



**來源地:** 南中國海，包括香港水域  
**一般出售方式:** 活蝦及冰鮮蝦，原隻出售  
**捕撈方法:** 底拖網

◦ 生態特徵

瀨尿蝦生長迅速，可於12個月內繁殖，天生較有能力抵抗漁業壓力。

◦ 野生種群狀況

瀨尿蝦是本港最具商業價值的物種之一，本港水域內相關的漁業資源已遭完全開發。

◦ 意外捕撈

南中國海的漁民以底拖網捕撈瀨尿蝦，意外漁獲佔總漁獲量70%。具商業價值品種的幼魚一併被捕撈，在中國和香港作為廉價魚糧出售。

◦ 對環境的影響

底拖網密集地於海床拖行，對海床構成嚴重影響。

• *Oratosquilla oratoria, O. interrupta, O. anomala, Miyakea nepa, Harpiosquilla harpax*

◦ 漁業管理

香港和南中國海缺乏有關瀨尿蝦的漁業規管條例。香港只有少數有關條例，少數海洋保護區。中國設有管理措施，可惜執法不力，瀨尿蝦的漁業管理欠妥善。

摘要

瀨尿蝦並非特別容易受漁業壓力影響，但牠們遭過度捕撈。捕撈瀨尿蝦的方法產生大量意外漁獲，浪費海洋資源。本港和南中國海的瀨尿蝦漁業管理措施成效不彰。



**Origin:** The South China Sea including Hong Kong waters  
**Mainly sold as:** Live and fresh mantis shrimp  
**Fishing method:** Bottom trawling

• *Oratosquilla oratoria, O. interrupta, O. anomala, Miyakea nepa, Harpiosquilla harpax*

◦ Biology

As mantis shrimp grow fast and can start to reproduce within 12 months, they are not naturally sensitive to fishing pressure.

◦ Status of wild populations

Mantis shrimp are one of the most commercially important species in Hong Kong. However, they are fully fished in Hong Kong waters.

◦ Bycatch

Mantis shrimp are caught by bottom trawlers in the South China Sea, generating undesirable bycatch that represents up to 70% of the total catch. The bycatch includes commercially important juvenile fish, which are sold cheaply as feed for fish farms in Hong Kong and China.

◦ Impacts on the environment

The intense contact between heavy weights on the gear and the seabed has a big impact on the seafloor.

◦ Fisheries management

Hong Kong and South China Sea have inadequate fishery regulations for mantis shrimp. In Hong Kong, there are just a few restrictions and a few small protected areas. Although mainland China has regulations, enforcement is weak. Mantis shrimp fisheries are therefore not well managed.

Summary

Mantis shrimp stocks are fully fished although they are not biologically vulnerable to fishing pressure. The method of fishing used generates a considerable amount lot of bycatch and also leads to resources being wasted. Bottom trawling also damages the seabed. The management measures for mantis shrimp fisheries in Hong Kong and the South China Sea are not effective.