



• *Haliotis laevis*, *H. rubra*, *H. roei*

來源地: 澳洲

一般出售方式: 急凍、罐裝鮑魚

捕撈方法: 徒手捕捉

生態特徵

鮑魚需生長兩至三年方達成熟期，然後聚集一起繁殖，漁業壓力對牠們的影響屬中等。

野生種群狀況

澳洲鮑魚的漁業資源已被完全開發，黑邊鮑和青邊鮑的漁獲量相對穩定。

意外捕撈

漁民採用非常精確和具選擇性的捕撈方法，故意外漁獲相當少。

對環境的影響

潛水員徒手捕捉鮑魚，對海床影響輕微。

漁業管理

澳洲鮑魚捕撈業管理完善，措施包括漁業資源評估、設立捕撈配額和漁獲品種

體積限制。最近更引入基因科技，以打擊非法捕撈活動。

摘要

黑邊鮑、青邊鮑和羅氏鮑的生態特徵令牠們較易受漁業壓力影響，但牠們的數量尚算處於健康水平，漁業資源屬完全開發類別。漁業的意外漁獲極少，對海床生態系統影響十分有限。漁業管理制度健全。



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Origin: Australia

Mainly sold as: Frozen, canned abalone

Fishing method: Handpicking

Biology

Abalone take two to three years to become sexually mature and adult abalone will aggregate together to reproduce. This makes them moderately vulnerable to fishing pressure.

Status of wild populations

Stocks of Australian abalone are fully fished. Catches of blacklip and greenlip abalone are relatively stable.

Bycatch

The amount of bycatch from Australian abalone fisheries is very low because a precise and selective fishing method is used.

Impacts on the environment

Handpicking by divers has little impact on the seabed.

Fisheries management

Australian abalone fisheries are well managed. Fishing is subject to mea-

asures including stock assessments, catch quotas and size restrictions. Fisheries have recently introduced genetic technologies to combat illegal abalone harvesting.

Summary

The biological characteristics of blacklip, greenlip and Roe's abalone make them moderately susceptible to fishing pressure, but stocks are considered healthy and fully fished. Fisheries generate a very low amount of bycatch and have limited impact on the seabed ecosystem. The management of fisheries is sound.