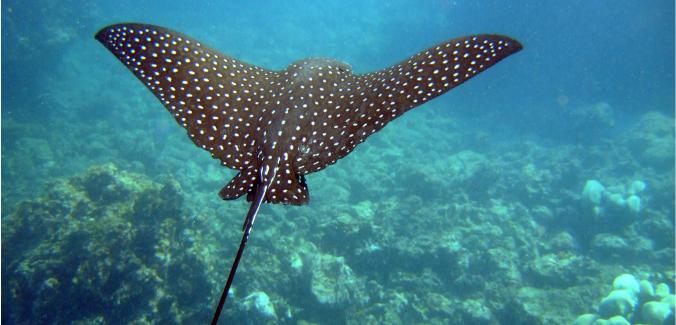
## THE WHITE-SPOTTED EAGLE RAY (AETOBATUS NARINARI)





The White-Spotted Eagle Ray is endangered with a declining population.

# ABOUT THE SPECIES

- The White-Spotted Eagle Ray (Aetobatus Narinari) is a large, coastal ray that is distributed throughout the Western Central, Southwest, and Eastern Atlantic Ocean.
- Commonly inhabits shallow waters closer to shore such as estuaries, lagoons, and bays, but is also found in coral reef ecosystems up to a 200 foot depth

#### BIOLOGY

- Live-bearing species with a low regeneration rate.
- One-year gestation period and births between 1-4 pups a year
- Although the species can reach up to a 10 foot wing span, they are subject to slow growth and late maturity.

#### **FOOD WEB**

- Considered hard-prey specialists as they consume hard-shelled prey such as bivalves, gastropods, and large crustaceans by crushing their exoskeletons
- The species also serve as a food source for top predators such as sharks, making them a key part of the intermediate trophic level and an important part of the food web as both predator and prey.

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#### THREATS



- Very sensitive to fishing pressure because it has very few offspring, its swimming behavior makes it susceptible to a range of fishing gear throughout the water column, and fishing pressure is high throughout their range
- Because this species routinely enters estuaries and occurs close to shore, they are also threatened by pollution, dredging, and habitat loss
- Also a popular aquarium species and is captured for use in aquarium displays



from-hammerheads-jaws-of-defeat/

DID YOU KNOW... Scientists estimate that the Whitespotted Eagle Ray has undergone a population reduction of 50-79% over the past 30 years

IUCN 2020

### WHAT CAN WE DO TO SAVE THE RAY

### • Promote public awareness of the species susceptibility to population decline

- Enhance legal and regulatory protections at the national and international levels
- Spatial management
- Bycatch mitigation
- Harvest and trade management measures

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Florida has already recognized the importance of the species and has protected them for over two decades. FLORIDA