1. CATCHES AND FISHING GROUNDS
2. COASTAL FISHING GROUNDS AND FARMS

1. Catches and Fishing Grounds

The output of the Japanese fishing and culture industries amounted to about 11,000,000 tons in 1973, sharing about 16% of the world's total output (fish hauls). The output has been on the rise since 1969. By type of industry, there has been a big rise in the output of the distant water fisheries, sea culture, inland water fisheries and culture, but the output of coastal fisheries has been stagnant. The output of the whaling industry has been decreasing from year to year since 1966 due to the increasingly rigid international control. By fish species, the output fluctuates to a great extent, depending on the year. Particularly since 1960, however, there has been a marked rise in the output of Alaska pollacks in the North Pacific.

The output of the fishing and culture industries had increased from year to year and reached about ¥1,490,000,000,000 in 1973. In the coastal fisheries, sea culture, inland water fisheries and culture, the ratio of their output value to the total value is larger than that of their output quantity to the total quantity.

In recent years, large-sized fishing boats have made their appearance one after another, and they are operating practically in every sea of the world. With respect to distant water fishing grounds, Japan is confronted with many problems, such as restrictions put on fishing operations under bilateral treaties on fisheries, expansion of the territorial waters and the existence of exclusive fishing zones.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

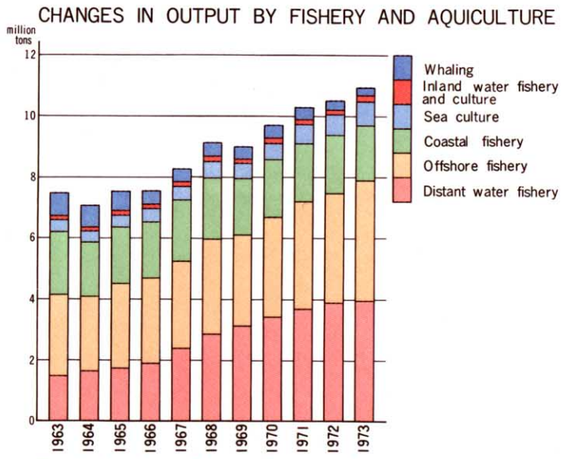
In indicating the catches classified by sea, reference was made primarily to data from the FAO. To indicate the catches of whales, the number of whales caught was multiplied by the average weight by species (40 tons for the finback, 15 tons for the sei, 25 tons for the sperm whale and seven tons for other species).

In illustrating the fishing grounds, an attempt was made to indicate the general outline of the seas in which Japanese fishing boats are in operation.

Sources

1. Data from the Fishery Agency
2. FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, 1973.
3. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Annual Bulletin of Fishery and Culture Production Statistics, 1973.

CHANGES IN OUTPUT BY FISHERY AND AQUICULTURE



(Compiled from Annual Bulletin of Fishery and Culture Production Statistics)

2. Coastal Fishing Grounds and Farms

In view of the changes in the oceanographic condition and the migratory habit of fish, the fishing grounds change, depending on the year as well as season.

In general, bluefin tunas are distributed along the flow of the Kurosio current. Their fishing season extends from June to October for the east coast of Honsyū, from November to March for the south coast, and from May to August for the area stretching along the Tusima current from Iki to Sado's perimeter.

Skipjack are distributed in areas south to about latitude 42° N in the Pacific. The fishing season extends from May to October for the east coast of Honsyū, from March to July for its south coast and from February to October for the south coast of Kyūsyū.

The fishing season for herring extends from April to May for the east coast of Hokkaidō, from January to December for the area stretching from the north coast of Hokkaidō and the coast of Sakhalin, and from January to May for the coast of Korea.

Sardines are distributed along and somewhat off the coasts of Honsyū, Sikoku and Kyūsyū excluding the offshore area stretching from Simokita Hantō, the northern end of Honsyū Island, to Oga Hantō. The fishing season extends from September to January for the coast of Hukusima Prefecture, from July to March for the coast of Tiba Prefecture, from February to October for the coast of Mie Prefecture, and from November to December for the coast of Kōti Prefecture.

Jack mackerels are distributed off the coasts of Honsyū, Sikoku and Kyūsyū and also in the East China Sea. The fishing season extends from May to November for the coast of Tiba and Ibaraki prefectures, from February to November for the coast of Miyazaki and Ōita prefectures, and from January to December for Gotō Rettō, Tusima's perimeter and the coast of Simane and Tottori prefectures.

