1. Fisheries Production

The landings of sea fisheries in Japan amounted to 7,200,000 tons in 1973. By prefectures, the landings were largest in Hokkaido with 1,200,000 tons, which was followed by Aomori Prefecture with 700,000 tons, Miyagi Prefecture with 500,000 tons, and Niigata Prefecture with 400,000 tons. The largest landings were in the Pacific Ocean area of Hokkaido and Tohoku regions, whereas Shizuoka and Kanagawa prefectures featured many landings of tuna and swordfishes.

In inland waters, fisheries, 6% of the total land came from rivers and 34% from lakes. By species, the landing of carpfishes was greatest, sharing 38% of the total landing, followed by eel fishes with 19% and crucian with 9%.

The yields in sea and inland water cultures increased by about 12.5% in the last 10 years. Each district has its own specialty, that is, Miyagi and Shimane prefectures with carps, Shizuoka Prefecture with sea, and Nagasaki and Fukuoka prefectures with ornamental fishes.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The landings in sea fisheries, as indicated in this map, are based on territory-oriented statistics, whereby totals are indicated by actual landing fishing port. Excluded from this category, however, are the landings from fishing factories by type (long-cruise fishing factory-type, trawl fishing factory-type, trawl factory-type trawl fishing, factory-type trawl long line fishing, North Pacific Ocean tuna cramb fishing, trawling in the North and South Pacific, other trawl fishing, shrimp trawl fishing, and the landings for foreign countries.

Source


2. Fishing Ports and Fishermen

The specified fishing ports in Japan as of December 31, 1973, totalled 2,374, including 1,328 fishing ports of Type 1, 484 of Type 2, 384 of Type 1-1, and 30 of Type 3.

The total number of fishing vessels using fishing ports a year was 63,850,000 (228 million tons) for Type 1, 37,100,000 (103 million tons) for Type 2, 11,080,000 (33 million tons) for Type 3, and 3,570,000 (113 million tons) for Type 4, running up to an aggregate total of 128,600,000 tons (464 million tons).

The registered number of fishing vessels was 280,000, totaling 1,216,000 tons (including 115,000 non-powered ships, 64,000 (tanks). Fishing boats have increased by 18.8% in number and 25.2% in tonnage in the last 10 years. Of the number of fishing vessels that have increased, fishing boats less than 5 tons account for 82%, and the number of fishing boats over 100 tons has increased by 2.1 times.

The fishing ports which featured a large aggregate tonnage of fishing vessels making port per year are Nakaminato (8,000,000 tons), Kawanabe (8,000,000 tons), Yame (7,000,000 tons), Hikosato (6,000,000 tons), Shimane (4,500,000 tons), and Onomichi (3,000,000 tons).

The ratio of the tonnage of local fishing boats to the aggregate tonnage of fishing vessels making port per year stood at 842 for Type 1 fishing ports, 16.5% for Type 2 fishing ports, 44.2% for Type 3 fishing ports, and 87.7% for Type 4 fishing ports.

Persons engaged in sea fisheries totaled about 284,000 in the whole country, accounting for 0.6% of the national population. When they are classified into persons engaged in self-managed fisheries and employees, persons engaged in self-managed fisheries totaled 155,000 (42.7%) and persons engaged in fisheries exclusively as employees comprised 129,000 (39.6%). Persons engaged in self-managed fisheries and also employed in fisheries accounted for 15.3%.

Of the persons engaged in sea fisheries, males accounted for 62.5% and females 37.5%. By age, 47.4% of the males were in the age bracket of 19-29, 40.2% in the 30-39 bracket, and 12.5% were over 60 years of age.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Of the fishing ports, Type 2, Type 3, and Type 4 fishing ports were all covered in the map. As regards Type 1 fishing ports, the figures represent those with an aggregate annual tonnage of incoming fishing boats in excess of 30,000 tons.

With respect to the persons engaged in fisheries, the figures represent only those engaged in sea fisheries who worked in sea fishing operations for more than 30 days in the year preceding the date of the survey.

Sources

2. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 5th Census of Fisheries.