



• *Genypterus blacodes*

來源地: 紐西蘭
一般出售方式: 冷藏魚柳
捕撈方法: 底拖網

◉ **生態特徵**

紐西蘭青衣成長緩慢，需要四年半方能成熟，易受漁業壓力影響。

◉ **野生種群狀況**

紐西蘭大部分水域的紐西蘭青衣漁業資源已遭完全開發。

◉ **意外捕撈**

漁民以深海底拖網捕撈紐西蘭青衣，被意外捕獲及丟棄的品種常已於網內遭嚴重壓傷，所以牠們的生存率甚低。

◉ **對環境的影響**

漁具密集地於海床拖行，對海床環境造成嚴重影響。

◉ **漁業管理**

紐西蘭青衣捕撈業採用的管理措施包括漁業資源評估、捕撈配額和一定程度的

意外捕撈監控，但長遠管理方案仍有改善空間。

摘要

紐西蘭青衣由於其生態特徵，易受漁業壓力影響，紐西蘭大部分水域的青衣漁業資源已遭完全開發。深海底拖網降低意外漁獲的生存率，對海床生境影響極大。當局設有管理措施，監察該漁業資源的開發情況。



• *Genypterus blacodes*

Origin: New Zealand
Mainly sold as: Frozen fillet
Fishing method: Bottom trawling

◉ **Biology**

Ling are slow to grow, and it takes them four and a half years to mature. That makes them susceptible to fishing pressure.

◉ **Status of wild populations**

Ling are fully fished in most New Zealand waters.

◉ **Bycatch**

As bottom trawling for ling takes place in the deep sea, accidentally caught and later discarded organisms are often badly crushed in the nets. The survival rate of these organisms is very low.

◉ **Impacts on the environment**

Bottom trawling usually has a high impact on the seafloor environment because of the intense contact between fishing equipment and the seabed.

◉ **Fisheries management**

New Zealand's ling fisheries employ some management measures, including stock assessments, fishing quotas and a certain level of bycatch control.

But there is room for improvement in the form of a long-term management plan.

Summary

The biological characteristics of ling make them sensitive to fishing activities and the stocks are fully fished in most New Zealand waters. Bottom trawling in deep water reduces the survival rate of unwanted organisms and has a high impact on the seabed habitat. However, management measures are in place to monitor the exploitation of the species.