

# 南太平洋所罗门群岛海域黄鳍金枪鱼的渔业生物学特性

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**摘要** 本研究根据2010年8~10月,在南太平洋所罗门群岛海域延绳钓作业渔场所采集的黄鳍金枪鱼数据,对其渔业生物学特性进行了初步分析。结果表明,1)叉长为47.5~166.5 cm,平均叉长为112.7 cm,优势叉长为80.0~90.0 cm和100.0~140.0 cm(75.0%);体重为2.0~72.0 kg,平均体重为26.5 kg,优势体重为5~10 kg和15~40 kg(68.6%),雌、雄个体大小差异明显(ANOVA,  $P<0.01$ );2)体重(RW)与叉长(FL)、纯重(DW)的关系分别为RW=1.159×10<sup>-5</sup> FL<sup>3.070</sup> 和RW=1.118DW+0.684(不分性别);3)雌、雄性比为1:1.2。各叉长组性比变化显著( $\chi^2=1\,093.386, P<0.001$ ),叉长大于140 cm时,雄性个体占优势;4)性腺发育以Ⅱ期为主(50%),初次性成熟叉长为113.4 cm。达到性成熟的个体中,34.0%的个体发育至V期以上,说明调查期间为黄鳍金枪鱼繁殖期;5)空胃率高达51.6%,摄食种类主要为鱼类(67.5%)、头足类(18.0%)和甲壳类(14.5%)。不同叉长组的摄食等级存在显著变化( $\chi^2=400.782, P<0.001$ )。

**关键词** 黄鳍金枪鱼 渔业生物学 南太平洋所罗门群岛海域 延绳钓

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## Preliminary study on fishery biology of yellowfin tuna *Thunnus albacares* in the South Pacific Ocean near Solomon Islands

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**ABSTRACT** Research on basic biology of yellow-fin tuna *Thunnus albacares* is essential for its stock assessment. In this paper, some biological characteristics of *T. albacares* were preliminarily studied based on the long-line catches in the South Pacific Ocean near Solomon Islands

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from August to October 2010. The results are shown as follows: (1) The fork length (FL) ranged from 47.5 to 166.5 cm with an average of 112.7 cm, and two dominant groups were found at 80.0~90.0 cm and 100.0~140.0 cm (75%); The raw weight (RW) varied between 2.0 and 72.0 kg with dominant groups at 5~10 kg and 15~40 kg (68.6%), and the average weight was 26.5 kg. However, body size differed greatly between female and male *T. albacares*. (2) The relationships between RW and FL and dressed weight (DW) were  $RW = 1.159 \times 10^{-5} FL^{3.070}$  and  $RW = 1.118DW + 0.684$  respectively. (3) The sex ratio of female to male was 1:1.2, but there were significant differences between size-different groups ( $\chi^2 = 1093.386, P < 0.001$ ). The male was dominant in number when FL was over 140 cm. (4) Gonad samples were mainly at stage II (about 50%). The length at 50% maturity ( $FL_{50\%}$ ) was estimated to be 113.4 cm and 34.0% of individuals at greater FL had achieved stage V~VI gonad maturity, indicating that the stock near Solomon Islands was in spawning period during the survey. (5) Based on the stomach content analysis, we found that *T. albacares* mainly preyed on fish (67.5%), cephalopods (18.0%) and crustaceans (14.5%), and the empty-stomach ratio was about 51.6%. Significant differences in feeding levels were found between FL groups ( $\chi^2 = 400.782, P < 0.001$ ).

