



• *Epinephelus bleekeri*

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，養殖戶利用在野外捕撈所得，且具商業價值的品種的幼魚餵飼牠們，加重本港早已遭過度捕撈的野生物種種群面對的漁業壓力。

◦ 魚苗來源

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

◦ 對環境的影響

浮式網箱的裝置方法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以及污水排放等問題仍有待解決。

摘要

養魚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。飼料通常來自已遭過度捕撈的野生種群，部分魚苗由野外捕撈而來。過剩飼料和排泄物造成的水源污染，疾病傳播等問題有待解決，但部分養殖場已參與「優質養魚場計劃」，有助改善問題。



• *Epinephelus bleekeri*

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 duskytail grouper in net cages can allow diseases and parasites to spread easily.

◦ Fish feed

Duskytail 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 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. Duskytail 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 their environmental impact. Issues that still need to be addressed include the spread of disease and contamination of excess feed and faeces.

Summary

Floating cage fish farms for duskytail 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 from 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.