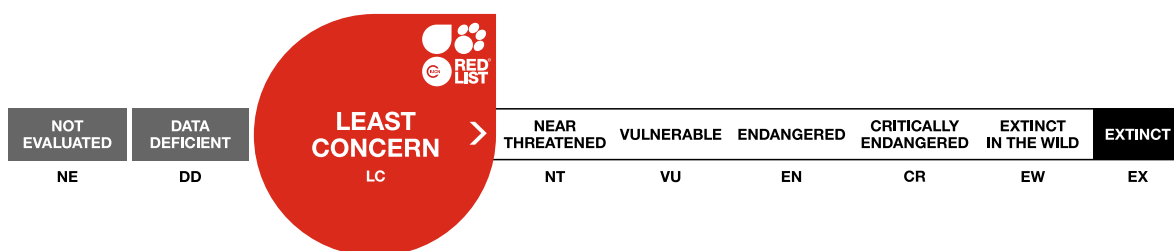


## *Psammobatis extenta*, Zipper Sandskate

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 extenta*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2020: e.T44583A2996319.

<https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-3.RLTS.T44583A2996319.en>

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## Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Chondrichthyes	Rajiformes	Arhynchobatidae

**Scientific Name:** *Psammobatis extenta* (Garman, 1913)

### Synonym(s):

- *Psammobatis glansdissimilis* McEachran, 1983
- *Raia extenta* Garman, 1913

### Common Name(s):

- English: Zipper Sandskate
- Spanish; Castilian: Rayita Con 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 Zipper Sandskate (*Psammobatis extenta*) is a small (to 35 cm total length) skate that occurs in the Southwest Atlantic from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to the San Jorge Gulf, Santa Cruz, Argentina. It inhabits the continental shelf at depths of 13–160 m. It is caught in commercial and artisanal demersal trawl fisheries, which are intense in parts of its range, and is typically discarded dead where caught. This species is still caught commonly in fisheries despite a long history of fishing pressure and it is not suspected to be close to reaching the population reduction thresholds. Therefore, the Zipper 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.T44583A10908756.en>

## Geographic Range

### Range Description:

The Zipper Sandskate occurs in the Southwest Atlantic from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to the San Jorge Gulf, Santa Cruz, Argentina (Carvalho and Figueiredo 1994, Bovcon *et al.* 2011).

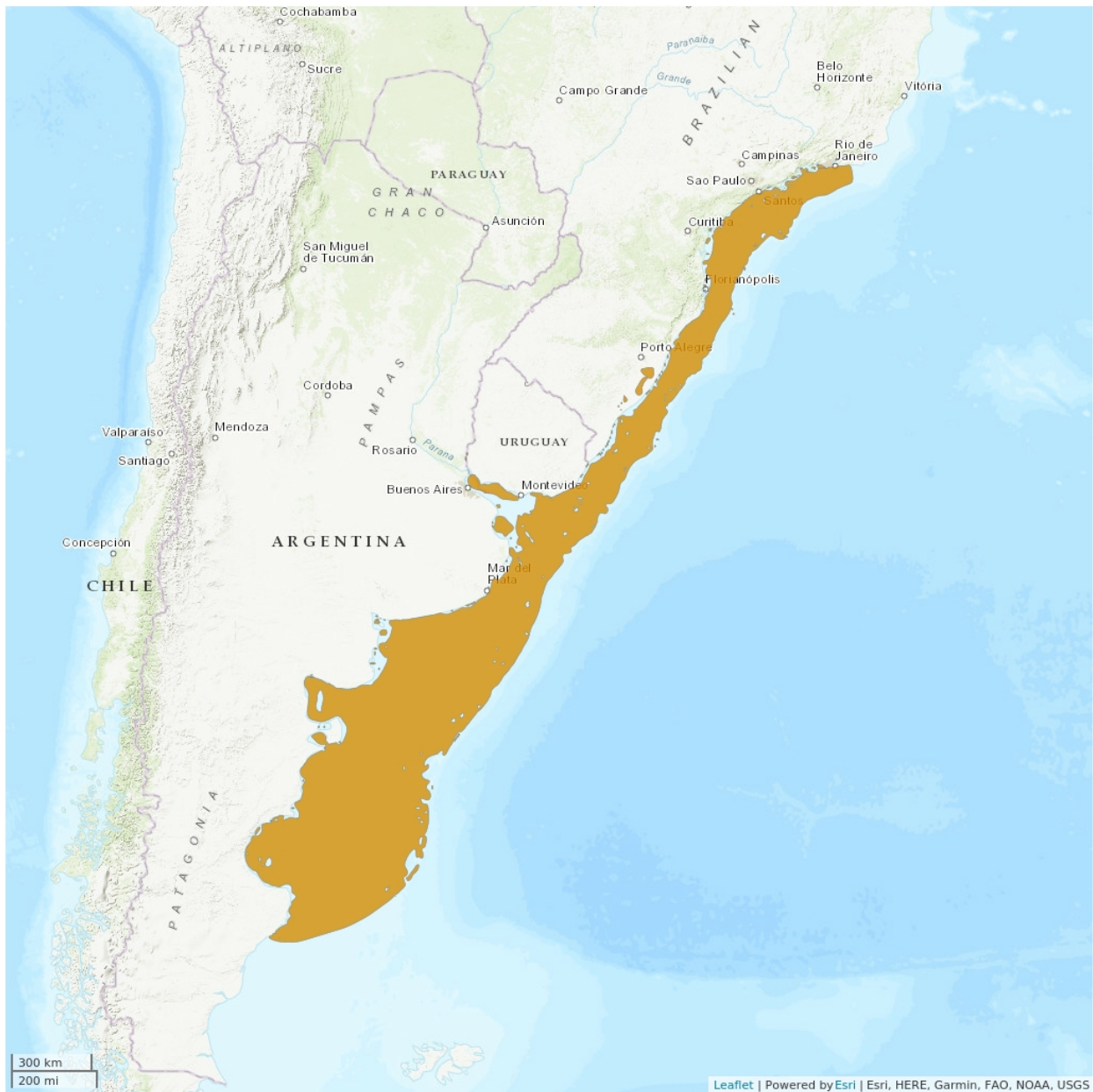
**Country Occurrence:**

**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 it is not suspected to be close to reaching the population reduction thresholds.

**Current Population Trend:** Stable

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

The Zipper Sandskate is demersal on the continental shelf at depths of 13–160 m (Weigmann 2016, Last *et al.* 2016). It reaches a maximum size of 35 cm total length (TL); females mature at 23–26 cm TL and males at 26–28 cm TL (Braccini and Chiaramonte 2002, Martins *et al.* 2005, Last *et al.* 2016). Reproduction is oviparous and year-round, and young hatch at 6 cm TL (Last *et al.* 2016).

**Systems:** Marine

## Use and Trade (see Appendix for additional information)

This species is not known to be utilized or traded. It is typically discarded when caught.

## Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The Zipper Sandskate is caught in commercial and artisanal 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.

## Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

There are no species-specific protections or conservation measures in place for this sandskate. It is included in the maximum permitted catch for coastal skates and rays in the Argentina-Uruguay Common Fishing Zone, 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., 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

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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 extenta*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2020: e.T44583A2996319. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2020-3.RLTS.T44583A2996319.en>

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## External Resources

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# 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

<b>Conservation Action in Place</b>
Harvest management plan: Yes
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>)

<b>Research Needed</b>
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends

## Additional Data Fields

<b>Distribution</b>
Lower depth limit (m): 160
Upper depth limit (m): 13



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