**KEY WORDS** *Thunnus albacares* Fishery biology  
South Pacific near the Solomon Islands Long-line

黄鳍金枪鱼 *Thunnus albacares* 作为大洋性高度洄游种类,广泛分布在太平洋、大西洋和印度洋的热带和亚热带 40°N~40°S 海域(Collette *et al.* 1983),主要被大型围网、延绳钓和竿钓等渔具捕获。根据太平洋共同秘书处(Secretariat of the Pacific Community, SPC)统计,2001~2010 年,中西太平洋海域黄鳍金枪鱼平均年产量达到 53.6 万 t,其中延绳钓为 7.2 万 t,占总产量的 13.7%。黄鳍金枪鱼作为中西太平洋渔业委员会(Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, WCPFC)重点养护鱼种之一,国外学者对其种群结构(Appleyard *et al.* 2001; Ward *et al.* 1997)、生物学特性(Itano 2000b; Lehodey *et al.* 1999; Reintjes *et al.* 1953; Sun *et al.* 2005)、资源状况(Langley *et al.* 2009、2011)、分布与海洋环境关系(Brill *et al.* 1999; Hilborn *et al.* 2009; Lu *et al.* 2001)等方面进行了调查和研究。中国大陆从 20 世纪 80 年代末期开发中西太平洋黄鳍金枪鱼,近年来产量持续增长,至 2009 年产量达到历史最高,达 6 800 t。黄鳍金枪鱼渔业不断壮大,而国内相关研究(刘勇等 2007; 李显森等 2004、2005; 林德芳等 2004)还没有进一步开展,特别是渔业生物学方面。随着近年来黄鳍金枪鱼已处于完全开发状态(Harley *et al.* 2011),对其渔业生物学开展研究,将有助于进一步了解黄鳍金枪鱼资源状况的变动。因此,本研究根据浙江省南太平洋金枪鱼资源探捕专项于 2010 年 8~10 月海上现场调查收集的数据,对南太平洋所罗门群岛海域黄鳍金枪鱼群体的叉长和体重组成、叉长与体重关系、性比、性腺成熟度、初次性成熟叉长和摄食等级等渔业生物学特性展开初步分析,为进一步研究其资源变动提供基础性资料。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 调查船、调查海域及时间

调查船为浙江兴业集团有限公司所属的“东渔 1507”号超低温金枪鱼延绳钓船,总吨位 495 t,总长 43.5 m,型宽 8.5 m,型深 3.57 m,主机功率 735 kW。调查时间为 2010 年 8 月 8 日~11 月 6 日。调查海域为南太平洋所罗门群岛 9°50'~18°12'S, 158°40'~172°32'E(图 1),本次调查共测定黄鳍金枪鱼 188 ind., 具体取样

时间、样本数及采样区域见表1。

## 1.2 调查方法与内容

本次调查主捕长鳍金枪鱼 *T. alalunga*, 兼捕黄鳍金枪鱼 *T. albacares*、大眼金枪鱼 *T. obesus*、鲣鱼 *Katsuwonus pelamis*、沙氏刺鲅 *Acanthocybium solandri*、鲯鳅 *Coryphaena hippurus*、异鳞蛇鲭 *Lepidocybium flavobrunneum*、大鲹 *Sphyraena barracuda*、蓝枪鱼 *Makaira mazara*、平鳍旗鱼 *Istiophorus platypterus*、尖吻鲭鲨 *Isurus oxyrinchus*、剑鱼 *Xiphias gladius*、条纹四鳍旗鱼 *Tetrapturus audax*、小吻四鳍旗鱼 *T. angustirostris*、印度枪鱼 *Makaira indica*、长鳍鲭鲨 *Isurus paucus* 等。钩钩深度约为 70~250 m。用杆秤测定黄鳍金枪鱼体重和纯重(最小刻度 0.1 kg), 用卷尺(最小刻度为 0.1 cm)测定黄鳍金枪鱼体长和叉长。生物学测定参照《海洋调查规范第 6 部分: 海洋生物调查》。

## 1.3 分析方法

### 1.3.1 叉长及体重分布

以 10 cm 和 5 kg 为组距, 分别对黄鳍金枪鱼的叉长和体重进行分析, 并利用单因素方差分析(ANOVA)方法分析雌、雄个体大小的差异。

### 1.3.2 体重与叉长、纯重关系

利用幂函数  $W=aFL^b$  回归方法对叉长与体重关系进行研究, 采用线性回归方法  $RW=cDW+d$  对体重与纯重关系进行研究, 并与历史研究结果相比较。

### 1.3.3 性别及性腺成熟度

统计雌、雄个体的数量, 性比采用雌、雄个体数量之比。利用二项检验分析总体雌、雄性比与 1:1 是否产生显著变化。性腺成熟度分为 6 期, 即 I~VI 期, 利用卡方检验分析黄鳍金枪鱼各叉长组的性比和性腺成熟度是否存在显著差异。

