



• *Plectropomus leopardus*

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

東星斑成熟後會改變性別，然後聚集繁殖，這些特徵令牠們容易受漁業壓力影響。

◦ 野生種群狀況

東南亞的東星斑遭過度捕撈，漁業發展20年後，菲律賓的東星斑在漁獲和出口數量均遽減，4年間跌逾43%；部分地區的跌幅更高達97%。在印尼，漁獲數目減少四成，品種平均體積亦驟降10%。

◦ 意外捕撈

漁民以釣竿捕獲東星斑時，亦會誤捕其他魚類，這些魚類會被漁民食用、在當地市場出售或當成魚糧售予養殖場，浪費海洋資源。

◦ 對環境的影響

漁具極少觸碰到海床，對海床影響輕微。

◦ 漁業管理

東南亞只設有少量措施規管有關漁業，如禁止採用山埃捕魚和設立海洋保護區等，惟執法不力，漁業未獲完善管理 (關於澳洲的東星斑的漁業管理情況，請見第74頁)。

摘要

東星斑的繁殖習性使牠們極易受漁業壓力影響，東南亞的魚群已遭過度捕撈，其捕撈方法對海床生態系統影響輕微，但漁民會保留所有漁獲。東南亞國家的相關漁業管理制度並不健全。



• *Plectropomus leopardus*

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

Mainly sold as: Live fish

Fishing method: Hook and lining

◦ Biology

Leopard coral trout change sex as they grow and gather to spawn. These characteristics make the species vulnerable to fishing pressure.

◦ Status of wild populations

Southeast Asian leopard coral trout are overfished. After 20 years of fishing of the species, catch and export figures from the Philippines have fallen rapidly, by more than 43% in four years; in some areas the decline is as big as 97%. In Indonesia, the number of fish has dropped by 40% and the average body size has reduced by 10%.

◦ Bycatch

Many other types of fish are also caught by hook and lining; they are usually consumed domestically, sold to local markets or used as feed in fish farms. This is a waste of marine resources.

◦ Impacts on the environment

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

◦ Fisheries management

In Southeast Asia there are only a few fishery management measures in place, such as prohibiting the use of cyanide and establishing protected areas. However, enforcement is weak, and fisheries are generally poorly managed (but see p.75).

Summary

The spawning behaviour of leopard coral trout makes them susceptible to fishing pressure and the stocks of this species in Southeast Asia are overfished. The fishing method used has limited impact on the seabed and fishermen keep everything they catch. The fishery management of the species in Southeast Asian countries is unsound.