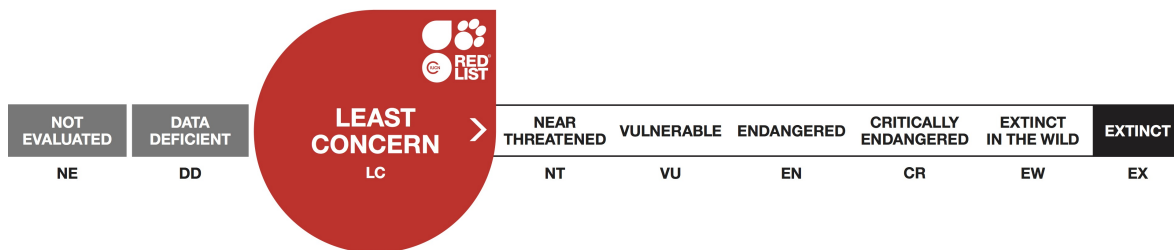


Bdeogale nigripes, Black-legged Mongoose

Assessment by: Angelici, F.M. & Do Linh San, E.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Herpestidae

Taxon Name: *Bdeogale nigripes* Pucheran, 1855

Common Name(s):

- English: Black-legged Mongoose, Black-footed Mongoose
- French: Mangouste à pattes noires

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2015

Date Assessed: February 28, 2015

Justification:

It is listed as Least Concern as this species is widespread in a region of relatively intact habitat, and although subject to hunting and habitat loss, it is not believed to be declining fast enough to warrant listing in a higher category of threat.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Least Concern (LC) – <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T41592A10488896.en>

1996 – Lower Risk/least concern (LR/lc)

Geographic Range

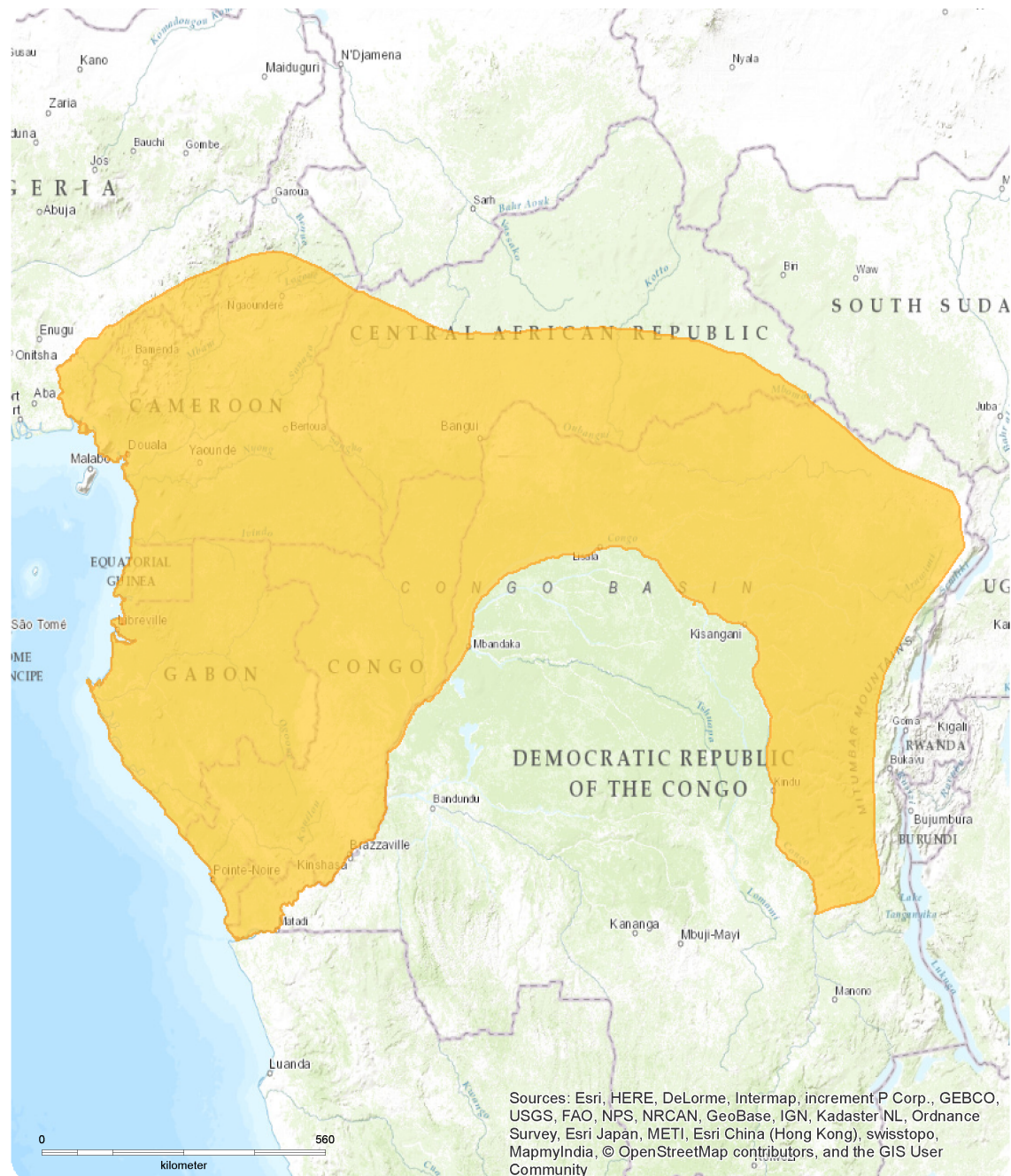
Range Description:

