**Genetta johnstoni**, Johnston's Genet

Assessment by: Gaubert, P. & Do Linh San, E.

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Taxonomy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animalia</td>
<td>Chordata</td>
<td>Mammalia</td>
<td>Carnivora</td>
<td>Viverridae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Taxon Name:** *Genetta johnstoni* Pocock, 1908

**Common Name(s):**
- English: Johnston's Genet
- French: Genette de Johnston

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened [ver 3.1](#)

**Year Published:** 2016

**Date Assessed:** February 28, 2015

**Justification:**
Listed as Near Threatened because the species is believed to have undergone a population decline of around 20% over the last 12 years (assuming a generation length of four years) based on estimates of forest loss in its range in the Upper Guinea forests, coupled with the impacts of hunting; such rates are expected to continue for the next three generations. Almost qualifies as Vulnerable under criterion A2cd+3cd+4cd.

**Previously Published Red List Assessments**
1996 – Data Deficient (DD)
1994 – Insufficiently Known (K)
1990 – Insufficiently Known (K)
1988 – Insufficiently Known (K)

**Geographic Range**

**Range Description:**
Largely restricted to the forests of the Upper Guinea rainforest block, having been long recorded from Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d’Ivoire, and Ghana (Gaubert et al. 2002, Dunham and Gaubert 2013). Recently, Pacheco et al. (2013) presented the first record of Johnston’s Genet in Senegal, through a camera-trap video recorded in April 2011 in Dindefelo Natural Reserve, south-eastern Senegal, about 260 km north of the species' westernmost previous known occurrence.

**Country Occurrence:**
Native: Côte d’Ivoire; Ghana; Guinea; Liberia; Senegal; Sierra Leone

[http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-1.RLTS.T8997A45198265.en](http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-1.RLTS.T8997A45198265.en)
Population
Little is known about the population status of this species, but it may be locally abundant, at least in protected areas of suitable habitat (Dunham and Gaubert 2013).

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)
An inhabitant of dense rainforest. In Taï N. P., frequently observed in wetland areas including swamp forest (poor drainage areas dominated by prop-root trees and raffia palms) and riverine habitat (Dunham and Gaubert 2013). However, one specimen collected in a region of moist woodlands and savanna in Guinea makes its restriction to rainforest questionable (Gaubert et al. 2002). In addition, a recent record by Pacheco et al. (2013) further supports the hypothesis that Johnston’s Genet may inhabit certain forest–savanna mosaics.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade
Johnston’s Genets are hunted for both meat and skins (Dunham and Gaubert 2013).

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)
Major threats to this species include habitat loss, because of the intensive deforestation resulting from agriculture, logging, and mining pressures in the Upper Guinean forest zone. Severe hunting pressures may also be affecting populations.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)
Although present in several protected areas, several of these require improved protection because hunting is intense even within them, such as Mt Nimba, Ziama Classified Forest and Taï N. P. Further survey work is necessary to determine whether secondary growth and moist woodland areas provide suitable habitat for this species (Dunham and Gaubert 2013).

Credits
Assessor(s): Gaubert, P. & Do Linh San, E.
Reviewer(s): Duckworth, J.W. & Hoffmann, M.
Contributor(s): Dunham, A. & Pacifici, M.
Bibliography


Citation


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External Resources

For Images and External Links to Additional Information, please see the Red List website.
Appendix

Habits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Suitability</th>
<th>Major Importance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Forest -&gt; 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Savanna -&gt; 2.1. Savanna - Dry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Marginal</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Shrubland -&gt; 3.6. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Moist</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Impact Score</th>
</tr>
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Stresses: 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>3. Energy production &amp; mining -&gt; 3.2. Mining &amp; quarrying</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Minority (50%)</td>
<td>Negligible declines</td>
<td>Low impact: 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stresses: 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Biological resource use -&gt; 5.1. Hunting &amp; trapping terrestrial animals -&gt; 5.1.1. Intentional use (species is the target)</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Minority (50%)</td>
<td>Causing/could cause fluctuations</td>
<td>Low impact: 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stresses: 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Impact Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Biological resource use -&gt; 5.3. Logging &amp; wood harvesting -&gt; 5.3.3. Unintentional effects: (subsistence/small scale) [harvest]</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Minority (50%)</td>
<td>Negligible declines</td>
<td>Low impact: 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stresses: 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Biological resource use -&gt; 5.3. Logging &amp; wood harvesting -&gt; 5.3.4. Unintentional effects: (large scale) [harvest]</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Minority (50%)</td>
<td>Slow, significant declines</td>
<td>Low impact: 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stresses: 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance

Conservation Actions in Place

### Conservation Actions in Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occur in at least one PA: Yes</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Conservation Actions Needed

(https://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Land/water management -&gt; 2.1. Site/area management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Research Needed

(https://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Research -&gt; 1.2. Population size, distribution &amp; trends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Research -&gt; 1.3. Life history &amp; ecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Research -&gt; 1.5. Threats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Data Fields

#### Population

- Continuing decline of mature individuals: Yes
- Extreme fluctuations: Unknown
- Population severely fragmented: No
- Continuing decline in subpopulations: Unknown
- Extreme fluctuations in subpopulations: Unknown
- All individuals in one subpopulation: No

#### Habits and Ecology

- Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes
- Generation Length (years): 4
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