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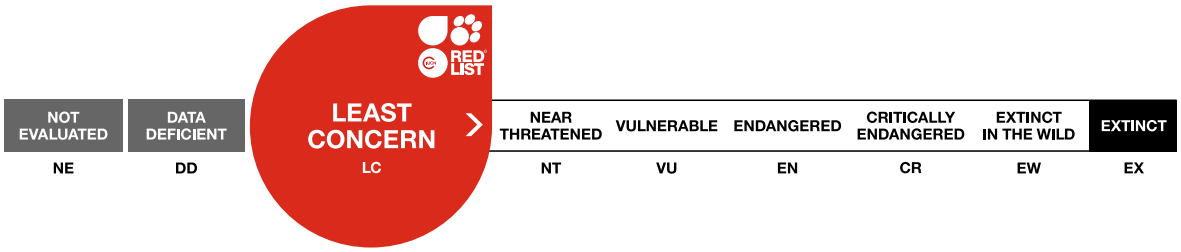
Scope(s): Global
Language: English

Galaxias platei, Puyen grande

Assessment by: Cussac, V.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Actinopterygii	Osmeriformes	Galaxiidae

Scientific Name: *Galaxias platei* Steindachner, 1898

Common Name(s):

- Spanish; Castilian: Puyen grande

Taxonomic Source(s):

Fricke, R., Eschmeyer, W.N. and Van der Laan, R. (eds). 2020. Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes: genera, species, references. Updated 04 May 2020. Available at: http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp.

Taxonomic Notes:

Genetic evidence has allocated landlocked *G. platei* far from *G. maculatus*. In agreement with the particular biological traits of *G. platei* and depending on the different authors, genetic results placed *G. platei* close to the mostly landlocked *Neochana* species and two landlocked New Zealand Galaxiidae: *Galaxias* sp. and *Galaxias gollumoides* McDowall & Chadderton (Cussac et al. 2004, 2020).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern ver 3.1

Year Published: 2022

Date Assessed: May 6, 2022

Justification:

This species is native to Chile and Argentina. It is assessed as Least Concern given its widespread distribution.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

This species occurs in lakes and rivers on both sides of the Andes, from 38°18' S to 54°55' S (Cussac *et al.* 2004, 2020).

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Argentina (Chubut, Neuquén, Rio Negro, Santa Cruz, Tierra del Fuego); Chile (Aisén, La Araucania, Los Lagos, Magellanes); Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

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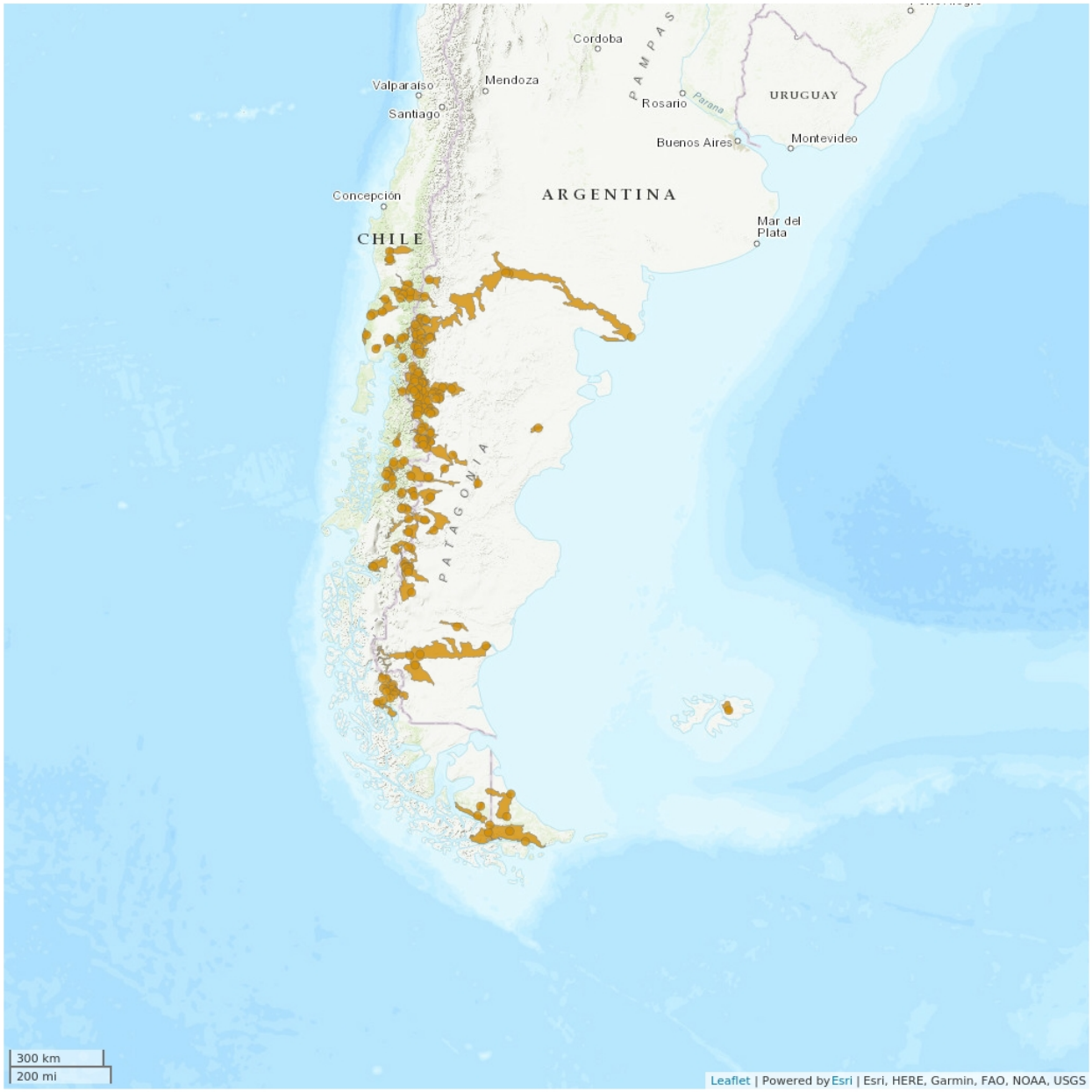
Distribution Map



