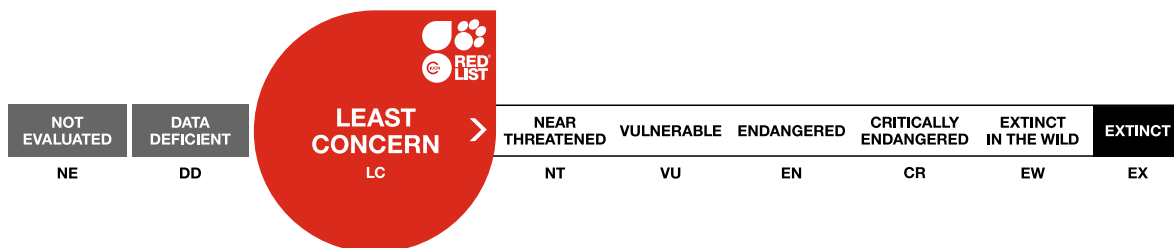


Psammobatis rutrum, Spade Sand skate

Assessment by: Pollom, R. *et al.*



View on www.iucnredlist.org

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Chondrichthyes	Rajiformes	Arhynchobatidae

Scientific Name: *Psammobatis rutrum* Jordan, 1891

Synonym(s):

- *Malacorhina cirrifer* Regan, 1914

Common Name(s):

- English: Spade Sandskate
- Spanish; Castilian: Rayita Sin Orlas

Taxonomic Source(s):

Fricke, R., Eschmeyer, W.N. and Van der Laan, R. (eds). 2020. Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes: genera, species, references. Updated 14 September 2020. Available at: <http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp>.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2020

Date Assessed: July 1, 2019

Justification:

The Spade Sandskate (*Psammobatis rutrum*) is a small (to 32 cm total length) skate that occurs in the Southwest Atlantic from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to the San Matías Gulf, northern Chubut, Argentina. It inhabits the continental shelf at depths of 31–150 m. It is captured in demersal trawl fisheries, which are intense in parts of its range. There are no estimates of population trend for this species, but it is still caught commonly in fisheries despite a long history of fishing pressure, and therefore the population size is suspected to be stable. Its small size indicates that it likely has an early age-at-maturity and a fast growth rate and thus some ability to withstand fishing pressure. Therefore, the Spade Sandskate is assessed as Least Concern.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2007 – Data Deficient (DD)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2007.RLTS.T63101A12603797.en>

Geographic Range

Range Description:

The Spade Sandskate occurs in the Southwest Atlantic from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to San Matías Gulf, northern Chubut, Argentina (Last *et al.* 2016).

Country Occurrence:

Native, Extant (resident): Argentina; Brazil; Uruguay

FAO Marine Fishing Areas:

Native: Atlantic - southwest

Distribution Map

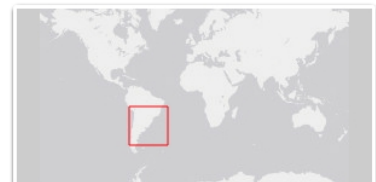


Legend

■ EXTANT (RESIDENT)

Compiled by:

IUCN SSC Shark Specialist Group 2018



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 is still caught commonly in fisheries despite a long history of fishing pressure, and therefore the population is suspected to be stable.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

The Spade Sand skate is demersal on the continental shelf at depths of 31–150 m (Last *et al.* 2016, Weigmann 2016). It reaches a maximum size of 32 cm total length; both sexes mature at 27 cm TL (Martins and Oddone 2017). As in other skates, reproduction is oviparous.

Systems: Marine

Use and Trade (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is not known to be utilized or traded. Other members of this genus are typically discarded dead when caught (Mabragaña and Cousseau 2004).

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

This skate is captured in commercial and artisanal demersal trawl fisheries, which are intense in parts of its range. Its small size indicates that it likely has an early age-at-maturity and a fast growth rate and thus some ability to withstand fishing pressure.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

There are no species-specific protections or conservation measures in place for this sand skate. It is included in the maximum permitted catch for coastal skates and rays in Argentina, but is typically discarded and therefore this is not an appropriate tool for the conservation of this and other small skates. Further research is needed on life history and population size and trend. Artisanal and commercial fisheries should monitor bycatch at the species level.

Credits

Assessor(s): Pollom, R., Barreto, R., Charvet, P., Chiaramonte, G.E., Cuevas, J.M., Faria, V., Herman, K., Montealegre-Quijano, S., Motta, F., Paesch, L. & Rincon, G.

Reviewer(s): Dulvy, N.K. & Kyne, P.M.

Facilitator(s) and Compiler(s): Kyne, P.M., Pollom, R., Charvet, P. & Dulvy, N.K.

Authority/Authorities: IUCN SSC Shark Specialist Group (sharks and rays)

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Martins, M.F. and Oddone, M.C. 2017. Reproductive biology of *Psammobatis rutrum* (Chondrichthyes: Arhynchobatidae) in south Brazil, south-west Atlantic. *Journal of Fish Biology* 91(2): 443–459.

Weigmann, S. 2016. Annotated checklist of the living sharks, batoids and chimaeras (Chondrichthyes) of the world, with a focus on biogeographical diversity. *Journal of Fish Biology* 88(3): 837-1037.

Citation

Pollom, R., Barreto, R., Charvet, P., Chiaramonte, G.E., Cuevas, J.M., Faria, V., Herman, K., Montealegre-Quijano, S., Motta, F., Paesch, L. & Rincon, G. 2020. *Psammobatis rutrum*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2020: e.T63101A3117368. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-3.RLTS.T63101A3117368.en>

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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?
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.3. Marine Neritic - Subtidal Loose Rock/pebble/gravel	Resident	Suitable	Yes
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.4. Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy	Resident	Suitable	Yes
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.5. Marine Neritic - Subtidal Sandy-Mud	Resident	Suitable	Yes
9. Marine Neritic -> 9.6. Marine Neritic - Subtidal Muddy	Resident	Suitable	Yes

Threats

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

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
5. Biological resource use -> 5.4. Fishing & harvesting aquatic resources -> 5.4.3. Unintentional effects: (subsistence/small scale) [harvest]	Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	No decline	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
5. Biological resource use -> 5.4. Fishing & harvesting aquatic resources -> 5.4.4. Unintentional effects: (large scale) [harvest]	Ongoing	Majority (50-90%)	No decline	Low impact: 5
	Stresses:	2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		

Conservation Actions in Place

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

Conservation Action in Place
In-place research and monitoring
Action Recovery Plan: No
Systematic monitoring scheme: No
In-place land/water protection
Area based regional management plan: No
Occurs in at least one protected area: Unknown
Invasive species control or prevention: Not Applicable
In-place species management
Harvest management plan: Yes

Conservation Action in Place
Successfully reintroduced or introduced benignly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No
In-place education
Subject to recent education and awareness programmes: No
Included in international legislation: No
Subject to any international management / trade controls: No

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
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Lower depth limit (m): 150
Upper depth limit (m): 31

The IUCN Red List Partnership



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