### 1.3.4 性成熟叉长

以 10 cm 为组距, 利用不同叉长组的性成熟个体百分比拟合 Logistic 曲线, 估计黄鳍金枪鱼初次性成熟叉长(King 1995)。

$$P = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{r(FL_i - FL_{50\%})}}$$

式中,  $P$  为叉长组内成熟个体比例,  $FL_{50\%}$  为所有个体初次性成熟叉长,  $FL_i$  为叉长组,  $r$  为曲线斜率。

### 1.3.5 摄食

将摄食等级分为 5 级, 即 0(空胃)~4 级, 利用两列联表卡方检验分析不同叉长组的摄食等级是否存在显著变化。鉴定金枪鱼胃含物种类。

胃含物某类饵料出现频率(%)=(某类饵料的出现次数/各饵料出现次数的总和)×100

根据胃含物中不同生物种类出现频率分析调查期间黄鳍金枪鱼摄食情况。

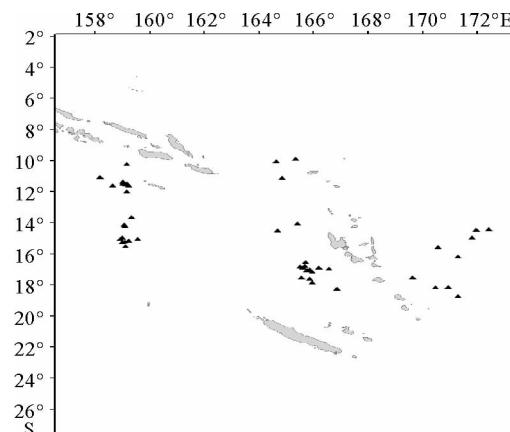


图 1 调查站位

Fig. 1 Survey stations

表 1 取样站位、时间及样本数

Table 1 Survey stations, time and sample number

月份	样本数	采样区域
Month	Sample number	Survey area
8	50	16°52'~18°12'S, 165°10'~171°55'E
9	8	15°14'~16°03'S, 170°33'~172°32'E
10	130	9°50'~15°15'S, 158°40'~165°55'E

## 2 结果

### 2.1 叉长及体重分布

根据本次调查的生物学测定结果,南太平洋所罗门群岛海域延绳钓黄鳍金枪鱼群体的叉长范围为47.5~166.5 cm(Mean=112.7 cm,SD=23.7 cm),其中优势叉长为80.0~90.0 cm和100.0~140.0 cm(75.0%)。雌、雄个体平均叉长分别为109.5 cm和118.4 cm,且分布均呈双峰型(图2);体重范围为2.0~72.0 kg(Mean=26.5 kg,SD=15.9 kg),其中优势体重组为5~10 kg和15~40 kg(68.6%),分布呈双峰型(图3)。分析表明,雌、雄个体大小(叉长、体重)存在显著差异(ANOVA,P<0.01)。

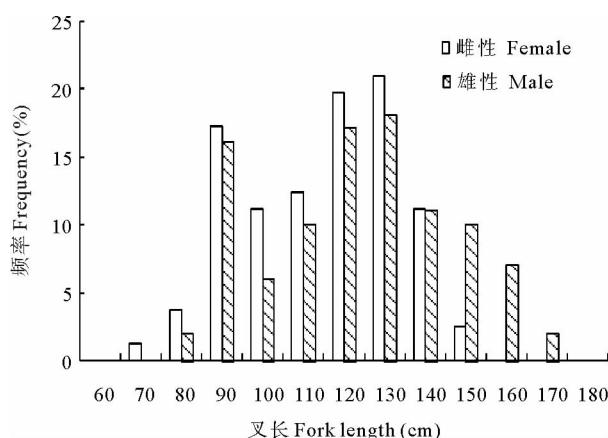


图2 南太平洋所罗门群岛海域黄鳍金枪鱼叉长分布

Fig. 2 The distribution of fork length of *T. albacares* in the South Pacific Ocean near Solomon Islands

