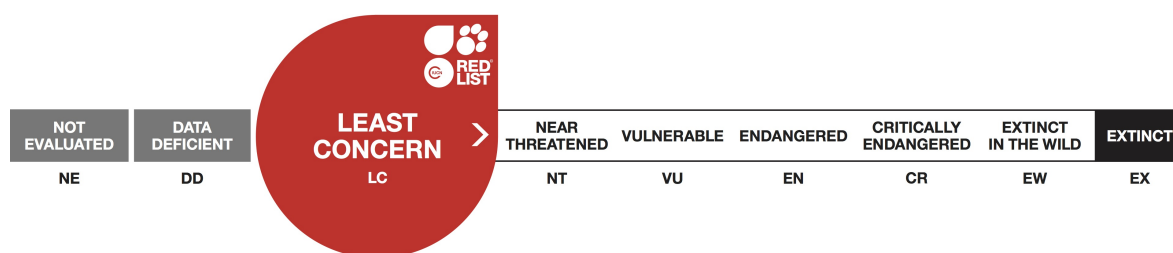


Bdeogale crassicauda, Bushy-tailed Mongoose

Assessment by: White, P.A., Fischer, C., Hausser, Y., Foley, C. & Do Linh San, E.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Herpestidae

Taxon Name: *Bdeogale crassicauda* Peters, 1852

Common Name(s):

- English: Bushy-tailed Mongoose
- French: Mangouste à queue touffue

Taxonomic Notes:

Following Taylor (2013) this assessment does not include the subspecies *Bdeogale crassicauda omnivora* (Sale and Taylor 1970, Wozencraft 1993, Wozencraft 2005), which is now considered a separate species, namely Sokoke Bushy-tailed Moongose (*B. omnivora*).

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 has a relatively wide distribution in a variety of habitats, has proved to be quite common in areas where camera-trapping surveys have been conducted, there are no major obvious threats, and it is present in several protected areas across its range.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Least Concern (LC) – <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T41591A10488487.en>

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

1988 – Indeterminate (I)

Geographic Range

Range Description:

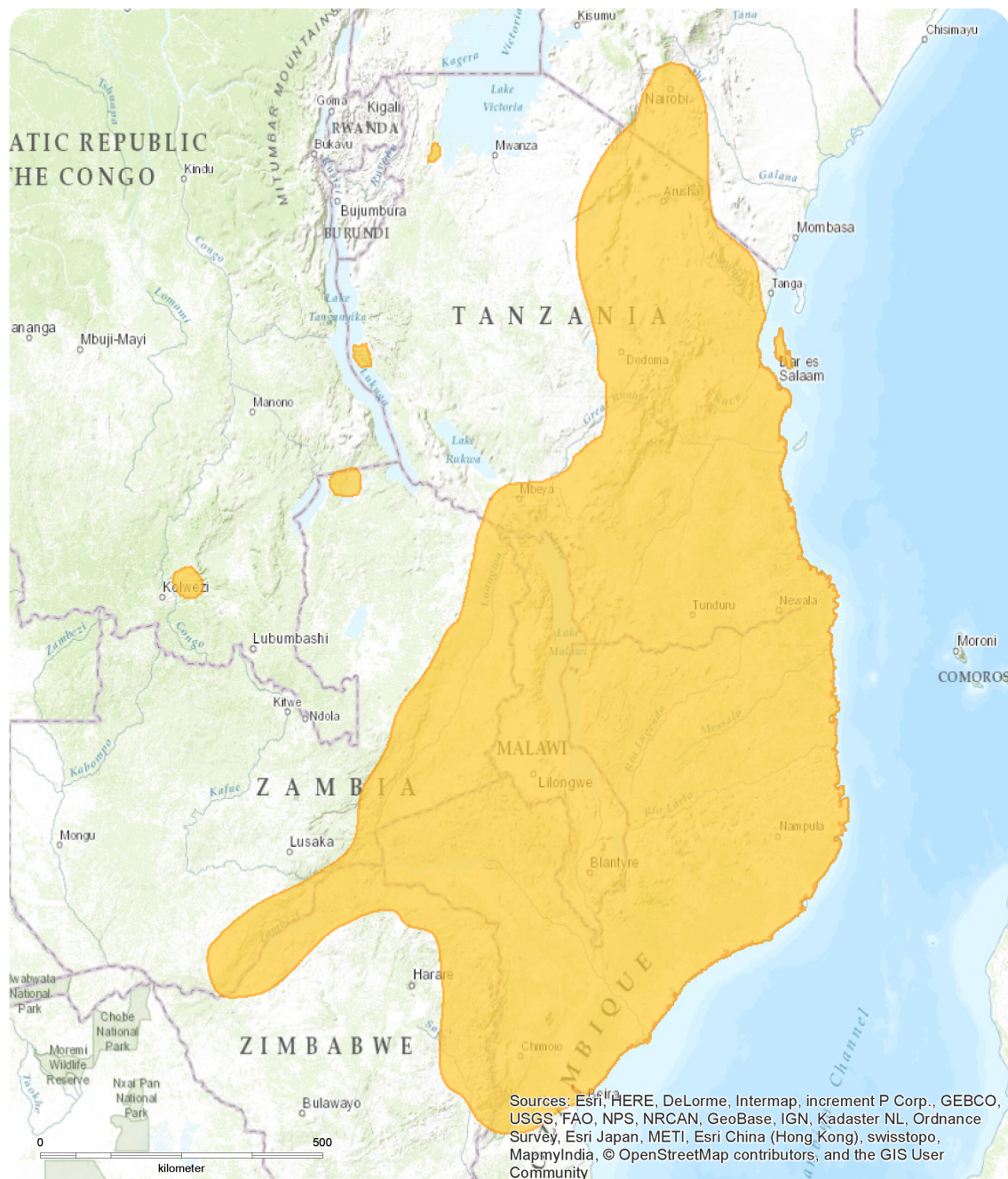
This species ranges from eastern Zimbabwe and central Mozambique northwards through Malawi, eastern Zambia, southeastern DR Congo and Tanzania, to the Lukenya foothills of Kenya. There are outlying records from Mweru Wantipa in the north of Zambia, and from the Zimbabwean side of the middle Zambezi River near Lake Kariba (Taylor 2013). Presence is strongly suspected in Zambia's Lower Zambezi NP (Bird and Mateke 2013), however it is noted that confirmation is required. It is present on Zanzibar (Pakenham 1984, Stuart and Stuart 1998, Goldman and Winther-Hansen 2003). It has been

