



• *Atypopenaeus stenodactylus*, *Metapenaeopsis barbata*, *M. palmensis*, *Parapenaeopsis tenella*, *Trachypenaeus curvirostris*

來源地: 南中國海，包括香港水域

一般出售方式: 活蝦及冰鮮蝦，原隻出售

捕撈方法: 底拖網

◦ 生態特徵

海蝦生長迅速，12個月內便可開始繁殖，天生較有能力抵抗漁業壓力。牠們似乎能在拖網密集的地方大量繁殖。

◦ 野生種群狀況

海蝦是本港最具商業價值的物種之一，其漁業資源已於本港水域遭完全開發。

◦ 意外捕撈

南中國海的漁民以底拖網捕撈蝦類，意外捕撈量龐大，佔總漁獲量70%。許多具商業價值的幼魚被一併捕撈，並作為廉價魚糧於中國和香港出售。

◦ 對環境的影響

底拖網密集地於海床拖行，對海床造成嚴重影響。

◦ 漁業管理

香港和南中國海的捕蝦業管理體系成效不彰，缺乏相關規條，香港不設漁獲品種的體積限制、捕撈牌照制度或捕撈配額體系。中國設有管理措施，可惜執法不力。

摘要

海蝦並非特別容易受漁業壓力影響，但已被完全捕撈。漁民使用底拖網捕撈海蝦製造大量意外漁獲，進一步消耗海洋資源，更會嚴重影響海床。本港和南中國海的海蝦漁業管理措施成效不彰。



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Origin: The South China Sea including Hong Kong waters

Mainly sold as: Live and fresh whole shrimp

Fishing method: Bottom trawling

◦ Biology

As shrimp are fast-growing and can start to reproduce within 12 months, they are naturally resistant to fishing pressure. They also seem able to thrive in areas where the seabed is heavily disturbed by trawling.

◦ Status of wild populations

Shrimp are among the most commercially important species in Hong Kong, but they are fully fished here.

◦ Bycatch

Shrimp are caught by bottom trawlers in the South China Sea that can generate massive amounts of undesirable bycatch - up to 70% of the total catch. The bycatch includes commercially important juvenile fish, which are sold cheaply as feed to fish farms in Hong Kong and China.

◦ Impacts on the environment

The intense contact between the heavy weights of the trawlers and the seabed has a big impact on the seafloor.

◦ Fisheries management

Fishery management systems for shrimp in Hong Kong and the South China Sea are ineffective. Fishery regulations are not in place: in Hong Kong, there are no size restrictions, fishing licensing or quota system. Although some management measures are in place in mainland China, enforcement is poor.

Summary

Shrimp are fully fished despite not being vulnerable to fishing pressure. Not only does bottom trawling generate a lot of undesirable bycatch, it also further exacerbates the depletion of marine resources and has a major impact on the seabed. The management measures in place for shrimp in Hong Kong and the South China Sea are not effective.