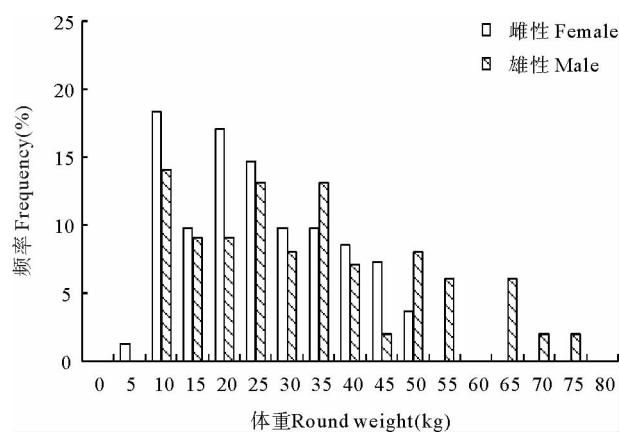


图3 南太平洋所罗门群岛海域黄鳍金枪鱼体重分布

Fig. 3 The distribution of round weight of *T. albacares* in the South Pacific Ocean near Solomon Islands

### 2.2 体重与叉长、纯重关系

经幂函数拟合,体重与叉长关系分别为(图4);经线性拟合,体重与纯重关系为(图5):

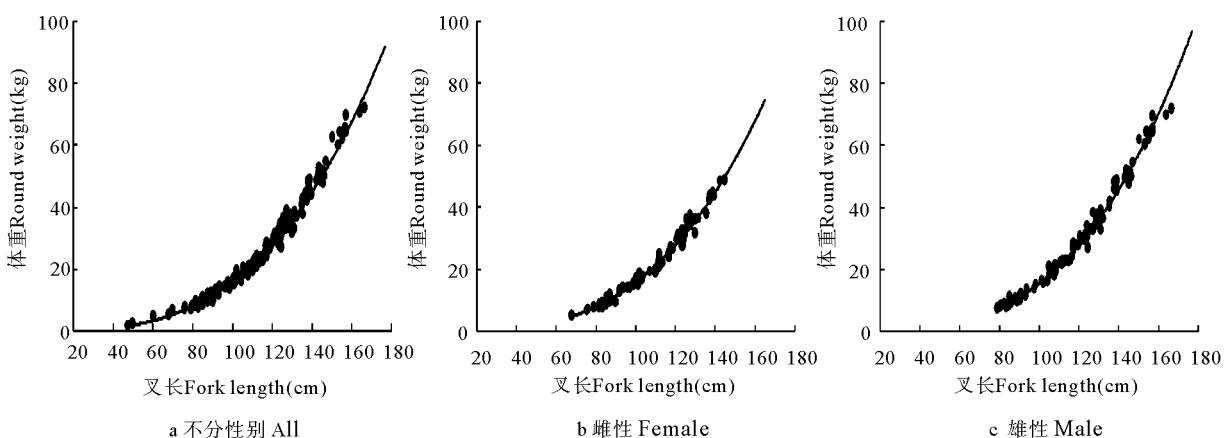


图4 南太平洋所罗门群岛海域黄鳍金枪鱼体重与叉长关系

Fig. 4 Relationship between round weight and fork length of *T. albacares* in the South Pacific Ocean near Solomon Islands

雌性:  $RW = 9.993 \times 10^{-6} FL^{3.099}, R^2 = 0.986$ ; 雄性:  $RW = 6.735 \times 10^{-6} FL^{3.185}, R^2 = 0.987$ ; 不分性别:  $RW = 1.159 \times 10^{-5} FL^{3.070}, R^2 = 0.987; RW = 1.118DW + 0.684, R^2 = 0.997$

式中, RW 为体重(kg), FL 为叉长(cm), RW 为体重(kg), DW 为纯重(kg)。

### 2.3 性比

共测定黄鳍金枪鱼 188ind., 其中雌性 82ind., 雄性 99ind., 雄性占 52.7% (无法鉴别个体为 7ind.)。雌、雄性比为 1:1.2。统计检验显示, 调查总体雌、雄性比并没有与 1:1 产生显著变化( $P > 0.05$ ), 但各叉长组性比产生显著性变化( $\chi^2 = 1093.386, P < 0.001$ )。叉长低于 110 cm 时, 雄性个体数量占优势; 叉长为 110~140 cm 时, 雌、雄个体数量相当; 当叉长大于 140 cm 时, 雄性个体数量明显占优势, 特别是当叉长大于 150 cm 时, 几乎全部为雄性个体(图 6)。

