

• *Pampus argenteus*

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: 中層拖網

◉ 生態特徵

白倉生長迅速，17個月後便可繁殖，較能承受漁業壓力。

◉ 野生種群狀況

現時並無白倉的準確漁業資訊評估數據，但南中國海的數據顯示，這個品種已遭過度捕撈。

◉ 意外捕撈

目前未有中層拖網的意外漁獲量的明確數據，然而與底拖網的情況一樣，許多具商業價值的幼魚被捕獲後，都會廉價售予香港和中國的養殖場當作飼料，嚴重浪費海洋資源。

◉ 對環境的影響

漁具並不會觸碰到海床，對海床影響輕微。

◉ 漁業管理

本港和南中國海白倉漁業的管理措施成效不彰，缺乏相關規條。香港不設漁獲品種的體積限制、捕撈牌照制度和捕撈配額體系；中國設有管理措施，惜執法不力。

摘要

白倉已遭過度捕撈。中層拖網所捕撈到的意外漁獲，會浪費海洋資源，但此捕撈方法對海床影響輕微。然而，本港和南中國海現存的白倉漁業管理措施普遍並不有效。

• *Pampus argenteus*

Origin: The South China Sea including Hong Kong waters
Mainly sold as: Fresh whole fish
Fishing method: Mid-water trawling

◉ Biology

Silver pomfret grow fast and reach maturity in less than 17 months. They are not particularly sensitive to fishing pressure.

◉ Status of wild populations

Although there is no accurate estimates of silver pomfret stocks, catch data from the South China Sea indicate that the species is overfished.

◉ Bycatch

The amount of bycatch generated by mid-water trawling is not well known. However, like bottom trawling, commercially important juvenile fish are caught and sold cheaply to fish farms in Hong Kong and China as feed.

◉ Impacts on the environment

Mid-water trawling has little impact on the seabed because there is no contact between the seafloor and the fishing gear.

◉ Fisheries management

Fishery management systems for silver pomfret in Hong Kong and the South China Sea are weak. Fishery regulations are not in place: in Hong Kong, there are no size restrictions, fishing licensing or quota system. Although some management measures are in place in mainland China, enforcement is poor.

Summary

Silver pomfret stocks are overfished. Bycatch from mid-water trawling leads to the waste of marine resources but at least the fishing method does not affect the seabed. Nevertheless, the management measures in place for silver pomfret in Hong Kong and the South China Sea are unsound.