





# 日入而作，日出而息

## Harvesting Eel Fry in the Wild

文圖 編輯部

鰻魚無法人工繁殖，鰻苗需野生捕撈。鰻苗晝伏夜出，捕鰻人需要順從鰻苗的習性，從傍晚開始工作，到了隔天日出才能休息，蘭陽溪出海口，寒風刺骨的清晨時刻，捕鰻人正在檢視網中的鰻苗。東北季風、巨浪徹夜考驗著補鰻人的耐心和毅力，唯有堅持下去才可能滿載而歸。

鰻苗捕撈是我國重要產業，然而，保育工作亦刻不容緩。行政院農業委員會漁業署規定花蓮縣及臺東縣以外地區，每年3月1日至10月31日禁止捕撈鰻苗，在可進行捕撈的時期，業者也需先行向當地漁會登記，以避免過度捕撈。經由秩序性的管理，鰻苗得以洄游成長，維護鰻魚產業的永續發展。

「你知道嗎？捕鰻人是利用頭上的探照燈來吸引魚苗的。」

「鰻苗有趨光性，對弱光有反應，但太強的光反而會把牠們嚇跑喔！」

The eel cannot be reproduced artificially. Eel fry are harvested in the wild. As they are nocturnal, the fishermen have to work from dusk till the next morning. In the freezing dawn at the Lanyang River estuary, fishermen can be found checking their catches of fry. They have to stand the cold northeastern monsoon and rolling waves. Only patience and perseverance may bring them a good harvest.

Eel fry catching is an important industry in Taiwan. However, conservation of eel resources admits no delay. The Fisheries Agency under the Council of Agriculture has imposed a ban on eel fry catching from March 1 to October 31 every year in areas outside of Hualien and Taitung counties. Even in the fry catching season, the fishermen have to register with local fishermen's associations to prevent overfishing. With the restriction, eel fry can migrate upstream to grow in their habitat, thus ensuring sustainability for the eel industry.

“The eel catchers attract the fry with their headlamps.”

“Eel fry have phototaxis, but they only swim towards dim light. Strong light scares them away.”