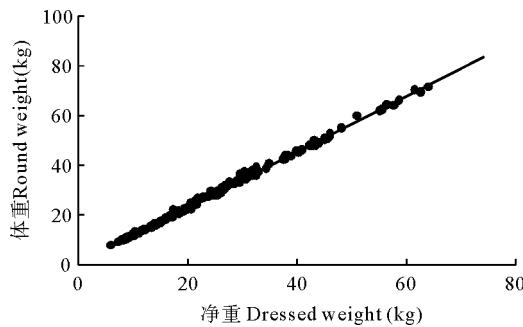


图 5 南太平洋所罗门群岛海域黄鳍金枪鱼体重与纯重关系

Fig. 5 Relationship between round weight and dressed weight of *T. albacares* in the South Pacific Ocean near Solomon Islands

### 2.4 性腺成熟度

雌、雄总体性腺发育以Ⅱ期为主, 约占总数的 50%, Ⅲ、Ⅳ期个体数量均占 20% 以下, 13.4% 的雌性个体和 21.2% 的雄性个体达到性成熟的Ⅴ期, 产过卵的Ⅵ期雌性个体占 3.7% (图 7), 说明调查期间黄鳍金枪鱼处在产卵期。

如图 8 所示, 黄鳍金枪鱼随着叉长的增长, 个体性腺发育逐步成熟。卡方检验结果表明, 雌、雄的不同叉长组, 其性腺发育均存在显著差异( $P < 0.001$ )。但个体性腺发育随叉长变化稍有差异。雌性叉长小于 140 cm 时, 性腺为Ⅱ期的个体数量明显占优势, 约为 38%~100%; 叉长大于 80 cm 时, 出现Ⅲ期个体, 占 12.5%~50%, 当叉长大于 140 cm 时, 可达 50%; Ⅳ~Ⅵ期个体在叉长大 90 cm 后才出现, 约占 20~50%; Ⅴ期个体在 110 cm 后出现, 且随着叉长增大逐渐增加, 在 140~150 cm 叉长组, 达到 50%; Ⅵ期个体仅在 120~140 cm 叉长组内出现, 约为 10% 左右(图 7a)。

雄性叉长小于 130 cm 时, 38% 以上的个体处于Ⅱ期, 叉长大于 130 cm 时, Ⅱ期个体占的比例较低; Ⅲ期个体出现在 90~140 cm 叉长组内, 为 0~38%, Ⅳ~Ⅴ期出现在 100~170 cm 叉长组内, 特别是在 130~160 cm 叉长组内, Ⅴ期个体占 45% 以上; 雄性没有Ⅵ期个体(图 7b)。

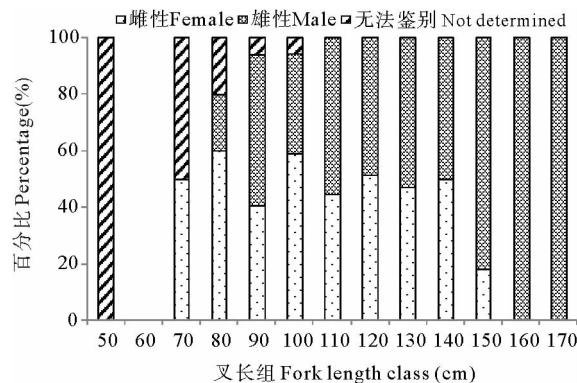


图 6 南太平洋所罗门群岛海域黄鳍金枪鱼性比与叉长关系

Fig. 6 Relationship between sex ratio and fork length of *T. albacares* in the South Pacific Ocean near Solomon Islands

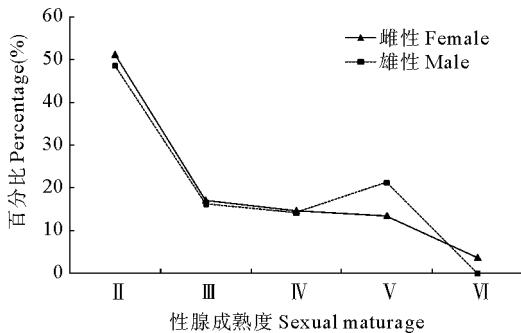


图 7 南太平洋所罗门群岛海域黄鳍金枪鱼性腺成熟度百分比组成

Fig. 7 Percentage composition of gonad development stages of *T. albacares* in the South Pacific Ocean near Solomon Islands

