

Appendix 14.4 Fisheries Homeport Interview Survey Findings

1. Overview

Fisheries Interview Survey

Between January and November 2013, interviews were conducted with the owners of 1,352 vessels licensed by the Marine Department. The homeports covered are Castle Peak Bay, Tsuen Wan, Aberdeen, Tai O, Sha Lo Wan, Tung Chung, Ma Wan, Tsing Lung Tau, Yam O, Cheung Chau, Yung Shue Wan, Sok Kwu Wan, San Pui, Lau Fau Shan, Peng Chau and Silver Mine Bay. Table 1 summarises the number of interviews undertaken between January and November 2013. According to the information provided by AFCD, the total number of licensed vessels in the 16 homeports was estimated to be 2,243. Therefore, the total number of licensed vessels interviewed is around 60%. Based on the interview survey findings, approximately 11% of the interviewed vessels were not operating at the same time (for vessel owners with more than one vessel, but only operated one vessel each time). As such, it is considered the sample size of 60% of the total estimated number of licensed vessels of the western Hong Kong waters contributed to a representative portion of the total estimated vessels in operation.

Table 1 Number of Interviews by Homeport Surveyed between January and November 2013

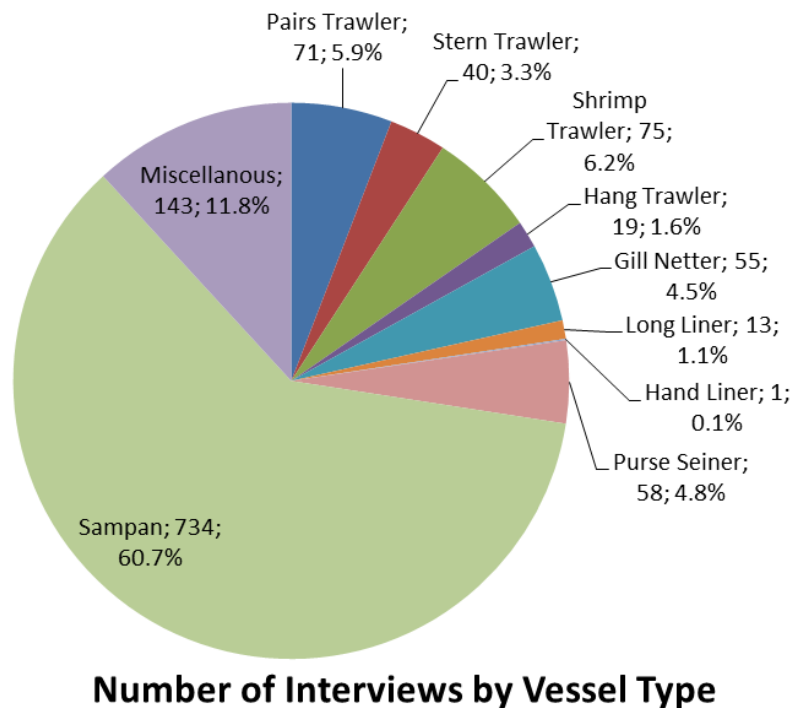
Homeport	No. of Licensed Vessels Interviewed	No. of Operating Vessels Interviewed ^(b)
Castle Peak Bay	209	188
Tung Chung / Sha Lo Wan	69	61
Ma Wan/ Tsing Lung Tau/ Yam O	101	79
Tsuen Wan	35	25
Aberdeen	301	287
Tai O	77	71
San Pui/ Lau Fau Shan	2	2
Cheung Chau	337	313
Yung Shue Wan/Sok Kwu Wan	134	112
Peng Chau	63	53
Silver Mine Bay	24	18
Total	1,352 ^(a)	1,209

According to information provided by AFCD, the total no. of licensed vessels in these homeports was estimated to be 2,243. The interview survey covered around 60% of the licensed vessels in these homeports. The no. of operating vessels recorded during the interview survey was used as the baseline for capture fisheries activities.

