



• *Thunnus thynnus* (northern bluefin tuna), *T. orientalis* (Pacific bluefin tuna), *T. maccoyii* (southern bluefin tuna)

來源地: 南方藍鰭吞拿魚(南半球海域)、太平洋藍鰭吞拿魚(印度太平洋)、北方藍鰭吞拿魚(大西洋與地中海)
一般出售方式: 新鮮及冷藏魚柳
捕撈方法: 圍網, 浮延繩

生態特徵

北方及南方藍鰭吞拿魚成長緩慢, 需八至十四年方可繁殖, 太平洋藍鰭吞拿魚則需三至五年。牠們習慣群聚繁殖和覓食, 特別容易受漁業壓力影響。

野生種群狀況

西大西洋和南半球海域的藍鰭吞拿魚, 均被負責監察物種保育狀況的世界自然保育聯盟紅色名錄列為「極度瀕危」物種, 顯示種群已遭過度捕撈。太平洋藍鰭吞拿魚的漁業資源亦已遭完全開發, 在日本境內仍有大量幼魚遭捕撈。

意外捕撈

漁民捕撈藍鰭吞拿魚時, 會意外捕捉到信天翁、海豚、海龜和鯊魚等瀕危物種。

對環境的影響

浮延繩和圍網甚少觸碰到海床, 對海床影響輕微。

漁業管理

北方和南方藍鰭吞拿魚漁業的管理措施包括漁業資源評估、捕撈魚牌照限制和捕撈配額, 國際間亦有條例管理有關漁業, 唯漁獲量仍遠高於科學家建議的數量。另一方面, 現時並無配額制度和規例監管在公海捕撈太平洋藍鰭吞拿魚, 而所有與藍鰭吞拿魚相關的漁業管理措施, 均未能有效維持該物種的數目於健康水平。

摘要

北方、太平洋及南方藍鰭吞拿魚受其生態特徵所限, 極易受漁業壓力影響。北方及南方藍鰭吞拿魚遭過度捕撈, 太平洋藍鰭吞拿魚的漁業資源已被完全開發。藍鰭吞拿魚的意外捕撈量甚高, 當中包括面臨絕種威脅的物種。藍鰭吞拿魚的捕撈方法對海床生態系統影響輕微, 唯管理體制並不健全。



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Origin: Southern bluefin tuna: global Southern Ocean, Pacific bluefin tuna: Indo-Pacific Ocean, northern bluefin tuna: Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea
Mainly sold as: Fresh, frozen fillet
Fishing method: Purse seining, pelagic long-lining

Biology

Northern and southern bluefin tuna grow slowly, taking eight to 14 years to become sexually mature, while Pacific bluefin tuna take three to five years. They reproduce and feed in big groups. This makes bluefin tuna particularly vulnerable to fishing pressure.

Status of wild populations

The populations of bluefin tuna in western Atlantic and Southern Ocean are considered overfished and they are categorised as "Critically Endangered" on the IUCN Red List. Although the population of Pacific bluefin tuna is considered fully fished, a large number of immature individuals are caught in Japan.

Bycatch

Endangered species including albatrosses, dolphins, marine turtles and sharks are frequently reported as bluefin tuna bycatch.

Impacts on the environment

Both pelagic long-lining and purse seine fishing have little impact on the seabed because contact between the seabed and fishing gear is minimal.

Fisheries Management

Management measures including stock

assessment, licensing and fishing quotas are in place for both northern and southern bluefin tuna, and there are also international treaties to manage the fisheries. But actual catch is still much higher than scientists recommend. There is no quota system and no way of controlling Pacific bluefin tuna fishing in international waters. So for all types of bluefin tuna, current fisheries management measures are not effective in maintaining the sustainability of the species.

Summary

The biological characteristics of northern, Pacific and southern bluefin tuna make these species very sensitive to fishing pressure. The stocks of both northern and southern bluefin tuna are considered overfished and stocks of Pacific bluefin tuna are fully fished. Bluefin tuna fisheries generate a high amount of bycatch, including species that are threatened with extinction. Although the fishing methods used to catch bluefin tuna have limited impact on the seabed ecosystem, the management of all these fisheries is unsound.