



• *Nemipterus virgatus*

來源地: 南中國海，包括香港水域
一般出售方式: 冰鮮魚，原條出售
捕撈方法: 延繩

◉ 生態特徵

紅衫魚生長迅速，不需15個月便能繁殖，不特別容易受漁業壓力影響。

◉ 野生種群狀況

紅衫魚遭過度捕撈。調查顯示南中國海的紅衫魚數目正在下降，漁獲以幼魚為主。

◉ 意外捕撈

漁民採用延繩捕魚，以小鈎捕撈紅衫魚，被丟棄的意外漁獲量甚低，在南中國海意外漁獲量僅佔總漁獲5%。

◉ 對環境的影響

漁具較少觸碰到海床，對海床影響輕微。

◉ 漁業管理

本港和南中國海的紅衫魚漁業管理體

制效果不彰，香港沒有漁獲捕撈配額制度。中國設有一些漁業管理措施，可惜執法不力。

摘要

紅衫魚能承受漁業壓力，但本地的種群仍遭過度捕撈。捕撈方法產生的意外漁獲甚少，對海床環境的影響亦相對輕微，不過，本港和南中國海的紅衫魚漁業管理措施成效不彰。



• *Nemipterus virgatus*

Origin: The South China Sea including Hong Kong waters
Mainly sold as: Fresh whole fish
Fishing method: Long lining

◉ Biology

Golden threadfin bream grow fast, becoming sexually mature in less than 15 months, meaning that they are not particularly sensitive to fishing pressure.

◉ Status of wild populations

Stocks of golden threadfin bream are overfished. Surveys have found declining numbers in the South China Sea, with the catch consisting mostly of young fish.

◉ Bycatch

Golden threadfin bream are caught by long lines that use small hooks, resulting in a relatively low quantity of undesirable catch and discards - only about 5% of the total catch in the South China Sea.

◉ Impacts on the environment

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

◉ Fisheries management

Fishery management systems for gold-

en threadfin bream in Hong Kong and the South China Sea are weak. There are no regulation limiting their catch in Hong Kong. Although some management measures are in place in mainland China, enforcement is poor.

Summary

Although golden threadfin bream are not sensitive to fishing pressure, stocks are still over-fished. The fishing method used to catch them generates little bycatch and causes only minimal damage to the seabed. Nevertheless, the management measures in place to protect golden threadfin bream in both Hong Kong and the South China Sea are weak.