

國立高雄海洋科技大學 105 學年度碩博士班考試入學
漁業生產與管理系碩士班－專業英文試題

英翻中 共 2 題每題 50 分

1.

Precious corals have been commercially exploited because of their legendary and cultural importance for many centuries in the Mediterranean and for almost one century in the Northwest Pacific. Although the precious coral fishery in Taiwan dates back to the 1920s, relevant studies on biology and ecology of resources are relatively scarce. The management of the precious coral fishery in Taiwan was officially instituted in January 2009, when data on the catch and effort of the fishery were recorded. In this study, the catch–effort data of the fishery were examined to explore the temporal and spatial patterns in composition and abundance of *Corallium* and *Paracorallium* spp. around Taiwan. A total landing of 3233.0 and 2906.8 kg precious corals were recorded for 2009 and 2010, respectively. Less than 5% of those amounts were from live colonies. A high proportion of fossilized colonies in the catch reflect the non-selective nature of the fishing gear; however, the factors that cause colonies to collapse are not exclusive to the impact of the fishery. Momo coral was dominant in the production for both years, followed by Miss coral. The total production of precious corals correlated positively with fishing efforts, while a weak relationship was found between the productions of live colonies and fishing efforts.

2.

Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) is a major threat to global marine resources as overfishing destroys the livelihoods of many communities who depend on fisheries. It is estimated that between 11 and 26 million tons of fish are caught illegally a year, corresponding to at least 15% of world catches. Its global value reaches up to 10 billion euros per year. As the world's largest importer of fisheries products, the European Union (EU) has adopted a firm attitude against illegal fishing worldwide. No access of fisheries products is allowed to the EU market, unless they are certified as legally fished. European Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries is calling on the authority of Taiwan to join the EU in promoting legal and sustainable fisheries worldwide. Therefore, EU decides to issue a yellow card to Taiwan is based on serious shortcomings in the fisheries legal framework, a system of laws that does not hinder IUU fishing, and lack of effective monitoring, control and surveillance of the long-distance fleet. Furthermore Taiwan does not systematically comply with Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) obligations.