

No.	Scientific name	Common name	Red List Category	Criteria	National category	Description	Habitat	Depth range	EOO (Km2) and sea distribution	Threats	Conclusion	Meets criteria 1 or 2
1	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking Shark	EN	A2bd	No registration	Known as basking shark. It has a blackish to grayish-brown coloration on the back or blue-gray and on the stomach, but paler. It reaches a maximum size of 10 m. Planktivore that feeds on fish eggs, larvae, etc.	Marine neritic and oceanic marine	Depths from 0-1264 m	Greater than 1,200,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; in the Indian Ocean only in southern Australia, Indonesia and South Africa (Ebert et al. 2013, Fahmi and White 2015). Highly migratory. Distributed throughout the Atlantic continental shelf.	Interactions with fishing gear Collisions with boats due to the species' habit of spending time on the surface.	Cosmopolitan species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	EN	A2bd	NT	Known as tortuga prieta or green turtle. The species reaches a size of 120 cm in length and weighs 130-150 kg at maturity; the average carapace length is 71-139 cm and weight ranges from 68-325 kg.	Nesting beaches, shallow coastal waters rich in eelgrass, oceanic waters	Coastal waters of 2-4 m, sometimes up to 20 m (Formia, 2002).	Greater than 100,000 km <sup>2</sup> , Pacific coasts of Central and South America in tropical areas. In Ecuador recorded in El Oro, Manabí, Esmeraldas and Galapagos (QCAZ, 2018).	Collection of their eggs from nesting beaches and forage areas. Bycatch in marine fisheries.	Observed in the study area mainly floating carcasses due to interactions with fisheries, not threatened by the project.	No
	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale Shark	EN	A2bd+4bd	No registration	Known as whale shark. It has a dark coloration, with prominent white spots. Its average size is 12 meters, but it can reach up to 21 meters.	Pelagic in coastal waters and open sea.	Depths from 0 to 1928 m	Greater than 3,700,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Circumglobal in all tropical and temperate seas except the Mediterranean (Fishbase, 2021).	Fishing catches, vessel collisions and marine pollution	Global distribution. Species occasionally observed in the vicinity of Santa Clara Island.	No
	<i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>	Bonnethead Shark	EN	A2bcd	No registration	Known as the shovelnose shark and has a gray or brownish-gray coloration on the back and sides, and whitish below. Its maximum size is 150 cm with a weight of 10.8 kg; at birth they have a size of 35-40 cm.	Coastal waters with shallow estuarine environments	Depths to 80 m	Greater than 100,000 km <sup>2</sup> West Atlantic from North Carolina to Brazil including Cuba and the Bahamas, Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico. East Pacific from Southern California to Ecuador (Fishbase, 2021).	Fishing catches and habitat degradation	Global distribution. Species not observed in the study area.	No
5	<i>Mobula thurstoni</i>	Bentfin Devilray	EN	A2bd+3d	No registration	Known as Diablo chupasangrebre or manta doblada and presents with a dark blue to black coloration on the dorsal surface and on the dorsal aeta with a white tip. It grows to at least 190 cm disc width and a weight of 54 kg; at birth it has 65-85 cm disc width.	Pelagic in coastal waters	Depths from 0 to 100 m	Greater than 3,700,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Circumglobal but with greater presence in the Central and Eastern Pacific (Fishbase, 2021).	Bycatch and collisions with vessels	Global distribution. Species not observed in the study area or reported as a fishery resource.	No
	<i>Nasolamia velox</i>	Whitenose Shark	EN	A2cd	No registration	Known as shoebill shark or white-billed dogfish shark and has a gray or brownish-gray coloration on the back and sides, and whitish on the underside. It reaches a size of at least 150 cm; at birth it has a size of about 50.55 cm. Its habitat is in coastal waters on soft bottoms.	Coastal waters with soft bottoms	Depths from 0-192 m	Greater than 100,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Eastern Central Pacific Province with major records in the Gulf of Baja California (Fishbase, 2021).	Fishing catches, degradation of coastal areas	Global distribution. Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Alopias pelagicus</i>	Pelagic Thresher	EN	A2bd	No registration	Known as pelagic thresher shark, it has a blue to gray coloration on the back and a white stomach. It reaches a size up to 390 cm.	Oceanic and pelagic	Depths from 0-300 m	Greater than 3,700,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Circumglobal but with greater presence in the eastern central Pacific (Fishbase, 2021).	Fishing catches, high local demand in Ecuador	Species not observed in the study area associated with deep-sea fishing, i.e. more than 40 miles from the coast to the north of the country.	No
