

## 印度洋中南部水域金枪鱼延绳钓钩钩型对钓获对象的选择性

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**摘要:** 基于2008年9月至2009年4月在印度洋中南部水域金枪鱼延绳钓渔场收集的数据, 研究分析和比较了3种钓钩钩型(传统金枪鱼钩、“J”形钩和圆形钩)的渔获效益及对钓捕对象的选择性。结果表明:(1)从渔获种类上看, 大眼金枪鱼和大青鲨金枪鱼钩钓获比例最高, “J”形钩和圆形钩的钓获比例相当; 而长鳍金枪鱼则为金枪鱼钩钓获比例最高, 其次为“J”形钩和圆形钩。(2)大眼金枪鱼存活率以金枪鱼钩最高, “J”形钩最低; 长鳍金枪鱼则为“J”形钩稍高于圆形钩, 金枪鱼钩最低; 大青鲨则以圆形钩最高, “J”形钩最低。(3)“J”形钩钓获的长鳍金枪鱼和鲨鱼平均叉长较金枪鱼钩和圆形钩稍大; 而金枪鱼钩钓获的大眼金枪鱼平均叉长较圆形钩和“J”形钩稍大。(4)3种钩型钓获的长鳍金枪鱼、大眼金枪鱼和大青鲨叉长分布均不存在显著性差异。

**关键词:** 金枪鱼; 延绳钓; 钩型; 选择性; 印度洋中南部

**中图分类号:** S 931.1

**文献标识码:** A

近年来, 负责任渔业日益成为国际社会和渔业管理组织讨论的热点; 延绳钓渔业因对海底危害较小及能耗低在这方面有很多优势。有关延绳钓钩钩型对渔获对象的选择性研究, 目前国外开展的较多, 如 LUKACOVIC<sup>[1]</sup> 及 KERSTETTER 等<sup>[2]</sup>。最近, 金枪鱼延绳钓渔业也开始关注钓钩钩型对目标物种和非目标物种的渔获效益及选择性, 这是因为大眼金枪鱼 (*Thunnus obesus*) 和长鳍金枪鱼 (*Thunnus alalunga*) 等目标鱼种的存活与否直接关系到渔获的质量及价格<sup>[3-4]</sup>。同时, 不同钩型对于养护非目标物种, 尤其是海龟和海洋哺乳动物等有着非常重要的影响<sup>[3-5]</sup>。近几年, 国内外学者逐渐开展了金枪鱼延绳钓渔业不同钩型的渔获效益及选择性研究, 如 MINAMI 等<sup>[6]</sup> 报道, 圆形钩不会对金枪鱼渔获率产生明显的影响, 但大型圆形钩的旗鱼渔获率低于其它钩型。LARGARCHA 等<sup>[7]</sup> 发现, 厄瓜多

尔金枪鱼延绳钓渔业中金枪鱼钩和圆形钩的目标鱼种渔获率并不存在显著性差异; YOKOTA 等<sup>[8]</sup> 提出金枪鱼钩和圆形钩捕获的大青鲨 (*Prionace glauca*) 渔获率并无明显差异, 而 WATSON 等<sup>[9]</sup> 则发现圆形钩大青鲨渔获率较“J”形钩高出 8%~9%。KIM 等<sup>[10]</sup> 以尺寸相似的圆形钩与“J”形钩进行延绳钓作业研究, 显示两钩型对于目标渔获(金枪鱼类和旗鱼类)的渔获率并无显著差异; PRINCE 等<sup>[11]</sup> 以钩钩尺寸相似的圆形钩和“J”形钩进行钓获实验, 发现两钩型钓获雨伞旗鱼 (*Istiophorus platypterus*) 的机率均为 78%。但这些研究仅对圆形钩和“J”形钩的渔获效益进行了分析, 并没有考虑到目前金枪鱼延绳钓渔业中有仍使用的金枪鱼钩。另外, 目前尚未发现有研究对印度洋水域金枪鱼延绳钓渔业中的不同钩型进行分析。为此, 本研究通过比较 3 种不同钩型(金枪鱼钩、圆形钩和“J”形钩)的渔

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获效益及对钩捕对象的选择性进行分析,以期达到以下3个目的:(1)掌握不同钩型的渔获效益及对钩捕对象的选择性;(2)为渔业资源评估和捕捞策略制定提供参考,因为这两者均依赖于商业性延绳钓渔业中获取的渔获率数据。(3)为金枪鱼渔业管理提供依据,系统性地研究减缓措施对兼捕鱼种和目标鱼种所产生的影响将便于渔船船东和船长更容易接受这些措施<sup>[5]</sup>。

