



• *Sardina pilchardus*

**來源地:** 葡萄牙  
**一般出售方式:** 冰鮮魚及罐頭  
**捕撈方法:** 圍網

### ◉ 生態特徵

沙甸魚屬群游性魚類，習慣聚集一起覓食和繁殖。沙甸魚種群的數量容易受海水溫度、氣候和水流等因素影響，數目差異很大，故此易受漁業壓力影響。

### ◉ 野生種群狀況

沙甸魚漁業是葡萄牙最重要的漁業之一，其漁業資源已遭完全開發，漁獲量保持穩定水平。

### ◉ 意外捕撈

圍網捕魚能有效挑選出目標的漁獲品種，因此意外捕撈量不高。

### ◉ 對環境的影響

圍網這捕撈方法對海床的影響輕微。

### ◉ 漁業管理

葡萄牙採取的漁業管理措施包括進行漁業資源評估、限制捕撈牌照數目、實施漁獲品種體積限制及設立捕撈配額，執法良好，能有效確保漁業長遠的可持續性。

## 摘要

葡萄牙水域的沙甸魚魚群已遭完全開發，易受漁業壓力影響。漁民以圍網捕撈沙甸魚，意外漁獲量少，不會破壞海床生態環境。葡萄牙沙甸魚捕撈業的管理體系成效顯著。



• *Sardina pilchardus*

**Origin:** Portugal  
**Mainly sold as:** Fresh and canned fish  
**Fishing method:** Purse seining

### ◉ Biology

Sardines are schooling fish and they feed and reproduce in big groups. Sardine populations can fluctuate greatly, as they are affected by factors including seawater temperature, climate and water currents. These characteristics make the species sensitive to fishing pressure.

### ◉ Status of wild populations

Sardine populations are fully fished and a stable quantity of them is landed in Portugal, where it is one of the most important fisheries.

### ◉ Bycatch

Purse seining is a highly selective method which has a relatively low bycatch rate.

### ◉ Impacts on the environment

Purse seining has little or no impact on the seabed.

### ◉ Fisheries management

Management measures including stock assessments, fishing licences,

minimum catch size and fishing quotas are in place in Portugal, and enforcement of these measures is strong. They are considered effective in ensuring the long-term sustainability of the fishery.

## Summary

Sardines stocks in Portuguese waters are considered fully fished and the species is sensitive to fishing pressure. Sardines are caught by purse seines, a fishing method that generates a relatively small amount of bycatch and does not damage the seabed. The management systems covering the Portuguese sardine fishery are effective.