	<i>Isostichopus fuscus</i>	Brown Sea Cucumber	EN	A2bd		Its common name is sea cucumber. In general, the species reaches adult sizes between 19 and 25 cm, it does not present external sexual dimorphism.	Coastal areas and on rocky bottoms or coral reefs	Depths from the subtidal to 40 m	Greater than 100,000 km <sup>2</sup> . From Baja California to continental Ecuador, Galapagos Islands, Cocos, Malpelo, (Maluf, 1991; Hooker et al., 2005; Solis-Marin et al., 2009).	High demand in Southeast Asia, where it reaches exorbitant prices.	Species observed in intertidal rocks of Santa Clara Island, not threatened by the project.	No

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	<i>Mobula birostris</i>	Giant Manta Ray	EN	A2bcd+3d	No registration	Known as giant manta or manta ray and has a dark gray to black coloration on top, no dark spots between the gill slits and white on the ventral surface. It usually has a disc size of at least 7 m and a weight of 2 tons, and a longevity of 40 years.	Pelagic in coastal and oceanic waters	Depths from 0-1000 m	Greater than 3,700,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas (Fishbase, 2021).	High fishing demand	Global distribution. Species not observed in the study area, last record for 2012 in the study area.	No
	<i>Sternula lorata</i>	Peruvian Tern	EN	C2a(i)	EN	Known as Peruvian tern or Peruvian tern. It is easily identified by its very small size and very fast and deep flapping wings. It has a smoky grayish color with a white forehead and yellow bill. It is found in dry scrub regions of the coast. It is not considered an endemic species in Ecuador.	Desert, Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal / Supratidal	It breeds on wide sandy beaches (100-200 m from the high tide mark) or on desert plains 1-3 km inland (Vilina 1998, Guerra et al. 2003, Zavalaga et al. 2008a). Feeding in shallow waters of wetlands (Zavalaga et al. 2009).	67,600 km <sup>2</sup> (BirdLife International, 2021). Restricted to the coastal zone of the cold Humboldt Current. Its distribution is known from Ecuador to the north of Chile. Its range extends from the Gulf of Guayaquil in the north to the La Portada sector in Antofagasta in the south (Araya & Millie 1986, Del Hoyo et al. 199).	Degradation of the species' breeding grounds, pesticides, pesticides, etc.	Species observed in the 2013-2015 period in the vicinity of the project's area of indirect influence.	
	<i>Mobula mobular</i>	Spinetail Devil Ray	EN	A2bd+3d	No registration	Known as maroma or manta mobula and has a dark blue color on the back and white on the belly. It is the largest of its kind. It reaches a length of almost 5 m and 4.5 m wide with a weight of almost 500 kg.	Marine epipelagic, frequently on continental shelves and nearshore areas.	Depths from 0-1,115 m in temperate and tropical waters	Greater than 3,700,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Probably circumglobal in warm seas with a greater number of records in the Mediterranean Sea (Fishbase, 2021).	Bycatch and collisions with vessels	Global distribution. Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Ginglymostoma unami</i>	Pacific Nurse Shark	EN	A2cd	No registration	Known as nurse shark. It is distributed from the southwest coast of Baja California, Mexico to the coasts of Peru. It can reach a size of up to 207 cm; they are born with a size of 26 cm.	Shallow water marine, coral reefs, and seagrass beds.	Depths up to 13 m	Around 100,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Eastern Central Pacific Province with the largest records in Mexico.	Degradation of coastal habitats, associated with seagrasses	Species not observed in the study area.	No
1	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped Hammerhead	CR	A2bd	No registration	Commonly known as hammerhead shark. It presents a brownish coloration, fading to white ventrally and has black under the pectorals. It is carnivorous (fish, lobsters, other sharks and rays). It reaches a maximum size of 350 cm and at birth has a size between 42-55 cm. Its life expectancy is 20 to 30 years.	Coastal and oceanic waters	Depths from 0 to 1043 m	Greater than 3,700,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. (Fishbase, 2021)	Fishing catches	Global distribution. Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Sphyrna mokarran</i>	Great Hammerhead	CR	A2bd	No registration	Commonly known as great or giant hammerhead shark. Its coloration is brownish gray on the back and sides, whitish below and does not have prominent markings on the fins. Its diet is carnivorous (benthic mobile crustaceans, octopus, squid, etc.). It is said to reach a size of 610 cm, but it is rare to find more than 350 cm; its size at birth is 50-70 cm.	Neritic Marine and oceanic marine	Depths from 0-300 m	Greater than 3,700,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas. (Fishbase, 2021)	Fishing catches	Global distribution. Species not observed in the study area.	No

