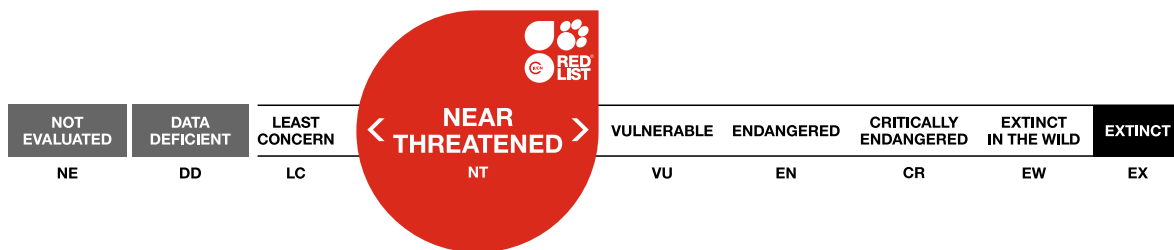


## *Rhinolophus sedulus*, Lesser Woolly Horseshoe Bat

Assessment by: Jayaraj, V.K.



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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Chiroptera	Rhinolophidae

**Scientific Name:** *Rhinolophus sedulus* K. Andersen, 1905

### Common Name(s):

- English: Lesser Woolly Horseshoe Bat, Lesser Woolly Horseshoe Bat

## Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened A2c [ver 3.1](#)

**Year Published:** 2020

**Date Assessed:** August 3, 2018

### Justification:

This species is listed as Near Threatened because this lowland forest-dependent species is suspected to be in significant decline at a rate for 25-30% over the past 24 years (three generations; generation length = 8 years, Pacifici *et al.* 2013) because of widespread habitat loss through much of its range, thus making the species close to qualifying for Vulnerable under criterion A2c. The threats remain and the population decline is expected to continue.

### Previously Published Red List Assessments

2008 – Near Threatened (NT)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2008.RLTS.T19565A8978590.en>

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

## Geographic Range

### Range Description:

The species occurs in Peninsular Malaysia, and Borneo (Sarawak and Sabah, Malaysia), Kalimantan (Indonesia) and Brunei). It has been reported from the Ulu Barito area (Struebig *et al.* 2006.) and also the Poring NP, Maliau Basin, Imbak Canyon, and Gunung Palung National Park (Blundell 1996).

### Country Occurrence:

**Native, Extant (resident):** Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia (Kalimantan); Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak)

# Distribution Map



## Legend

EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) 2008



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

## Population

The global population of the species is suspected to be in decline due to habitat loss. This species occurs at low densities, and represents between 1-3% of captures in Krau Wildlife Reserve in Peninsular Malaysia (Kingston *et al.* 2006). In Kubah National Park, Borneo, this species have been spotted roosting in drainage pipes with *Rhinolophus luctus* (Jayaraj unpublished).

**Current Population Trend:** Decreasing

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

It is mainly a primary forest species, and feeds in the forest understory. It has been recorded in kerangas forest of Kubah National Park. It roosts singly or in small groups and may be monogamous. It roosts in caves, hollows formed by fallen trees, or in man-made structures like culverts. It has small home-ranges (400 m radius from roost).

**Systems:** Terrestrial

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Deforestation due to logging, agricultural development, plantations and forest fires affect both prime foraging habitat and roosting habitats.

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

It occurs in many protected areas in Peninsular Malaysia and Borneo.

## Credits

**Assessor(s):** Jayaraj, V.K.

**Reviewer(s):** Khan, F.A.A.

**Contributor(s):** Mahyudin, A.

**Authority/Authorities:** IUCN SSC Bat Specialist Group

## Bibliography

Blundell, A.G. 1996. A preliminary checklist of mammals at Cabang Panti research station, Gunung Palung National Park, West Kalimantan. *Tropical Biodiversity* 3: 251–259.

IUCN. 2020. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2020-2. Available at: [www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org). (Accessed: 13 June 2020).

Kingston, T., Lim, B. L. and Zubaid, A. 2006. *Bats of Krau Wildlife Reserve*. Penerbit Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Malaysia.

Pacifici, M., Santini, L., Di Marco, M., Baisero, D., Francucci, L., Grottole Marasini, G., Visconti, P. and Rondinini, C. 2013. Generation length for mammals. *Nature Conservation* 5: 87–94.

Struebig, M. J., Galdikas, B. M. F. and Suatma. 2006. Bat diversity in oligotrophic forests of southern Borneo. *Oryx* 40: 447–455.

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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	-
7. Caves and Subterranean Habitats (non-aquatic) -> 7.1. Caves and Subterranean Habitats (non-aquatic) - Caves	-	Suitable	-

### 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 -> 2.1.2. Small-holder farming	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
2. Agriculture & aquaculture -> 2.1. Annual & perennial non-timber crops -> 2.1.3. Agro-industry farming	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.3. Logging & wood harvesting -> 5.3.5. Motivation Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.3. Trend Unknown/Unrecorded	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		

### Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Action in Place
In-place land/water protection
Occurs in at least one protected area: Yes

### Conservation Actions Needed

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

<b>Conservation Action Needed</b>
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2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management
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## Research Needed

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

<b>Research Needed</b>
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1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
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1. Research -> 1.6. Actions
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3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends
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## Additional Data Fields

<b>Distribution</b>
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Lower elevation limit (m): 0
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Upper elevation limit (m): 1,500
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<b>Population</b>
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Population severely fragmented: No
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<b>Habitats and Ecology</b>
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Generation Length (years): 8
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