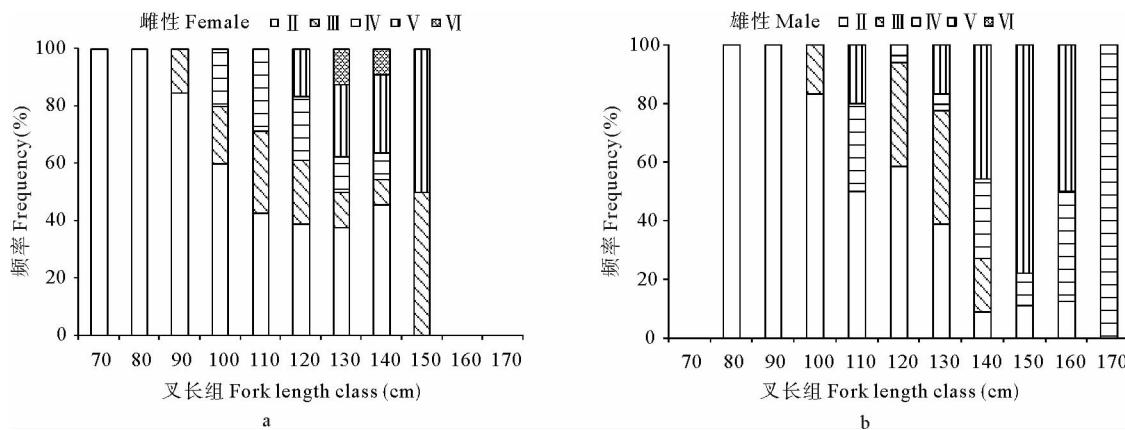


图 8 南太平洋所罗门群岛海域黄鳍金枪鱼不同叉长组性腺成熟度百分比组成

Fig. 8 Percentage composition of gonad development stages in different fork length classes of *T. albacares* in the South Pacific Ocean near Solomon Islands

## 2.5 性成熟叉长

利用 Logisti 回归获得性成熟个体比例与叉长关系方程见图 9, 初次性成熟叉长( $FL_{50\%}$ )估计为 113.4 cm。达到性成熟个体中, III 期以上成熟个体达到 70.2%, 34.0% 的个体发育至 V 期以上。

$$P = \frac{1}{1 + \exp^{-0.06052(FL_i - 113.4276)}} \\ (R^2 = 0.946, n = 10)$$

## 2.6 摄食等级

对 182ind. 黄鳍金枪鱼的胃含物进行分析, 其中 94ind. 是空胃(0 级), 空胃率高达 51.6%。摄食等级 1~4 级的个体数量逐步递减, 4 级数量最低, 仅占 6%。在其胃含物中, 鱼类出现频率最高, 为 67.5%, 其次为头足类(18.0%)和甲壳类(14.5%)。

图 10 为不分性别的不同叉长组的黄鳍金枪鱼摄食等级的频率分布。两列联表卡方检验表明, 不同叉长组的摄食等级存在显著性变化( $\chi^2 = 400.782, P < 0.001$ )。

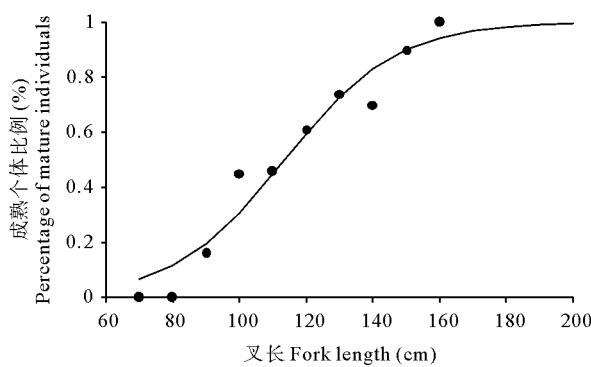


图 9 南太平洋所罗门群岛海域黄鳍金枪鱼性成熟个体百分比与叉长关系

Fig. 9 Relationship between percentage of mature individuals and the length classes of *T. albacares* in the South Pacific Ocean near Solomon Islands

