

• *Psetta maxima*

來源地: 中國

一般出售方式: 活魚及冰鮮魚，全條出售

養殖方法: 室內魚池

魚類養殖環境

在室內魚池養殖的多寶魚密度極高，故容易傳播疾病和寄生蟲。

飼料

漁民可能使用來自中國已遭過度捕撈的野生種群，且具商業價值的魚類作飼料。

魚苗來源

所有魚苗來自人工孵育場。

對環境的影響

多寶魚的養殖魚池建於陸上，但會產生大量污水。這些污水含有過剩魚糧、排泄物或細菌，如未經處理便排進海中，會污染自然環境。魚塘建於陸地上，養殖魚類外逃的風險甚低。

海產養殖管理

多寶魚漁場由大企業經營，當地村民雖

可在內工作，但不能受惠於漁場的盈利。養殖戶需為魚類申請健康證明，但有關規例不著重處理漁場的環境影響，環境問題有待改善。

摘要

在中國，養殖戶於室內魚池飼養多寶魚，從人工孵育場購入魚苗，引進外來品種的風險輕微。養殖場會對環境構成負面影響，包括利用已遭過度捕撈的品種作為飼料，造成污染和傳播疾病。現有的管理措施未能徹底解決問題。

• *Psetta maxima*

Origin: China

Mainly sold as: Live and fresh whole fish

Culture method: Indoor pools

Condition of the farmed fish

The high density of turbot in these indoor pools can allow diseases and parasites to spread easily.

Fish feed

The commercial fish meal used may contain overfished wild-caught fish from China.

Source of fry

Fry come from artificial hatcheries and no wild fish are collected.

Impacts on the environment

Although turbot farms are land-based, effluent including excess feed, faeces, and potentially diseases are discharged into the open sea without any treatment, resulting in pollution of the natural environment. The chances of farmed fish escaping into sea are low because the farms are land-based.

Mariculture management

Turbot farms are run by big corporations, so local villagers can get work there, but they do not benefit directly

from the profits the farms make. Health certification is required, but regulations do not focus on the environmental impact of farms and need to be improved.

Summary

Turbot are cultured in indoor pools in mainland China. Farmed turbot are produced by hatcheries and the risk of exotic species being introduced is low. But turbot farms can have negative effects on the environment, including their use of overfished species as feed, pollution and the spread of disease. The management measures currently in place are partially effective in addressing these issues.