

Improving knowledge of skate and ray bycatch in NWW

NWWAC/NSAC Workshop on Skates & Rays Management 9 February 2023





Project RAPANSEL - Julio Valeiras, Instituto Español de Oceanografía (IEO)

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Project RAPANSEL 2021-2023

WP Skates and rays

Aim: improve the identification of skates and rays in bottom trawling catches

Tasks:

1. IDENTIFICATION GUIDE OF SKATES AND RAYS IN EUROPEAN WESTERN WATERS

2. CHARACTERISATION OF COMMON SKATE SPECIES *Dipturus* spp THROUGH MOLECULAR AND MORPHOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION

Rationale:

- The species present a high morphological variability during their growth, which difficult a correct identification in catches
- There is scientific evidence of misidentifications and mixtures of species, which prevents proper fisheries management.

Improving knowledge of skate and ray bycatch by bottom trawlers in NWW





Poster

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1. IDENTIFICATION GUIDE OF SKATES AND RAYS IN EUROPEAN WESTERN WATERS

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Rationale

Genera Dipturus has 4 species in the area: common blue skate Dipturus batis flossada and flapper skate Dipturus batis intermedius, Norwegian skate D. nidarosiensis and longnosed skate D. oxyrinchus

They may be misidentified, affecting the accuracy of survey and landings data. Except longnosed skate, all are on the list of prohibited species in EU waters and *D. batis* are considered to be 'Critically Endangered' globally by the IUCN.

Objective

Study the correct identification using morphometric and molecular analyses

Material and methods

Sampling of skates was carried out on board bottom trawlers at ICES 7 area.

Morphological and molecular identification/analysis was performed in 418 samples of *Dipturus batis spp*, *Dipturus oxyrinchus*, *Dipturus nidarosiensis* and others (Thornback ray *Raja clavata*, Cuckoo ray *Leucoraja naevus* and Shagreen ray *Leucoraja fullonica*).

Geographical area

Sampling of skates and rays onboard bottom trawlers at ICES 7 area.

Morphometric analysis

For the analysis, 29 morphometric characters of 17 adult specimens were used, to avoid errors due to the allometric growth of the skates.

Morphometric analysis. Results

Principal component analysis indicates that morphometry might not be a useful identification tool to differentiate species.

Molecular analysis

For genetic analysis, a piece of muscle tissue was dissected from fresh specimens.

Primer	Secuencia	Tamaño (bp)	
FishF2	5' TCG ACT AAT AT AAA CAT ATC GGC AC 3'	600	D 1. 430
FishR2	5' ACT TCA GGG TGA CCG AAG AAT CAG AA 3'	600	CE CHA
16S-RB	5'CCGGTCTGAACTCAGATCAC GT3'	500	1 and the second second
16S-RA	5-CGC CTG TTT ATC AAA AAC AT -3	500	- Dat

DNA Extraction Kit de NZY Food gDNA Isolation Kit

Amplification and Sequencing COI and 16S Basic L FISH F2/FISH R2 16S-RA/16S-RB

Identification Basic Local Alignment Search Tool of GenBank

Molecular analysis. RESULTS

Morphological identification errors were detected and confirmed molecularly

Sample code	Morphological identification	Identity	Accession number	BLAST specie
4	D. flossada	100%	<u>MW074306.1</u>	D. flossada
8	D. flossada	99,65%	NC_046684.1	D. flossada
233	D. oxyrinchus	100%	<u>MW074308.1</u>	D. intermedius
1	D. oxyrinchus	100%	<u>EF647874.1</u>	D. oxyrinchus
161	D. nidarosiensis	100%	<u>MW074306.1</u>	D. nidarosiensis
198	D. flossada	100%	MT576561.1	D. intermedius

Molecular analysis. RESULTS

Morphological identification errors by scientific observers were confirmed molecularly:

D. intermedius gets confused with D. oxyrhinchus (16)

D. intermedius gets confused with D. flossada (2)

Cono	Morphological Identification	Molecular Identification	% GenBank Identity				
Gene	Specie	Genbank Results	Nº Individuals	Nº Individuals	Nº Individuals	Nº Individuals	Morphological
			analyzed	100%	>99%	<99%	Identiphication errors
	D. flossada	D. flossada	235	154	81		
COI		D. intermedius	1		1		1
	D. oxyrinchus	D. intermedius	15	11	4		15
	D. flossada	D. flossada	70	2	65	3	
16S	D. oxyrinchus	D. intermedius	1		1		1
		D. oxyrinchus	4	1	3		
Total			326	168	155	3	17

CONCLUSIONS

- **Morphological identification errors were confirmed molecularly**. Therefore, it is confirmed that there are difficulties in identifying species correctly. Even by observers.
- This misidentification has an **impact on the quality of scientific data (and commercial landing/discard information)** and therefore on the assessment of fish stocks.
- The results obtained in the molecular and morphometric identification indicate that within the *Dipturus* genus of the sampling area there is a **large percentage 92,63%** of samples corresponding to the species *Dipturus cf. flossada*, and a **low percentage of individuals of** *Dipturus cf. intermedius*.
- The existence of two species that are confused must considered in the reviews of the list of threatened species, including both species of the *D. batis* complex as well as other species of the *Dipturus* genus such as *D. oxyrinchus* and *D. nidarosiensis*, which are also distributed in the fishing area. The two *D. batis* species appear to have very **different abundances in catches**, which could be an indicator of different abundances of the two populations, and affect their status.
- More research and higher **quality data** are needed for assessment

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank skippers and crew of fishing vessels for kindly collaborate during IEO samplings by observers onboard. The authors acknowledge OPP4 and SGP-MAPA. Thanks to Fish Producers' Organisation of Vigo: Daniel Castro Gordejuela, Javier Gordejuela, José Manuel Landín, Irene Prieto, Hugo González, Óscar Fernández and Puri Fernández[†]. This work was made within RAPANSEL Project financed by European Maritime and Fisheries Funds (FEMP).