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	<i>Squatina armata</i>	Chilean Angelshark	CR	A2bd+3d	No registration	Known as South Pacific Aneglote. Its coloration is gray to brownish, mottled with olive, white undersurface and on the dorsal and caudal fins has irregular ashy patches. It reaches a size of 113 cm. It feeds on octopus, squid and bony fish, so it is considered carnivorous.	Marine neritic	Depths up to 400m	Greater than 100,000 km <sup>2</sup> . South American Pacific from Colombia to the Strait of Magellan (Saez et al. 2010, Ebert et al. 2013).	Fishing catch	Species occasionally observed in the vicinity of Santa Clara Island, exploited towards the north of the country.	No
	<i>Sphyrna corona</i>	Scalloped Bonnethead	CR	A2bcd	No registration	Commonly known as crowned hammerhead or whitetip shark. Generally gray on the back and sides, and white below (hammerhead, pectoral and pelvic fins). It reaches a maximum size of 92 cm and at birth is 25 cm; it is the smallest hammerhead shark. Its diet is carnivorous (crustaceans pelagics, octopuses, gastropods, etc.).	Marine neritic	Depths from 0-100 m	Greater than 1,000,000 km <sup>2</sup> . East-central Pacific: from southern Mexico to northern Peru, probably including the Gulf of California (Mejia & Nadia, 2011).	Fishing catches and habitat degradation	Species not observed in the study area.	No
5	<i>Sphyrna media</i>	Scoophead Shark	CR	A2bcd	No registration	Known as spoonnose horn shark. Its coloration is brownish gray on the back and sides, lighter on the ventral surfaces and the fins are unmarked. It reaches a maximum size of 150 cm. It is carnivorous, generally feeding on smaller sharks, rays and bony fish.	Marine neritic	Depths from 0-100 m	Greater than 1,000,000 km <sup>2</sup> . East-central and southeastern Pacific from the Gulf of California, Mexico to northern Peru and in the west-central and southwestern Atlantic from Panama to southern Brazil (Ebert et al. 2013).	Fishing catches and habitat degradation	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Pristis pristis</i>	Large-tooth Sawfish	CR	A2cd	No registration	Commonly known as sawfish. Its coloration is dark gray to golden brown, whitish on the ventral surface. It grows about 656 cm with an average weight of 590 kg. It is carnivorous, generally feeding on benthic mobile crustaceans, gastropods, bivalves, etc.	Wetlands (inland), Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal	Depths of 0.1m	Greater than 3,700,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Circumglobal in tropical and subtropical waters.	Fishing catch	Global distribution. Species not observed in Ecuador for more than a decade.	No
	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>	Galapagos Petrel	CR	A2bce	CR	Commonly known as Galapagos petrel. It is a marine and pelagic bird unique among the petrels of the genus. It presents a unique coloration, in the lower parts of the wing it is black and white, in the lower part mostly white and in the upper part dark until it extends to its face and neck. They only nest in Galapagos. It measures approximately 43 cm with a weight of 434 g.	Forest, Scrub, Marine Neritic, Marine Oceanic, Marine Oceanic	Between 300 and 900 masl	16,800,000 Km <sup>2</sup> .	Predation of eggs and hatchlings	Species not observed in the study area.	No

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	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	Waved Albatross	CR	B2ab(v)	CR	Commonly known as the Galapagos Albatross. It is a seabird and the largest in the archipelago with a size of 90 cm. Its head is white, tinged with yellowish color on the crown and nape, and brown back; its chest is whitish, its legs are bluish and its beak is opaque yellow. It feeds on squid, fish and crustaceans.	