



• *Epinephelus lanceolatus*

**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

網箱內的花尾躉密度極高，容易傳播疾病和寄生蟲。

### 飼料

花尾躉屬肉食性魚類，養殖戶或會用在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種群面對的漁業壓力。

### 魚苗來源

大部分魚苗來自台灣的孵育場，但仍有部分來自野外。這個物種已被負責監察物種保育狀況的世界自然保育聯盟紅色名錄列為「易危」類別。

### 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。含有過剩飼料及可能帶有病菌的排泄物的污水會直接排到海中，造成污染，亦危害海洋生物。花尾躉是香港的原生品種，不會有引入外來物種的風險。

### 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

養殖戶以浮式網箱飼養花尾躉。大部分魚苗來自人工孵育場，但以野生幼魚為魚糧會影響野生種群。要解決花尾躉養殖業對環境的影響，必須先改善相關的養殖管理體制。



• *Epinephelus lanceolatus*

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

### Fish feed

Giant 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 hatcheries in Taiwan, but some are still collected from the wild, and the species is listed as "Vulnerable" on the IUCN Red List, which monitors the conservation status of species.

### Impacts on the environment

Floating net cages are installed in ways that have only minimal impact on the seabed. Excessive fish feed, faeces, and potentially diseases - pass directly into the open sea and can cause pollution and harm wild marine organisms. As giant grouper occur naturally in Hong Kong, there is no risk of exotic species being introduced.

### 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 from excess feed and faeces.

## Summary

Giant grouper are cultured in floating net cages in Hong Kong. The use of wild juvenile fish for feed can affect wild fish populations, while the majority of fry for farmed fish come from hatcheries. These farms have some environmental effects that need to be addressed through improved farm management.