



• *Panopea generosa*, *P. abrupta*

**來源地:** 北美洲 (美國華盛頓州, 以及加拿大英屬哥倫比亞)

**一般出售方式:** 活蚌及冰鮮蚌, 原隻出售

**養殖方法:** 戶外泥岸

### 貝類養殖環境

在養殖場中的象拔蚌密度較在自然環境高, 成年的象拔蚌或會競爭空間。

### 飼料

象拔蚌屬濾食性生物, 可以從水中吸取食物, 無需餵飼。

### 蚌苗來源

養殖戶須捕捉野生成蚌來人工繁殖蚌苗, 但所需數量有限, 對環境影響輕微。

### 對環境的影響

象拔蚌屬原生品種, 並無引入外來物種的風險。養殖戶不可給牠們餵飼藥物, 而象拔蚌的養殖場亦與野生種群分隔。不過養殖的象拔蚌或會與其他棲居泥沼的生物爭奪生存空間, 令海鳥的食物減少。

### 海產養殖管理

當局限制象拔蚌養殖場的選址, 養殖戶亦必須領有牌照。開設養殖場前必須制定策略計劃, 包括進行影響評估和研究環境的可持續性。美國和加拿大象拔蚌養殖業的管理措施成效顯著。

## 摘要

象拔蚌在北美洲的泥岸中養殖, 無需餵飼, 養殖場僅輕微地改變該地的天然地貌。養殖戶捕撈野生成蚌繁殖蚌苗, 但不影響野生種群。象拔蚌養殖業對環境的影響輕微, 而目前的管理措施行之有效。



• *Panopea generosa*, *P. abrupta*

**Origin:** North America (Washington, USA, and British Columbia, Canada)

**Mainly sold as:** Live and fresh whole clam

**Culture method:** Outdoor muddy shores

### Condition of the farmed shellfish

Competition for space occurs among adult geoduck clams as they are stocked much more densely in farms than in the natural environment.

### Feed

Since geoduck clams are filter feeders and can obtain food from the water columns no feed is required.

### Source of fry

Although adult stocks are obtained from the wild to provide artificial seedlings, such practices have only minimal impact on wild stocks as only a few individuals need to be used.

### Impacts on the environment

As geoduck clams are native species, there is no risk of invasive species being introduced. Farmers are not allowed to give them any drugs, and the habitats of farmed individuals are kept separate from wild populations. Farmed geoduck clams, however, may compete with other mudflat-dwelling species

that provide food for seabirds.

### Mariculture management

There are restrictions on the location of geoduck clam farms and permits are required to farm them. Strategic planning, including impact assessments, and research into environmental sustainability are required before a geoduck clam farm can be set up. Geoduck clam farming is effectively managed in both the USA and Canada.

## Summary

Geoduck clams are cultured in muddy shores in North America. The farms cause minimal alteration to the natural environment and no feed is required. Harvesting of wild adults for seedlings does not affect the wild populations and the environmental impact of geoduck clams farming is minimal. The management measures currently in place are effective.