

Little Fireface Project

Saving the slow loris via ecology, education, empowerment

Captive Loris Diet Fact Sheet

Behaviour in Captivity

These species all require complex climbing structures with vertical, horizontal and diagonal angles within their enclosures. Reversed lighting enclosures can work well if the light used is red and NOT blue as our research has shown that blue light impacts circadian rhythms, increases stress, and reduces fertility. The pygmy slow loris and greater slow loris naturally seek shelter between bamboo strands and would benefit from dense strands of bamboo in lieu of a sleeping box. Meanwhile the Bengal slow loris requires neither but will instead sleep curled in a ball, ideally on a network of branches where it can still feel hidden if necessary.



Pygmy Slow Loris (*Nycticebus pygmaeus*)

Daily Diet

- **10 g** Gum Arabic (with mineral supplement)
- **4 g** insects
- **50 ml** diluted lory bird nectar
- **20 g** non-leafy vegetables
- **One** tree branch (with variation in leaves and blossoms)



Insects

Slow lorises eat insects & small animals regularly. Boiled eggs, cooked chicken, and cooked shrimp are good protein sources. Crickets, locusts and other insects should be fed daily. Mealworms, and wax worms can be fed periodically but may cause transient diarrhea.

Bengal Slow Loris (*Nycticebus bengalensis*)

Daily Diet

- **15 g** Gum Arabic (with mineral supplement)
- **5 g** insects
- **50 ml** diluted lory bird nectar
- **40 g** non leafy vegetables
- **Two** tree branches (with variation in leaves and blossoms)



Fruits

Slow lorises eat minimal fruit; excessive fruit causes diabetes, obesity and tooth decay. Feed daily more vegetables than cultivated fruits, such as: broccoli, carrot, cucumber, cooked yams, sweetcorn, aubergine, cooked or raw beans.

Greater slow loris (*Nycticebus coucang*)

Daily Diet

- **10 g** Gum Arabic (with mineral supplement)
- **5 g** of insects
- **50 ml** diluted lory bird nectar
- **25 g** non-leafy vegetables
- **One** tree branch (with variation in leaves and blossoms)



Exudates

The most commonly eaten food of slow lorises, gum and nectar can be replicated with commercially available gum crystals and nectar powder, fed in feeders.