Information obtained from the interview referred to the fishing operations between 2012 and 2013, and hence may include trawlers which were still operating before the trawl ban in December 2012. The dominant fishing vessels used were sampans, comprising 58.4% of the interviewees. The fishing methods used within the sampans comprise gill netting, hand lining, long lining and cage trapping. Other than sampans, miscellaneous vessels (i.e. other wooden vessels (< 15 m) which employ more than one type of fishing method and operate different fishing gears during different seasons in order to catch different target species) were the second ranked vessel type engaged in capture fisheries in western Hong Kong waters. Shrimp trawler comprising 6.6% and pair trawler comprising 6.2% were the third and fourth common vessel types engaged in capture fisheries in western Hong Kong waters.

1 summarises the number of interviews by vessel types between January and November 2013. Appendix 14-1 Annex A shows different vessel types recorded during the interview survey.

Figure 1. Number of Operating Vessels Interviewed by Vessel Type Surveyed between January and November 2013



According to the interview survey findings, there were around 150 fishing vessels frequently operated in the waters around the project footprint. Interview surveys identified that fishermen from Castle Peak, Tung Chung / Sha Lo Wan, Ma Wan / Tsing Lung Tau / Yam O, Tsuen Wan, Tai O and San Pui / Lau Fau Shan homeports were operating with the project footprint and its adjacent waters relatively more frequently. Most of the vessels utilising the northern and western Lantau waters were small vessels of sizes smaller than 15 m. Fishing vessels smaller than 15 m was usually equipped with more than one type of fishing gear to cope with the target species available due to seasonal variation and spatial changes to optimise the yield.

Cheung Chau, Yung Shue Wan / Sok Kwu Wan, Peng Chau and Silver Mine Bay homeports are located outside the study area (Drawing MCL/P132/EIA/14-001), and the majority of the fishermen were operating in southern and southeastern Lantau Island. The vessels from Cheung Chau homeport would sometimes operate within the proposed land formation footprint, while the vessels from Yung Shue Wan / Sok Kwu Wan, Peng Chau and Silver Mine Bay would seldom operate within the proposed footprint. Aberdeen homeport is within the study area, but the vessel owners claimed they would only occasionally operate within the proposed land formation footprint. The major fishing grounds for fishermen from the Aberdeen homeport would be around the waters to the south and east of Cheung Chau, south of Hong Kong Island

(including waters around Lamma Island, Po Toi Island, Sung Kong, or outside Hong Kong waters), which are far away from the proposed land formation area. According to the fisheries interview survey, approximately 84 species from more than 46 families have been reported to be caught by the fishers in the study area excluding Aberdeen, Cheung Chau, Lamma Island, Peng Chau and Silver Mine Bay homeports which are relatively far away from the project area (**Annex A**).

Species or families that most fishers have reportedly caught from the study area include Sparidae, Sciaenidae, Serranidae, Mugilidae, Platycephalidae, Polynemidae, Eleutheronema, *Siganus canaliculatus*, *Sebastiscus* sp., *Larimichthys* sp., *Lateolabrax japonicus*, *Collichthys lucidus*, *Acanthopagrus latus*, *Pampus* sp., mixed squid and Muraenesocidae.

Out of the checklist of reported species by fishers, around 82% were consistent with the findings from the fisheries baseline survey (Appendix 14-4). This illustrates that the field survey findings closely reflect the actual catches by fishermen during their operations.

Interview of Fishermen – The Brothers

The survey findings identified a moderate number of vessels (approximately 100) frequently operate around The Brothers.

Interview of Fishermen – SCLKCMP

The survey findings identified a low number of vessels (approximately 20) frequently operate within and around SCLKCMP.

Interview of Fishermen – Project footprint

The survey findings indicated that a moderate number of vessels (approximately 150) frequently operate within project footprint.

Interview of Fishermen – Western Chek Lap Kok waters

The survey findings indicated that a low number of vessels (approximately 30) frequently operate around western Chek Lap Kok waters.

Interview of Fishermen – Northern Chek Lap Kok waters

The survey findings indicated that a moderate number of vessels (approximately 110) frequently operate around northern Chek Lap Kok waters.

