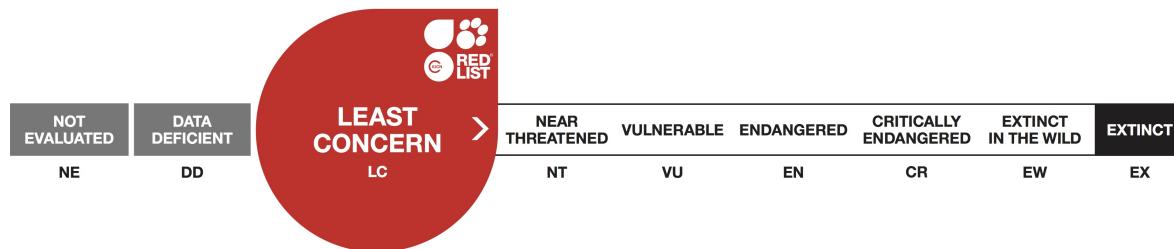




Mungos gambianus, Gambian Mongoose

Assessment by: Sillero-Zubiri, C. & Do Linh San, E.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Herpestidae

Taxon Name: *Mungos gambianus* (Ogilby, 1835)

Common Name(s):

- English: Gambian Mongoose
- French: Mangue de Gambie

Assessment Information

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

Year Published: 2016

Date Assessed: February 28, 2015

Justification:

Listed as Least Concern because the species is apparently widespread, locally common, there are no major threats, and it is present in several protected areas.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Least Concern (LC) – <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T13922A4364781.en>

1996 – Data Deficient (DD)

1994 – Insufficiently Known (K)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

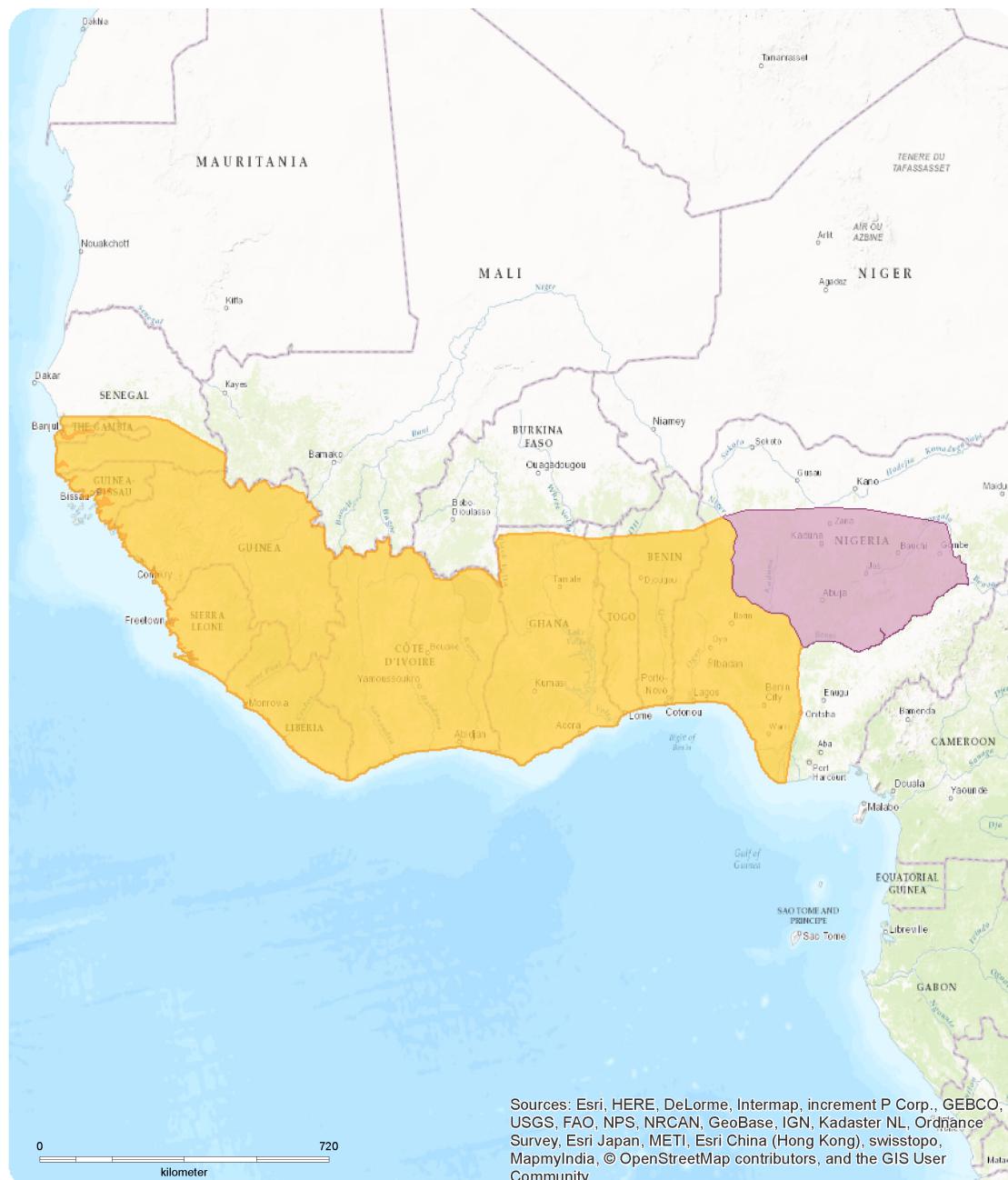
Endemic to West Africa, occurring from Gambia and Senegal west and south through Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo and Nigeria (Van Rompaey and Sillero-Zubiri 2013). The species is also present in Benin (Djagoun and Gaubert 2009), but there are no records from Liberia, southern Mali and southern Burkina Faso. A record from Cameroon (Jeannin 1936) likely results from confusion with Banded Mongoose (*M. mungo*) (Van Rompaey and Sillero-Zubiri 2013). The Niger R. presumably forms the eastern limit.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Benin; Côte d'Ivoire; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Togo

