

● *Sardinella gibbosa*

來源地: 泰國
一般出售方式: 罐裝魚
捕撈方法: 圍網

◉ 生態特徵

沙甸魚屬群游性魚類，習慣聚集一起覓食和繁殖。沙甸魚種群易受海水溫度、氣候和水流等因素影響，每年的數目差異甚大，容易受漁業壓力影響。

◉ 野生種群狀況

沙甸魚是泰國最重要的魚類之一，漁獲量尚算穩定，但有研究顯示沙甸魚魚群開始遭過度捕撈。

◉ 意外捕撈

圍網能針對目標魚類捕撈，意外漁獲量較少。

◉ 對環境的影響

漁具極少觸碰到海床，對海床影響輕微。

◉ 漁業管理

泰國當局制訂的漁業管理措施包括關閉部分捕魚區域，牌照制度和限制圍網網孔大小，讓小魚能逃離網子，然而卻執法不力，漁業管理並非完全妥善。

摘要

沙甸魚的漁獲量尚算穩定，但亦開始出現過度捕撈的跡象。沙甸魚某些生態特徵令其易受漁業壓力影響。漁民採用圍網捕撈沙甸魚，不會影響海床生態環境，意外漁獲量少。泰國的沙甸魚漁業管理措施並非完全有效。

● *Sardinella gibbosa*

Origin: Thailand
Mainly sold as: Canned fish
Fishing method: Purse seining

◉ Biology

Sardines are schooling fish and they feed and reproduce in big groups. Sardine populations can vary greatly from year to year as they are affected by factors including seawater temperature, climate and water currents. These characteristics make the species sensitive to fishing pressure.

◉ Status of wild populations

Sardines are one of the most important fisheries in Thailand. Although the amount of sardines currently being landed in Thailand is fairly stable, some studies have suggested that their populations are beginning to be overfished.

◉ Bycatch

Purse seining is a highly selective method that has a low bycatch rate.

◉ Impacts on the environment

Purse seining has little impact on the seabed because there is no contact between fishing gear and the seafloor.

◉ Fisheries management

Thailand's sardine fishery has some management measures in place, including the closure of certain areas, licensing and restrictions on the size of the purse seine nets so that small fish are not caught. However, the enforcement of these measures is partially effective.

Summary

Thai sardine stocks are beginning to show signs of overfishing, although the current catch is still stable. Sardine have some biological characteristics that make them sensitive to fishing pressure. The fish are caught by purse seiners and this fishing method generates a relatively low amount of bycatch and does not damage the seabed. The management of the sardine fishery in Thailand is partially effective.