

● *Charybdis feriatius*

來源地: 南中國海，包括香港水域
一般出售方式: 活蟹，原隻出售
捕撈方法: 底拖網

◦ 生態特徵

紅蟹生長迅速，約12個月已可繁殖，較有能力抵抗漁業壓力。

◦ 野生種群狀況

本港的紅蟹遭過度捕撈，南中國海的捕撈量亦減少。

◦ 意外捕撈

漁民以底拖網捕撈紅蟹，捕捉到大量非目標品種的意外漁獲，在南中國海，意外漁獲可佔總捕撈量70%，當中包括具商業價值品種的幼魚，這些幼魚最後會被當作魚糧廉價出售。被底拖網捕撈的生物，在漁網中已遭壓傷，即使丟回海中，生存率依然偏低。

◦ 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

香港和南中國海對紅蟹捕撈業的管理不力，香港並沒有漁獲品種的體積限制、捕撈牌照制度或捕撈配額。中國設有一些管理措施，可惜執法力度不足。

摘要

紅蟹並非特別容易受漁業壓力威脅的品種，但遭過度捕撈。底拖網捕撈的方式，捕撈大量非目標品種的意外漁獲，亦嚴重影響海床環境。本港和南中國海的紅蟹漁業管理體系並不健全。

● *Charybdis feriatius*

Origin: The South China Sea including Hong Kong waters
Mainly sold as: Live crab
Fishing method: Bottom trawling

◦ Biology

Red crab grow quickly and become sexually mature within 12 months, therefore they are not very susceptible to fishing pressure.

◦ Status of wild populations

Red crab are overfished in Hong Kong waters. Catches in the South China Sea have also declined.

◦ Bycatch

Red crab are caught by bottom trawlers which will generate a lot of bycatch - in the South China Sea, about 70% of the total catch. This bycatch includes the young of high-value species, and it gets sold cheaply to fish farms to use as feed. The organisms that are caught and discarded have a low survival rate as they are usually crushed to death in the nets.

◦ Impacts on the environment

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

◦ Fisheries management

Management of red crab fisheries in Hong Kong and the South China Sea are ineffective. There are no size restrictions, fishing licensing or quota system in Hong Kong. Mainland China has some management measures in place, but enforcement is poor.

Summary

Red crab are overfished despite not being particularly susceptible to fishing pressure. Bottom trawling for red crab generates a great deal of bycatch and has a huge impact on the seabed. The management measures for catching red crab in Hong Kong and the South China Sea are unsound.