


 想清楚

• *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*

**來源地:** 東南亞 (印尼、馬來西亞及菲律賓)

**一般出售方式:** 活魚及冰鮮魚，原條全售

**養殖方法:** 浮式網箱

### 魚類養殖環境

養殖場經常出現魚類密度高，水質差劣的情況，在養殖品種身上會驗出疾病和寄生蟲。

### 飼料

老虎斑是肉食性魚類，養殖戶經常以野生魚類作飼料，或會影響野生種群數目。

### 魚苗來源

部分魚苗來自東南亞的野生魚群，其他則來自如台灣等地的人工孵育場。

### 對環境的影響

養殖戶把污水直接排到海中，污水含有過剩飼料和排泄物，或會造成污染，危害環境，亦有可能將疾病傳染給野生魚類。

### 海產養殖管理

部分東南亞國家規定只可在指定範圍興建養魚場。養殖業惠及當地社區。當局設有規例，控制疾病和污水的影響。

## 摘要

東南亞的養魚戶以網箱飼養老虎斑，以野生魚類餵飼，或會影響野生種群。養殖場的環境影響包括過剩飼料和排泄物污染水質，以及養殖物種將疾病傳播給野生魚類。目前的管理措施效果不彰。


 Think Twice

• *Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*

**Origin:** Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines)

**Mainly sold as:** Live and fresh whole fish

**Culture method:** Floating net cages

### Condition of the farmed fish

High density of fish and poor water quality are common. Diseases and parasites are found on cultured individuals.

### Fish feed

Tiger grouper are carnivorous and wild fish are commonly used as feed, so there is some impact on wild fish populations.

### Source of fry

Some fry come from wild stocks in Southeast Asia, while others come from artificial hatcheries from Taiwan.

### Impacts on the environment

Effluent, excessive feed and faeces are directly discharged into the open sea, which can cause water pollution and harm the environment. Diseases may spread to wild fish.

### Mariculture management

Fish farms can only be set up in desig-

nated places in some Southeast Asian countries. The industry is beneficial to local communities. There are some regulations in place to control the impact of diseases and discharge.

## Summary

Tiger grouper are cultured in net cages in Southeast Asia. The use of wild-caught fish as feed can affect wild fish populations. Farms have an impact on the environment, including water pollution caused by excessive feed and faeces, and diseases from farmed individuals may spread to wild fish. The management measures currently in place are ineffective.