recorded from 230 m asl (Gilchrist *et al.* 2009) to 1,850 m asl (De Luca and Mpunga 2005). It has been reported from Yemen (Nader and Al-Safadi 1991), although Simmons (1995) stated that this record requires confirmation.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Kenya; Malawi; Mozambique; Tanzania, United Republic of; Zambia; Zimbabwe

Distribution Map

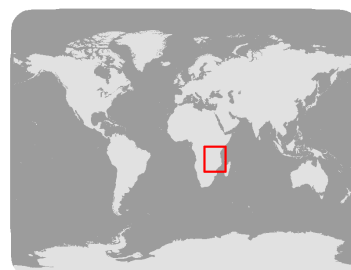


Bdeogale crassicauda

Range

Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
International Union for the
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

Most accounts of this species report it as uncommon, but recent camera-trapping studies in Zambia's North Luangwa Valley (White 2013) and in Tanzania (Udzungwa Mountains: De Luca and Mpunga 2005; northern Tanzania, including Arusha N. P. and Mahale Mountains N. P.: Pettoirelli *et al.* 2010; Mlele Beekeeping Zone and Rukwa G. R.: Fischer *et al.* 2013) found this to be one of the most frequently recorded carnivores. It was also the most commonly camera-trapped animal in other parts of the Eastern Arc Mountains, including the Ulugurus and Ngurus (F. Rovero pers. comm. 2014).

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

It has been recorded from a variety of habitats, including *Acacia* woodlands in Mozambique, *Brachystegia* woodland in Zimbabwe, montane and bamboo forest in Tanzania's Udzungwa Mountains, coral-rag thicket and groundwater forest in Zanzibar (Taylor 2013) and miombo woodlands in Zambia (White 2013). It has also been reported from mopane woodland and rocky outcrops (Skinner and Smithers 1990). It is omnivorous.

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

It is unknown whether Bushy-tailed Mongoose is used as bushmeat. In Tanzania, it does not seem to be used in traditional medicine, but might be trapped as a 'by-catch' in snares (Y. Hausser and C. Fischer pers. obs. 2008–2014).

Threats

To our knowledge, there are no major threats to the species. However, miombo woodlands are heavily used for resource extraction by humans (Misana *et al.* 1996, Mapaire and Campbell 2002) and therefore local management plans might be required to ensure adequate habitat protection for this species.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

It is present in several protected areas across the range, including North Luangwa N. P. (Zambia), Selous G. R., Mahale Mountains N. P., Arusha N. P., Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Lake Manyara N. P., as well as Pare, Usambara (Amani N. R.), Ukaguru, Uluguru and Udzungwa Mtns (Tanzania). It has also been recorded on the Tanzanian coast at Pangani and Sadaani N. P. (Foley *et al.* 2014).

Credits

Assessor(s): White, P.A., Fischer, C., Hausser, Y., Foley, C. & 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 -> 1.9. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane	-	Suitable	Yes
2. Savanna -> 2.1. Savanna - Dry	-	Suitable	Yes
3. Shrubland -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	Yes

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 -> 1.5. Threats

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower elevation limit (m): 230
Upper elevation limit (m): 1850
Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Generation Length (years): 3

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