Mackerels are distributed in the offshore areas of the Japanese archipelago, excluding Okinawa and the area extending from Nemuro Hantō to Syakotan Hantō by way of Sōya Misaki (cape), and also in the area of the East China Sea which is close to Kyūsyū. The fishing season extends from July to August for the area off Kusiro, from October to November for the area off Sanriku, from December to May for the coast of Kantō, from September to April for the area stretching from the East China Sea to Tusima, and from October to April for the coast of Yamaguti, Simane and Tottori prefectures.

Sauries are widely distributed in the areas surrounding Japan, the North Pacific area extending from latitude 40° to 50° N and also the area off the west coast of North America. The fishing season is in November for the area off Tiba and Ibaraki prefectures, from September to October for the area stretching from Kusiro and Sanriku, from January to April for the area off Mie Prefecture, and from May to July for the area from the coast of Akita Prefecture to the west coast of Hokkaidō.

Alaska pollacks are distributed in the Japan Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, Bering Strait and the area in the Pacific from Inubō Saki and also off Tisima Rettō, Kamchatka Peninsula, Aleutian Islands and the coast of Vancouver Island in Canada. The fishing season is from June to October for the area near latitude 60° N in the Bering Sea and from March to May for the area north to Alaska Peninsula.

Squids are distributed on the edge of the East China Sea's continental shelf stretching from the southwest of Kyūsyū to Senkaku Rettō and also off Hokkaidō, Honsyū and Sikoku. The fishing season is from August to October for the east coasts of Hokkaidō and the Sea of Okhotsk, from June to July for the area off Sanriku, from October to March for the area stretching from the west coast of Kyūsyū to the coast of Tottori Prefecture and from June to September for the middle part (Yamato Ridge) of the Japan Sea.

In coastal fishing grounds, pollution of the water and seabed is taking place, and the environment is deteriorating due to the development of littoral industrial complexes and other factors. In culture grounds, intensive utilization of the sea surface is in progress, as breeding technology has been advanced.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

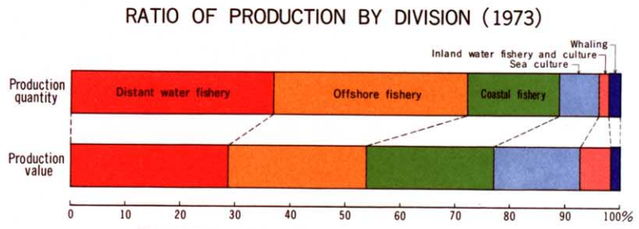
For the distribution of fishing areas, data were used from the Fishery Agency and its fishery research institutes and laboratories in various parts of Japan.

Data from the Fishery Agency's fishery research institutes and laboratories as well as the number of farm-operating entities classified by Si, Mati and Mura in the 5th Census of Fisheries were used to show the distribution of farms.

Sources

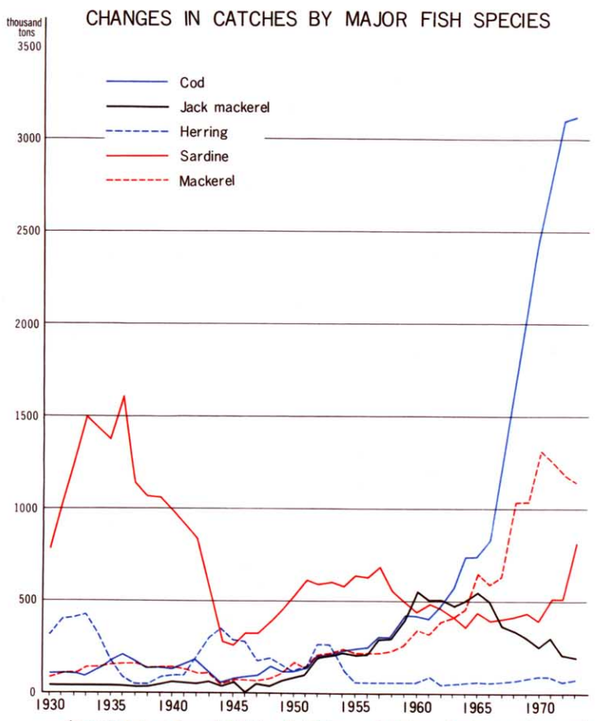
1. Data from the Fishery Agency
2. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 5th Census of Fisheries.

