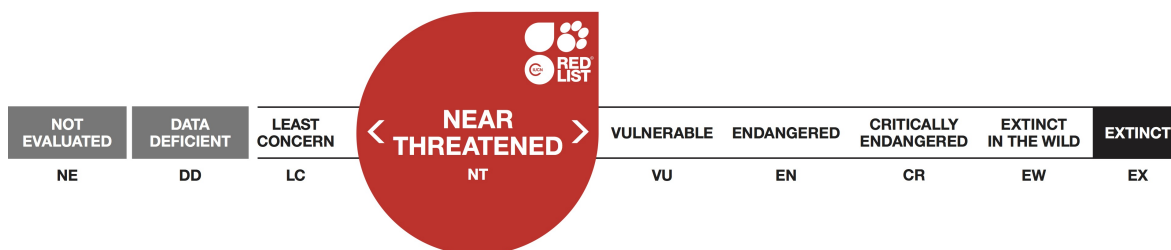


Genetta johnstoni, Johnston's Genet

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



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Viverridae

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

2008 – Vulnerable (VU) – <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T8997A12948305.en>

1996 – Data Deficient (DD)

1994 – Insufficiently Known (K)

1990 – Insufficiently Known (K)

1988 – Insufficiently Known (K)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

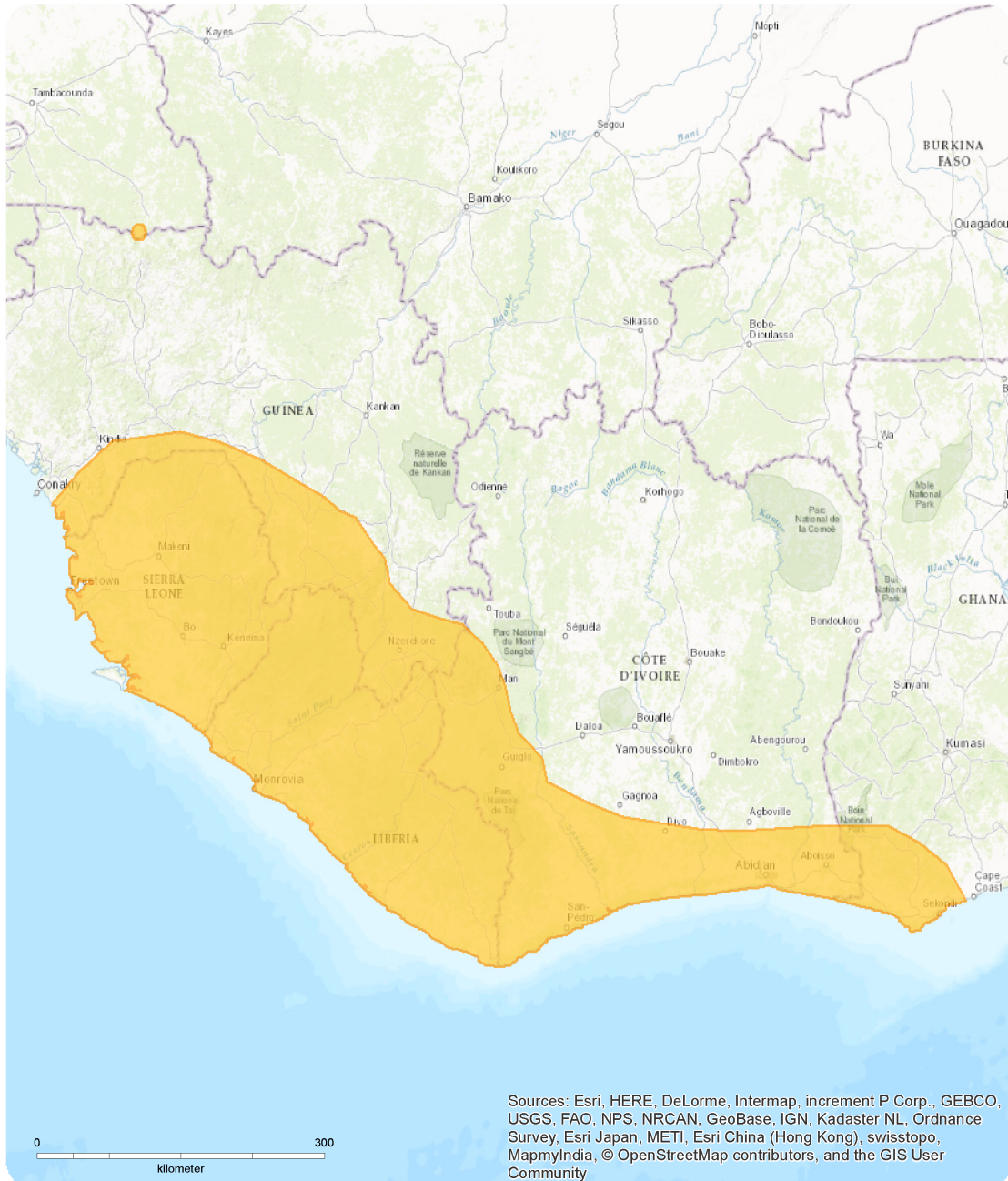
Largely restricted to the forests of the Upper Guinea rainforest block, having been long recorded from Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana (Gaubert *et al.* 2002, Dunham and Gaubert 2013). Recently, Pacheco *et al.* (2013) presented the first record of Johnston's Genet in Senegal,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

Country Occurrence:

Native: Côte d'Ivoire; Ghana; Guinea; Liberia; Senegal; Sierra Leone

Distribution Map

Genetta johnstoni

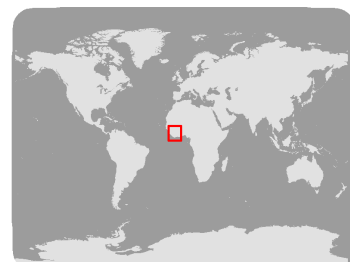


Range

Extant (resident)

Compiled by:

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



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

Dunham, A.E. and Gaubert, P. 2013. *Genetta johnstoni* Johnston's Genet. In: J. Kingdon and M. Hoffmann (eds), *The Mammals of Africa. Volume: V. Carnivores, Pangolins, Equids and Rhinoceroses*, pp. 229-231. Bloomsbury, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Gaubert, P., Veron, G., Colyn, M., Dunham, A., Shultz, S. and Tranier, M. 2002. A reassessment of the distribution of the rare *Genetta johnstoni* (Viverridae, Carnivora) with some newly discovered specimens. *Mammal Review* 32: 132-144.

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External Resources

For [Images and External Links to Additional Information, please see the Red List website](#).

Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	-	Suitable	-
2. Savanna -> 2.1. Savanna - Dry	-	Marginal	-
3. Shrubland -> 3.6. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Moist	-	Suitable	-

Threats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.4. Scale Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Negligible declines	Low impact: 4
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
3. Energy production & mining -> 3.2. Mining & quarrying	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Negligible declines	Low impact: 4
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.1. Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals -> 5.1.1. Intentional use (species is the target)	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Causing/could cause fluctuations	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.3. Unintentional effects: (subsistence/small scale) [harvest]	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Negligible declines	Low impact: 4
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.4. Unintentional effects: (large scale) [harvest]	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	Slow, significant declines	Low impact: 5
	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

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Yes

Conservation Actions Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions Needed
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management

Research Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats

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

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