Shrublands, rocky areas (e.g., inland cliffs, mountain peaks), marine neritic, marine oceanic, marine intertidal	Between 0 and 50 masl	Endemic to Ecuador. Breeds mainly on Española Island in Galapagos and, perhaps, on La Plata Island off the province of Manabí. (Harris 1973). Breeding adults travel to the Peruvian upwelling region to feed (Anderson and Cruz 1998, H. Vargas and F. Cruz in litt.2000, Awkerman et al.2014), and in the non-breeding season the birds move eastward and southeastward. In Ecuadorian and Peruvian continental shelf waters as far north as the northern tip of Chile (Tickell 1996, Anderson and Cruz 1998, BirdLife International 2004, K. Huyvaert pers. comm. 2016). Rarely seen north of the equator, occasionally seen off the coasts of Colombia (at least from El Choco) and Panama (Granizo 2002, Jahncke 2007). Extent of Occurrence: 2,280,000 Km2	Climate change, alterations in weather patterns, bycatch and selective catches by the fishery, introduced species (mosquitoes), etc.	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Carcharhinus cerdale</i>	Pacific Smalltail Shark	CR	A2bcd	No registration	Also known as small-tailed shark or Pacific white-tailed shark. It has a grayish coloration on the back and sides, and white on the underside. It reaches a maximum size of 140 cm, age and size at maturity is unknown; its generation length is known, estimated to be 9 years.	Marine neritic	Depths from 0-40 m	Greater than 1,000,000 Km². Central Eastern Pacific	Fishing catch	Wide distribution. Species not observed in the study area.	No
1	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	VU	A2b	No registration	The carapace measures approximately one meter and can weigh up to 150 kilograms. The front fins are small but thicker than those of other species, and have two nails each. The rear fins may have two or three nails.	Neritic Marine, Oceanic Marine, Intertidal Marine	It nests on insular and continental sandy beaches in temperate and subtropical regions throughout the world.	Greater than 3,700,000 km². Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas.	Interactions with fisheries	Global distribution. In Ecuador registered only in Galapagos	No
	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	American Crocodile	VU	A2cd	CR	Relatively large species with males reaching 5-6 m total length. Females generally do not exceed 3-3.5 m in total length. In juveniles the general coloration is light gray, while in adults the dorsum is darker and varies from grayish green, olive green or grayish brown with dark bars on the dorsum and tail. Ventral coloration yellowish-white. Silver-green iris	Forest, Marine Neritic, Marine Intertidal, Marine Coastal / Supratidal	Between 0 and 1200 masl	More than 100,000 km². It is distributed from the southern tip of Florida in the United States, along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of southern Mexico, Central America and South America, along the Pacific coast of Colombia, Ecuador and northern Peru, in the Caribbean region of Colombia and the entire coast of Venezuela, and in some Caribbean islands such as Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.	Water pollution from industrial effluents and domestic sewage, bycatch from local artisanal fisheries, noise from boating, recreational boating, mangrove deforestation, etc.	Species not observed in the study area during monitoring. Sporadic sightings and captures are published in the press.	No
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback	VU	A2bd	DD	This species can reach 210 cm in length, usually less than 200 cm, and weigh 900 kg. Males have a narrower shell and a tail longer than the hind limbs. Carapace black with numerous small round white spots; plastron cream or whitish; head and neck black or dark brown with spots varying from white to light pink; upper jaw gray. Females have a parietal spot unlike males.	Oceanic Marine, Intertidal Marine, Coastal / Supratidal Marine	Depths up to 1300 m.	Greater than 3,700,000 km². Distributed globally except for cold seas with nesting sites on tropical sandy beaches and feeding ranges extending into temperate and subpolar latitudes (Eckert et al., 2012).	Degradation and destruction of their nests, and excessive plundering of their eggs.	Global distribution. Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Hippocampus ingens</i>	Giant Seahorse	VU	A2cd		It grows up to a size of 30 cm. It has a coloration that varies according to the environment, i.e. vegetation, rocks, corals, etc.; there are colors such as red, yellow, cinnamon, brown, gray, black or green; sometimes they have blackish and white spots or whitish vertical lines.	Marine neritic, marine intertidal	Depths between 1 and 60 m	Greater than 100,000 km². Endemic to the eastern Pacific. Found from Long Beach, California through the Gulf of California to Peru, including Cocos, Malpelo and Galapagos Islands (Saarman et al.2010, Lourie et al.2016, Mathewson 2016).	Fishing and directed catches for aquaristic purposes, habitat degradation	observed only once in the study area.	No