## 1 材料与方 法

### 1.1 调查船、调查海域和时间

调查船为大连远洋金枪鱼钓有限公司所属的“隆兴602号”渔船,为大洋性超低温金枪鱼延绳钓渔船,国际总吨位400 t,总长50 m。调查海域为金枪鱼延绳钓渔业的主要渔场(4°57'~32°15' S,59°10'~84°10'E)(图1)。调查时间为2008年9月至2009年4月。

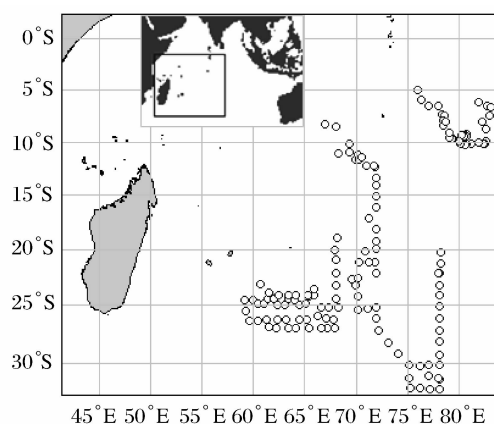


图1 取样位置

Fig. 1 Sampling locations

### 1.2 调查方法、调查内容

记录渔船作业点,采用随机取样的方式。按照《海洋调查规范》<sup>[12]</sup>,测定所捕目标鱼种(大眼金枪鱼和长鳍金枪鱼)和主要兼捕鱼种(大青鲨)的叉长(下颌尾叉长,精度为1 cm)、全长、加工后重(去腮,去尾,去内脏;精度为1 kg)和性别等。叉长和全长测量使用精度为1 cm的皮卷尺。体重测定使用精度为1 kg的杆秤。

实验使用的3种钩型分别为传统的金枪鱼钩以及目前正在金枪鱼延绳钓渔业中推广使用的圆形钩和“J”形钩(图2)。两浮子间的支绳数量为19枚,浮绳长度为21 m,支绳间隔为39 m,短缩率基本保持在0.84。一共调查49个站

点,每个站点投放浮球数为80~120个,浮球间19个钩,每个站点分别投放300个圆形钩和“J”形钩,其余为金枪鱼钩。每次投放时,3种钩型全部混合,随机分布。起钩过程中,当有渔获物上钩,被拉上甲板后,试验人员记录渔获物口内的钩型,并且记录该枚钩钩在两个浮子之间的位置。

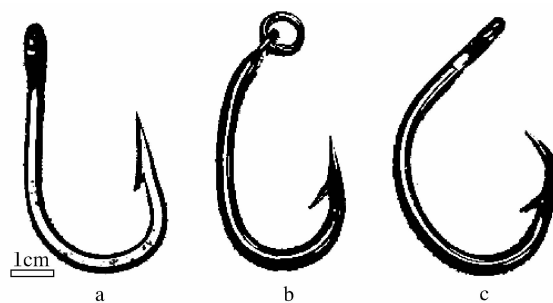


图2 实验钩型实物图

a. “J”形钩; b. 金枪鱼钩; c. 圆形钩。

Fig. 2 Experimental hook types

a. J-type hook; b. traditional tuna hook; c. circle hook.

### 1.3 数据处理

**存活率** 统计所有试验天数内各钩型钓获各渔获物中存活的尾数,再除以各钩型钓获各渔获物的渔获尾数,可得各钩型钓获各类渔获物的存活率。最后以卡方检验( $\chi^2$ )比较各钩型间钓获渔获物存活率是否存在显著性差异。

**渔获平均体长** 统计所有试验天数内各钩型钓获各鱼种的叉长,以求取各钩型钓获各鱼种的平均叉长( $\pm 95\%$ 置信区间)。最后以Kruskal-Wallis检验(K-S检验)比较各钩型间钓获的不同鱼种叉长分布是否存在显著性差异。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 渔获效益

钓捕对象主要由3个鱼种组成,包括大眼金枪鱼、长鳍金枪鱼和大青鲨,其中大眼金枪鱼所占比例最高(68.8%),其次为长鳍金枪鱼(27.2%)和大青鲨(4.0%)。从钩型上看,金枪鱼钩捕获的大眼金枪鱼比例高于圆形钩(65.2%)和“J”形钩(57.7%)。鉴于大眼金枪鱼的市场价值高于另两个鱼种,因此金枪鱼钩的渔获效益好于圆形钩和“J”形钩(图3)。

