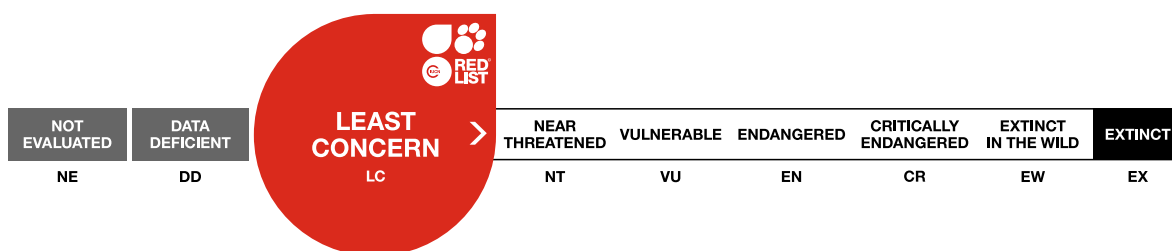


Psammobatis bergi, Blotched Sandskate

Assessment by: Pollom, R., Barreto, R., Charvet, P., Chiaramonte, G.E., Cuevas, J.M., Herman, K., Montealegre-Quijano, S., Motta, F., Paesch, L. & Rincon, G.



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Citation: Pollom, R., Barreto, R., Charvet, P., Chiaramonte, G.E., Cuevas, J.M., Herman, K., Montealegre-Quijano, S., Motta, F., Paesch, L. & Rincon, G. 2020. *Psammobatis bergi*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2020: e.T44582A2996098. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-3.RLTS.T44582A2996098.en>

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Chondrichthyes	Rajiformes	Arhynchobatidae

Scientific Name: *Psammobatis bergi* Marini, 1932

Common Name(s):

- English: Blotched Sandskate
- Spanish; Castilian: Raya Reticulada

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 Blotched Sandskate (*Psammobatis bergi*) is a small (to 61 cm total length) skate that occurs in the Southwest Atlantic from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to the northern San Jorge Gulf, Chubut, Argentina. It inhabits the inner continental shelf at depths of 10–80 m. It is caught in demersal trawl fisheries, which are intense in parts of its range. It is typically discarded dead where caught. Its continued common presence in trawls and its small size suggest that it may have a productive enough life history to withstand fishing pressure and the population is suspected to be stable. Therefore, the Blotched Sandskate is assessed as Least Concern.

Previously Published Red List Assessments

2004 – Least Concern (LC)

<https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2004.RLTS.T44582A10908578.en>

Geographic Range

Range Description:

The Blotched Sandskate occurs in the Southwest Atlantic from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to the northern San Jorge Gulf, Chubut, Argentina (Bovcon *et al.* 2011, Last *et al.* 2016).