2. Castle Peak Bay

The Castle Peak Bay homeport is located within the Tuen Mun typhoon shelter at the southwestern coast of the New Territories near the Sam Shing Estate (**Drawing No. MCL/P132/EIA/14-001**). A total of 188 interviews were conducted between January and July 2013. The vessel types in this homeport comprised pair trawlers, stern trawlers, shrimp trawlers, hang trawlers, purse seiners, gill netters, sampans and miscellaneous vessels. The interviews included 55 vessels which exceeded 15 m in length and 133 vessels

which were less than 15 m in length. Sampans were the dominant vessel type followed by trawlers. Prior to the trawl ban, trawlers mostly operated inshore within the northern and southern Lantau waters.

The catches for this homeport were highly selective, as species with higher commercial values were preferentially caught. Therefore, the fishing vessels especially sampans were generally equipped with more than one type of fishing gears to cope with seasonal variation of different target species in order to maximize their yield. The fishing gear deployed by the fishermen included gill nets, long lines, cage traps and hand lines. In general, the fishermen from this homeport deployed gill nets during summer and long lines in winter.

The major catch for this homeport were demersal fishes such as croakers (*Sciaenidae*), mullets (*Mugilidae*), seabreams (*Sparidae*), mixed crabs, flatheads (*Platycephalidae*), groupers (*Serranidae*) and seaperches (*Lateolabrax japonicus*).

Due to the small vessel size of most of the vessels, the operation areas were usually not far from the homeport, such as northern/western airport waters, Tung Chung, Ma Wan Channel, Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau, and Brothers Islands. The interview survey findings indicated that around 137 vessels (approximately 73% of the total vessels) interviewed operate around the waters within the proposed footprint. On some occasions, they operated further from the homeport at the waters around Inner Deep Bay, Tsing Yi Island, eastern and southern waters of Lantau Island.

In general, the average operation time of the fishermen was around 9 hours per day. The fishery production was very high, with the average yield per day in peak and low seasons being 820 kg and 430 kg respectively.

3. Tung Chung / Sha Lo Wan

Tung Chung and Sha Lo Wan homeports are located at the south of the Hong Kong International Airport. A total of 61 interviews were carried out between January and July 2013, with only 2 vessels greater than 15 m in length were recorded in this homeport during the interview survey. Almost all of the vessel owners interviewed were operating sampans for capture fisheries.

Due to the small vessel size for most of the vessels, the operation areas were not far from the homeport. The major fishing grounds for Tung Chung and Sha Lo Wan fishermen were along the shoreline of northern Lantau Island from Tai O to Ma Wan, western and eastern waters of the existing airport. On some occasions, the fishermen operated along the southern coast of Lantau Island. The interview survey findings indicated that around 35 vessels (approximately 57% of the total vessels) interviewed operate around the waters within the proposed footprint.

The major fishing gear deployed by these fishermen were mainly gill nets and long lines. Cage trapping for rabbitfishes, and hand lining methods were also used. Their target fishes were those with higher commercial values, such as mullets (*Mugilidae*), groupers (*Serranidae*), seaperches (*Lateolabrax japonicus*), blue crabs (*Portunus pelagicus*), yellowfin seabreams (*Acanthopagrus latus*), flatheads (*Platycephalidae*) and sillagos (*Sillago* sp.).

In general, the average operation time of the fishermen was around 8 hours per day. The fishery production was low, with the average yield per day in peak and low seasons being 24 kg and 10 kg respectively.

4. Ma Wan / Tsing Lung Tau / Yam O

Ma Wan homeport is located at the western coast of Ma Wan, northeast of Lantau Island. It is at the confluence of Kap Shui Mun and Ma Wan Channel, where water flows to Victoria Harbour to the east. Due to the development of Ma Wan, this homeport has been relocated to the present site for more than 10 years. Fishermen in Tsing Lung Tau and Yam O are all based in Ma Wan homeport. Some of the fishermen from this homeport operate both capture and culture fisheries. A total of 79 fishermen were interviewed between January and September 2013.

All fishing vessels in Ma Wan did not exceed 15 m in length, and were equipped with small power engines. The major vessel type was sampan. The fishing grounds for these fishermen were mainly around Ma Wan, north of Tsing Lung Tau, west of Brothers Islands, east of Tsing Yi Rambler Channel, south of Kau Yi Chau. Occasionally they also operated along the Lantau Island coasts. The interview survey findings indicated that around 26 vessels (approximately 33% of the total vessels) interviewed operate around the waters within the proposed footprint.