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5	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive Ridley	VU	A2bd	DD	It is the smallest sea turtle in South America, its average length is 65 cm and rarely exceeds 76 cm and it weighs 45 kg. Males have thick tails that extend beyond the margin of the carapace; females have tails that do not extend beyond the margin; males have a concave plastron that is more developed than females. Carapace heart-shaped olive green; plastron greenish white or greenish yellow; dorsally olive green and ventrally lighter.	Neritic Marine, Oceanic Marine, Intertidal Marine	Depths up to 150 m	Greater than 3,700,000 Km <sup>2</sup> . <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> is distributed in the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic oceans. On the Atlantic coast of South America it is found north of Brazil, Trinidad, Venezuela, the Guianas, the Caribbean to the north of Puerto Rico. On the other hand, in the Pacific it is found from the Galapagos Islands to California. It inhabits both shallow marine waters and the open sea; it is easily found in reefs, shores, bays and lagoons. In Ecuador it is distributed on the continental coast in the province of Esmeraldas and in the Galapagos Islands.	Catch of hatchlings and eggs, bycatch, incidental catch	Global distribution. Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Notorynchus cepedianus</i>	Broadnose Sevengill Shark	VU	A2bd	No registration	Its average size is 220 cm, although it can reach up to 400 cm. It has a gray coloration on top and white below. It is a large shark with a fusiform body (broad and rounded head and snout, and small eyes).	Neritic marine, benthic deep marine	Depths down to 570 m in temperatures of 10- 15°C	Greater than 3,700,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas.	Fishing catch	Global distribution. Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>	Silky Shark	VU	A2bd	No registration	Known as silky shark. It presents a gray to dark gray coloration dorsally, fading to white on the ventral part; there are occasions where there is a diffuse white band invading the gray part on the upper part of the abdomen. It grows up to 330 cm and its size at birth is 70-87 cm.	Neritic marine, oceanic marine and deep benthic marine.	Depths of 18-500 m	Greater than 3,700,000 km <sup>2</sup> Circumglobal distribution in tropical waters (Last and Stevens 2009). Occurs in the western and eastern Atlantic, western Pacific and eastern Pacific: from Baja California to Peru.	Fishing catches	Global distribution. Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Negaprion brevirostris</i>	Lemon Shark	VU	A2bcd	No registration	A brownish shark with yellowish tints but no conspicuous markings. Large second dorsal fin almost the same size as the first dorsal fin. It reaches an average size of 340 cm; its size at birth is 60-65 cm. It has a yellow-brown coloration on the back and sides, and on the underside it is yellowish or whitish.	Marine neritic, marine intertidal	Depths up to 92 m	Greater than 1,000,000 Km <sup>2</sup> . Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean Central-Eastern and Southeastern. Western Atlantic: from Virginia to southern Brazil, eastern Atlantic: from Mauritania to Angola (SD Pires and G. Porriños unpublished data 2020). In the Pacific it is found from northern Mexico to Ecuador (Ebert et al. 2013).	Bycatch and habitat degradation	Global distribution. Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	Smooth Hammerhead	VU	A2bd	No registration	Large hammerhead shark without a notch in the center of the curved head; but with prominent lateral indentations; well developed prenasal grooves; short snout, 1/5 to less than one-third the width of the head; broadly arched mouth; first dorsal fin is moderately high, second dorsal and pelvic fins are low. Color olive gray or dark gray above, white below, and the underside of the pectoral fin tips is dark. It reaches a size of almost 350 cm with a weight of 400 kg; its size at birth is 50-61 cm.	Neritic seafarer, oceanic seafarer	Depths up to 200 m	Greater than 3,700,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas.	Fishing catch	Global distribution. Species not observed in the study area.	No