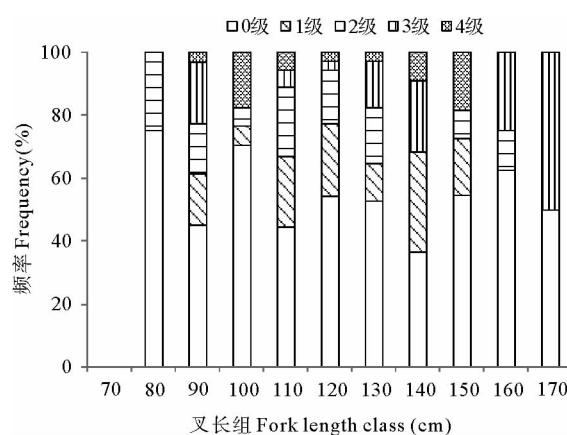


图 10 南太平洋所罗门群岛海域黄鳍金枪鱼摄食等级与叉长关系

Fig. 10 Relationship between feeding stages and fork length of *T. albacares* in the South Pacific Ocean near Solomon Islands

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 个体组成及体重与叉长、净重关系

本次调查南太平洋所罗门群岛海域黄鳍金枪鱼延绳钓群体,叉长范围为47.5~166.5 cm。国外学者研究表明,中西太平洋沿岸小型围网(White 1982)和曳绳钓(Tester *et al.* 1957)捕获的黄鳍金枪鱼为未成年群体,叉长范围为15~72 cm,明显小于延绳钓所捕获的成年群体(Sun *et al.* 2005; Kamimura *et al.* 1959; Nakamura *et al.* 1966; Ronquillo 1963; Ward *et al.* 1992)。20世纪50~70年代,在中西太平洋夏威夷和菲律宾海域用延绳钓捕获的群体,叉长范围为70~180 cm(Kamimura *et al.* 1959; Nakamura *et al.* 1966; Ronquillo 1963),Kamimura等(1959)的延绳钓调查,叉长达到100~150 cm。Sun等(2005)近年来在中西太平洋用延绳钓捕获的黄鳍金枪鱼群体,叉长范围为50~164 cm(表1),这与本研究相一致。

黄鳍金枪鱼群体的体重与叉长的生长参数随取样海域、作业方式等因素而变化,且随着时间的推移,也在发生变化(Ward *et al.* 1992)(表2)。本研究结果中不分性别黄鳍金枪鱼群体的体重与叉长的生长参数为3.07,这与其他学者(Sun *et al.* 2005; Tester *et al.* 1957; Kamimura *et al.* 1959; Nakamura *et al.* 1966; Ward *et al.* 1992; Morita 1973)的研究结果没有显著差异( $P>0.05$ ),尽管取样海域和作业方式存在不同,但其生长参数并没有发生显著变化。分性别的黄鳍金枪鱼体重与叉长生长参数分别为3.099(雌性)和3.185(雄性)。该结果稍高于Ronquillo(1963)认为的2.876 51(雌性)和2.846 82(雄性)。

本研究结果中南太平洋所罗门群岛海域黄鳍金枪鱼体重与纯重呈线性关系( $P<0.01$ )。这与Ward等(1992)的研究结果相同,他们计算出的方程斜率为1.12,与本研究得出的1.118几乎相同,但截距稍有差异。分析原因,此线性方程斜率和截距的变化可能与黄鳍金枪鱼取样海域、调查季节等有关。

表2 国内外学者关于中西太平洋海域黄鳍金枪鱼体重(净重)与叉长关系的研究

Table 2 Literature search on relationship of round weight (or dressed weight) and fork length of *T. albacares* in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO)