Distribution Map

Mungos gambianus

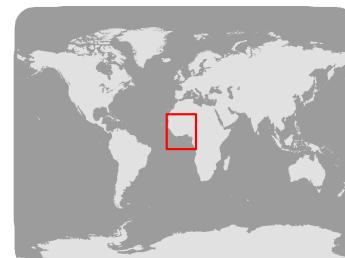


Range

- █ Extant (resident)
- █ Possibly 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

This species has been considered the most abundant carnivore in the Guinea savanna (Booth 1960). In Senegal, the day-time frequency of observations along roads was 0.08 individual/100 km (Sillero-Zubiri and Marino 1997).

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

An inhabitant of Guinea woodland (Van Rompaey and Sillero-Zubiri 2013). In Gambia, this species is associated with denser coastal woodland (Grubb *et al.* 1998) and dry parts of dense, partly swampy riverine forest (T. Wacher in Van Rompaey and Sillero-Zubiri 2013). Predominantly feeds on invertebrates. Like the much better-studied Banded Mongoose (*M. mungo*), it is diurnal and lives in bands of 3–10 individuals, although groups of over 30 (Bourlière *et al.* 1974) and even 40 individuals has been reported (Sillero-Zubiri and Bassignani 2001).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

Used as bushmeat.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

There are no known major threats, although they are often recorded sold as bushmeat, as for example in Guinea (Ziegler *et al.* 2002) and Benin (Djagoun and Gaubert 2009).

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is present in several protected areas, such as Niokola-Koba N. P. (Senegal; Sillero-Zubiri and Marino 1997), National Park of Upper Niger (Guinea; Ziegler *et al.* 2002), Mount Nimba Biosphere Reserve (Guinea; Colyn *et al.* 2000), Comoé N. P. (Côte d'Ivoire; Fischer *et al.* 2002) and Mole N. P. (Ghana; Burton *et al.* 2011).

Credits

Assessor(s): Sillero-Zubiri, C. & Do Linh San, E.

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

Contributor(s): Hoffmann, M. & Pacifici, M.

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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	-	Marginal	-
2. Savanna -> 2.1. Savanna - Dry	-	Suitable	Yes
2. Savanna -> 2.2. Savanna - Moist	-	Suitable	Yes

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
5. Biological resource use -> 5.1. Hunting & trapping terrestrial animals -> 5.1.1. Intentional use (species is the target)	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Stresses: 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality				

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

Additional Data Fields

Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Generation Length (years): 4

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