



• *Aluterus monoceros*

來源地: 南中國海，包括香港水域
一般出售方式: 冰鮮魚，原條出售
捕撈方法: 底拖網

◊ 生態特徵

牛魴成長期緩慢，需14年方可繁殖，易受漁業壓力影響。

◊ 野生種群狀況

雖然並無有關牛魴魚群的準確漁業資源評估數據，但估計牠們已遭過度捕撈。

◊ 意外捕撈

南中國海的漁民以底拖網捕撈牛魴，意外漁獲佔總漁獲量70%。許多具商業價值的幼魚被一併捕撈，在中國和香港作為廉價魚糧出售。

◊ 對環境的影響

漁具密集地於海床拖行，對海床造成嚴重影響。

◊ 漁業管理

本港和南中國海的牛魴漁業管理體制並

不健全，香港缺乏相關規條，不設漁獲品種體積限制、捕撈牌照制度或設立捕撈配額。中國設有一些管理措施，可惜執法力度不足。

摘要

牛魴的生態特徵令其極易受漁業壓力影響，牠們現時已遭過度捕撈。底拖網捕撈的方式製造大量意外漁獲，進一步加劇消耗海洋資源，更嚴重影響海床。本港和南中國海的牛魴漁業管理體系成效不彰。



• *Aluterus monoceros*

Origin: The South China Sea including Hong Kong waters
Mainly sold as: Fresh whole fish
Fishing method: Bottom trawling

◊ Biology

As unicorn leatherjacket grow slowly and take more than 14 years to become sexually mature, they are vulnerable to fishing pressure.

◊ Status of wild populations

Although there is no accurate estimate of unicorn leatherjacket stocks, they appear to be overfished.

◊ Bycatch

Unicorn leatherjacket are caught by bottom trawlers in the South China Sea, generating a lot of bycatch - up to 70% of the total catch. The bycatch includes commercially important juvenile fish, which are sold cheaply to fish farms in Hong Kong and China as feed.

◊ Impacts on the environment

Bottom trawling has a big impact on the seabed because of the intense contact between fishing gear and the seafloor.

◊ Fisheries management

Fishery management systems for unicorn leatherjacket in Hong Kong and

the South China Sea are ineffective. There are virtually no fishery regulations in Hong Kong; there are no size restrictions, fishing licensing or quota system. Although some management measures are in place in mainland China, enforcement is poor.

Summary

The biological characteristics of unicorn leatherjacket make them sensitive to fishing pressure and the species is overfished. Bottom trawling generates a lot of bycatch, exacerbating the depletion of marine resources and has a big impact on the seabed. The management measures for unicorn leatherjacket in Hong Kong and the South China Sea are not effective.