



• *Scomberomorus guttatus*, *S. commerson*

來源地: 南中國海，包括香港水域
一般出售方式: 冰鮮魚，原條出售
捕撈方法: 底拖網

◦ 生態特徵

泥鯪屬群居魚類，在不同季節會遷徙至大海不同地方。泥鯪生長迅速，並非特別容易受漁業壓力影響。

◦ 野生種群狀況

泥鯪的捕撈量於50至70年代增加，於90年代下降，顯示泥鯪已遭過度捕撈，情況以香港水域尤其嚴重。

◦ 意外捕撈

雖然漁民都在較深海洋以圍網捕撈泥鯪，但香港和南中國海的漁民則以底拖網捕撈，意外漁獲量可佔總漁獲量的70%。非目標品種的海洋生物被丟回海中，通常都無法生存。

◦ 對環境的影響

漁具密集地於海床拖行，對海床構成嚴重影響。

◦ 漁業管理

本港和南中國海的泥鯪漁業管理體制成效不彰，香港缺乏相關的規管條例，不設漁獲品種體積限制、捕撈牌照制度或捕撈配額體系等。中國設有管理措施，可惜執法不力。

摘要

生態特徵令泥鯪不會特別容易受到漁業壓力影響，但牠們遭過度捕撈。泥鯪漁業的捕撈方法製造大量非目標品種的意外漁獲，並嚴重影響海床。本港和南中國海的泥鯪漁業管理體系成效不彰。



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Origin: The South China Sea including Hong Kong waters
Mainly sold as: Fresh whole fish
Fishing method: Bottom trawling

◦ Biology

King mackerel are schooling fish and will migrate to different regions of the open sea during different seasons. As king mackerel grow quickly, they are not particularly vulnerable to fishing pressure.

◦ Status of wild populations

King mackerel catches increased between the 1950s and the late 1970s, then dropped during the 1990s. This suggests that king mackerel are already overfished, particularly in Hong Kong waters.

◦ Bycatch

Although king mackerel are usually caught in deeper seas by purse seiners, in Hong Kong and the South China Sea they are also caught by bottom trawlers. Bycatch is high, about 70% of the total catch, and unwanted organisms usually die even if they are thrown back into the sea.

◦ Impacts on the environment

Bottom trawling has a big impact on the seabed because of the intense con-

tact between the fishing gear and the seafloor.

◦ Fisheries management

Fishery management systems for king mackerel in Hong Kong and the South China Sea are ineffective. Fishery regulations are absent: in Hong Kong, there are no size restrictions, fishing licensing or quota system. Although there is some fishery management in mainland China, enforcement is poor.

Summary

King mackerel stocks are overfished, although there are no biological characteristics making the species particularly vulnerable to fishing pressure. The method used to catch king mackerel generates a large quantity of undesirable bycatch and has a huge impact on the seabed. Management measures for king mackerel fishing in both Hong Kong and the South China Sea are not effective.