

• *Hoplostethus atlanticus*

來源地: 全球（大西洋北部及東部、印度洋、太平洋東部及南部）

一般出售方式: 冰鮮及冷藏魚柳

捕撈方法: 底拖網

◦ 生態特徵

群居的金獅魚棲居在深達1,900米的海底山脊附近，生長緩慢，至少需要14年方成長至可繁殖，牠們可活至150歲，極易受漁業壓力威脅。

◦ 野生種群狀況

金獅魚漁業開始於1970年代末期，牠們在全球許多地方的數目只剩下原有的十分之一，顯示已遭過度捕撈。

◦ 意外捕撈

漁民以底拖網捕撈金獅魚，摧毀深海珊瑚，珊瑚需耗上數百年方可復原。

◦ 對環境的影響

漁具密集地於海床拖行，對環境造成嚴重不良影響。

◦ 漁業管理

金獅魚漁業管理體系並不健全，許多有金獅魚棲居的國家設有漁業資源評估、

捕撈牌照制度及捕撈配額等管理措施，但大部分地方均無法阻止魚群數量下降。

摘要

金獅魚受其生態特徵所限，極易受漁業壓力影響，幾乎所有地方的魚群已遭過度捕撈。深海底拖網捕魚會破壞脆弱的深海珊瑚生態系統，需要很長時間才能復原。目前金獅魚的漁業管理措施並不收效，無法確保這個漁業能處於健康水平。

• *Hoplostethus atlanticus*

Origin: Global (northern and eastern Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, eastern and southern Pacific Ocean)

Mainly sold as: Fresh and frozen fillet

Fishing method: Bottom trawling

◦ Biology

Orange roughy live in big schools around underwater seamounts at depths down to 1,900 metres. They grow slowly, taking at least 14 years to become sexually mature, and can live for up to 150 years. All of that makes orange roughy very sensitive to fishing pressure.

◦ Status of wild populations

Orange roughy are overfished. Although orange roughy fisheries only began in the late 1970s, many stocks in the world are already down to about 10% of their original size.

◦ Bycatch

Orange roughy are caught using bottom trawling, a fishing method that destroys deep-sea corals which can take hundred of years to recover.

◦ Impacts on the environment

Intensive contact between fishing gear and the seabed means that bottom trawling has a large negative impact on the environment.

◦ Fisheries management

Fishery management systems for orange roughy are not effective. Although there are management measures including stock assessments, licensing and fishing quotas in many countries where orange roughy occur, stocks of this species continue to decrease in most places.

Summary

Orange roughy are biologically sensitive to fishing pressure and their stocks are overfished almost everywhere. Deep-sea bottom trawling destroys fragile deep-sea coral ecosystems which will take a long time to recover. The current management of orange roughy is not effective and does not protect the long-term sustainability of the fishery.