



How to recognise the main species of skates and rays in the Channel and the North Sea?

GUIDE FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC





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In the Channel and the North Sea, there are 10 to 20 different species of rays and skates. You can mostly find:

- Thornback ray
- Undulate ray
- Spotted ray
- Blonde ray
- Cuckoo ray
- Small-eyed ray

Most of them can be found on fishmonger stalls of this area.

Cood knowledge of the anatomy, range, also degree of harvesting by the fishery is necessary to evaluate the state of the species.

Currently, this information is missing. Therefore, it is difficult for scientists and the European Union to have specific and precise advice on each of these rays and skates.

 True! Rays and skates are flat sharks. Like sharks they do not have fishbones but a skeleton made of cartilage (Elasmobranchii).

2) False! Rays and skates are carnivorous, they eat for example small fish, shrimps, crabs and molluscs.

3) True and false! Some species of rays and skates lay eggs: they are called oviparous. The hatching occurs at sea. Empty eggs called eggcases, can be found washed up on the beach. In other species, eggs hatch out in the mother's belly before birth: they are ovoviviparous. Other species have their babies growing inside, like mammals ; they are viviparous.

3) TRUE or FALSE? All species of rays and skates lay eggs.

Rays and skates eat seaweed because they are vegetarian.

2) TRUE or FALSE?

True or false?

Rays and skates are cousins of sharks.



THORNBACK RAY

Rough skin

Dark/light bands on tail

Rows of 25-50 big thorns

The thornback ray, *Raja clavata*, lives between 20 and 577m deep, in the Atlantic ocean (from Norway to South Africa) and in the Mediterranean sea.

EGG OF A THORNBACK RAY

Square case

90mm max. without horns

Lateral keel*

Identical pair of horns

*Lateral keel : Prominent ridge alongside of the body

UNDULATE RAY

1 to 3 rows of 20-55 midline thorns

Dark, wavy bands bordered with rows of white spots

The undulate ray, *Raja undulata*, lives between 50 and 200m deep, in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean (from Ireland to Senegal) in the Western Mediterranean Sea.

EGG OF AN UNDULATE RAY

Rectangular case

90mm max. without horns

No lateral keel

Raised lower horns

Long upper horns

SPOTTED RAY

Smooth skin

Dark spots which do not extend to very edge of the disc 🔨

*Eye-spots are often visible

The spotted ray *Raja montagui*, lives between 20 and 345m deep, in the Atlantic Ocean (from Norway to Morocco) and in the Mediterranean Sea.

EGG OF A SPOTTED RAY

78mm max. without horns

Thin and ______

Raised lower horns

No lateral keel

Short and large upper horns

BLONDE RAY

Larger, paler spots are often visble

Spots reach the very edge of pectoral fins

1 row of 40-45 midline thorns

The blonde ray, *Raja brachyura*, lives between 10 and 380m deep, mainly around 40m deep, in the Atlantic Ocean (from Norway to Morocco) and in the Mediterranean Sea.

EGG OF A BLONDE RAY

Upper horns almost longer than the case

143mm max. without horns

Lateral keel*

Small lower horns, bracketed on the inside

*Lateral keel : Prominent ridge alongside of the body

CUCKOO RAY

Rows of thorns

A triangle of thorns around the eye

One large black eye-spot on each pectoral fin

The cuckoo ray, *Leucoraja naevus*, lives between 20 and 500m deep (mainly around 100 and 200m deep), in the Atlantic Ocean (from Norway to Morocco) and in the Mediterranean Sea.

EGG OF A CUCKOO RAY

70mm max. without horns

No lateral keel

Very long upper horns

Almost round, curved case

SMALL-EYED RAY

Small eyes and spiracles

Light bands running parallel to the edge of the disc

Tail slightly shorter than body

The small-eyed ray, *Raja microocellata*, lives from the coast to oceanic depths around 100m deep, in the Atlantic Ocean (from Ireland to Morocco).

EGG OF A SMALL-EYED RAY

Lateral keel*.

99mm max. without horns

Large and curved case

Small, hooked lower horns

Very thin, long upper horns

*Lateral keel : Prominent ridge alongside of the body

The 6 main species of rays and skates



Thornback ray





Cuckoo ray



in the Channel and the North Sea

Spotted ray

Undulate ray

Small-eyed ray

SUMARIS project for a sustainable management of rays

SUMARIS (SUstainable MAnagement of Rays and Skates), a 3 year project, is financed by the European programme Interreg 2 Seas. It gathers all skateholders: fishermen, scientists, politicians, aquariums, etc. from 4 different European countries (the UK, Belgium, France and the Netherlands). They work together to find out more about rays and skates in the Channel and the North Sea.

The aim of the project is to contribute to a sustainable management of marine ressources in the Channel and in the North Sea which could show the real state of rays and skates stocks.

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