It is mostly found in the Central African rainforests from the Cross River westward to Cameroon and Central African Republic and southward to Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo Republic and DR Congo, north of the Congo River eastwards to the Rift Valley in eastern DR Congo (Van Rompaey and Colyn 2013). However, it was also recently recorded west of the Cross River (Angelici 2014). The presence of this species in Angola was rejected by Crawford-Cabral (1989). It ranges to 1,000 m asl.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Cameroon; Central African Republic; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Nigeria

Distribution Map

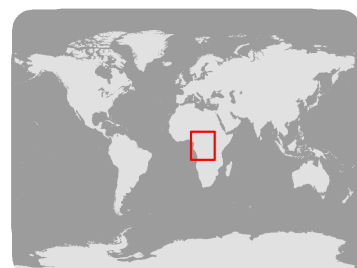


Bdeogale nigripes

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

It is considered rare or very rare by several authors, but is more common in the east and south of its range (Van Rompaey and Colyn 2013). In the Ituri Forest, DR Congo, this species made up one-quarter of all carnivores hunted by Bambuti pygmies with dogs (Hart and Timm 1978).

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

It occurs in dense ground-scrub in deep, tall, deciduous forest. It is not usually found in disturbed forest (Van Rompaey and Colyn 2013). In Gabon, Bahaa-el-din *et al.* (2013) recently recorded this species across most habitat types throughout the country. In a study conducted in Nigeria, most of its prey were vertebrates, mainly mammals, followed by reptiles and birds. Invertebrate prey were also found, primarily insects, and to a lesser extent centipedes (Angelici 2014).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

It is used as bushmeat (Van Rompaey and Colyn 2013).

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

There are no major threats, although numbers probably are declining as a result of forest fragmentation and forest loss from logging, mining and slash-and-burn farming, and to a lesser degree from bushmeat hunting (Van Rompaey and Colyn 2013).

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

It is present in several protected areas, including Dzangha-Sangha in Central African Republic and Okapi Faunal Reserve in DR Congo.

Credits

Assessor(s): Angelici, F.M. & Do Linh San, E.

Reviewer(s): Duckworth, J.W. & Hoffmann, M.

Contributor(s): Hoffmann, M.

Bibliography

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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	Yes

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 -> 2.1.1. Shifting agriculture	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		
3. Energy production & mining -> 3.2. Mining & quarrying	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.1. Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals -> 5.1.1. Intentional use (species is the target)	Ongoing	-	Negligible declines	-
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.5. Motivation Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	-
	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

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

Distribution
Upper elevation limit (m): 1000
Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Generation Length (years): 3

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