The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™
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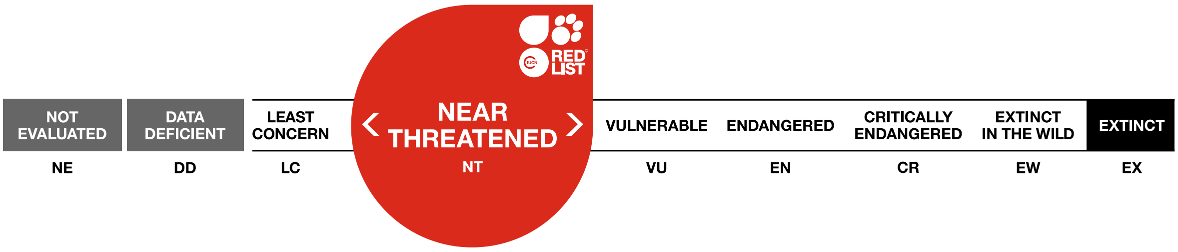
Scope(s): Global
Language: English

Rhinolophus deckenii, Decken's Horseshoe Bat

Assessment by: Shapiro, J., Cooper-Bohannon, R., Jacobs, D., Cotterill, F.P.D. & Taylor, P.J.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Rhinolophidae

Scientific Name: *Rhinolophus deckenii* Peters, 1868

Common Name(s):

- English: Decken's Horseshoe Bat
- French: Rhinolophe de Decken
- German: Deckens Hufeisennase

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened A4c ver 3.1

Year Published: 2020

Date Assessed: June 19, 2019

Justification:

This species is listed as Near Threatened as its global population is suspected to have declined by 25-30% over the past 15 years (two generations) and is expected to continue to decline over next 7.5 years (one generation; generation length = 7.5 years, Pacifici *et al.* 2013), making it close to qualifying as Vulnerable under A4c. Its extent of occurrence (EOO), area of occupancy (AOO), and habitat is projected to continue to decline due to continuing threats from forest loss and degradation and cave loss, degradation, and disturbance.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Near Threatened (NT)
https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T19537A8960340.en

2004 – Data Deficient (DD)

1996 – Data Deficient (DD)

Geographic Range

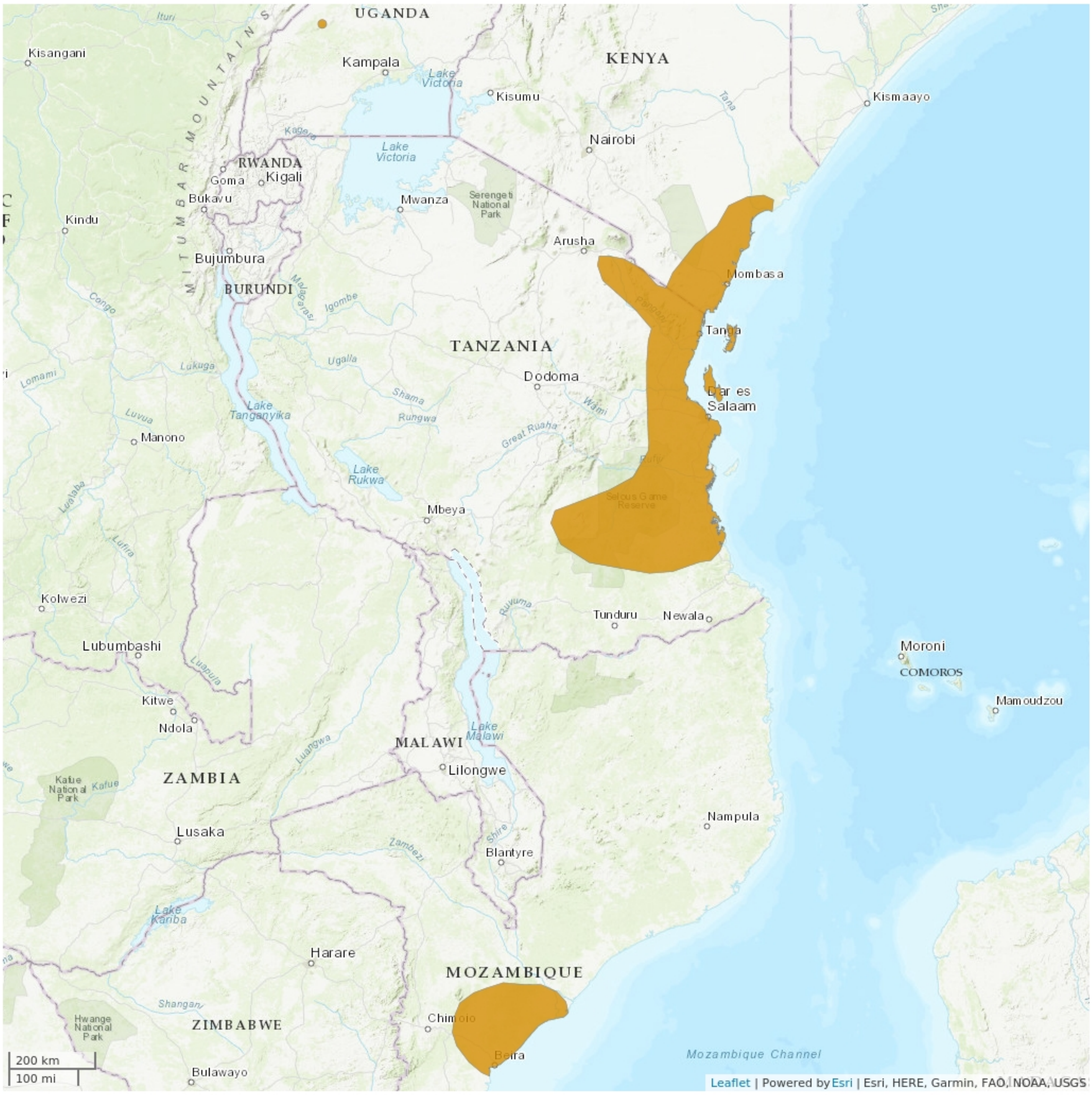
Range Description:

This little-known East African species has been recorded from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania (Bogdanowicz and Owen, 1992, Cockle *et al.* 1998, Kityo I. 2009), including the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and central and northern Mozambique (Monadjem *et al.* 2010a,b).

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Kenya; Mozambique; Tanzania, United Republic of

Distribution Map



Legend

EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) 2020

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 appears to live in small colonies of less than 20 individuals. It is reported to be locally common in some areas, such as the Manga Forest Reserve, Tanzania (Doggart *et al.* 1999) and Mozambique (Monadjem, unpublished data).

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

There is little information available on the natural history of this poorly known bat. It is a forest dwelling species that closely associated with lowland coastal forests (Doggart *et al.* 1999). However, many records have been from either coastal forest or riparian forest below 500 m asl (Stanley *et al.* 2005; Monadjem *et al.* 2010a,b; but may extend up to 1,100 m asl in the Udzungwa mountains (Stanley *et al.* 2005) and over 900 m asl in East Usambara mountains (Stanley and Goodman 2011). This bat has also been found in lowland semi-evergreen and sub-montane evergreen forest ranging from 500-800 m asl in Tanzania (Trentin and Rovero 2011). This species appears to roost in caves (Monadjem *et al.* 2010a), but further information is needed on the roosting habits of this species.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is presumably threatened by the logging and conversion of forest land to agricultural use, especially in coastal areas. For example, deforestation of coastal forest in northern Mozambique is progressing at an alarming rate; the Chinizua forest (where one of the two Mozambique specimens was captured) has virtually disappeared due to logging. Cave disturbance and degradation are also key threats in some areas.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

There appear to be no direct conservation measures in place. It has been recorded from some National Parks and Forest Reserves in Tanzania, including the Udzungwa National Park (Stanley *et al.* 2005) and the Uzungwa Scarp Forest Reserve (Trentin and Rovero 2011). It has been recorded from within the greater Gorongosa protected area. There is a need to maintain areas of suitable forest habitat for this species. Further research is needed into the species taxonomy, biology and overall natural history.

Credits

Assessor(s): Shapiro, J., Cooper-Bohannon, R., Jacobs, D., Cotterill, F.P.D. & Taylor, P.J.

Reviewer(s): Monadjem, A. & Waldien, D.L.

Authority/Authorities: IUCN SSC Bat Specialist Group

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External Resources

For Supplementary Material, and 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	-
7. Caves and Subterranean Habitats (non-aquatic) -> 7.1. Caves and Subterranean Habitats (non-aquatic) - Caves	-	Suitable	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.6. Artificial/Terrestrial - Subtropical/Tropical Heavily Degraded Former Forest	-	Marginal	-

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.4. Scale Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.2. Wood & pulp plantations -> 2.2.3. Scale Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
6. Human intrusions & disturbance -> 6.3. Work & other activities	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance		

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Action in Place
In-place land/water protection
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over entire range

Conservation Actions Needed

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

Conservation Action Needed
1. Land/water protection -> 1.1. Site/area protection
1. Land/water protection -> 1.2. Resource & habitat protection
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management
2. Land/water management -> 2.3. Habitat & natural process restoration
4. Education & awareness -> 4.3. Awareness & communications

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
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
3. Monitoring -> 3.4. Habitat trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower elevation limit (m): 0
Upper elevation limit (m): 1,100
Population
Population severely fragmented: No
Habitats and Ecology
Generation Length (years): 7.5

The IUCN Red List Partnership

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the IUCN Global Species Programme, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and The IUCN Red List Partnership.

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