



• *Panulirus ornatus*

來源地: 東澳洲

一般出售方式: 活龍蝦及冷藏龍蝦原隻出售

捕撈方法: 徒手捕捉

◉ 生態特徵

東澳洲龍蝦生長約兩年半後方可繁殖，漁業壓力對牠們的影響屬中等。

◉ 野生種群狀況

東澳洲龍蝦的漁業資源已被完全開發；2006年昆士蘭的總漁獲量約為188公噸。

◉ 意外捕撈

東澳洲龍蝦捕撈業的意外漁獲極少，主要為其他龍蝦品種。

◉ 對環境的影響

潛水員徒手或用套索捕捉龍蝦，幾乎不用接觸海床，對海床影響不大。

◉ 漁業管理

東澳洲龍蝦捕撈業的管理措施包括設立海洋保護區和捕撈牌照限制、制定捕撈配額、規管漁具和漁獲品種體積等。當地更

額外監管閒釣活動，如禁止捕撈正在繁殖的雌龍蝦等。這海鮮品種的捕撈業受到良好監管。

摘要

東澳洲龍蝦不易受漁業壓力影響，唯牠們的成熟期較晚。此品種的漁業資源已遭完全開發。漁業的意外漁獲極少，對環境影響有限。漁業管理制度完善，且能有效保護其種群。



• *Panulirus ornatus*

Origin: Eastern Australia

Mainly sold as: Live lobster and frozen lobster

Fishing method: Handpicking

◉ Biology

Eastern Australian rock lobsters reach sexual maturity at about two and a half years of age, which makes them moderately vulnerable to fishing pressure.

◉ Status of wild populations

Stocks of eastern Australian rock lobster are considered fully fished; the total catch in Queensland was about 188 tonnes in 2006.

◉ Bycatch

The amount of bycatch from eastern Australian rock lobster fishing is very low - mainly other rock lobster species.

◉ Impacts on the environment

Handpicking or divers using nooses has little impact on the environments, as contact with the seabed is minimal.

◉ Fisheries management

Eastern Australian rock lobster fishing is subject to management measures including protected areas, licensing, fishing quotas, gear and size restrictions. There are additional regulations in

place for recreational fishermen - taking breeding females is prohibited, for example. The fisheries of this species are well managed.

Summary

Eastern Australian rock lobsters are not susceptible to fishing pressure; only their relatively late maturity can be an issue. Stocks of the species are fully fished. Fisheries produce a very low amount of bycatch and have limited impact on the environment. Fishery management is sound and is effective in protecting stocks.