



● *Haliotis midae*

來源地: 南非
一般出售方式: 新鮮活鮑魚、冷藏、罐頭及乾鮑魚
捕撈方法: 徒手捕捉

◦ 生態特徵

此品種的鮑魚只棲居於南非，需七年才可繁殖，易受漁業壓力影響。

◦ 野生種群狀況

漁民非法捕撈南非鮑魚，品種遭過度捕撈，部分合法開採範圍亦被迫關閉，而合法捕撈配額則減少超過六成。南非鮑魚被列進《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》附錄III，表示這品種暫無馬上絕種的風險，但需要嚴格控制牠們的貿易。若要進口本港，必須先領有牌照。

◦ 意外捕撈

漁民徒手捕捉南非鮑魚，不會捕捉到其他物種，意外漁獲甚少。

◦ 對環境的影響

漁民徒手捕捉鮑魚時，極少觸碰到海床，對海床影響輕微。

◦ 漁業管理

南非設有漁業資源評估、捕撈牌照制度及捕撈配額等漁業管理措施，唯非法捕撈猖獗，難以控制。由此可見管理措施無法確保南非鮑魚的數量維持在健康水平。

摘要

南非鮑魚由於其生態特徵，易受漁業壓力影響，非法捕撈活動導致該種群遭過度捕撈。徒手捕捉南非鮑魚只製造少量意外漁獲，對海床影響輕微，可惜漁業管理措施效果不彰，未能杜絕非法捕撈的問題。



● *Haliotis midae*

Origin: South Africa
Mainly sold as: Live, fresh, frozen, canned and dried
Fishing method: Handpicking

◦ Biology

This species of abalone only occurs in South Africa and takes about seven years to become sexually mature, making it sensitive to fishing pressure.

◦ Status of wild populations

Illegal catching of South African abalone has resulted in overfishing of the species. Some legal catching areas have been forced to close and quotas for collecting them legally have been reduced by more than 60%. South African abalone is listed in Appendix III of CITES, meaning that although they are not in immediate danger of extinction, strict trade regulation is needed. Permits are required to import them into Hong Kong.

◦ Bycatch

As South African abalone are hand-picked by fishermen, no other species are collected.

◦ Impacts on the environment

Handpicking has little impact on seabed because contact with the seafloor is minimal.

◦ Fisheries Management

Although management measures such as stock assessments, licensing and fishing quotas are in place in South Africa, illegal collection of abalone is widespread and difficult to control. The fact that massive illegal collection of the species continues suggests that the management measures in place are not effective to ensure the long-term survival of the species.

Summary

South African abalone are biologically susceptible to fishing pressure and illegal fishing has caused stocks to become overfished. Although handpicking of South African abalone only leads to a small amount of bycatch and has little impact on the seabed, the fishery management measures in place are not effective, particularly in stopping illegal fishing.