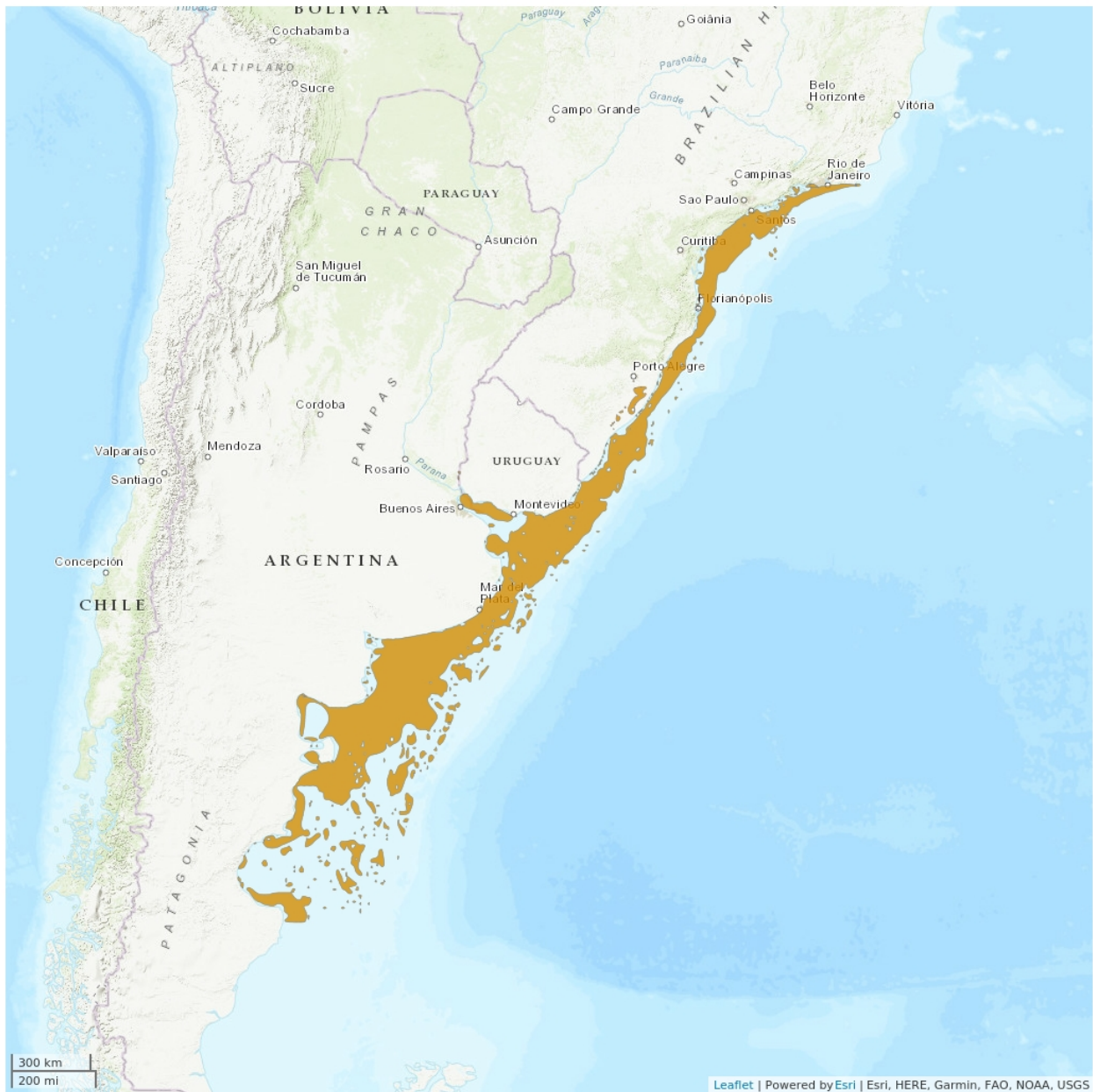
Country Occurrence:

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

FAO Marine Fishing Areas:

Native: Atlantic - southwest

Distribution Map

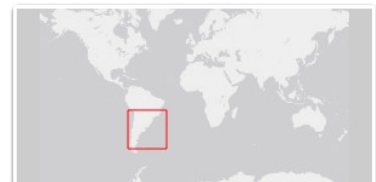


Legend

■ 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 Blotched Sand skate is demersal on the inner continental shelf at depths of 10–80 m (Last *et al.* 2016). It reaches a maximum size of 61 cm total length (TL); females mature at 36–46 cm TL and males at 39–50 cm TL (San Martín *et al.* 2005, Last *et al.* 2016). As in other skates, reproduction is oviparous. Little else is known about its biology.

Systems: Marine

Use and Trade (see Appendix for additional information)

This skate is typically discarded in commercial fisheries (Núñez *et al.* 2018).

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The Blotched Sand skate is caught in demersal trawl fisheries, which are intense in parts of its range (Núñez *et al.* 2018). It is typically discarded dead where caught. Its continued common presence in trawls and its small size suggest that it may have a productive enough life history to withstand fishing pressure.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

There are no species-specific protections or conservation measures in place for this skate. 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., 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)

Bibliography

Bovcon, N.D., Cochia, P.D., Góngora, M.E. and Gosztonyi, A.E. 2011. New records of warm-temperate water fishes in central Patagonian coastal waters (Southwestern South Atlantic Ocean). *Journal of Applied Ichthyology* 27: 832–839.

IUCN. 2020. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2020-3. Available at: www.iucnredlist.org. (Accessed: 10 December 2020).

Last, P., White, W., de Carvalho, M., Séret, B., Stehmann, M. and Naylor, G. 2016. *Rays of the World*. CSIRO Publishing, Clayton.

Núñez, J.R., Bovcon, N.D., Cochia, P.D. and Góngora, M.E. 2018. Bycatch of chondrichthyans in a coastal trawl fishery on Chubut province coast and adjacent waters, Argentina. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom* 98(3): 605–616.

San Martín, M.J., Perez, J.E. and Chiaramonte, G.E. 2005. Reproductive biology of the south west Atlantic marbled sand skate *Psammobatis bergi* Marini, 1932 (Elasmobranchii, Rajidae). *Journal of Applied Ichthyology* 21(6): 504–510.

Citation

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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
Conservation sites identified: No
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

Conservation Action in Place
Harvest management plan: No
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): 80
Upper depth limit (m): 10

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