The fishermen in Ma Wan were highly selective in their catch. The major fishing methods were gill netting, cage trapping and hand lining. The major catches by gill netting were seaperches (*Lateolabrax japonicus*), groupers, yellow croakers, rabbitfishes, rockfish (*Sebastes* sp.), filefishes and slender white herrings. For hand lining, the target species included rockfishes, Russell's snappers, yellowfin seabreams (*Sparidae*), groupers and seaperches. For cage trapping, cages were deployed at night time and the catches were collected in the morning after. The major catches by cage trapping were rabbitfishes (*Siganus canaliculatus*) and blue crabs (*Portunus pelagicus*).

In general, the average operation time of the fishermen was around 7 hours per day. The fishery production was low, with the average yield per day in peak and low seasons being 20 kg and 14 kg respectively.

5. Tsuen Wan

The Tsuen Wan homeport is at the eastern boundary of the study area (**Drawing No. MCL/P132/EIA/14-001**). A total of 25 interviews were conducted between January and July 2013. More than half of the vessels were sampans, and no fishing vessels greater than 15 m in length were recorded in this homeport during the survey period.

Due to limitation for small vessels, the major fishing grounds were not far from the homeport, usually at waters around Tsing Yi Island and Ma Wan Channel. The interview survey findings indicated that around 9 vessels (36% of the total vessels) interviewed operate around the waters within the proposed footprint.

Usually, the fishermen equipped their vessels with more than one type of fishing gears to cope with seasonal variation of different target species in order to maximize their yield. The fishing gears deployed include gill nets, long lines, hand lines and cage traps targeted for rockfishes (*Sebastes* sp.) and

rabbitfishes (*Siganus canaliculatus*). For other target fishes such as flatheads (Platycephalidae) and red crabs, gill nets were deployed around coastal region of Tsing Yi Island. In general, gill netting was deployed during summer and long lining in winter. The major fish catches were yellow croaker (*Larimichthys* sp.), groupers (Serranidae), flathead (Platycephalidae), rabbitfishes (*Siganus canaliculatus*) and yellowfin seabream (*Acanthopagrus latus*).

In general, the average operation time of the fishermen was around 8 hours per day. The fishery production was moderate, with the average yield per day in peak and low seasons being 68 kg and 16 kg respectively.

6. Tai O

The Tai O homeport is at the western boundary of the study area (**Drawing No. MCL/P132/EIA/14-001**). A total of 71 fishermen interviews were conducted between January and July 2013. Except for 1 miscellaneous vessel, all vessels owners interviewed operate sampans for capture fisheries. Usually, the fishermen equipped their vessels with more than one type of fishing gears to cope with seasonal variation of different target species in order to maximize their yield. The fishing gear deployed included gill nets, long lines, hand lines and cage traps.

As the vessels were small and used low power engines, the fishing operations were mainly along the coastal region of Lantau Island. The major fishing grounds were northern/ western /southern Lantau waters and along the coast of Cheung Sha. The interview survey findings indicated that around 50 vessels (approximately 70% of the total vessels) interviewed operated around the waters within the proposed footprint.

The major catches in northern Lantau and the Brothers Islands waters were mullets (Mugilidae) and white herrings (Pristigasteridae). These species were reportedly abundant around the coast of Tai O. In general, gill nets were deployed during summer and long lining was used in winter. The catches were highly selective and those with higher commercial values were targeted. Target species include white herrings (Pristigasteridae), threadfins (Polynemidae), mullets (Mugilidae), yellowfin seabreams (*Acanthopagrus latus*) and seaperches (*Lateolabrax japonicus*). Fishermen would discard species with no commercial value, such as corals, small crabs, sea pens, sand slugs etc.. The remaining catches were either sold to the local seafood market and restaurants at Tai O, or to the local factories for salted/preserved fish production, while the smaller mixed fish were sold as fish feed.

The major catches included white herrings (Pristigasteridae), mullets (Mugilidae), seaperches (*Lateolabrax japonicas*), yellowfin seabreams (*Acanthopagrus latus*), yellow croakers (Sciaenidae) and assorted shrimps.

In general, the average operation time of the fishermen was around 8 hours per day. The fishery production was moderate, with the average yield per day in peak and low seasons being 42 kg and 33 kg respectively.

