



• *Anthocidaris crassispina*

**來源地:** 南中國海，包括香港水域  
**一般出售方式:** 活海膽，原隻出售  
**捕撈方法:** 徒手捕捉

### 生態特徵

海膽的成長迅速，天生較能承受漁業壓力。

### 野生種群狀況

經常見於本港沿岸地區。

### 意外捕撈

漁民徒手捕捉海膽，不會意外捕捉到其他海洋生物。

### 對環境的影響

徒手捕捉海膽，與海床接觸有限，對海床影響輕微。

### 漁業管理

雖然本港和南中國海的海膽漁業體系效果不彰，但我們仍可經常在這些地方見到大量海膽。為了確保這漁業的可持續性，有關當局應引入針對海膽特性的管理措施，以保護這個漁業的長遠發展。

## 摘要

海膽天生較能承受漁業壓力，亦沒出現過度捕撈的情況。徒手捕捉海膽不會產生意外漁獲，對海床影響輕微。唯香港和南中國海的漁業管理措施成效不彰。



• *Anthocidaris crassispina*

**Origin:** The South China Sea including Hong Kong waters  
**Mainly sold as:** Live sea urchin  
**Fishing method:** Handpicking

### Biography

Sea urchins grow quickly and are not naturally vulnerable to fishing pressure.

### Status of wild populations

They are commonly found in coastal areas of Hong Kong.

### Bycatch

As sea urchins are handpicked by fishermen there is no bycatch.

### Impacts on the environment

Handpicking has little impact on seabed because contact with the seabed is minimal.

### Fisheries management

Sea urchins are still common and abundant although the fishery management systems for this species in Hong Kong and the South China are very weak. To ensure the long-term sustainability of the sea urchin fishery, fisheries management

ers should introduce species-specific measures designed to protect the long-term viability of this fishery.

## Summary

There are no biological characteristics that make sea urchins vulnerable to fishing pressure and they are not overfished. Handpicking of sea urchins has no bycatch and has little impact on the seabed. However, the fishery management measures in place for sea urchins in Hong Kong and the South China Sea are weak.