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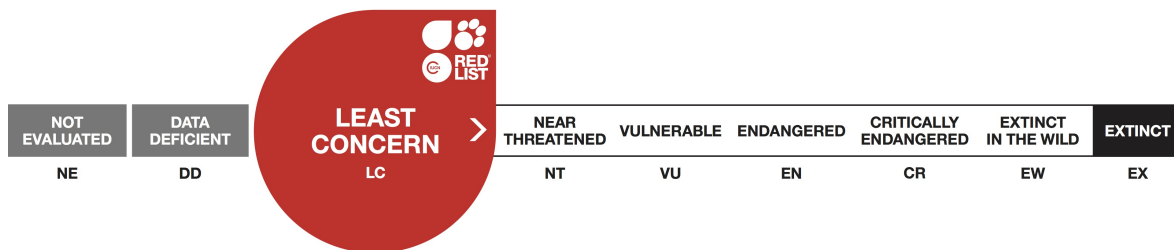
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Herpestes pulverulentus, Cape Grey Mongoose

Assessment by: Do Linh San, E. & Cavallini, P.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Carnivora	Herpestidae

Taxon Name: *Herpestes pulverulentus* (Wagner, 1839)

Synonym(s):

- *Galerella pulverulenta* (Wagner, 1839)

Common Name(s):

- English: Cape Grey Mongoose, Small Grey Mongoose
- French: Mangouste grise du Cap

Taxonomic Notes:

Sometimes included in the genus *Galerella* (e.g., Wozencraft 1993, 2005; Veron *et al.* in press).

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 because it is common and adaptable, with a catholic diet, there are no major threats, and it is present in a number of protected areas in its range.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Least Concern (LC) – <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T41600A10502773.en>

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

Geographic Range

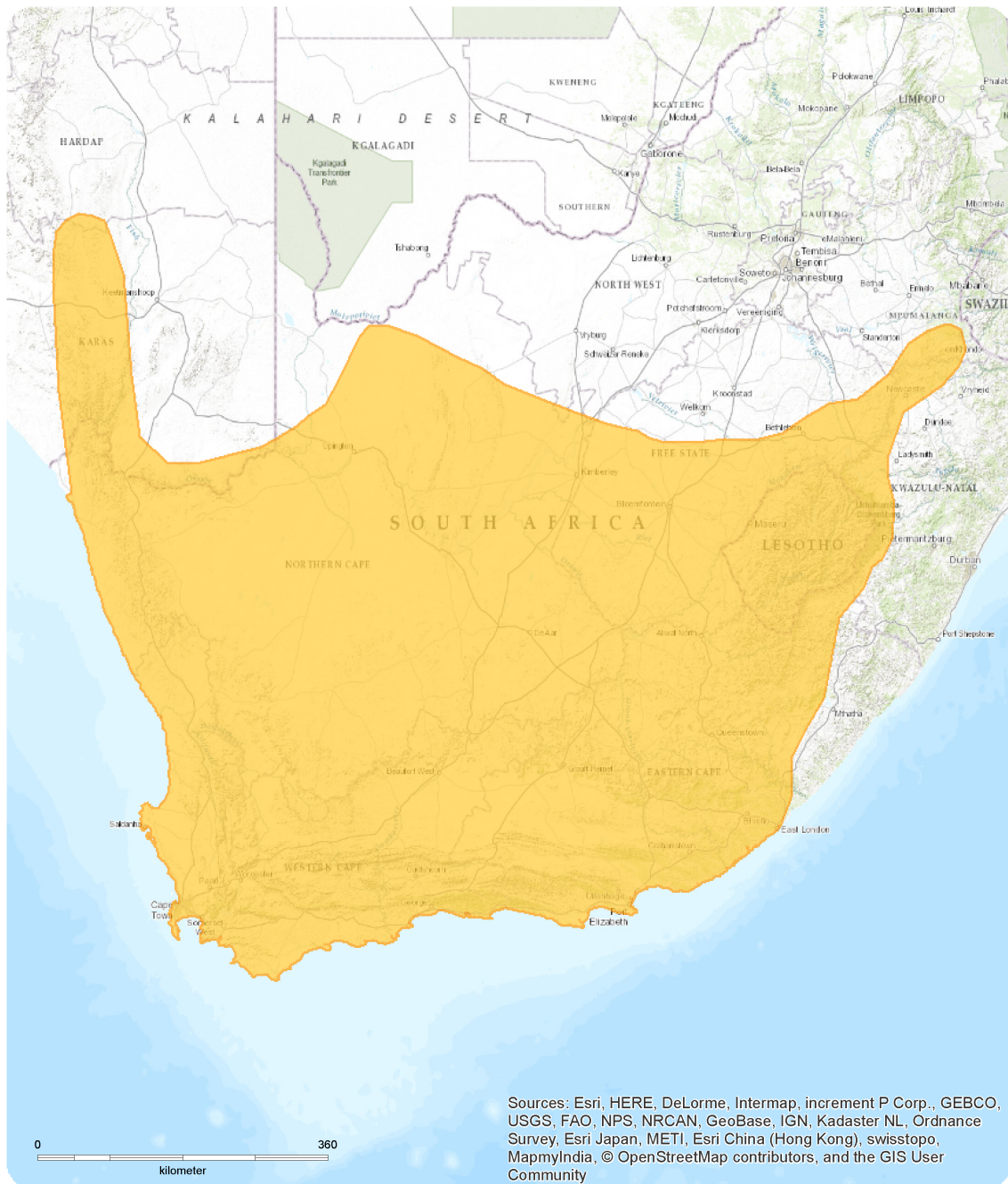
Range Description:

