避免

• *Cheilinus undulatus*

來源地: 東南亞（巴布亞新畿內亞、印尼、馬來西亞及菲律賓）
一般出售方式: 活魚
捕撈方法: 竿釣

生態特徵

蘇眉生長緩慢，需五至七年方達成熟期，之後一部分會由雌性轉變為雄性。成熟的蘇眉會從覓食地游移一段長距離，到特定的地方聚集交配，輕易成為漁民的目標。

野生種群狀況

蘇眉已遭過度捕撈，牠們的自然分佈密度甚低（每一萬平方公尺的珊瑚礁僅有10條），但在漁業活動密集的地方，密度可低至一萬平方公尺只有一條蘇眉。蘇眉已被《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》列入附錄II，必須獲得許可證方可進口香港。蘇眉亦已被世界自然保護聯盟紅色名錄列為「瀕危」物種 。

意外捕撈

竿釣屬具選擇性的捕魚方法，不會製造大量意外漁獲，但蘇眉以外的意外漁獲都會被保留而不獲釋放。

對環境的影響

漁具極少觸碰到海床，對海床只會造成輕微影響。

漁業管理

東南亞只有少數措施規管捕撈蘇眉，全部國家已禁止使用山埃捕魚，並闢建海洋保護區，但當局未能有效落實措施，漁業管理未臻完善。

摘 要

蘇眉受其生態特徵所限，極易受漁業壓力影響，魚群已遭過度捕撈。有關漁業對海床生態系統影響輕微，而漁民會保留所有漁獲。當局僅制定有限的漁業管理措施，無法確保物種的數量能長遠維持健康水平。

Avoid

• *Cheilinus undulatus*

Origin: Southeast Asia (Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines)
Mainly sold as: Live fish
Fishing method: Hook and lining

Biology

Humphead wrasse grow slowly, taking five to seven years to reach adulthood when some animals change sex from female to male. Mature humphead wrasse travel far from their usual feeding areas to predictable places to gather and mate. This makes them an easy target for fishermen.

Status of wild populations

Humphead wrasse are overfished. The natural density of the species is low (about 10 fish per 10,000 square metres of reef), but in heavily fished areas the density is as low as a single fish per 10,000 square metres. Since humphead wrasse is listed on CITES Appendix II, trading of this species into Hong Kong requires permits. They are also categorised as “Endangered” on IUCN Red List.

Bycatch

Although hook and lining is usually selective and does not result in high quantities of bycatch, other fish species caught are kept but not released.

Impacts on the environment

As the contact between the seabed and hooks is minimal, this fishing method has little impact on the seafloor.

Fisheries management

Southeast Asia has few relevant fishery management measures in place for humphead wrasse. The limited measures that are in place in some countries include prohibiting the use of cyanide and establishing protected areas. The enforcement of these measures is ineffective and the fisheries are poorly managed.

Summary

The biological characteristics of humphead wrasse make them vulnerable to fishing pressure and their stocks are overfished. The fisheries have only a limited impact on the seabed and fishermen keep everything they catch. Limited fishery management measures are in place but they are failling to ensure the long-term sustainability of the species.