

 想清楚

來源地: 泰國
一般出售方式: 活魚
養殖方法: 浮式網箱

魚類養殖環境

網箱內的青斑密度甚高，容易傳播疾病和寄生蟲。

飼料

青斑是肉食性魚類，養殖戶或會用在野外捕撈具商業價值的幼魚餵飼牠們，加重早已遭過度捕撈的野生物種群面對的漁業壓力。

魚苗來源

部分魚苗來自人工孵育場，但仍有來自野外，影響野生種群。

對環境的影響

浮式網箱的裝置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，影響水質和造成污染。青斑是泰國原生物種，故不會構成外來物種入侵自然環境的威脅。

• *Epinephelus coioides*

海產養殖管理

泰國規定只可在指定範圍內興建養魚場，亦設有規例控制疾病傳播，及污水對環境的影響。養魚場由當地的小型養魚戶經營，有利當地社群。

摘要

泰國的青斑養殖場不會對天然海洋環境造成重大改變，唯網箱內魚類密度極高，容易傳播病菌。飼料的捕撈方式或不符合可持續原則，當中有可能是野生幼魚。並非所有魚苗均來自人工孵育場，部分是野外捕撈的幼魚。養殖方法對環境的影響包括過剩飼料和排泄物污染水源，現行的管理措施能解決部分問題。

 Think Twice

Origin: Thailand
Mainly sold as: Live fish
Culture method: Floating net cages

Condition of the farmed fish

The high density of orange-spotted grouper in net cages can allow diseases and parasites to spread easily.

Fish feed

Orange-spotted grouper are carnivorous so other commercially important juvenile fish may be caught and used as feed. This exacerbates the depletion of overfished wild populations.

Source of fry

Some fry come from hatcheries but some are still collected from the wild, affecting the wild populations.

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 feed and faeces will go directly into the sea. This can affect water quality and cause pollution. Orange-spotted grouper is a native species to Thailand, and there is no risk of introducing exotic species.

• *Epinephelus coioides*

Mariculture management

Fish farms can only be set up in designated places in Thailand. There are also regulations aimed at controlling the spread of disease and the effects of discharge on the environment. As fish farms are run by local, small-scale fishermen, the industry is beneficial to local communities.

Summary

Orange-spotted grouper farms in Thailand do not alter the natural marine environment much but diseases can be spread quickly as many fish are kept in each cage. Feed is not sustainably caught - some may be juvenile wild fish. Not all fry come from hatcheries; wild young are still collected. Farming methods have some impact on the environment including water pollution from excessive feed and faeces, but the management measures in place have partly addressed these issues.