This species is endemic to southern Africa, ranging throughout the Northern Cape (with one record from near the Botswana border), Western Cape and Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa, with a marginal intrusion into southern Namibia, east to Lesotho and extreme western KwaZulu-Natal (Cavallini 2013). In 1990, an animal was trapped in Wakkerstroom, Mpumalanga, 200 km north of known records in KwaZulu-Natal and Lesotho (Bronner 1990). It is present from sea level around the Western Cape to 1,900 m asl in KwaZulu-Natal (Cavallini 2013).

Country Occurrence:

Native: Lesotho; Namibia; South Africa

Distribution Map

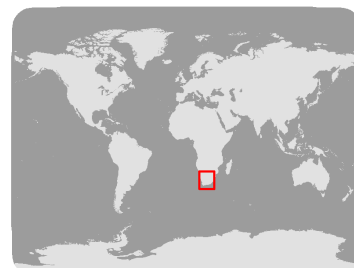


Herpestes pulverulentus

Range

■ Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
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The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



Population

It is common. Densities of up to 10 individuals/km² have been recorded in suitable habitat (Cavallini and Nel 1990a).

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

This species has a wide habitat tolerance, although it is essentially found in Karoo and karroid bushveld and sclerophyllous scrub (Cavallini 2013). They are often associated with refuge areas, such as dense bushes and rocky outcrops, and avoid open fields with short vegetation (Cavallini and Nel 1990a, 1995; Do Linh San and Somers unpublished data). Some radio-tracked individuals used riverine *Combretum* forests as nocturnal shelter—sleeping in hollow *Combretum caffrum* trees—and as foraging grounds during the day (Do Linh San and Somers unpublished data). They are sometimes seen close to human settlements, foraging in gardens and sleeping in attics (E. Do Linh San pers. obs. 2006). They have a catholic diet, though their primary food is generally small mammals or insects (Cavallini and Nel 1990b, Do Linh San *et al.* unpublished data).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

This species is not used.

Threats

There are no major threats to the species.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

It occurs in a number of protected areas in its range, including the West Coast, Addo Elephant and Mountain Zebra National Parks, as well as the Great Fish River Reserve Complex.

Credits

Assessor(s): Do Linh San, E. & Cavallini, P.

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?
3. Shrubland -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-
3. Shrubland -> 3.8. Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	-	Suitable	-
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.2. Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent/Irregular Rivers/Streams/Creeks	-	Marginal	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.4. Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	-	Suitable	-

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

Distribution
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 1900
Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Generation Length (years): 3

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