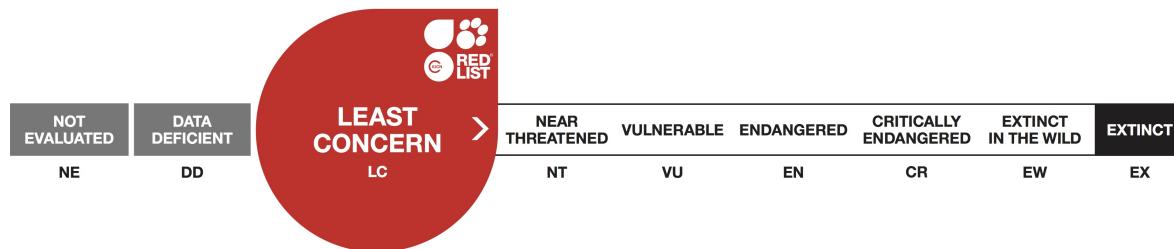




## *Ictonyx striatus*, Zorilla

Assessment by: Stuart, C., Stuart, M. & Do Linh San, E.



*View on [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)*

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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Mustelidae

**Taxon Name:** *Ictonyx striatus* (Perry, 1810)

### Common Name(s):

- English: Zorilla, Striped Polecat, Striped Weasel
- French: Zorille commun

## Assessment Information

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

**Year Published:** 2015

**Date Assessed:** February 28, 2015

### Justification:

This species is listed as Least Concern as it is common across the wide distribution, present in numerous protected areas, and there are no major threats to this species.

### Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Least Concern (LC) – <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T41646A10527451.en>

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

## Geographic Range

### Range Description:

This species has a wide distribution, ranging south of the Sahara from Mauritania and Senegal in the west to Sudan, southeastern Egypt, Ethiopia and Djibouti in the east and south to South Africa (Stuart and Stuart 2013). It occurs from sea level to more than 4,000 m asl on Mt Kenya (Young and Evans 1993).

### Country Occurrence:

**Native:** Angola (Angola); Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Djibouti; Egypt; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Senegal; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania; United Republic of; Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe

# Distribution Map



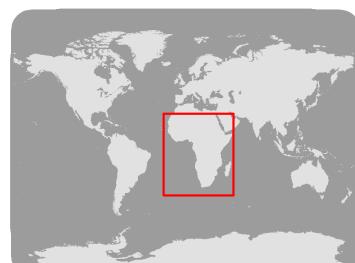
## *Ictonyx striatus*

### 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**

This species is common, and easily overlooked as it is difficult to trap. Hendrichs (1972) estimated density at one individual per five to 10 km<sup>2</sup> in East Africa.

**Current Population Trend:** Stable

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

This species exhibits a wide habitat tolerance, being found in open grassland, savanna woodland, thornbush, rocky areas, forest and even desert (provided there is some scrub cover), but absent from the forests of the Congo basin and West Africa (Stuart and Stuart 2013). It occurs in agricultural areas, including, for example, exotic plantations in KwaZulu-Natal and pastoral areas of the Kenyan highlands (Stuart and Stuart 2013). It is carnivorous, with insects predominating in the diet.

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## **Use and Trade**

This species is not used.

## **Threats (see Appendix for additional information)**

There are no major threats to the species. They are sometimes killed for preying on poultry, and in some areas may be undergoing local declines due to increasing rural human populations and predation by domestic dogs (Stuart and Stuart 2013).

## **Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)**

It is present in numerous protected areas.

## **Credits**

**Assessor(s):** Stuart, C., Stuart, M. & Do Linh San, E.

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

**Contributor(s):** Hoffmann, M.

## Bibliography

Hendrichs, H. 1972. Beobachtungen und Untersuchungen zur Ökologie und Ethologie, insbesondere zur sozialen Organisation ostafrikanischer Säugetiere. *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie* 30: 146-189.

IUCN. 2015. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2015-4. Available at: [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org). (Accessed: 19 November 2015).

Stuart, C. and Stuart, T. 2013. *Ictonyx striatus* Zorilla. In: J. Kingdon and M. Hoffmann (eds), *The Mammals of Africa. Volume V: Carnivores, Pangolins, Equids and Rhinoceroses*, pp. 93-97. Bloomsbury Publishing, London, UK.

Young, T.P. and Evans, M.R. 1993. Alpine vertebrates of Mount Kenya, with particular notes on the rock hyrax. *Journal of the East Africa Natural History Society and National Museum* 82(202): 55-79.

## Citation

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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?
2. Savanna -> 2.1. Savanna - Dry	-	Suitable	-
3. Shrubland -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-
4. Grassland -> 4.5. Grassland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-
8. Desert -> 8.1. Desert - Hot	-	Suitable	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.3. Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	-	Marginal	-

## 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 -> 5.1.3. Persecution/control	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	No decline	Low impact: 4
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
8. Invasive & other problematic species & genes -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species -> 8.1.2. Named species (Canis familiaris)	Ongoing	Minority (50%)	No decline	Low impact: 4
	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

## 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

<b>Distribution</b>
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 4000
<b>Population</b>
Population severely fragmented: No
<b>Habitats and Ecology</b>
Generation Length (years): 3

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