RATIO OF PRODUCTION BY DIVISION (1973)



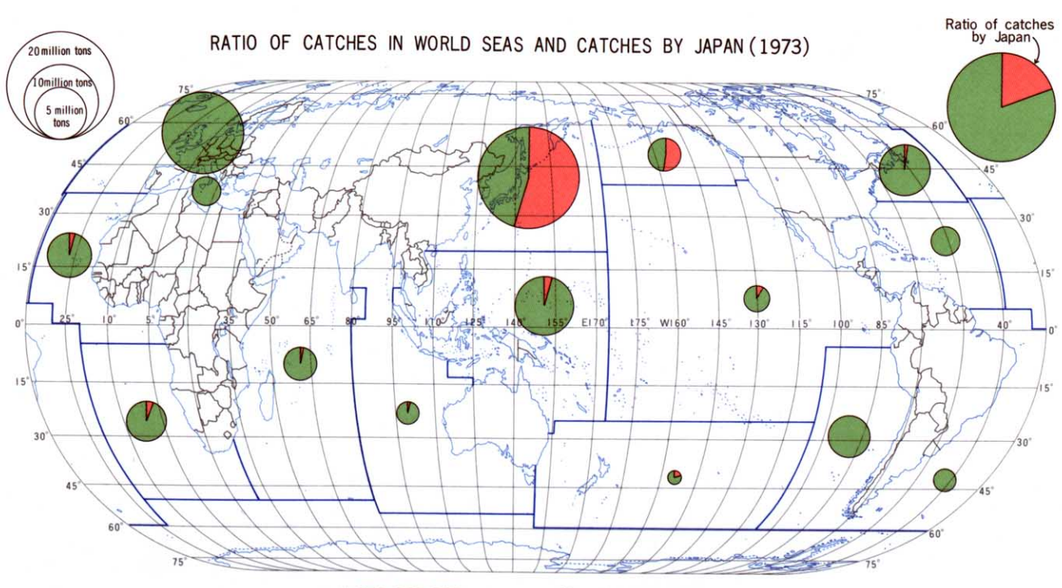
(Compiled from Annual Bulletin of Fishery Culture Production Statistics)

CHANGES IN CATCHES BY MAJOR FISH SPECIES



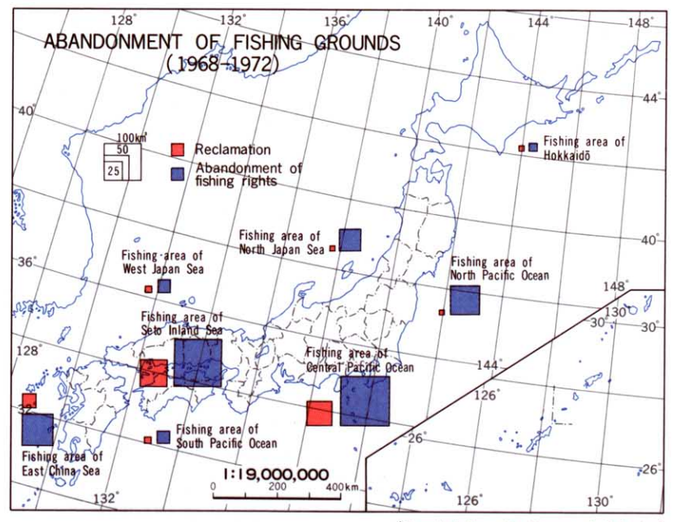
(Compiled from Annual Bulletin of Fishery and Culture Production Statistics)

RATIO OF CATCHES IN WORLD SEAS AND CATCHES BY JAPAN (1973)



(Compiled from Yearbook of Fishery Statistics)

ABANDONMENT OF FISHING GROUNDS (1968-1972)

