



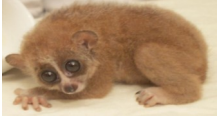
# Start here

# If the loris is adult...


Is the loris an infant/ juvenile or adult?


Fluffy soft body, body frosted with white hairs.



Awkward movements, clings more weakly, head seems large compared to body.



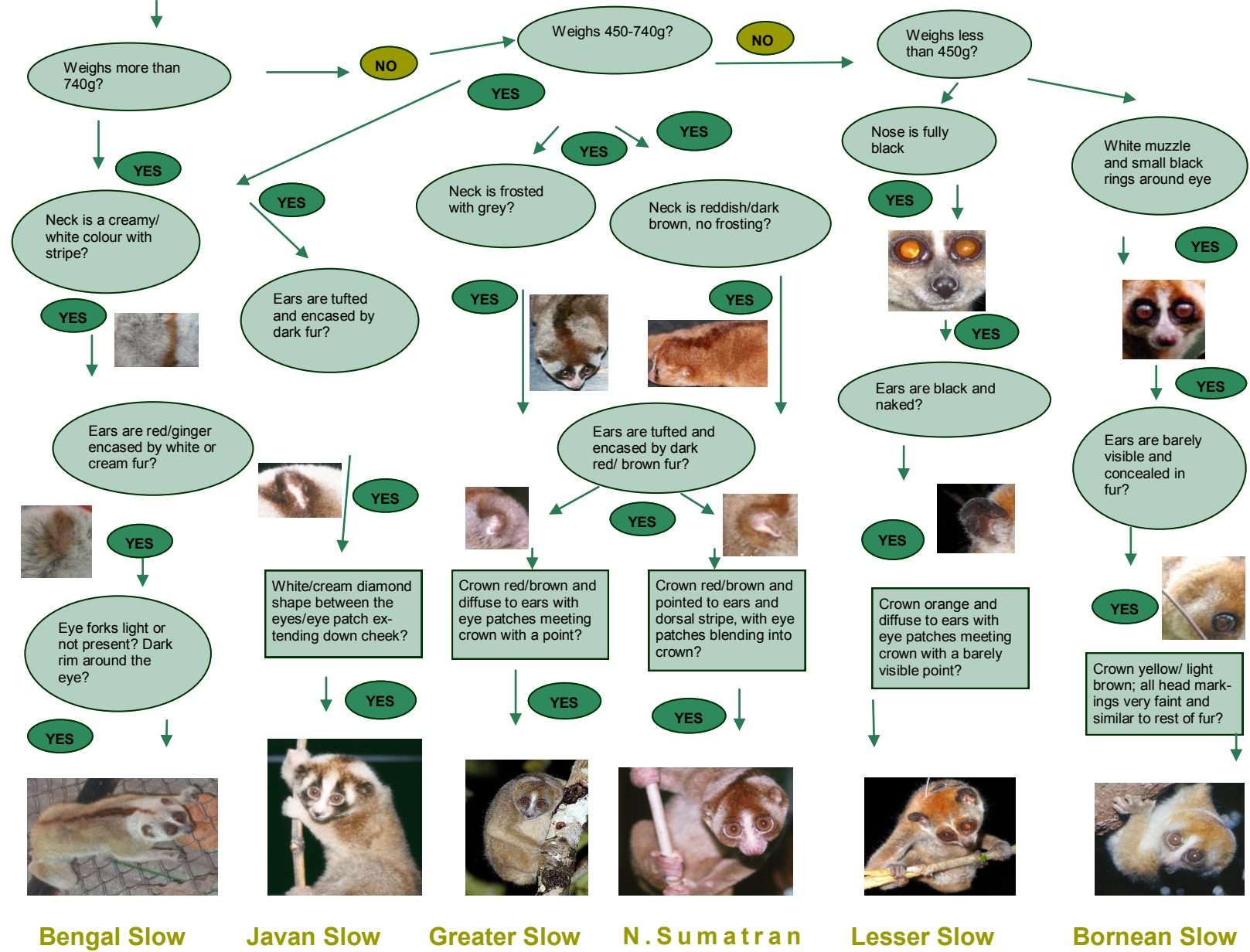
Young infants are wholly dependent on the mother for milk and rarely survive the trade—expert advice needs to be sought; can be held in palm of the hand.



Although soft, hair is coarser than in young animals and richer in colour.

Adults can grasp more strongly and are more likely to bite. Their head is less round than in young animals.

Young animals look similar across the species and are more difficult to identify, particularly based on weight. Use the fur characteristics to i.d. young animals.



## Terminology for Identification

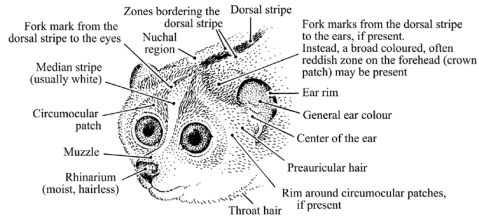
### Eye patches and head forks



### Dorsal stripes



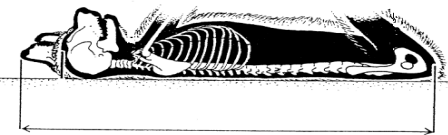
### Name of facial markings



### Hair colour between eye and ear



### How to measure head-body length



Head and body length  
Head-body-measurements, standard for primates and humans, according to Schultz (1929)

### How to weigh a slow loris

Take an opaque cloth bag, and weigh it. Then place the animal in the bag and weigh both together.

## Colour chart



Reddish



Brown



Cream



White



Grey

## Slow Loris Identification Guide



## Introduction

The slow loris is a nocturnal primate native to Southeast Asia and five species of slow loris are currently recognised: the Bengal, Bornean, Javan, pygmy and greater slow loris. Each species has its own geographic distribution.

The slow loris is endangered due to habitat loss and hunting for the illegal pet and traditional medicine trades. The slow loris is protected in range states and its listing on Appendix I of CITES prohibits all international commercial trade.

### Slow loris distribution



### How to use this guide

It can be difficult to identify the slow loris as there are similarities between the species. This guide describes some of the differentiating characteristics that can be used to identify the slow loris. These include size, weight, facial markings and colouration.

Photo Credits: Konstans Wells, David Haring, and Ecology Asia.

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