



• *Epinephelus polyphekadion*

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

杉斑成熟後會由雌性轉為雄性，繁殖時會整群從覓食地游移一段長距離，到特定地方交配。漁民能輕易預測其習性，因此漁業壓力對牠們影響極大。

◦ 野生種群狀況

杉斑遭過度捕撈。目前缺乏杉斑數量的準確評估數據，但在許多地方，聚集繁殖的種群數量已減少超過五成。

◦ 意外捕撈

竿釣屬具選擇性的捕魚方法，但漁民會保留所有漁獲。此外，杉斑幼魚亦會被養殖至可供出售的體積，不會放回野生環境中。

◦ 對環境的影響

漁具極少觸碰到海床，對海床只會造成輕微影響。

◦ 漁業管理

東南亞的杉斑漁業管理體系成效不彰。部分東南亞國家已禁止使用山埃捕魚，並闢建海洋保護區，但無限制漁獲品種的體積，或設立相關物種的捕撈配額。

摘要

杉斑極易受漁業壓力影響，在東南亞國家已遭過度捕撈。漁民使用釣竿捕獲杉斑外，亦保留所有漁獲。杉斑漁業在印尼、馬來西亞和菲律賓的管理體系，未能有效確保該物種的數量維持在健康水平。



• *Epinephelus polyphekadion*

Origin: Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines)
Mainly sold as: Live fish
Fishing method: Hook and lining

◦ Biology

Camouflage grouper change sex from female to male as they grow. When they reproduce, they will travel far from their feeding grounds and gather in large numbers at specific places to mate. As this behaviour can be easily predicted by fishermen, the species is vulnerable to fishing pressure.

◦ Status of wild populations

Camouflage grouper are overfished. Although there is no accurate estimate of their stocks, the numbers gathering to reproduce have decreased by more than 50% in many places.

◦ Bycatch

Hook and lining is a selective fishing method, but fishermen will keep everything they catch. Furthermore, juvenile camouflage grouper are kept until they are big enough to sell rather than being released.

◦ Impacts on the environment

Hook and lining has little impact on the seabed because contact between fishing gear and the seafloor is minimal.

◦ Fisheries management

Fishery management systems for camouflage grouper in Southeast Asia are not effective. Although the use of cyanide is prohibited, and protected areas have been established in some Southeast Asian countries, there is no minimum size limit or quota system for catching the species.

Summary

Camouflage grouper are vulnerable to fishing pressure and they are already overfished in Southeast Asian countries. Fishermen use hook and lining to catch them and they keep everything they catch. The management of camouflage grouper fisheries in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines is not effective to ensure the sustainability of the species.