



 想清楚

• *Epinephelus areolatus*

**來源地:** 香港  
**一般出售方式:** 活魚及冰鮮魚，原條出售  
**養殖方法:** 浮式網箱

◊ 魚類養殖環境

網箱內的芝麻斑密度極高，容易傳播疾病和寄生蟲。

◊ 飼料

芝麻斑屬肉食性魚類，養殖戶或以野外捕撈具商業價值的幼魚作飼料，加重本港早已遭過度捕撈的野生物種群面對的漁業壓力。

◊ 魚苗來源

大部分魚苗來自如台灣及東南亞，發展完善的人工孵育場，唯本地養殖戶仍有從野外捕撈幼苗。

◊ 對環境的影響

浮式網箱的架設方式只會對海床構成輕微影響。網箱與自然環境只有一網之隔，過剩飼料和排泄物會直接排到海中，特別經養殖場底部。芝麻斑是本港原生物種，不會構成外來品種入侵的風險。

◊ 海產養殖管理

本港規定只可在指定養殖範圍內興建養魚場，養魚業亦能惠及本地社區。養殖場可自願參與「優質養魚場計劃」，但有關計劃未能解決養殖場對環境的影響。疾病傳播、過剩飼料和排泄物污染環境問題仍有待解決。

摘要

養殖戶採用浮式網箱飼養芝麻斑，不會對海床環境作出重大改變，但網箱內魚類密度甚高，容易傳播疾病。飼料可能來自已遭過度捕撈的野生種群，部分魚苗於野外捕撈。過剩飼料和排泄物污染水源，疾病傳播等問題有待解決。部分養殖場已參與「優質養魚場計劃」，有助改善問題。



 Think Twice

• *Epinephelus areolatus*

**Origin:** Hong Kong  
**Mainly sold as:** Live and fresh whole fish  
**Culture method:** Floating net cages

◊ Condition of the farmed fish

The high density of areolate grouper in culture cages can allow diseases and parasites to spread easily.

◊ Fish feed

Areolate grouper are carnivores and their feed may include commercially important immature wild-caught fish. This puts additional pressure on the already overfished populations of wild fish species in Hong Kong.

◊ Source of fry

Most fry come from well-developed hatcheries in places like Taiwan and Southeast Asia, but local fishermen still collect fry from the wild.

◊ Impacts on the environment

Floating net cages are installed in ways that have only minimal impact on the seabed. As the net is the only barrier between the cage and the natural environment, excessive fish feed and faeces will go directly into the sea, particularly underneath the fish farms. Areolate grouper is a native species and there is no risk of introducing exotic species.

◊ Mariculture management

Fish farms are located at designated mariculture zones and local fishermen benefit from running them. Fish farms can join the voluntary AFFS but the scheme is not fully focused on addressing the farms' environmental impact. Issues that still need to be addressed include the spread of disease and contamination by excess feed and faeces.

Summary

Floating cage fish farms for areolate grouper do not alter the natural seabed environment much but diseases can spread quickly as many fish are kept in each cage. Feed may include overfished wild species and some fry are still sourced from the wild. Environmental problems like water pollution from excessive feed and fish faeces, and the spread of disease still need to be addressed, but some fish farms have joined the AFFS, which can partly help address these issues.