



• 接近550個鯊魚及相關品種

**來源地:** 全球

**一般出售方式:** 魚翅、肉及鯊魚骨

**捕撈方法:** 延繩、刺網、圍網、中層及底拖網

### ◦ 生態特徵

鯊魚生長緩慢，部分需要六年才成熟至可繁殖，每次只生少數幼魚，極易受漁業壓力影響。

### ◦ 野生種群狀況

許多鯊魚種群已遭過度捕撈，負責監察物種保育狀況的世界自然保育聯盟紅色名錄，已將超過122個品種列為面臨絕種威脅的物種，10個品種亦被列進《瀕危野生動植物種國際貿易公約》附錄中，表示種群受到威脅。

### ◦ 意外捕撈

漁民捕撈其他物種特別是吞拿魚時，經常誤捕鯊魚。漁民把鯊魚鰭割掉後，把魚身丟回大海，這個作業方式稱為「割鰭」，嚴重浪費海洋資源。

### ◦ 對環境的影響

鯊魚是頂級獵食者，如大量捕撈會導致生態系統失衡。

### ◦ 漁業管理

鯊魚的漁業管理體系成效不彰。大部分國家均不限制鯊魚漁獲的種類和數量，對割鰭的監管亦非常有限。只有少數國家實行保護鯊魚的「鯊魚保育和管理國際行動計劃」。

## 摘要

許多鯊魚種群已遭過度捕撈，牠們受其生態特徵所限，容易受漁業壓力影響。鯊魚經常被誤捕，割鰭後拋棄魚身的行為更嚴重浪費海洋資源。過度捕撈鯊魚會干擾海洋生態系統平衡。幾乎所有鯊魚漁業的管理措施成效都不顯著。



• Nearly 550 species of sharks and related species

**Origin:** Global oceans and seas

**Mainly sold as:** Fin, meat and shark "bone"(cartilage)

**Fishing method:** Long lining, gill netting, purse seining, mid-water and bottom trawling

### ◦ Biology

Sharks grow slowly: some species take more than six years to become sexually mature, and many only give birth to a small number of young. This makes them particularly susceptible to fishing pressure.

### ◦ Status of wild populations

Many shark populations are overfished. More than 122 species of shark are listed as threatened with extinction by IUCN's Red List, and 10 are listed in the Appendices of CITES meaning their populations are threatened.

### ◦ Bycatch

Sharks are often accidentally caught by fishermen who are aiming to catch other species, particularly tuna. It is common for the fins to be removed and the carcass discarded resulting in a waste of marine resources.

### ◦ Impacts on the environment

Sharks are at the top of the food chain. If too many are caught the whole ecosystem could be thrown out of balance.

### ◦ Fisheries Management

Fishery management systems for sharks are not effective. Most countries have no limits on the amount and type of sharks caught, and finning is only subject to limited control. The International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, which aims to protect these creatures, has only been implemented by a few countries.

## Summary

Many shark populations are overfished. Their biological characteristics make them very sensitive to fishing activities. Sharks are often taken as bycatch, and discarding of the carcass is a wasteful practice. Overfishing of sharks disturbs the balance of the marine ecosystem. Almost all fisheries management measures for shark are ineffective.