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	<i>Mustelus dorsalis</i>	Sharptooth Smoothhound	VU	A2d	No registration	Elongated and slender body with horizontal oval eyes, long pointed snout, high triangular pointed teeth, two large dorsal fins, a small anal fin and an asymmetrical tail. It reaches a size of 77 cm. It presents a gray to gray-brown coloration and in the lower part the same color but paler.	Marine neritic	Depths of 20-200 m	Greater than 100,000 Km <sup>2</sup> . Eastern central Pacific from southern Mexico to Peru.	Fishing catches	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Pseudobatos planiceps</i>	Pacific Guitarfish	VU	A2d	No registration	Shark-shaped body with elongated and pointed snout, two narrow central cartilaginous crests that are closely united with its front. Its coloration is olive, gray or brown on the upper part and white on the lower part. It reaches a size of 77 cm.	Marine neritic	Depths of 1-50 m	Greater than 100,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Occurs from southern Mexico to northern Chile, including the Galapagos Islands (Ecuador) in the east-central and southeastern Pacific (Last et al. 2016b).	Fishing catches	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Myliobatis longirostris</i>	Longnose Eagle Ray	VU	A2d	No registration	It has a dark reddish-brown coloration on the upper part and on the lower part it is white degrading to black at the edges. The width of the disc can be up to 95 cm.	Marine, inhabits soft bottoms up to a depth of 65 m.	Depths up to 65 m	Greater than 100,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Occurs from the Gulf of California to Sechura in Peru (Cornejo et al. 2015, Last et al. 2016, Pérez- Jiménez unpublished data 2019).	Fishing catches	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Hypanus dipterus</i>	Diamond Stingray	VU	A2d	No registration	Reaches a size of up to 122 cm	Neritic marine. Sandy areas, around rocks and seaweed beds. Benthic	Depths up to 150m	Greater than 100,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Occurs from southern California to Peru including Galapagos Islands (Last et. al. 2016),	Fishing catches	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Hypanus longus</i>	Longtail Stingray	VU	A2d	No registration	They reach a size of up to 260 cm; at birth they measure 40 cm.	Neritic marine, rocky reefs and coral reefs	Depth up to 180 m	Greater than 100,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Occurs from southern California to Peru including Galapagos Islands (Last et. al. 2016), Records in British Columbia Canada.	Fishing catches	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Pseudobatos leucothynchus</i>	Whitesnout Guitarfish	VU	A2d	No registration	They reach a size of 118 cm; at birth they measure 19 cm.	Neritic marine, shallow waters on sandy bottoms	Depth up to 50 m	Greater than 100,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Occurs from southern California to Peru including the Galapagos Islands (McEachran, 1995),	Fishing catch	Species observed in the dredge deposit area 8 specimens were released in the period 2018-2020.	No
	<i>Zapteryx xyster</i>	Southern Banded Guitarfish	VU	A2d	No registration	Thin head and body, short and relatively small snout. It has a reddish brown coloration, strongly mottled with irregular blackish spots that tend to form transverse bars, two pairs of acellae formed by small yellow spots, one in the middle of the body and the other in the back of the pectorals. Reaches a size of 91 cm	Neritic marine. Associated with reefs, sandy bottoms. Commonly in bays.	Depth up to 150 m	Greater than 100,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Occurs from southern California to Peru	Fish catch and habitat degradation	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Mobula munkiana</i>	Pygmy Devilray	VU	A2d+3d	No registration	It has a black, purple or purple-gray coloration on the upper surface and on the lower surface it is white, with the pectoral part of blue-grayish color.	Neritic marine, and oceanic marine	Depths up to 30 m	Greater than 3,700,000 Km <sup>2</sup> . Central Eastern Pacific, Central Pacific.	Fishing catches	Species observed in the study area in the vicinity of Santa Clara Island,	No

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	<i>Urobatis tumbesensis</i>	Tumbes Round Ray	VU	A2cd	No registration	It has a disc a little wider than long, has a tail and a fin on top; a series of bars with star-shaped bases. It has a dark coloration on the dorsal surface and the caudal fin, it has dark wavy lines and light spots that are the size of the eye. It reaches a size of 41 cm.	Marine neritic, marine intertidal. Shallow coastal waters in estuaries, mangroves.	inhabits shallow coastal waters including rocky substrates, estuaries and mangroves up to at least 20 m deep (Last et al. 2016).	Less than 100,000 km2 from northern Peru to Colombia (Compagno, 1999).	Fish catch and habitat degradation	Species not observed in the study area.	
