

## Pygmy Slow Lorises

**Scientific Name:** *Xanthonycticebus intermedius* & *Xanthonycticebus pygmaeus*

**Distribution:** Cambodia, China, Laos, Vietnam

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable

### **Behaviour in Captivity:**

*The pygmy slow loris does not require a sleeping box, but instead would benefit greatly from a dense stand of bamboo. They will naturally seek shelter between the bamboo stands. Their enclosures must include a complex climbing structure with vertical, horizontal and diagonal angles. They are adapted to be able to climb and bridge gaps in the wild on branches of various diameters. They can be housed in a diurnal enclosure however guests will rarely see them. Reversed lighting enclosures can work well if the light used is red and NOT blue.*

### **Feeding Ecology in Captivity:**

*Patches of bamboo should be sprayed with water daily as the loris will lick droplets. Diets of wild lorises consist of tree gum, nectar, insects and flowers.*

Daily diet:

10g Gum Arabic (with mineral supplement)

4g insects (mealworms, crickets, locusts, cockroach, etc.)

50ml diluted lory bird nectar

20g non-leafy vegetables (e.g. sweet potato, cassava, eggplant, yams, broccoli, beans, carrots, peppers)

One tree branch (with variation in leaves and blossoms)

## Greater Slow Loris

**Scientific Name:** *Nycticebus coucang*

**Distribution:** *Sumatra, peninsular Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore*

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable

### **Behaviour in Captivity:**

*The greater slow loris does not require a sleeping box, but instead would benefit greatly from a dense stand of bamboo. They will naturally seek shelter between the bamboo stands. Their enclosures must include a complex climbing structure with vertical, horizontal and diagonal angles. They are adapted to be able to climb and bridge gaps in the wild on branches of various diameters. They can be housed in a diurnal enclosure however guests will rarely see them. Reversed lighting enclosures can work well if the light used is red and NOT blue.*

### **Feeding Ecology in Captivity:**

*Patches of bamboo should be sprayed with water daily as the loris will lick droplets. Diets of wild lorises consist of tree gum, nectar, insects and flowers.*

Daily diet:

10g Gum Arabic (with mineral supplement)

5g insects (mealworms, crickets, locusts, cockroach, etc.)

50ml diluted lory bird nectar

25g non leafy vegetables (e.g. sweet potato, cassava, eggplant, yams, broccoli, beans, carrots, peppers)

One tree branch (with variation in leaves and blossoms)

## **Bengal Slow Loris**

**Scientific Name:** *Nycticebus bengalensis*

**Distribution:** *Burma, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam*

**IUCN Status:** Vulnerable

### **Behaviour in Captivity:**

*The Bengal slow loris does not require a sleeping box, but instead sleeps curled in a ball on an open branch. Their enclosures must include a complex climbing structure with vertical, horizontal and diagonal angles. They are adapted to be able to climb and bridge gaps in the wild on branches of various diameters. They can be housed in a diurnal enclosure however guests will rarely see them. Reversed lighting enclosures can work well if the light used is red and NOT blue.*

### **Feeding Ecology in Captivity:**

*Patches of bamboo should be available and sprayed with water daily as the loris will lick droplets. Diets of wild lorises consist of tree gum, nectar, insects and flowers.*

Daily diet:

15g Gum Arabic (with mineral supplement)

5g insects (mealworms, crickets, locusts, cockroach, etc.)

50ml diluted lory bird nectar

40g non leafy vegetables (e.g. sweet potato, cassava, eggplant, yams, broccoli, beans, carrots, peppers)

Two tree branches (with variation in leaves and blossoms)

## **Mysore Slender Loris**

**Scientific Name:** *Loris lydekkerianus*

**Distribution:** *South India, Sri Lanka*

**IUCN Status:** Near Threatened

### **Behaviour in Captivity:**

*The Mysore slender loris does not require a sleeping box, but instead would benefit greatly from a dense stand of bamboo. They will naturally seek shelter between the bamboo stands. Their enclosures must include a complex climbing structure with vertical, horizontal and diagonal angles. They are adapted to be able to climb and bridge gaps in the wild on branches of various diameters but prefer small thin ones and they require horizontal branches for mating. They can be housed in a diurnal enclosure however guests will rarely see them. Reversed lighting enclosures can work well if the light used is red and NOT blue.*

### **Feeding Ecology in Captivity:**

*Patches of bamboo should be sprayed with water daily as the loris will lick droplets. Diets of wild slender lorises consist largely of insects but variety in captivity helps maintain mineral balance.*

Daily diet:

5g Gum Arabic (with mineral supplement)

10g insects (mealworms, crickets, locusts, cockroach, etc.)

10g non leafy vegetables (e.g. sweet potato, cassava, eggplant, yams, broccoli, beans, carrots, peppers)

One tree branch (with variation in leaves and blossoms)

## Red Slender Loris

**Scientific Name:** *Loris tardigradus*

**Home Countries:** *Sri Lanka*

**IUCN Status:** Endangered

### **Behaviour in Captivity:**

*The red slender loris does not require a sleeping box, but instead would benefit greatly from a dense stand of bamboo. They will naturally seek shelter between the bamboo stands. Their enclosures must include a complex climbing structure with vertical, horizontal and diagonal angles. They are adapted to be able to climb and bridge gaps in the wild on branches of various diameters particularly small ones, and they require horizontal branches for mating. They can be housed in a diurnal enclosure however guests will rarely see them. Reversed lighting enclosures can work well if the light used is red and NOT blue.*

### **Feeding Ecology in Captivity:**

*Patches of bamboo should be sprayed with water daily as the loris will lick droplets. Diets of wild slender lorises consist largely of insects but variety in captivity helps maintain mineral balance.*

Daily diet:

5g Gum Arabic (with mineral supplement)

10g insects (mealworms, crickets, locusts, cockroach, etc.)

10g non leafy vegetables (e.g. sweet potato, cassava, eggplant, yams, broccoli, beans, carrots, peppers)

One tree branch (with variation in leaves and blossoms)

## Javan Slow Loris

**Scientific Name:** *Nycticebus javanicus*

**Home Countries:** Indonesia (Java)

**IUCN Status:** Critically Endangered

### **Behaviour in Captivity:**

*The Javan slow loris does not require a sleeping box, but instead would benefit greatly from a dense stand of bamboo. They will naturally seek shelter between the bamboo stands. Their enclosures must include a complex climbing structure with vertical, horizontal and diagonal angles. They are adapted to be able to climb and bridge gaps in the wild on branches of various diameters. They can be housed in a diurnal enclosure however guests will rarely see them. Reversed lighting enclosures can work well if the light used is red and NOT blue.*

### **Feeding Ecology in Captivity:**

*Patches of bamboo should be sprayed with water daily as the loris will lick droplets. Diets of wild lorises consist of tree gum, nectar, insects and flowers.*

Daily diet:

15g Gum Arabic (with mineral supplement)

5g insects (mealworms, crickets, locusts, cockroach, etc.)

50ml diluted lory bird nectar

20g non leafy vegetables (e.g. sweet potato, cassava, eggplant, yams, broccoli, beans, carrots, peppers)

One tree branches (with variation in leaves and blossoms)