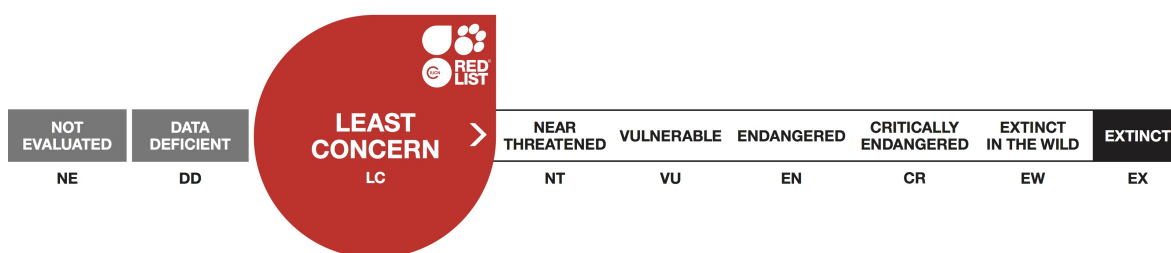


Canis adustus, Side-striped Jackal

Assessment by: Hoffmann, M.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Canidae

Taxon Name: *Canis adustus* Sundevall, 1847

Common Name(s):

- English: Side-striped Jackal
- French: Le Chacal À Flancs Rayés

Assessment Information

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

Year Published: 2014

Date Assessed: March 14, 2014

Justification:

The Side-striped Jackal occurs widely in sub-Saharan Africa, from West Africa to the horn and south to southern Africa. Regional estimates of abundance are not available, but it seems reasonable to assume the species is common and the population largely stable. This species' dietary flexibility and ability to co-exist with humans on the periphery of settlements and towns suggests that populations are only vulnerable in cases of extreme habitat modification or intense disease epidemics, and high reproductive productivity ensures this species is capable of rapid recovery following population crashes.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Least Concern (LC)

2004 – Least Concern (LC)

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

Geographic Range

Range Description:

The Side-striped Jackal occurs over much of sub-Saharan Africa, from Gambia and Senegal through the Sahelian regions of West Africa to the Horn, and then southwards into southern Africa (where absent or marginally distributed in the more arid westerly regions) (Loveridge and Macdonald 2013). North-eastern KwaZulu-Natal marks its most southerly occurrence on the continent (Rowe-Rowe 1992).

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; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania, United Republic of;

Togo; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe

Distribution Map

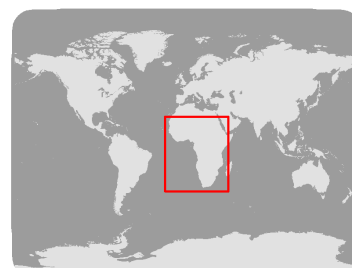


Canis adustus

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

Jackal densities are estimated at around 1/km² in highveld commercial farmland in Zimbabwe (Rhodes *et al.* 1998), where rural density is probably highest; density estimates from western Zimbabwe were between 0.5–0.8 individuals/km² (Macdonald *et al.* 2004). Densities in West Africa are lower; in Senegal's Niokola-Koba National Park, jackal density was estimated at 0.07/km² (Sillero-Zubiri *et al.* 1997). This species' dietary flexibility and ability to co-exist with humans on the periphery of settlements and towns suggests that populations are only vulnerable in cases of extreme habitat modification or intense disease epidemics.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Side-striped Jackals occupy a range of habitats, from game areas through farmland to towns within the broad-leaved savanna zones, including wooded habitats, bush, grassland, abandoned cultivation, marshes and montane habitats up to 2,700 m (Kingdon 1977, 1997; Estes 1991). The species tends to avoid very open savanna (although Rowe-Rowe (1992) mentions they occur in open grassland in north-eastern KwaZulu-Natal), thickly wooded areas and arid zones (Stuart and Stuart 1988, Kingdon 1997, Skinner and Chimimba 2005), but Kingdon (1997) states that it enters the equatorial forest belt in the wake of human settlement. Side-striped Jackals frequently occur near rural dwellings and farm buildings (Kingdon 1997, Skinner and Chimimba 2005), and penetrate peri-urban and urban areas (Liebenberg 1990, Skinner and Chimimba 2005). In Botswana, Smithers (1971) recorded them where mean annual rainfall was 400–700 mm, and many authors note that the species occurs in well-watered areas (e.g., Kingdon 1977).

Where Side-striped Jackals occur sympatrically with other jackal species, they may avoid competition by ecological segregation (Fuller *et al.* 1989). In such areas of sympatry, Side-striped Jackals usually occupy areas of denser vegetation, while Black-backed and Golden Jackals dominate in the more open areas (Loveridge 1999, Loveridge and Macdonald 2003).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

There appears to be little or limited trade in jackal products.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Side-striped Jackals are persecuted for their role in rabies transmission and their putative role as stock killers. It is unlikely that this persecution has an effect on the overall population (Bingham and Purchase 2002), but indiscriminate culling through poisoning and snaring could affect local abundance. Side-striped Jackals appear well capable of exploiting urban and suburban habitats, a factor which may help to ensure their persistent occurrence.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

The species is not listed on the CITES Appendices, and jackals have no legal protection outside protected areas. The species occurs in many protected areas across its range, including Niokola-Koba National Park

in Senegal, Comoe NP in Côte d'Ivoire, Queen Elizabeth NP in Uganda, Serengeti NP in Tanzania, Hwange NP in Zimbabwe, and Kruger NP in South Africa.

The species has been kept and bred in zoos, but it is not a common zoo exhibit and there are none currently listed on ISIS. Captive animals have been used in experiments testing rabies vaccine efficacy (Bingham *et al.* 1995).

Studies conducted in Zimbabwe have gone some way to increasing our understanding of this jackal species, particularly as concerns their role in rabies transmission. However, in comparison with the better-known Black-backed Jackal, the Side-striped Jackal has a much wider distribution, such that there are large parts of their range for which no information on populations or status is available.

Credits

Assessor(s): Hoffmann, M.

Reviewer(s): Sillero-Zubiri, C.

Contributor(s): Loveridge, A. & Atkinson, R.

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External Resources

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Appendix

Habitats

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

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.5. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	Yes
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	-	Marginal	-
2. Savanna -> 2.1. Savanna - Dry	-	Suitable	Yes
3. Shrubland -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	Yes
3. Shrubland -> 3.7. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical High Altitude	-	Suitable	Yes
4. Grassland -> 4.5. Grassland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Marginal	-
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.4. Wetlands (inland) - Bogs, Marshes, Swamps, Fens, Peatlands	-	Suitable	Yes
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.1. Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	-	Marginal	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.5. Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas	-	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%)	Negligible declines	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 Research, Monitoring and Planning
Action Recovery plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: No
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over entire range
Occur in at least one PA: Yes
Area based regional management plan: No

Conservation Actions in Place
Invasive species control or prevention: Not Applicable
In-Place Species Management
Harvest management plan: No
Successfully reintroduced or introduced benignly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No
In-Place Education
Subject to recent education and awareness programmes: No
Included in international legislation: No
Subject to any international management/trade controls: No

Conservation Actions Needed

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

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

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 2700
Population
Population severely fragmented: No

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