	<i>Pseudobates prahli</i>	Gorgona Guitarfish	VU	A2d	No registration	Rostral cartilage enlarged distally; anterior nasal extensions; posterior margin of spiracle with 2 folds; barbed line between nuchal region and first dorsal fin; 3 or 4 spines on shoulders, and small spines on anterior margin of orbits; body covered dorsally with white dots on a brown body; white underside except for snout	Sandy bottoms. Sandy and rocky environments near coral reefs.	Depth up to 70 m	Greater than 100,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Occurs from Mexico to Peru	Fishing catches	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Hyporhodus acanthistius</i>	Rooster Hind	VU	A2bd	No registration	Head and body dark red or brown; pectoral fins darker than the body; a distinct black mustache stripe occurs above the maxilla; depth of body contained 2.4-2.6 times in SL; head length 2.3- 2.4 times in SL; interorbital area convex; preoperculum rounded, finely serrate, serrae enlarged at an angle but covered by skin; upper edge distinctly convex of operculum	Marine neritic. Isolated reefs and sandy bottoms near the shore at depths	Depths from 45-90 m	Greater than 100,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Occurs from southern California to southern Peru (Thomson et al. 2000, Craig et al. 2011, Robertson and Allen 2015).	Fishing catches	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Rostroraja velezi</i>	Rasptail Skate	VU	A2d	No registration	It has a flattened rhomboidal disc composed of a pointed head, body and pectoral fins; it has a rigid snout, pelvic fins with 2 well-differentiated lobes. It has a gray to brown coloration above, the stomach is white with dark edges. It reaches a size 83 cm	Neritic marine, benthic deep marine	Depths from 30-300 m	Greater than 1000,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Occurs in the east-central and southeastern Pacific from the Gulf of California, Mexico, to northern Peru, including the Galapagos Islands, Ecuador (I.Burgos unpublished data 2018, Last et al.2016).	Fishing catches	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Pseudobates glaucostigmus</i>	Speckled Guitarfish	VU	A2d	No registration	It reaches a maximum length of 89 cm. Adults feed on shrimps and crabs, juveniles mainly on amphipod crustaceans. They are ovoviviparous	Neritic marine	Depths up to 110 m	Greater than 1,000,000 Km <sup>2</sup> . Gulf of California to Ecuador	Fishing catches	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Rhizoprionodon longurio</i>	Pacific Sharpnose Shark	VU	A2cd	No registration	Slender body, long and pointed snout, large eyes, small nasal openings widely spaced. Long, prominent fold on the posterior end of the upper lip. Two dorsal fins. Gray or brownish gray on the back and sides, white below. Maximum size 110 cm, at birth 33- 34 cm.	Shallow marshes	Depth from 0-100	Greater than 1,000,000 Km <sup>2</sup> . Southern California to Peru	Fishing catches	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Rostroraja equatorialis</i>	Equatorial Skate	VU	A2d	No registration	Maximum length 50 cm, common 40 cm. Oviparous, the eggs have horn-like projections on the shell.	Marine, demersal	Depth of 20-200 m.	Greater than 1000,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Gulf of California to Peru including Galapagos Islands (Last et al. 2016).		Occasional species in the study area	No
	<i>Alopias superciliosus</i>	Bigeye Thresher	VU	A2bd	No registration	It has a purplish-gray coloration on the back and a cream-colored stomach. It reaches a size of almost 484 cm.	Neritic seafarer, oceanic seafarer	Depths up to 955 m	Greater than 3,700,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Circumglobal distribution in tropical and temperate waters.	Fishing catches	Global distribution. Species not observed in the study area.	No

No.	Scientific name	Common name	Red List Category	Criteria	National category	Description	Habitat	Depth range	EOO (Km2) and sea distribution	Threats	Conclusion	Meets criteria 1 or 2
	<i>Narcine in fear</i>	Cortez Numbfish	VU	A2bd	No registration	Disc elongated to rounded, width similar to length. Electric next to the eye. Olive-brown color, disc with 4 to 5 dark centers, ocelli or dark spots symmetrically arranged in juveniles. Reaches 77 cm.	Neritic marine, sandy bottoms	Depth from 0-100 m	Greater than 1,000,000 km <sup>2</sup> . Gulf of California to Peru (Last et al. 2016).	Fishing and collection of aquatic resources.	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Blue Marlin	VU	A2bd	No registration	Dorsal black blue and silvery white towards the belly with about 15 vertical rows of round spots or narrow cobalt-colored bars. First dorsal fin black or dark blue without black spots, rest of fins blackish brown. Reaches 440 cm.	Oceanic and pelagic	Very open blue waters with surface temperatures between 22°C and 70°C. ° and 31 ° C. Depth of 0-1000 m	Larger than 3.700.000 Km <sup>2</sup> . Cosmopolitan except for the Antarctic Ocean.	Fishing .	Global distribution Species not observed in the study area	No
28	<i>Paracelinus fehlmanni</i>		VU	D2	No registration	Elongated body, rona tipped snout, pale to tan head and body. Size 5.5 cm.	Marine neritic, marine intertidal. Tide pools and rocky coastal areas.	Depth 0-5 m	Endemic to the eastern Pacific, and is only known from southern Ecuador and northern Peru. Given its very shallow intertidal and coastal habitat, its area of occupancy is estimated to be less than 50 km <sup>2</sup> , with an area of occurrence of less than 20,000 km <sup>2</sup> .	Coastal development and habitat degradation. Climate change.	Species not observed in the study area.	