7. San Pui / Lau Fau Shan

Capture Fisheries

San Pui homeport is located at the south of Nam Sang Wai near San Pui Village. Follow the urbanization of Yuen Long, San Pui homeport has limited number of fishing vessels still in operation. Only one sampan from San Pui homeport was interviewed and one other small vessel was observed operating punt-across the San Pui River. The fishing gears deployed included gill nets and cages. The fishing grounds for the one vessel interviewed include northern, eastern and southern waters of Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park, northern and western waters of Chek Lap Kok and waters around the Brothers Islands. The major catches from this homeport included seaperches, flatheads, yellowfin seabreams, tongue soles, butter fishes and mud crabs.

One sampan from Lau Fau Shan homeport was interviewed. The fishing gears deployed included gill nets and long lines. The fishing grounds for this vessel were similar to that from San Pui, covering eastern, western and southern waters of Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park, northern and western and eastern waters of Chek Lap Kok and waters around the Brothers Islands. The major catches from this homeport included croakers, yellowfin seabreams, black breams, moray eels and mud crabs.

In general, the average operation time of the fishermen was around 9 hours per day. The fishery production was low, with the average yield per day in peak and low seasons being 15 kg and 6 kg respectively.

8. Aberdeen

Amongst the 16 homeports in the interview survey, Aberdeen was the largest one. It is located in the Aberdeen West Typhoon Shelter in the Southern District of Hong Kong Island and opposite to Ap Lei Chau (**Drawing No. MCL/P132/EIA/14-001**). There were 287 fishing vessels interviewed between January and August 2013, out of which 145 vessels exceeded 15 m in length and 142 vessels did not exceed 15 m in length. The fishing vessel types covered both offshore and inshore fisheries operations. The vessel types in this homeport comprise pair trawlers, stern trawlers, shrimp trawlers, hang trawlers, purse seiners, gill netters, sampans and miscellaneous vessels. Miscellaneous vessels are the dominant vessel type followed by sampans.

The major fishing grounds for this homeport included eastern Cheung Chau and southern Hong Kong Island (e.g. Lamma Island, Po Toi Island and Sung Kong). On some occasions, the fishermen might also operate in southern Lantau waters and around the Brothers Islands. The interview survey findings indicated that around 32 vessels (approximately 11% of the total vessels) interviewed operated around the waters within the proposed footprint.

Since most of the vessels in the Aberdeen homeport were miscellaneous vessels, and also included some gill netters and purse seiners that operated inshore, the trawl ban which came into effect on 31 December 2012 did not have much effect on these small vessels. The major species of fish catch were croakers (Sciaenidae), seabreams (Sparidae), groupers (Serranidae), golden threadfin breams (Nemipteridae), mixed squids, mixed crabs, flatheads (Platycephalidae), pomfrets (*Pampus* sp.) and threadfins (Polynemidae).

In general, the average operation time of the fishermen was around 11 hours per day. The fishery production was very high, with the average yield per day in peak and low seasons being 655 kg and 355 kg respectively.

9. Cheung Chau

The Cheung Chau homeport is located outside the study area (**Drawing No. MCL/P132/EIA/14-001**), however as some of the fishermen may operate in northern, eastern or western Lantau waters, this homeport was also included in the interview survey as supplementary information. A total of 313 interviews were conducted between January and July 2013, out of which 102 vessels exceed 15 m in length and 211 vessels did not exceed 15 m in length. The vessel types in this homeport comprise pair trawlers, shrimp trawlers, purse seiners, gill netters, long liner, sampans and miscellaneous vessels. Sampans were the dominant vessel type followed by miscellaneous vessels, purse seiners and shrimp trawlers.

The major fishing grounds were along the coastline of southern Lantau Island, Shek Kwu Island, Soko Islands and western/southern Lamma Island, while Tai O, the Brothers Islands and northern Lantau waters were also visited on some occasions. The interview survey findings indicated that around 95 vessels (approximately 30% of the total vessels interviewed) operate around the waters within the proposed footprint.

