



避免

• *Plectropomus areolatus*

**來源地:** 東南亞 (印尼、馬來西亞及菲律賓)

**一般出售方式:** 活魚

**捕撈方法:** 竿釣

### ◦ 生態特徵

西星斑成熟後會由雌性轉為雄性。成熟的西星斑會從覓食地游移一段長距離，到特定的地方聚集和交配，輕易成為漁民的目標。

### ◦ 野生種群狀況

西星斑已遭過度捕撈。印尼一項為期五年的監察研究發現，這種魚類的體型急速驟降，而馬來西亞沙巴另一個研究亦顯示，這個物種的種群已減少接近98%。

### ◦ 意外捕撈

被誤捕的幼魚被放到養殖池飼養，直至牠們達可出售的體積，其他不適合出口的魚類則會被漁民食用、在當地市場出售或售予養殖場作魚糧。

### ◦ 對環境的影響

漁具極少碰觸到海床，對海床影響輕微。

### ◦ 漁業管理

東南亞訂有若干措施規管有關漁業，包括設立海洋保護區和捕撈牌照制度，但沒有規限漁獲品種的體積和漁獲數量，管理情況欠佳。

## 摘要

西星斑已遭過度捕撈，因其既定交配模式，容易受漁業壓力影響。雖然釣鉤與釣線對海床影響輕微，但漁民會保留所有漁獲。印尼、馬來西亞和菲律賓的漁業管理體制並不健全。

• *Plectropomus areolatus*

Avoid

**Origin:** Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines)

**Mainly sold as:** Live fish

**Fishing method:** Hook and lining

### ◦ Biology

Squairetail coral trout change sex from female to male as they grow. Mature trout travel far from their usual feeding areas to predictable places to gather and mate. This makes them an easy target for fishermen.

### ◦ Status of wild populations

Squairetail coral trout are overfished. A five-year monitoring study in Indonesia discovered a sharp decrease in the body size of the fish, and another study in Sabah, Malaysia found that the population of the species had been reduced by almost 98%.

### ◦ Bycatch

Juveniles are kept in fish farms to grow to market size for sale. Other harvested fish species that are not suitable for export are usually consumed domestically, sold to local markets or used as feed in fish farms.

### ◦ Impacts on the environment

Hook and lining has little impact on the seabed because there is practically no contact between fishing gear and the seafloor.

### ◦ Fisheries management

There are some management measures to regulate this fishery in Southeast Asia, such as the establishment of marine protected areas and licensing of fishermen. But there is no restriction on the size and number of fish caught, so the fishery is not well managed.

## Summary

Squairetail coral trout are overfished. They are vulnerable to fishing pressure because of their predictable mating patterns. Hook and lining has little impact on the seabed, and fishermen keep everything they catch. The management systems of this fishery in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines are unsound.