1. FLOW OF RICE. FLOW OF MANDARIN ORANGES
2. FLOW OF RAW MILK. FLOW OF FRESH FISHERY PRODUCTS
3. FLOW OF CRUDE OIL. FLOW OF IRON AND STEEL

1. Flow of Rice

The rice crop in 1972 amounted to 12,980,000 tons, of which 4,010,000 tons were purchased by the Government. Semi-refined rice totalled 1,240,000 tons. Of the rice purchased by the Government, 3,230,000 tons were shipped from 12 major rice-consuming prefectures, 2,985,000 tons were shipped by the prefectures, and 985,000 tons were shipped to Hokkaido, 40,000 tons from Akita Prefecture, 260,000 tons from Yamagata Prefecture, 250,000 tons from Aomori Prefecture, 210,000 tons from Akita Prefecture, these five prefectures accounting for 53.2% of the total national shipments. The rice purchased by the prefectures accounted for 42.7% of the total rice consumed. The rice shipped under the Staple Food Control Law is qualitatively inspected and its grades and prices are determined by the Government.

Salient Points of the Landmark and Map Compilation

The output of rice and the amount consumed in 1972 were indicated with semicircular symbols. Of the output, the output of the amount shipped to other prefectures and of the amount prosumed, the rate of the amount shipped to other prefectures were indicated.

The shipmenst were shown with ball-like symbols when the amount shipped exceeded 1,000,000 tons by a rice milling prefecture to a prefecture where it was processed.

2. Flow of Fresh Fishery Products

The landings of Japanese fishery industry in 1972 amounted to 12,980,000 tons, of which the landings (including the products processed on ships at major fishing ports) were 4,280,000 tons. Of these, 4,280,000 tons were shipped. By area, the landings included 3,090,000 tons, within prefectures, 960,000 tons to Big Ten Cities (3,5%), to Yoshino, 185,000 tons to Nagasaki, and 111,000 tons to Formosa and Okinawa, to other areas. As a result, the total amount of products shipped increased from 25.0% to 30.6%, and the shipments to the Big Ten Cities dropped from 24.8% to 23.0%.

Salient Points of the Landmark and Map Compilation

The shipmenst were shown with ball-like symbols when the amount shipped exceeded 1,000,000 tons by a fishery product produce to a prefecture where it was processed. The products included fish and other marine products and whales but did not include shellfishes and sponges.

3. Flow of Crude Oil

Japan imported 2,572,000 tons of crude oil in 1972, of which 2,572,000 tons were imported from the oil-importing ports to other ports. The domestic flow of crude oil, which amounted to only 1,273,000 tons in 1972, varied from 1,260,000 tons in 1973 and 2,572,000 tons in 1972.

The flow of crude oil has increased to a great extent since 1971, because a crude oil storing base was constructed at Kitagawa in Kanagawa Prefecture. Thus making it possible for some of the imported crude oil to be transformed to refined oil in Japan by the way of crude oil storing base. Of the crude oil imported in 1972, 31% were shipped to other areas and 69% to the home base; the home base is the amount transformed from the refined oil.

Salient Points of the Landmark and Map Compilation

With respect to the ports and harbors which imported more than 30,000 tons of crude oil, this map shows with circular symbols the amount of crude oil imported.

The flow of crude oil; in case it exceeded 80,000 tons, from the importing ports to other ports and harbors was indicated with ball-like symbols. Note, however, that Tikun, Yoshino, Yokosuka, Tibb and Kamaishi ports were incorporated into "Kaihin's"; Nagoya, Kurashiki and Yokohama ports into "Nagoya-Yokohama"; and Osaka, Sakai, Sakai-Stenbok, Amagasaki-Nakayama Anjo Ports into "Sakai-Stenbok."