

● *Acanthopagrus latus*

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

網箱內的黃腳鮫密度極高，容易傳播疾病和寄生蟲。

飼料

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

魚苗來源

養殖場的魚苗大部分來自人工孵育場，只有極少量來自本地水域。

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。網箱與自然環境只有一網之隔，過剩飼料和排泄物會直接流到海中，特別經養殖場底部。黃腳鮫是本港原生物種，故不會有外來品種入侵自然生態的威脅。

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，養魚業亦能惠及漁民。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以及污水排放等問題仍有待解決。

摘要

養魚戶採用浮式網箱飼養黃腳鮫，不會對自然海床環境作出重大改變，但網箱內魚類密度甚高，容易傳播疾病。飼料或來自已遭過度捕撈的野生種群，部分魚苗於野外捕撈而來。過剩飼料和排泄物污染水源，及疾病傳播等問題依然有待解決。部分養殖場已參與「優質養魚場計劃」，有助改善問題。

● *Acanthopagrus latus*

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 yellowfin seabream in net cages can allow diseases and parasites to spread easily.

Fish feed

Yellowfin seabream 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 farmed yellowfin seabream are from hatcheries. A very small amount of fish come from local waters.

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 fish feed and faeces will go directly into the sea, particularly underneath the fish farms. Yellowfin seabream are a native species and there is no risk of introducing exotic species.

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 by excess feed and faeces.

Summary

Floating cage fish farms for yellowfin seabream do not alter the natural seabed environment much but diseases can spread quickly as many fish are kept in each cage. Feed may include overfished wild species and some fry are still taken from the wild. Environmental problems like water pollution from excessive feed and from faeces, and the spread of disease still need to be addressed, but some fish farms have joined the AFFS, which can partly help address these issues.