



• *Tachypleus tridentatus*, *Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda*

**來源地:** 南中國海，包括香港水域  
**一般出售方式:** 活馬蹄蟹  
**捕撈方法:** 底拖網

### ◦ 生態特徵

馬蹄蟹需經10年方達至成熟階段，群集在沙灘上繁殖。幼馬蹄蟹需棲居在沙岸或泥岸，待年紀稍長後才遷徙到深海居住，這些生態特徵令馬蹄蟹極易受漁業壓力影響。

### ◦ 野生種群狀況

馬蹄蟹已遭過度捕撈，南中國海並無相關的準確漁業資源評估數據，但香港一些地方的種群數量已減少九成。

### ◦ 意外捕撈

漁民以底拖網捕撈馬蹄蟹，同時會捕捉到大量非目標品種，在南中國海，意外漁獲可佔總漁獲量70%。被底拖網捕撈的生物，即使被丟回海中，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

本港和南中國海的漁業管理體系並不健全，沒有足夠的漁業規例，監管馬蹄蟹捕撈業，捕撈配額、漁獲品種的體積限制和海洋保護區等重要的管理措施均欠奉或缺乏監管。

## 摘要

馬蹄蟹極易受漁業壓力影響，本港的種群已遭過度捕撈。底拖網漁船會捕撈到大量意外漁獲，並會對海床造成嚴重影響。本港和南中國海的馬蹄蟹漁業管理措施成效不彰。



• *Tachypleus tridentatus*, *Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda*

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

### ◦ Biology

Horseshoe crab take about 10 years to become adults and gather together on sandy beaches to reproduce. Juvenile horseshoe crabs need to live in sandy or muddy shores before they move into deeper waters as they get older. All of this makes horseshoe crab very vulnerable to fishing pressure.

### ◦ Status of wild populations

Horseshoe crab are overfished: Hong Kong's population has decreased by 90% in some areas, but there is no accurate assessment of stocks in the South China Sea.

### ◦ Bycatch

Bottom trawling produces a high rate of undesirable catch, reaching up to 70% of the total catch in the South China Sea. Discarded organisms caught by bottom trawling usually have low survival rates.

### ◦ Impacts on the environment

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

### ◦ Fisheries management

There are limited relevant fishery regulations in Hong Kong and the South China Sea in relation to horseshoe crab. Critical management measures including catch quotas, size restrictions and marine protection areas are either absent or poorly enforced, meaning that the fishery management in both Hong Kong and the South China Sea is unsound.

## Summary

Horseshoe crab are very vulnerable to fishing pressure and they are overfished in Hong Kong. Bottom trawling generates a large quantity of undesirable bycatch and also has a big impact on the seabed. Horseshoe crab fisheries management measures in Hong Kong and the South China Sea are not effective.