

 想清楚

**來源地:** 南中國海，包括香港水域  
**一般出售方式:** 活魚及冰鮮魚，原條出售  
**捕撈方法:** 漁籠

◉ 生態特徵

泥鯚生長迅速，成長約15個月便可繁殖，較能承受漁業壓力。

◉ 野生種群狀況

目前並無關於泥鯚魚群的準確漁業評估數據，但牠們似乎已遭過度捕撈。

◉ 意外捕撈

漁民常利用漁籠捕捉泥鯚，非目標品種漁獲若被釋放，生存率十分高。可是漁民會把漁獲全部保留。

◉ 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

本港和南中國海的泥鯚漁業管理體系效果不彰。香港沒有實行漁業管理，缺乏

漁獲的品種體積限制、捕撈牌照制度和捕撈配額制度。中國雖然設有一些漁業管理措施，可惜執法不力。

摘要

泥鯚能承受漁業壓力，但已遭過度捕撈。漁民使用漁籠捕魚有可能造成大量意外漁獲，但對海床影響輕微。本港和南中國海現存的泥鯚漁業管理體系未臻完善。

• *Siganus canaliculatus*

 Think Twice

**Origin:** The South China Sea including Hong Kong waters  
**Mainly sold as:** Live and fresh whole fish  
**Fishing method:** Cage trapping

◉ Biology

White-spotted rabbitfish are fast-growing and can reach maturity in about 15 months, meaning that they are not susceptible to fishing pressure.

◉ Status of wild populations

There is no detailed estimate of local white-spotted rabbitfish stocks but they appear to be overfished.

◉ Bycatch

Cages are most commonly used to catch white-spotted rabbitfish, and other species that are caught in them have high survival rates if they are released. However, fishermen usually keep all the fish that they catch.

◉ Impacts on the environment

Cage trapping has little impact on the seabed because contact between fishing gear and the seafloor is minimal.

◉ Fisheries management

Fishery management systems for white-spotted rabbitfish 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

White-spotted rabbitfish are overfished despite not being particularly vulnerable to fishing pressure. Cage trapping generates a high quantity of undesirable bycatch but has little impact on the seabed. White-spotted rabbitfish fisheries in Hong Kong and the South China Sea are not well managed.

• *Siganus canaliculatus*