There were 42 miscellaneous vessel owners who were interviewed between January and July 2013. Similar to sampan, this vessel type mainly used long lining and gill netting methods. These vessels operated along the coastline of Lantau Island and the southern waters of Hong Kong. The major catches are croakers (Sciaenidae), grouper (Serranidae), and seabreams (Sparidae). Purse seiner was also abundant in Cheung Chau. 42 purse seiners were also interviewed between January and July 2013. The major catches of purse seiners included yellow croakers (Sciaenidae) and mullets (Mugilidae). The fishing grounds were similar to those of miscellaneous vessels. Shrimp trawlers and pair trawlers were also abundant in Cheung Chau homeport. Since the trawl ban from 31 December 2012, fishermen using trawlers have moved to the southern waters of the Po Toi Island and Soko Islands that outside Hong Kong to continue their operations. The major catches were shrimps, croakers (Sciaenidae), and crabs.

For sampans, mixed gear/fishing methods were used including gill netting and long lining. Hand lining was also deployed to catch fishes with higher commercial value, such as seabreams, groupers and Russell's snappers. The fishermen operating sampans generally have different target species in different seasons. They used long lining and gill netting alternatively to catch species which displayed seasonal variation in abundance. Different mesh sizes of gill nets were also used for particular catches, such as using larger mesh sizes to target for crabs, seabreams and groupers; while smaller mesh sizes targeted for yellowbelly threadfin bream. For long lining, bigger hooks and longer hooks were used for catching conger-pike eels (Muraenesocidae); while smaller hooks and shorter hooks targeted for groupers and flathead. In general, the fishermen operating sampans focussed on fishes of higher commercial value, such as conger eels (Muraenesocidae), yellowfin seabreams (*Acanthopagrus latus*), groupers (Serranidae), yellow croakers (*Larimichthys* sp.) and flatheads (Platycephalidae).

In general, the average operation time of the fishermen was around 10 hours per day. The fishery production was very high, with the average yield per day in peak and low seasons being 580 kg and 370 kg respectively.

10. Yung Shue Wan / Sok Kwu Wan

Yung Shue Wan / Sok Kwu Wan homeports are both located on Lamma Island but outside the study area (**Drawing No. MCL/P132/EIA/14-001**). However as some of the fishermen operated in northeastern Lantau waters, this homeport was also included in the interview survey as supplementary information. Lamma Island comprises three fishery homeports covering Sok Kwu Wan, Yung Shue Wan and Luk Chau Wan. As advised by the fishermen, some fishing vessels from Po Toi and Tai Tam may also regard Lamma Island as their homeport.

Some of the fishermen based in Yung Shue Wan / Sok Kwu Wan homeports were involved in both capture fisheries and aquaculture operation. A total of 111 fishermen from the above homeports were interviewed between January and July 2013 (60% from Sok Kwu Wan and 40% from Yung Shue Wan), out of which only 3 vessels exceeded 15 m in length. Sampan was the dominant vessels type for these homeports. The fishing methods deployed include gill netting, purse seining, long lining, hand lining and cage trapping. Usually, the fishermen equipped their vessels with more than one type of fishing gears to cope with seasonal variation of different target species in order to maximize their yield.

The major fishing grounds were along the coastline of Lamma Island. However, on some occasions the fishermen operated in waters between Lantau Island and Hong Kong Island, Cheung Chau, Brothers Islands, Ma Wan and around Po Toi. The interview survey findings indicated that around 4 vessels (approximately 4% of the total vessels interviewed) operate around the waters within the proposed footprint.

The fishermen from Lamma Island used mixed methods to target different catches for optimization of the harvest. In general, gill netting was used in wet season and long lining was used in dry season. In addition, cage trapping and purse seining were also frequently used by the Lamma fishermen. Cage trapping targeted rabbitfishes, while purse seining targeted noodlefishes. On some occasions, hand lining was used for target species with higher commercial value, such as seabreams, goldlined seabreams, sweetlips and Russell's snappers. The major fishes caught are sweetlips (*Haemulidae*), seabreams (*Sparidae*), croakers, rabbitfishes (*Siganus canaliculatus*), red crabs and noodlefishes (mainly in November to December).

In general, the average operation time of the fishermen was around 7 hours per day. The fishery production was low with the average yield per day in peak and low seasons being 25 kg and 14 kg respectively.

