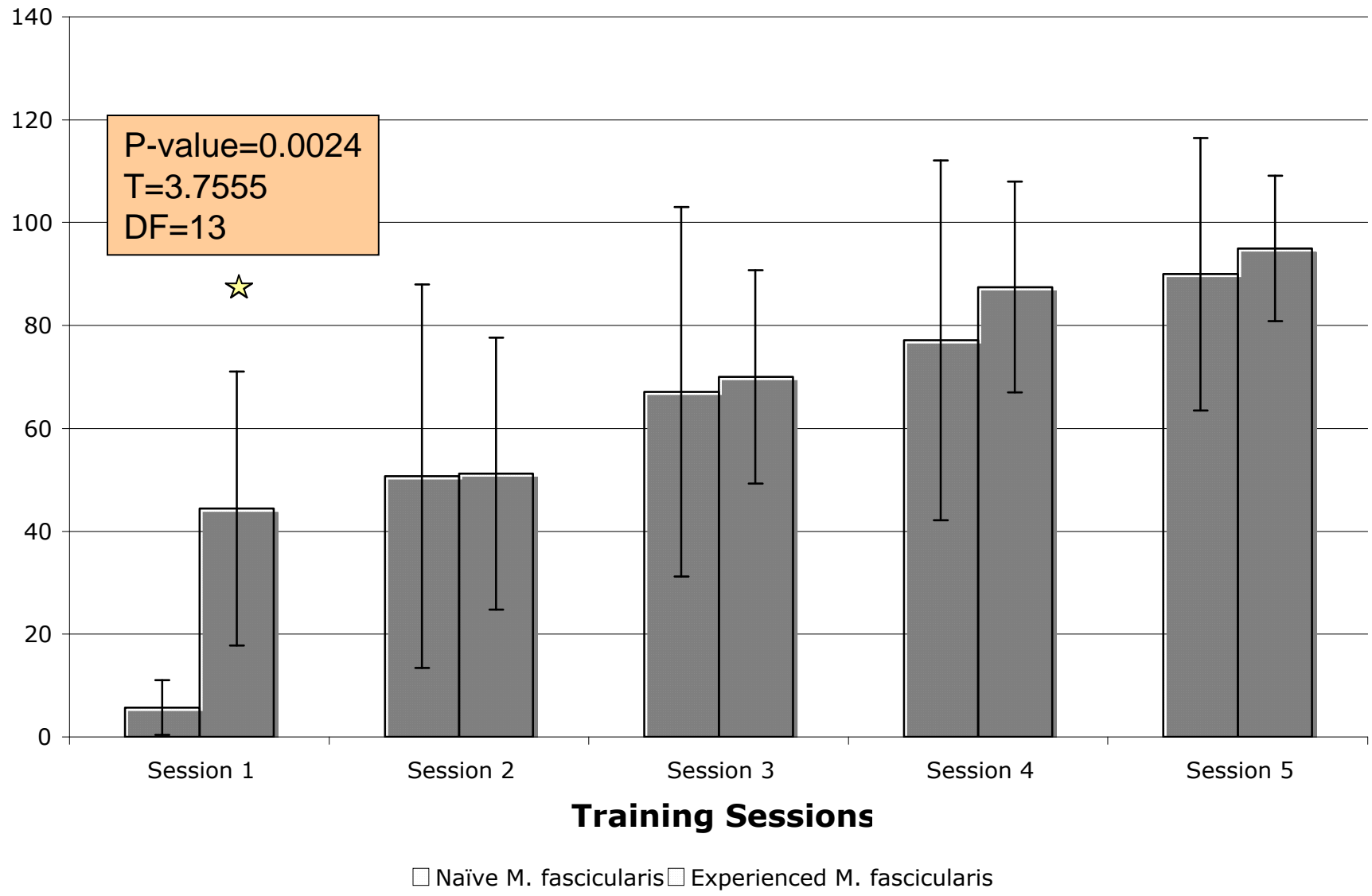
- Group PTLC
 - 7 out of 8 *M. fascicularis* were 100% trained within a mean of 4 training sessions.
 - Average time spent checking lixits™
 - Pre-Training (sticks) = 8 seconds
 - **Post-Training (laser pointers) = 3.71 seconds**



