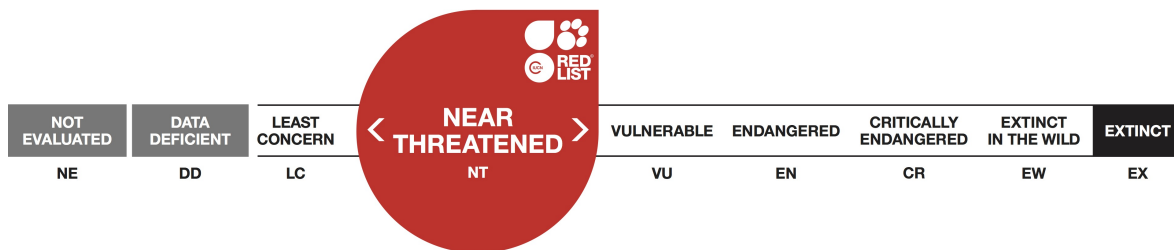


## *Bdeogale jacksoni*, Jackson's Mongoose

Assessment by: De Luca, W., Rovero, F. & Do Linh San, E.



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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Herpestidae

**Taxon Name:** *Bdeogale jacksoni* (Thomas, 1894)

### Common Name(s):

- English: Jackson's Mongoose
- French: Mangouste de Jackson

### Taxonomic Notes:

Jackson's Mongoose was considered a montane isolate of Black-legged Mongoose (*Bdeogale nigripes*) by Hayman (in Sanderson 1940) and Kingdon (1977), and regarded as a subspecies of Bushy-tailed Mongoose (*B. crassicauda*) by Allen (1914). It was however recognised as a species on its own by Hollister (1918) and several subsequent authorities, including Coetzee (1977), Kingdon (1997), Wozencraft (2005) and Van Rompaey and Kingdon (2013).

## Assessment Information

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

**Year Published:** 2015

**Date Assessed:** February 28, 2015

### Justification:

This species is listed as Near Threatened because it is believed to have undergone a population decline of 20–25% over the last 10 years (a period exceeding three generations, with one generation taken as three years) because of the ongoing loss of habitat in its range; such rates are expected to continue for the next three generations. However, several populations are in protected areas, and the species probably is more widely distributed than currently known. It almost qualifies as Vulnerable under criterion A2c+3c+4c.

### Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Near Threatened (NT) – <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T2675A9466797.en>

1996 – Vulnerable (VU)

1994 – Insufficiently Known (K)

1990 – Insufficiently Known (K)

1988 – Insufficiently Known (K)

## Geographic Range

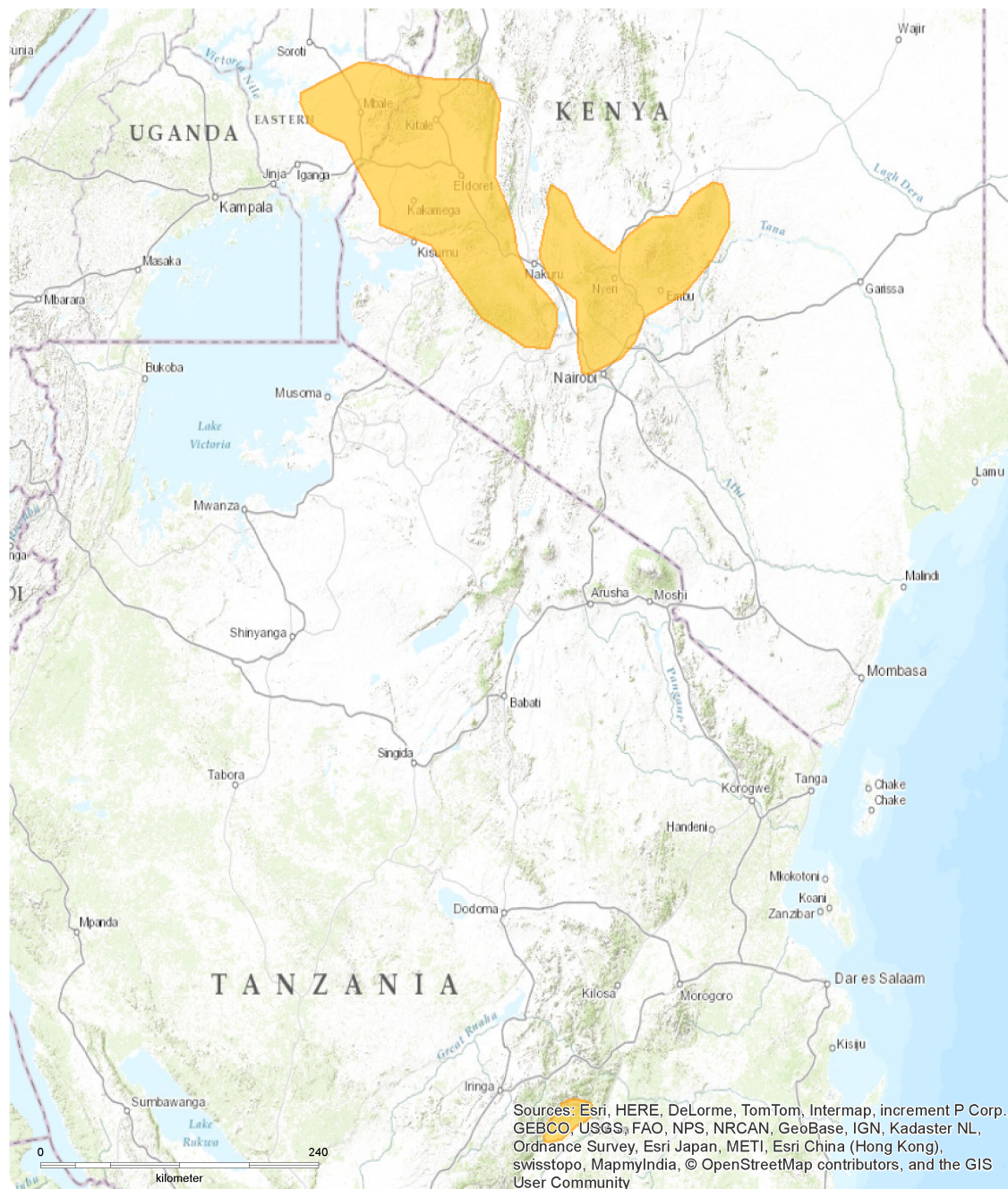
### Range Description:

