

translate into conservation strategies but explore failures, obstacles and gaps that often do not emerge from standard presentations. The point of the discussion will range from biases in our research design or in data collection to the infrastructure needed to implement action on the ground. The room will be open for contributions from all participants in addition to speakers from the symposium to consider the needs and priorities for conservation practitioners and the limits and possibilities of our research.

6

Posters

Population Status, Threats and Conservation of the Bengal slow loris *Nycticebus bengalensis* in Northeast Bangladesh

Hassan Al-Razi^a, Marjan Maria^b, Sabir Bin Muzaffar^c, K.A.I. Nekaris^d

^aBangladesh Hoolock Gibbon Research and Conservation Project, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka, Bangladesh; ^bFaculty of Life and Earth Science, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka, Bangladesh; ^cDepartment of Biology, United Arab Emirates University, Al Ain, United Arab Emirates; ^dNocturnal Primate Research Group, Department of Social Sciences, Oxford Brookes University, UK
E-Mail: chayan1999@yahoo.com

The Bengal slow loris (*Nycticebus bengalensis*) is the only nocturnal primate in Bangladesh. This species is categorized as Vulnerable on the global IUCN Red List but in Bangladesh it is Endangered. Due to its cryptic and nocturnal behaviour very little is known about this species in Bangladesh except its distribution. From June 2017 to August 2018, we conducted a survey in five protected areas in north-east Bangladesh by using recce transects to estimate encounter rates of the Bengal slow loris. A team of 2-5 persons conducted night surveys (18.00–03.00), using head lamps with red filters. We walked very slowly in the forest (1-1.5 km per hour) and covered a total of 127 km over 58 night surveys. We encountered Bengal slow lorises a total of 74 times in four protected areas. We did not encounter any slow loris in Juri Reserved Forest. Encounter rate was highest in Satchari National Park (1.78/km) and lowest in Rajkhandhi Reserve Forest (0.17/km). Different types of threats were recorded in the four protected areas. Habitat destruction, hunting and light pollution are the main threats to the slow loris. Beside these threats, road kills and electrocutions are direct causes of mortality of the Bengal slow loris in these forest patches of Bangladesh. During the study period we recorded three cases of electrocution of Bengal slow lorises in Lawachara National Park and one road-kill in Satchari National Park. This study presents information on population and threats to the slow loris in Bangladesh for the first time. A precautionary approach is needed to conserve this cryptic and least studied nocturnal primate species in its natural habitat. Our research complied with the International Primatological Society (IPS) Guidelines for the Use of Nonhuman Primates in Research.

Effect of Age and Sex on Play in Javan Slow Lorises (*Nycticebus javanicus*)