



• *Dissostichus eleginoides, D. mawsoni*

來源地: 全球 (大西洋、印度洋及太平洋的南部)
一般出售方式: 冰鮮及冷藏魚柳
捕撈方法: 底延繩

◦ 生態特徵

雪花鱸魚成長速度緩慢，需六至九年方可繁殖，壽命可達50年，故容易受漁業壓力影響。

◦ 野生種群狀況

在許多國家捕撈雪花鱸魚屬合法的漁業活動，但在一些國家的水域和公海，這類活動仍是非法進行，非法捕撈量更較合法捕撈的高出四倍。除了大西洋南部英屬南喬治亞島的魚群外，幾乎所有雪花鱸魚的魚群均遭過度捕撈。

◦ 意外捕撈

底延繩捕魚會誤捕許多海鳥，包括瀕危鳥類，如漂泊信天翁和灰頭信天翁。海鳥追逐漁船啄食魚餌，上釣後被拖到水中溺斃。有關問題在非法捕魚作業中尤其嚴重。

◦ 對環境的影響

底延繩會破壞如硬和軟珊瑚的海底動物群族，對海床有若干影響。

◦ 漁業管理

除了英屬南喬治亞島外，其餘地區的雪花鱸魚漁業管理均欠妥善。有雪花鱸魚出沒的大部分國家均實行如漁業資源評估、捕撈牌照制度、減少意外漁獲和捕撈配額等管理措施，地區上亦訂有漁業管理措施，但非法捕撈問題依然危害雪花鱸魚的魚群。(關於英屬南喬治亞島的雪花鱸魚的漁業管理情況，請見第82頁)

摘要

雪花鱸魚由於其生態特徵，易受漁業壓力影響，除了英屬南喬治亞島外，其他地方的魚群已遭過度捕撈。底延繩捕魚對海床影響輕微，但會誤殺瀕危海鳥。除英屬南喬治亞島外，其餘地方的雪花鱸魚漁業管理措施，未能有效阻止非法捕魚活動。



• *Dissostichus eleginoides, D. mawsoni*

Origin: Global (southern part of Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans)
Mainly sold as: Fresh and frozen fillet
Fishing method: Bottom long-lining

◦ Biology

Chilean sea bass grow slowly, taking about six to nine years to reach adulthood. They have a life span of up to 50 years. These characteristics make them very vulnerable to fishing pressure.

◦ Status of wild populations

Although some Chilean sea bass are caught legally in many countries, up to four times as many are illegally taken, both in national and international waters. Stocks of Chilean sea bass are overfished except those from South Georgia in the southern Atlantic.

◦ Bycatch

Bottom long-lining kills many sea birds, some of them endangered, such as the wandering and grey-headed albatrosses. Sea birds follow fishing boats and drown after chasing the bait and getting hooked. The problem is particularly serious in areas where the fish are caught illegally.

◦ Impacts on the environment

Bottom long-lining has some impact on the seabed; because it damages benthic fauna like hard and soft corals.

◦ Fisheries Management

Chilean sea bass fisheries, except in South Georgia, are not well managed. Although management measures including stock assessments, licensing, bycatch reduction and fishing quotas are in place in most countries where the species occurs, and regional fisheries management measures are also in place, illegal fishing is still damaging Chilean sea bass stocks (but see p. 83).

Summary

Chilean sea bass are biologically vulnerable to fishing pressure and their stocks, except those in South Georgia, are overfished. Although bottom long-lining has little impact on the seabed, it kills endangered sea birds. Except in South Georgia, the management measures in place for Chilean sea bass fisheries are not effective in stopping illegal fishing.