11. Peng Chau

Peng Chau homeport is located outside of the study area at the northeast of Lantau Island (**Drawing No. MCP/P132/EIA/14-001**), however as some of the fishermen operated in northeastern Lantau waters, this homeport was also included in the interview survey as supplementary information. The western part of Peng Chau is semi-enclosed by Penny's Bay and Discovery Bay, with Kau Yi Chau is at the east. The unique geomorphology of Peng Chau creates a natural shelter for fishing vessels. A total of 63 fishermen in Peng Chau homeport were interviewed in October 2013.

Except for one gill netter, the rest of the interviewed vessels did not exceed 15 m in length. Some of the sampans were only equipped with small power engines, and some were even operated manually.

Therefore, the fishermen from this homeport usually chose near shore sites for fishing operations. The major fishing grounds were along the coastline of Peng Chau and southeast of Lantau Island. Usually, the fishermen equipped their vessels with more than one type of fishing gears to cope with seasonal variation of different target species in order to maximize their yield. The interview survey findings indicated that around 4% of the total vessels interviewed operate around the waters within the proposed footprint. The major catches were yellowfin seabreams, sweetlips, groupers, crabs and seabreams.

In general, the average operation time of the fishermen was around 8 hours per day. The fishery production was low, with the average yield per day in peak and low seasons being 16 kg and 9 kg respectively.

12. Silver Mine Bay

Silver Mine Bay homeport is located in east of Lantau Island. However, it is outside the study area (**Drawing No. MCP/P132/EIA/14-001**). Considering that some of the fishermen might operate in the northeastern Lantau waters, this homeport was thus also included in the interview survey as supplementary information. A total of 24 fishermen in Silver Mine Bay homeport were interviewed in November 2013.

All the fishing vessels in Silver Mine Bay were sampans and did not exceed 15 m in length. The major fishing grounds were along the coastline of southeastern Lantau Island and Hei Ling Chau. Usually the fishermen equipped their vessels with more than one type of fishing gears to cope with seasonal variation of different target species in order to maximize their yield. The major catches were seabreams, blue crabs, mullets, rabbitfishes, ponyfishes and groupers.

The interview survey findings indicated that around 6% of the total vessels interviewed operate around the waters within the proposed footprint.

In general, the average operation time of the fishermen was around 8 hours per day. The fishery production was low, with the average yield per day in peak and low seasons being 9 kg and 8 kg respectively.