	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Andean Condor	VU	A4cde; C2a(i)	EN	Naked pinkish head, with wrinkled but prominent crest in the male. Crisp white scarf. Body mostly black, with much white on the upper wing face, except on the outer primaries. The female lacks the crest of the male, its head is darker.	Scrubland, grassland, desert, marine intertidal	up to 5000 masl	Not present at sea except for exceptions off the coasts of Peru and Chile.	Pesticides, human settlements	Species restricted to the Andes in Ecuador.	No
	<i>Pterodroma axillaris</i>	Chatham Petrel	VU	A2be+4be; D2	No registration	Petrel of medium size, upperparts dark gray and white underneath with a diagonal black bar from the edge of the wing to the black base of the underwing. Black bill, dark eye patch and pink legs and feet.	Coastal marine	Foraging up to 3000 km offshore	46,200,000 km <sup>2</sup> .		Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Pterodroma cookii</i>	Cook's Petrel	VU	A2e; D2	No registration	Bird 25 to 30 cm, with a wingspan of 65 to 66 cm. Long black beak with tubular nostrils on both sides. It feeds on fish, squid and some crustaceans.	Forest, Marine Neritic, Marine Oceanic, Oceanic Marine	Breeding on wooded ridges and steep slopes at 300-700 m	46,200,000 km <sup>2</sup> .	Predation and habitat loss	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	Black Petrel	VU	D2	NE	A medium-sized, all-black petrel with a yellowish, dark-tipped bill. Similar to the White-chinned Petrel and the Westland Petrel, but smaller, with a less robust bill and darker tips.	Forest, Marine Neritic, Marine Oceanic, Oceanic Marine	up to 700 masl	54,300,000 km <sup>2</sup> .		Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Ardenna bulleri</i>	Buller's Shearwater	VU	D2	NE	It measures between 46 and 47 cm long and 97 to 99 cm wide with the wings extended. Underparts bluish gray, black line running from the tertiary feathers to the primary coverts. Underparts white, on the head gray to eye level, with white cheeks.	Pelagic	It nests in burrows or in rocky crevices and overhangs, often under dense vegetation (Marchant and Higgins 1990, Heather and Robertson 1997).	135,000,000 km <sup>2</sup> .	Predation and habitat loss	Species not observed in the study area.	No



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	<i>Ardenna creatopus</i>	Pink-footed Shearwater	VU	D2	NE	A length between 45 to 48 cm with a wingspan of 109 to 118 cm. Large shearwater, with dark brown back and head and white belly. Underneath, the wings are dark in outline but with white patches on the undertail-coverts. The tail and subcaudals are dark. Pale pinkish beak, with blackish tip. Pinkish legs.	It is found only in the Pacific. It usually prefers shallow waters over the continental plate, although it can also be found feeding offshore.	Nesting occurs in burrows scattered throughout a highly eroded but occasionally forested habitat at elevations of 50-390 m.	45,000,000 km <sup>2</sup> .	Predation and habitat loss	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross	VU	D2	NE	Hood gray, leading edge black and narrow on the underside of the wing. Adults have a dirty pale yellow bill with darker sides with a black tip. In juveniles the bill is dark gray with a black tip.	Coastal marine. It breeds mainly on small, bare, rocky islands.	Pelagic, Epipelagic (0 - 200m). Altitude from 0 to 50m	142,000,000 km <sup>2</sup> .	Trawling	Species not observed in the study area.	No
	<i>Aetobatus laticeps</i>	Pacific Eagle Ray	VU	A2bd	No registration	Dorsal body bluish black with numerous white spots or ocelli, ventral surface mostly white. Rostral lobe fleshy, woody and long. Maximum length 230 cm.	Marine, benthopelagic	Tropical and warm temperate waters in coastal regions and on the continental shelf from the surface to 60 m depth (Compagno and Last 1999).		It is captured for its meat and cartilage in Southeast Asia, as well as for the marine aquarium trade.	Species not observed in the study area.	No