



● *Anoplopoma fimbria*

來源地: 北美洲 (美國阿拉斯加、加拿大英屬哥倫比亞)

一般出售方式: 冷藏或解凍魚柳

捕撈方法: 底延繩 (美國), 陷阱網具 (加拿大)

◉ 生態特徵

銀鱈魚的體長可達106公分, 可活至114年, 要生長五至六年方可繁殖, 令牠們容易受漁業壓力影響。

◉ 野生種群狀況

在美國阿拉斯加和加拿大英屬哥倫比亞的銀鱈魚的漁業資源已遭完全開發。

◉ 意外捕撈

底延繩和陷阱網具捕魚的意外捕撈量均不多。

◉ 對環境的影響

兩種捕魚方法的漁具都極少觸碰到海床, 對海床的影響均甚低。

◉ 漁業管理

阿拉斯加及英屬哥倫比亞的銀鱈魚漁業管理措施包括漁業資源評估、捕撈牌照

制度、捕撈配額、對捕魚器具的限制、季節性休漁期及生境保護等, 管理制度完善, 阿拉斯加銀鱈魚捕撈業更獲海洋管理委員會 (MSC) 認證。

摘要

銀鱈魚因其生態特徵, 容易受漁業壓力威脅。美國阿拉斯加和加拿大英屬哥倫比亞的漁業資源已遭完全開發。有關漁業的意外漁獲甚少, 對海床生態系統影響非常輕微。美國和加拿大的漁業管理體系均屬健全, 阿拉斯加銀鱈魚捕撈業更獲海洋管理委員會 (MSC) 認證。



● *Anoplopoma fimbria*

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

Mainly sold as: Frozen or defrosted fillet

Fishing method: Bottom long-lining (USA), traps (Canada)

◉ Biology

Black cod can be up to 106 centimetres in length and live up to 114 years. It takes a relatively long time, around five to six years, for them to become sexually mature. This makes them susceptible to fishing pressure.

◉ Status of wild populations

Black cod stocks are fully fished in Alaska, USA and British Columbia, Canada.

◉ Bycatch

Bottom long-lining and trapping result in a low quantity of bycatch.

◉ Impacts on the environment

Both fishing methods have little impact on the seabed because there is limited contact between fishing gear and the seafloor.

◉ Fisheries management

Management measures in place in the black cod fisheries of Alaska and British Columbia include stock assessments, licensing, fishing quotas, restrictions

on gear, seasonal closure and habitat protection. The fisheries are well managed and the Alaskan black cod fishery is certified by MSC.

Summary

Black cod are vulnerable to fishing pressure because of their biological characteristics. Stocks in Alaska, USA and British Columbia, Canada are considered fully fished. The fisheries generate a low amount of bycatch and have limited impact on the seabed ecosystem. The management systems of the fisheries in both the USA and Canada are sound and the Alaskan black cod fishery is MSC-certified.