Family/Group	Reported Species			Consistency with	
	Rank	Common Name	Rank	Field Survey *	
SCIAENIDAE	1	鹹魚	Croakers	3	N/A
		獅頭/黃皮	Lion Head Croaker	9	Yes
		黃花	Yellow Croaker	14	Yes
		花鰺	White Flower Croaker	50	Yes
		三牙鰺	Tigertooth Croaker	60	Yes
		黃鰲魚	Bahaba Flavolabiata	68	No
SPARIDAE	2	(魚立)魚	Seabreams	2	N/A
		黃腳(魚立)	Yellowfin Seabream	10	No
		黑(魚立)	Black Bream	42	Yes
MUGILIDAE	3	鱻魚	Mullet	1	Yes
		烏頭	Flathead Mullet	26	No
Mixed crab	4	蟹	Crab	13	N/A
		花蟹	Blue Crab	15	Yes
		青蟹	Mud Crab	19	Yes
		紅蟹	Red Crab	29	Yes
		石蟹	Box Crab	29	Yes
		三點蟹	Three-Spotted Crab	55	Yes
		白蟹	Swimming Crab	60	Yes
PERCICHTHYIDAE	5	鱸魚	Seaperch	4	No
SERRANIDAE	6	石斑	Groupers	5	N/A
		黃魴/黃斑	Yellow Grouper	50	Yes
		青斑	Orange-Spotted Grouper/Greasy Grouper	55	Yes
SCORPAENIDAE	7	石狗公	Rockfish	11	Yes
		紅鬚	Scorpionfish/Red Lionfish/Turkeyfish/Broad Barred Firefish/Dendrochirus zebra	29	Yes
		老虎魚	Waspfish	42	Yes
POLYNEMIDAE	8	馬鰱	Threadfins	6	Yes
SIGANIDAE	9	泥鯚	Rabbitfish	6	Yes
PLATYCEPHALIDAE	10	牛鰻	Flathead	8	Yes
PRISTIGASTERIDAE	11	鱮白	Elongate Ilisha	12	Yes
Mixed shrimp	12	大蝦	Chinese White Prawn	29	Yes
		黃蝦	Shiba Shrimp	35	Yes
		狗蝦	Dog Shrimp	38	Yes
		蝦	Shrimp	39	Yes
		紅蝦	Coastal Mud Shrimp	60	Yes
		麻蝦/中蝦	Jinga Shrimp/Greasyback Shrimp	68	Yes
		花蝦	Green Tiger Prawn	68	Yes
		赤蝦	Penaeid shrimp	68	Yes
銀蝦	Sergestid Shrimp	68	No		
LUTJANIDAE	13	火點	Russell's Snapper	19	Yes
		牙點	John's Snapper	26	Yes
		紅鮪	Mangrove Red Snapper	46	No
		石旁	Blubberlip Snapper	68	No
SILLAGINIDAE	14	沙鑽	Sillago	16	Yes
STROMATEIDAE	15	鯧魚	Pomfret	17	Yes
CLUPEIDAE	16	黃魚	Gizzard Shad	18	Yes
		黃澤	Round Sardinella/Fringescale Sardinella	47	No
		青鱗	Sardinella	68	Yes
HAEMULIDAE	17	細鱗	Sweetlips	19	Yes
		雞魚	Chicken Grunt	55	No
MURAENIDAE	18	油(魚追)	Moray	22	Yes
CYNOGLOSSIDAE /SOLEIDAE	19	撻沙	Tongue Sole/Flatfish	25	Yes
		方利	Tongue Sole	50	Yes
MURAENESOCIDAE	20	門鱧	Conger-pike Eel	23	Yes
LEIOGNATHIDAE	21	油力	Ponyfish	24	Yes
MONACANTHIDAE	22	沙鰻	Leatherjacket	28	Yes
Mixed mantis shrimp	23	瀨尿蝦	Mantis Shrimp	29	Yes
TERAPONIDAE	24	釘公	Terapon/Six-lined Trumpeter	29	Yes
Mixed squid	25	魷魚	Squid	35	Yes
APOGONIDAE	26	蔬蘿	Cardinalfish	37	Yes
SCOMBRIDAE	27	鰵魚	Mackerel	42	N/A
		馬鮫	Banded Tuna	55	Yes
SYNODONTIDAE	28	狗肚	Bombay Duck	40	Yes
		狗棍	Lizardfish	60	Yes
SCATOPHAGIDAE	29	金鼓	Butter Fish	40	Yes
ENGRAULIDAE	30	鳳尾	Grenadier Anchovy	47	Yes
		公魚	Anchovy	68	Yes
		反肚泡	Indian Anchovy	68	Yes
NEMIPTERIDAE	31	紅衫	Golden Threadfin Bream	42	No
CARANGIDAE	32	鰺魚	Scad	50	N/A
		蝦尾鰺	Shrimp Scad	68	Yes
Mixed cuttlefish	33	墨魚	Cuttlefish	47	Yes
DASYATIDAE	34	魔鬼魚	Stingray	50	Yes
GOBIIDAE	35	紅壇	Burrowing Goby	55	Yes
DREPANIDAE	36	雞籠鰐	Drepane	60	Yes
ANGUILLIDAE	37	白鰻	Japanese Eel	60	No
ARIIDAE	38	庵釘	Spotted Catfish	60	Yes
Mixed whelk	39	香螺	Hemifusus Tuba	60	Yes
PRIACANTHIDAE	40	木棉/大眼雞	Big-eyes	68	No
Mixed octopus	41	八爪魚	Octopus	68	Yes
HEMICYLLIIDAE	42	狗鯊	Lip Shark	68	No
LETHRINIDAE	43	連尖	Emperor	68	Yes
PLOTOSIDAE	44	坑鰺	Catfish-eel	68	Yes
KYPHOSIDAE	45	𩚰蚌	Sea Chub	68	No
TETRAODONTIDAE	46	雞泡	Puffer Fish	68	Yes

Note: *N/A - excluded for avoiding double counting since the name is referring to a specific family/group of species.
Yes - the species is recorded in the field survey;
No - the species/group of species is not recorded in the field survey.

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