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.

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Population

The population trend is unknown. The wide latitudinal range distribution of *G. platei* in Patagonia could be related not only to general adaptations to the deep benthic life, but also with particular aspects such as retina adaptation for vision in the dark (Schoebitz *et al.* 1973), presence of a cephalic lateral line, gill protection against abrasion, strong endurance to low oxygen availability, low metabolic rate, and a major conformation ability for the aerobic metabolism (Milano 2003, Cussac *et al.* 2004).

Current Population Trend: Unknown

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

In lakes Moreno (Milano 2003), Gutiérrez (Barriga *et al.* 2002) and Rosario (Ortubay and Wegrzyn 1991), *G. platei* spawns during the autumn–winter seasons. However, this period extends up to spring in Rivadavia Lake (Milano 2003) and Zama (1986) found spawning *G. platei* during the summer in Don Poli Lake. Oocyte size is similar in lakes Moreno (Milano 2003), Gutiérrez (Barriga *et al.* 2002) and Rosario (Ortubay and Wegrzyn 1991) and greater in Don Poli Lake (Zama 1986). Fecundity in the Don Poli Lake (Zama 1986) and Panguipulli Lake (Campos 1984) is much lesser than in the Rosario Lake (Ortubay and Wegrzyn 1991, Cussac *et al.* 2004).

Systems: Freshwater (=Inland waters)

Use and Trade (see Appendix for additional information)

There is no use or trade information for this species.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

Predatory invasive alien species are a threat. This species selects microhabitats with refuge, changing preference from vegetation to boulders at increasing density. Significant selection against all microhabitats without refuge is performed at all densities. Density dependent use of microhabitat and the tendency to a gregarious behaviour at high fish density, suggest an antidepredatory behaviour of the species (Sobenes *et al.* 2013).We can expect that *G. platei* faces highly turbid waters in the deep benthos, in lakes with glacial clay loading (Mascardi and Belgrano), or in shallow waters with a high quantity of suspended solids (Coyte and Del Mie), finding shelter against visual predators (Rowe and Dean 1998, Cussac *et al.* 2004). In lakes with high salmonid dominance, large adult *G. platei* normally found in the limnetic zone are usually absent. Adults are limited to deeper benthic habitats. Juveniles or small adults are still found in salmonid-dominated lakes if the littoral zones have good refuges, like large woody debris or macrophytes (Habit *et al.* 2012).

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

The capture of this species is forbidden in national parks of Argentina.

Credits

Assessor(s): Cussac, V.

Reviewer(s): Lyons, T.J.

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Partner(s) and Institution(s):	ABQ BioPark

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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?
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.5. Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Lakes (over 8ha)	Resident	Suitable	Yes

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Unspecified Oncorhynchus)	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Unspecified Salmo)	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Unspecified Salvelinus)	Ongoing	-	-	Low impact: 3

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

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km²): 1618439
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No

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Distribution
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Continuing decline in number of locations: No
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: Unknown
Lower elevation limit (m): 100
Upper elevation limit (m): 800
Habitats and Ecology
Movement patterns: Not a Migrant
Congregatory: Congregatory (and dispersive)

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.

The IUCN Red List Partners are: ABQ BioPark; Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; Missouri Botanical Garden; NatureServe; Re:wild; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.