### 2.2 存活率

大眼金枪鱼存活率以金枪鱼钩最高

(78.9%),“J”形钩最低(62.5%);长鳍金枪鱼则为“J”形钩(81.8%)稍高于圆形钩(78.6%),而金枪鱼钩最低(54.2%);大青鲨则以圆形钩最高(100.0%),而“J”形钩最低(66.7%)(图4)。

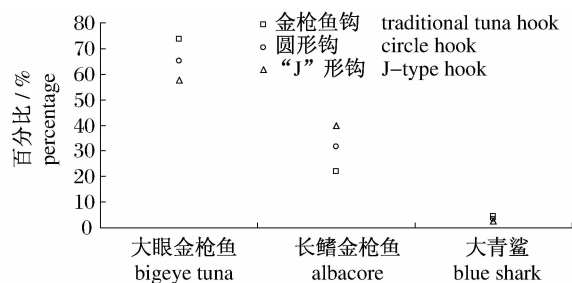


图3 印度洋中南部金枪鱼延绳钓不同钩型钓捕对象分布

Fig. 3 The distribution of hooking species for different hook types for the longline fishery in the Southern and Central Indian Ocean

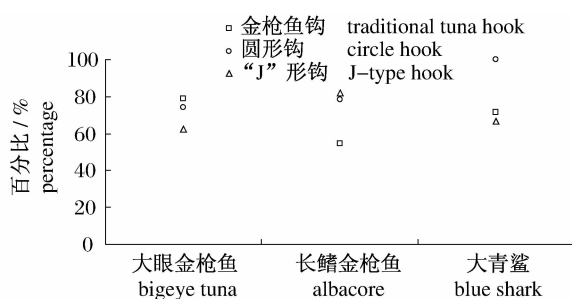


图4 印度洋中南部金枪鱼延绳钓不同钩型钓捕对象存活率

Fig. 4 The survival rate of hooking species with different hook types for the tuna longline fishery in the Southern and Central Indian Ocean

卡方检验表明,3种钩型钓获的大眼金枪鱼活体明显多于死亡个体,圆形钩和“J”形钩钓获的长鳍金枪鱼活体明显多于死亡个体,金枪鱼钩钓获的长鳍金枪鱼及3种钩型钓获的大青鲨活体与死亡个体比例均不存在显著性差异。

### 2.3 叉长分布

对于长鳍金枪鱼,金枪鱼钩、圆形钩和“J”形钩3种钩型钓获比例最高的叉长分布范围均为105~110 cm,分别占47.9%,53.6%和54.5%;对于大眼金枪鱼,金枪鱼钩、圆形钩和“J”形钩3种钩型钓获比例的优势叉长分布范围分别为95~135 cm(70.3%),95~130 cm(63.8%)和90~135 cm(67.2%);对于大青鲨,金枪鱼钩钓获比

例较高的叉长分布范围分别为165~170 cm和185~190 cm(图5)。

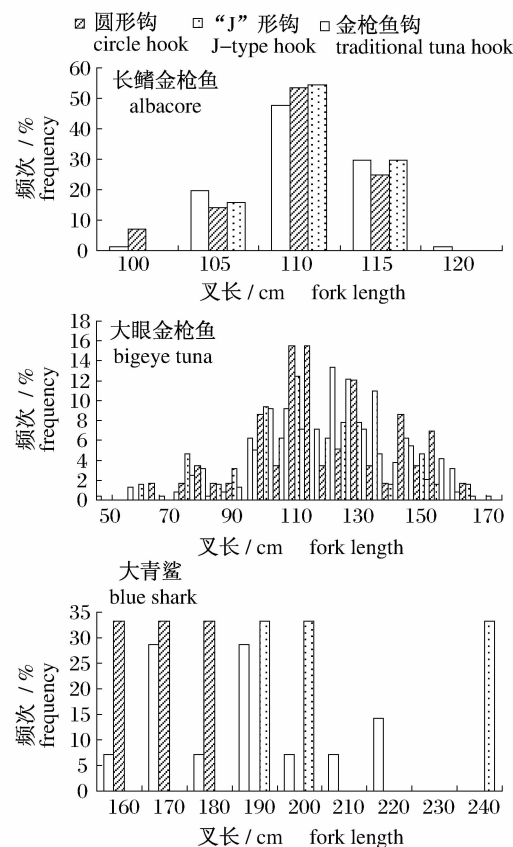


图5 印度洋中南部金枪鱼延绳钓不同钩型钓捕对象平均叉长分布

Fig. 5 The distribution of average fork length of hooking species with different hook types for the tuna longline fishery in the Southern and Central Indian Ocean