来源 Source	a	b	叉长范围 Fork length(cm)	样本数 N	作业海域 Fishing ground	作业方式 Fishing method
Tester <i>et al.</i> 1957	$2.852 \times 10^{-5}$	2.904 5	29~72	59	夏威夷海域	曳绳钓(体重)
Kamimura <i>et al.</i> 1959	$6.0066 \times 10^{-6}$	3.187 8	100~150	11 344	中西太平洋	延绳钓(净重)
Ronquillo 1963	$2.352 \times 10^{-5}$	2.846 82	85~180	99(雄性)	菲律宾海域	延绳钓(体重)
Nakamura <i>et al.</i> 1966	$4.322 \times 10^{-5}$	2.876 51	100~155	43(雌性)	中太平洋	延绳钓(体重)
Morita 1973	$3.2560 \times 10^{-5}$	3.058 34	70~180	2 043	日本外海和西太平洋南部海域	延绳钓(体重)
White 1982	$3.10615 \times 10^{-5}$	2.939 597	26~157	—	菲律宾海域	小型围网(体重)
Ward <i>et al.</i> 1992	$1.46517 \times 10^{-5}$	2.869	15~65	1 500	澳大利亚东部海域	延绳钓(体重)
Sun <i>et al.</i> 2005	$2.266 \times 10^{-5}$	2.982	25~140	3 328	中西太平洋	延绳钓(体重)

#### 3.2 性比及性腺成熟度

南太平洋所罗门群岛海域黄鳍金枪鱼群体8~10月的雌、雄性比为1:1.2。并且随着叉长的增长,个体数量占优势的,逐步从雌性向雄性过渡,大个体(叉长大于150 cm)几乎全部为雄性。Sun等(2005)研究认为,叉长大于138 cm时,雄性个体数量占优势,这一点也可从其他学者(Kikawa 1966; Lenarz *et al.* 1979)的研究中得到进一步证实。这种情况在长鳍金枪鱼(Ramon *et al.* 1996)、大眼金枪鱼(Nikaido *et al.* 1991)和大西洋蓝鳍金枪鱼 *T. thynnus* (Clay 1990)中也可以发现。

研究发现,所罗门群岛海域黄鳍金枪鱼性腺在8~10月间逐步发育,8月IV期以上性成熟个体仅为14.3%,至9月达到57.1%,但未出现VI期已产完卵个体。10月性成熟个体达到37.7%,同时出现VI期产卵完群体,为2.3%(图11)。据此,本研究认为所罗门群岛海域冬季产卵高峰期为9~10月。历史研究认为,产卵期与年龄、体长和体重密切相关。在太平洋,体长0.67~0.77 m的个体在4~6月产卵,而0.77~0.79 m体长的个体在5~8月产卵,较大型的个体则在冬季产卵(孟晓梦等 2007),这与本研究相一致。而在大西洋,体重25~30 kg的个体4~8月产卵,体重80~95 kg的较大个体在冬季产卵(Freddy *et al.* 2001)。在西印度洋赤道附近,黄鳍金枪鱼的主要产卵期为11月~翌年3月(Stéquert *et al.* 2001)。

### 3.3 性成熟胴长

本研究认为南太平洋所罗门群岛海域黄鳍金枪鱼最小性成熟叉长为113.4 cm,稍高于Sun等(2005)的107.7 cm和Itano(2000a)研究菲律宾和印度尼西亚海域的98.1 cm,差异可能源于不同纬度和海洋环境。越靠近赤道附近性成熟越早,高纬度海域水温较低,性成熟延迟(Itano 2000a)。

### 3.4 摄食等级

黄鳍金枪鱼空胃率高达51.6%,这可能与黄鳍金枪鱼消化速率或摄食习性有关,Reintjes等(1953)研究认为,中太平洋黄鳍金枪鱼摄食广泛,从浮游动物至大型鱼类和头足类,鱼类的出现频率最高,为47%,头足类为26%,甲壳类为25%,这与本研究结果相类似。

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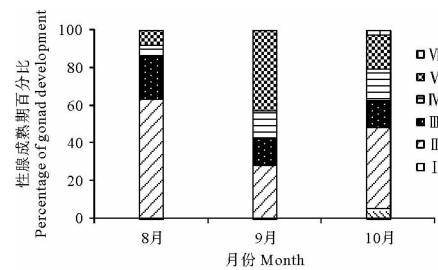


图 11 南太平洋所罗门群岛海域 8~10 月性腺成熟期百分比组成

Fig. 11 Percentage composition of gonad development stages of *T. albacares* during August and October in the South Pacific Ocean near Solomon Islands

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