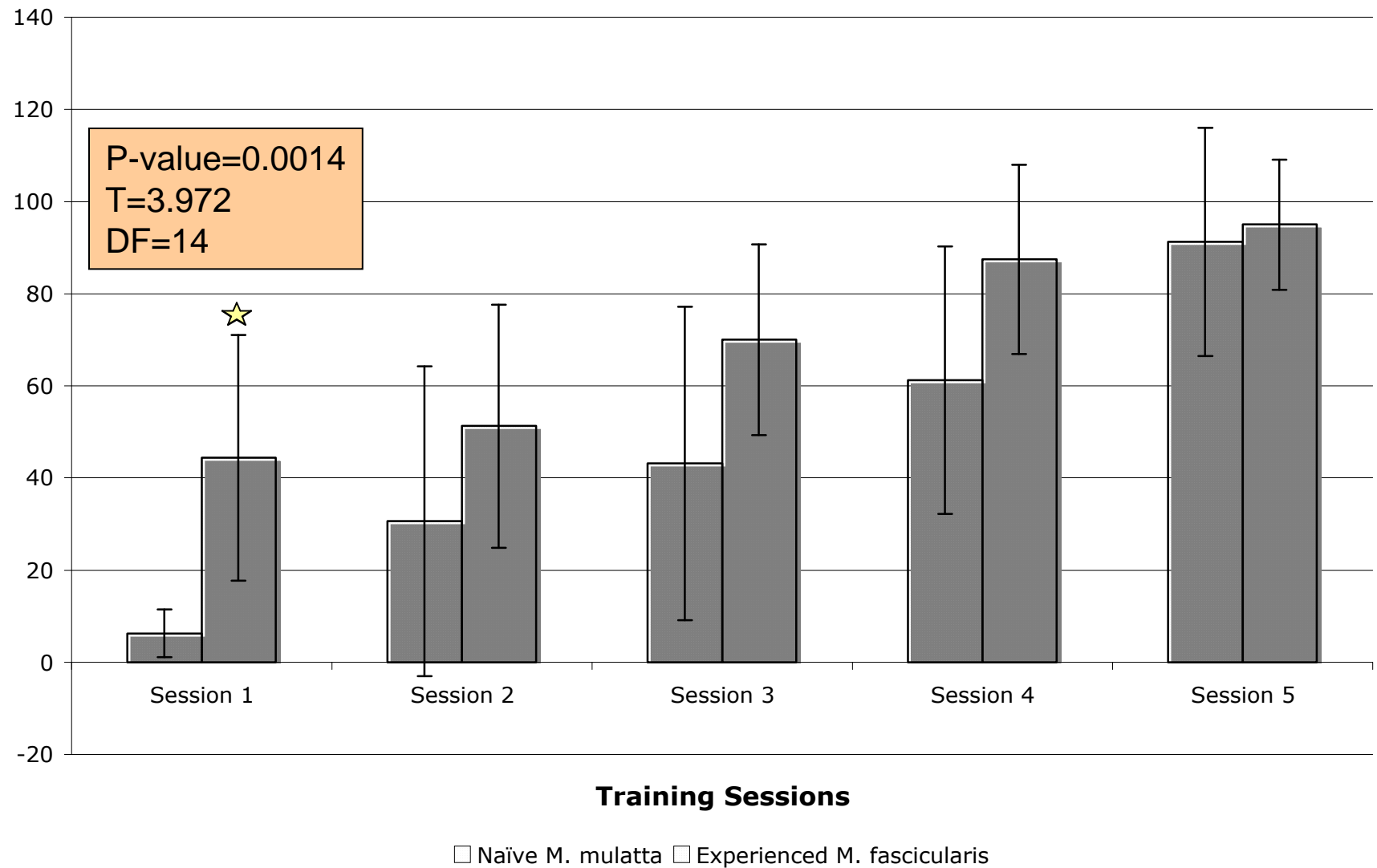
Time Spent Checking Lixits: Pre-Training vs. Post-Training



Training Progress of Naïve vs. Experienced *M.*



Training Progress of Naïve *M. mulatta* vs Experienced *M. fascicularis*



Discussion

- Laser lixit™ training is:
 - An efficient and effective method for checking lixits™
 - A means of developing “willing workers”
 - A building block for future training endeavors
 - Animal movements
 - Object retrieval
 - Research studies



Discussion

- NHPs with previous pole and collar training experience do have an advantage for laser lixit™ training over NHPs that are naïve to training, but it is only significant during the 1st training session.



Acknowledgements

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