This species is known only from central and southern Kenya, southeastern Uganda, and from the Udzungwa Mtns (900 km to the south) in Tanzania (Van Rompaey and Kingdon 2013). The Tanzanian population seems to be highly localised: camera-trapping conducted from 2002 to 2004 at 76 sites throughout the Udzungwa Mountains recorded Jackson's Mongoose in only five sites in an area of only few km<sup>2</sup> within Matundu Forest (De Luca and Rovero 2006). Intriguingly, however, extensive camera-trapping in this forest in 2013–2014 did not reveal the presence of this species again (F. Rovero and R. Havmøller unpublished data). It has been recorded from about 300 m asl to montane elevations in the Aberdare Mtns, Mt Kenya and Mt Elgon up to 3,300 m asl.

**Country Occurrence:**

**Native:** Kenya; Tanzania, United Republic of; Uganda

## Distribution Map

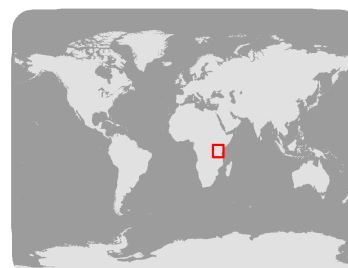


### *Bdeogale jacksoni*

#### 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

There is no reliable information, but it is believed to be rare.

**Current Population Trend:** Decreasing

## Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

It has been recorded from lowland forest as well as in montane forests and bamboo zones. Kingdon (1997) suggested that the presence of remains of rodents of the genera *Dasymus* and *Otomys* in stomachs suggests that it hunts frequently in the thick herbaceous growth around swamps.

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Use and Trade

It is unknown whether this species is used as bushmeat.

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Given its apparent dependence on forest habitat, the main threat to this species is likely to be ongoing forest loss in its range (Van Rompaey and Kingdon 2013).

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

In Kenya, Jackson's Mongoose is confirmed in the Aberdare N. P. and Mt Kenya N. P., and is also likely to occur in Mt Elgon N. P. (Van Rompaey and Kingdon 2013). In Tanzania, all confirmed localities lie within protected areas, including the Udzungwa Mountains N. P. De Luca and Rovero (2006) recommend full protection of forests adjacent to the Udzungwa Mountains N. P., and that other East African lowland forests (including those near Matundu and Nambiga Forest Reserves) be surveyed for the presence of Jackson's Mongoose.

## Credits

**Assessor(s):** De Luca, W., Rovero, F. & Do Linh San, E.

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

**Contributor(s):** Hoffmann, 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	-	Suitable	-
1. Forest -> 1.9. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane	-	Suitable	-

### Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.5. Motivation Unknown/Unrecorded	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
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management
4. Education & awareness -> 4.3. Awareness & communications

### Research Needed

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

<b>Research Needed</b>
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends

## Additional Data Fields

<b>Distribution</b>
Lower elevation limit (m): 300
Upper elevation limit (m): 3300
<b>Population</b>
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
<b>Habitats and Ecology</b>
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes
Generation Length (years): 3



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