



• *Priacanthus macracanthus*

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: 延繩及刺網

◉ 生態特徵

大眼雞生長迅速，17個月內便可繁殖，能夠承受漁業壓力。

◉ 野生種群狀況

南中國海的大眼雞蘊藏量豐富，但魚群已遭過度捕撈。南中國海北部的漁業資源調查顯示，大眼雞數目顯著下降，漁獲主要為幼魚。

◉ 意外捕撈

南中國海的延繩釣法利用小鈎捕撈，意外漁獲相對較少，但若刺網網孔太小，仍會把幼魚一併捕獲。

◉ 對環境的影響

漁具較少觸碰到海床，對海床影響輕微。

◉ 漁業管理

監管本港和南中國海大眼雞漁業的措

施並不足夠。香港並沒限制漁獲品種的體積，亦未設有捕撈牌照制度和捕撈配額體系。中國雖有管理措施，惜執法不力，兩地的漁業管理成效不彰。

摘要

大眼雞並非特別容易受漁業壓力影響，但魚群已遭過度捕撈。此漁業採用的捕撈方法對海床生態系統影響輕微，而意外漁獲量則視乎捕撈方式而定。現存的漁業管理體系普遍成效不彰。



• *Priacanthus macracanthus*

Origin: The South China Sea including Hong Kong waters
Mainly sold as: Fresh whole fish
Fishing method: Long lining and gill netting

◉ Biology

Bigeye grow quickly and become mature in less than 17 months. They are not particularly vulnerable to fishing pressure.

◉ Status of wild populations

Although bigeye are abundant in the South China sea, their stocks are overfished. Surveys of fish stocks in the northern South China Sea found that numbers have declined significantly, and the bigeye caught are mainly juveniles.

◉ Bycatch

Long lining in the South China Sea uses small hooks, creating a relatively small amount of bycatch and discards, but gill netting could catch juvenile fish if the net holes are too small.

◉ Impacts on the environment

The fishing methods have little impact on the seabed because the gear has minimal contact with the seabed.

◉ Fisheries management

There are scant fishery regulations for bigeye in Hong Kong and the South China Sea: Hong Kong has no size re-

strictions, no fishing licensing and no quota system. Although there are some management measures in place in mainland China, enforcement is poor. Fishery management in both places is ineffective.

Summary

Bigeye are not particularly vulnerable to fishing pressure but stocks are considered overfished. The fishing methods used have limited impact on the seabed. The amount of bycatch varies by fishing method. The fisheries management systems in place are generally unsound.