



● *Plectropomus leopardus*

**來源地:** 澳洲昆士蘭  
**一般出售方式:** 活魚，原條出售  
**捕撈方法:** 手釣

### ◉ 生態特徵

東星斑成長後會改變性別，並聚集在漁民可預測的地方繁殖，極易受漁業壓力影響。

### ◉ 野生種群狀況

澳洲東星斑的種群數量水平尚算健康，自1996年起一直維持在相同水平。澳洲東星斑的漁獲屬完全開發類別。

### ◉ 意外捕撈

漁民利用釣鉤及釣線捕魚，並會把其他誤捕品種放回海中，故意外漁獲甚少。

### ◉ 對環境的影響

釣鉤及釣線極少觸碰到海床，故這種捕撈方法對海床影響輕微。

### ◉ 漁業管理

漁業監管大致良好，措施包括設立海洋保護區、漁業資源評估、捕撈配額、捕撈牌照限制、規管漁具及漁獲品種體積（東星斑於東南亞的漁業管理情況，請見第170頁）。

## 摘要

東星斑的生態特徵使牠們極易受漁業壓力影響。不過魚群數量維持於健康水平，漁業資源屬完全開發類別。澳洲東星斑漁業的意外捕撈量少，對海床生態系統影響有限，並設有健全的漁業管理體制。



● *Plectropomus leopardus*

**Origin:** Queensland, Australia  
**Mainly sold as:** Live fish  
**Fishing method:** Hook and lining

### ◉ Biology

Leopard coral trout change sex when they grow up and aggregate at predictable locations to reproduce, meaning that fishermen can target the species easily. This makes leopard coral trout very vulnerable to targeted fishing.

### ◉ Status of wild populations

Australian leopard coral trout populations are relatively healthy and have remained at the same level since 1996. Stocks of Australian leopard coral trout are fully fished.

### ◉ Bycatch

The use of hook and line and the release of other species that are caught results in a low amount of bycatch.

### ◉ Impacts on the environment

Hook and lining has little impact on the seafloor because contact between the seabed and the hooks is minimal.

### ◉ Fisheries management

This fishery is generally well managed, with management measures including

protected areas, stock assessments, fishing quotas, licensing and restrictions on gear and fish size (but see p.171).

## Summary

The biological characteristics of leopard coral trout make it very vulnerable to targeted fishing. However, stocks are considered healthy and fully fished. Australian leopard coral trout fisheries generate a low amount of bycatch and have limited impact on the seabed ecosystem. A sound fishery management system is in place.