“J”形钩钓获的长鳍金枪鱼平均叉长( $108.5 \pm 1.00$ ) cm 较金枪鱼钩( $108.3 \pm 0.88$ ) cm 和圆形钩( $107.0 \pm 1.48$ ) cm 稍大;金枪鱼钩钓获的大眼金枪鱼平均叉长( $120.5 \pm 2.75$ ) cm 较圆形钩( $117.6 \pm 5.70$ ) cm 和“J”形钩( $115.2 \pm 5.94$ ) cm 稍大;“J”形钩钓获的大青鲨平均叉长( $205.3 \pm 62.91$ ) cm 显著大于金枪鱼钩( $182.6 \pm 10.99$ ) cm 和圆形钩( $166.7 \pm 24.13$ ) cm。

K-S 检验表明,3种钩型钓获的长鳍金枪鱼( $\chi^2 = 2.409, df = 2, P = 0.300 > 0.05$ )、大眼金枪鱼( $\chi^2 = 3.466, df = 2, P = 0.179 > 0.05$ )和大青鲨( $\chi^2 = 5.436, df = 2, P = 0.066 > 0.05$ )叉长分布均不存在显著性差异(图6)。

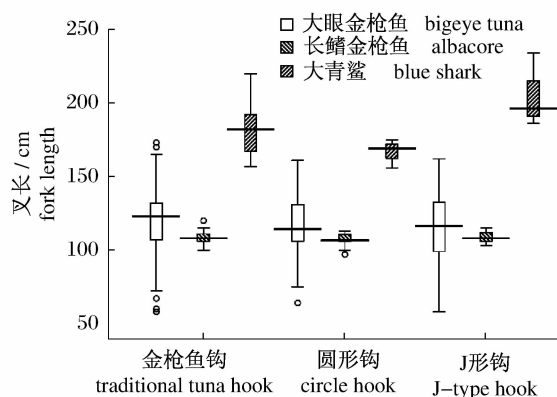


图6 印度洋中南部金枪鱼延绳钓不同钩型钓捕对象叉长分布箱形图

Fig. 6 The boxplot on the distribution of fork length of hooking species with different hook types for the tuna longline fishery in the Southern and Central Indian Ocean

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 存活率

林新荣<sup>[3]</sup>对大西洋热带海域金枪鱼延绳钓中圆形钩和“J”形钩的渔获效益比较后得出,“J”形钩所钓获的各鱼种(鲨鱼类除外)的存活率均低于圆形钩;所有渔获物(大眼金枪鱼、黄鳍金枪鱼、长鳍金枪鱼和鲨鱼类等)中,仅黄鳍金枪鱼渔获存活率为圆形钩显著高于“J”形钩,其它各鱼种均无显著性差异。林思嘉<sup>[4]</sup>对大西洋热带海域金枪鱼延绳钓中圆形钩和“J”形钩的渔获效益进行了比较,结果表明圆形钩所钓获的渔获存活率稍高于“J”形钩。WARD等<sup>[5]</sup>也认为,澳大利亚中上层延绳钓渔业中几种主要捕捞对象(长鳍金枪鱼、黄鳍金枪鱼和大眼金枪鱼)两种钩型(圆形钩和“J”形钩)存活率并不存在显著性差异,但对于剑鱼(*Xiphias gladius*)和条纹四鳍旗鱼(*Tetrapturus audax*),“J”形钩存活率较圆形钩高。KERSTETTER等<sup>[13]</sup>认为,圆形钩渔获各鱼种,其吞钩位置多在口部,因而造成其钓获死亡率较低,其中对于大眼金枪鱼与雨伞旗鱼的钓获死亡率均以圆形钩显著低于“J”形钩。FALTERMAN等<sup>[14]</sup>的研究也指出目标鱼种及混获鱼种拖上甲板后的死亡率圆形钩为31%，“J”形钩为42%。但并非所有研究结果均倾向于圆形钩所钓获的渔获物存活率较高,如1998年美国大西洋延绳钓船队使用“J”形钩所

