



想清楚

• *Epinephelus quoyanus*

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: 手釣

生態特徵

花頭梅生長迅速，成長後會轉變性別，但並不特別容易受漁業壓力影響。

野生種群狀況

目前並無關於花頭梅魚群數量的準確評估數據。牠們從前是本港水域最常見的斑類，現已不常被發現。種群在香港已遭過度捕撈，而在整個南中國海的情況亦不樂觀。

意外捕撈

漁民以手釣方式捕撈花頭梅，意外漁獲量僅佔總漁獲量5%，非目標魚類被放回大海後的生存率亦高。

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

本港和南中國海的花頭梅漁業管理措施不足夠，捕撈配額制度、漁獲品種體積限制及海洋保護區等重要的管理措施或未有推行，或執法不力，兩地的漁業管理體系並不健全。

摘要

花頭梅並非輕易受漁業壓力威脅，但魚群遭過度捕撈。漁業採用的捕撈方法對海床生態系統影響輕微，意外漁獲量亦少。本港和南中國海現存的漁業管理體系普遍不收效。



Think Twice

• *Epinephelus quoyanus*

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

Biology

Longfin grouper is a fast-growing species that changes sex when it reaches adulthood. It is not particularly vulnerable to fishing pressure.

Status of wild populations

There is no accurate estimate of longfin grouper stocks. They were formerly one of the most commonly seen groupers in Hong Kong waters but they are rarely found. The species is considered overfished in Hong Kong waters, if not the whole South China Sea.

Bycatch

Longfin grouper are caught by hand-lining with a low bycatch rate of about 5% of the total catch, and the unwanted bycatch usually has a high survival rate after release.

Impacts on the environment

Hand lining has little impact on the seabed because contact between the seafloor and the hooks is minimal.

Fisheries management

There are few fishery regulations for longfin grouper in Hong Kong and the South China Sea. Critical management measures including catch quotas, size restrictions and marine protection areas are either absent or poorly enforced, so fishery management of the species in both Hong Kong and the South China Sea is unsound.

Summary

Although longfin grouper are not vulnerable to fishing pressure, they are overfished. The fishing method generates only small amount of bycatch and has only a small impact on the seabed. But the fishery management systems for the species is not effective in either Hong Kong or the South China Sea.