钓获的旗鱼存活率高达80%<sup>[15]</sup>。本研究结果显示,大眼金枪鱼存活率以金枪鱼钩最高,圆形钩稍低,“J”形钩最低;长鳍金枪鱼则为“J”形钩稍高于圆形钩,而金枪鱼钩最低;大青鲨则以圆形钩最高,而“J”形钩最低。相比较而言,本研究结果与上述研究有一定的差异。

关于不同钩型对钓获对象存活率的影响,国外学者对其它渔业也开展了相关研究。国外许多学者针对圆形钩与“J”形钩进行比较分析后发现,圆形钩可降低渔获物死亡率<sup>[15-17]</sup>。如LUKACOVIC<sup>[1]</sup>研究指出以无偏角圆形钩替代“J”形钩钓获可降低加州鲈(*Micropterus salmoides*)60%~80%深吞钩钩的死亡率。KERSTETTER等<sup>[2]</sup>证明尺寸16/0、无偏角圆形钩应用于美国表层延绳钓渔业中可降低渔获物的死亡率。另外,PRINCE等<sup>[11]</sup>、SKOMAL等<sup>[17]</sup>和MALCHOFF等<sup>[18]</sup>学者也针对休闲渔业开展了钩型与存活率方面的研究,其结果同样显示圆形钩能明显降低渔获物伤害,且可增加渔获释放后的存活率<sup>[19]</sup>。但是,对于已受伤的渔获物在释放后是否能顺利地存活下来,此问题仍值得进一步探讨。GROVER等<sup>[20]</sup>以圆形钩对大鳞大麻哈鱼(*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)进行研究,结果发现24 h内死亡的渔获物均为吞钩于体内的渔获物,48 h内死亡的渔获物中仅有少数为吞钩于颞部的渔获物。另外,HORODYSKY等<sup>[19]</sup>以尺寸相似的两种不同钩型对条纹四鳍旗鱼进行了研究,结果显示不同的钩型对于渔获物释放后的存活率也有所不同,其中以圆形钩释放后的存活率较高。但上述两研究仅分析渔获物释放后数天内的存活状况,实际上渔获物在释放后的长期存活状态又将如何?使用圆形钩是否真能达到资源养护的效果?这些问题均应得到进一步的关注。

#### 3.2 平均叉长

本研究结果显示,3种钩型钓获的长鳍金枪鱼、大眼金枪鱼和大青鲨平均叉长均不存在显著性差异。WARD等<sup>[5]</sup>表示,除了条纹四鳍旗鱼以外,尽管圆形钩的渔获物个体较金枪鱼钩小,但并未发现圆形钩和“J”形钩捕获对象的平均体长存在显著性差异,该结论同样被其它延绳钓和休闲渔业所证实<sup>[2,9,16,21-22]</sup>。LUKACOVIC等<sup>[16]</sup>、林新荣<sup>[3]</sup>和林思嘉<sup>[4]</sup>等的研究也证明使用相同尺寸的圆形钩和“J”形钩所钓获的鱼体尺寸并没

有显著性差异。COOKE 等<sup>[21]</sup>研究认为尺寸越大的钩钩所钓获的鱼体越大,但这些研究仅限于休闲娱乐渔业的研究结果。

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## Selectivity of hook type on hooking species for the tuna longline fishery in the Southern and Central Indian Ocean

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**Abstract:** Based on the data collected from the fishing ground of tuna longliners in the Southern-central Indian Ocean during September 2008 to April 2009, the present study compares and analyzes the catchability and selectivity to hooking species for 3 hook types (traditional tuna hook, “J”-type hook and circle hook). The results show that (1) for traditional tuna hook, the proportion of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*, BET) and blue shark (*Prionace glauca*, BLS) is higher than other species in the catch composition and “J”-type hook and circle hook have a similar hooking proportion for the above two species, however, for albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*, ALB), the traditional tuna hook has the highest hooking proportion and followed by “J”-type hook and circle hook. (2) the traditional tuna hook has the highest survival rate and the “J”-type is lowest for BET, the survival rate of “J”-type hook is slightly higher than that of circle hook and the traditional tuna hook is the lowest for ALB, the survival rate of circle hook is highest and followed by traditional tuna hook and “J”-type hook for BLS. (3) the average fork length (FL) of ALB for “J”-type hook is slightly larger than that of traditional tuna hook and circle hook, traditional tuna hook is larger than circle hook and “J”-type hook for BET and “J”-type is larger than circle hook and traditional tuna hook for BLS. (4) significant difference has not been found for the FL distribution of ALB, BET and BLS for 3 hook types.

**Key words:** tuna; longline; hook type; selectivity; Southern-central Indian Ocean

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