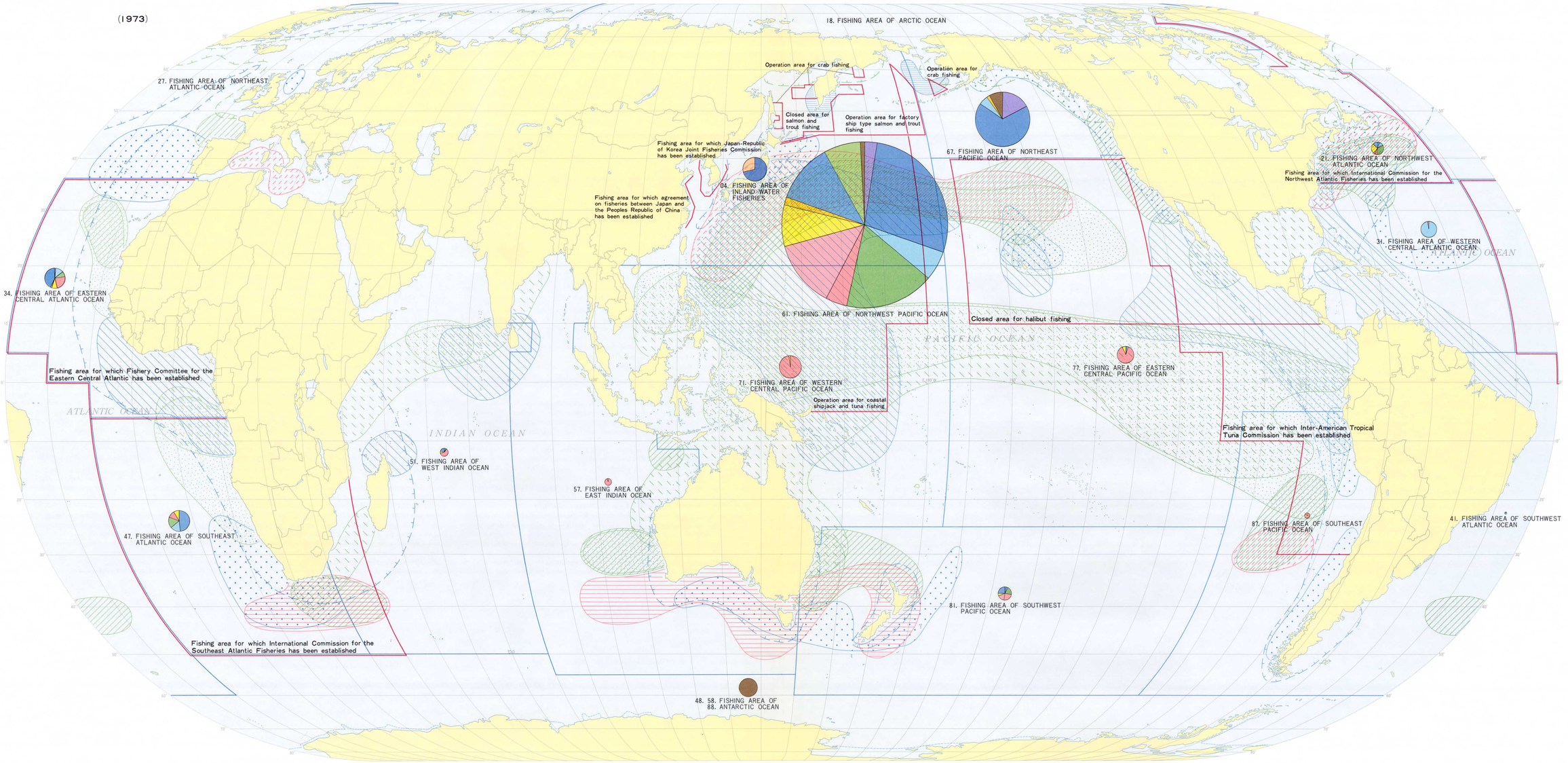


(Compiled from the Census of Fisheries)

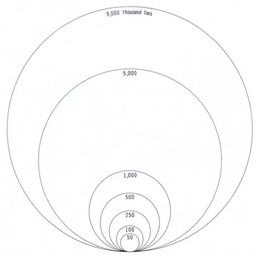
40.1

CATCHES AND FISHING GROUNDS

(1973)



CATCHES BY FISHING AREAS



KIND

- Flounder, halibut, etc.
- Cod, Alaska pollack, etc.
- Atka mackerel, rockfishes, croakers, etc.
- Saury, jack mackerel, yellowtail, herring, sardines and round herring
- Marlins, swordfishes, skipjack, frigate mackerel and tuna
- Mackerel, etc.
- Other fishes
- Shrimps, prawns, lobsters and crabs
- Shellfish, squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses and echinodermata
- Seaweed
- Whales
- Catches of inland water fisheries
- Yield of inland water cultures

FISHING GROUNDS OF PRINCIPAL FISHES, ETC.

- Southern bluefin tuna
- Bluefin tuna
- Albacore tuna
- Bigeye tuna
- Yellowfin tuna
- Skipjack
- Herring
- Saury
- Alaska pollack
- Squid and cuttlefish

- Boundary of fishing areas
- 48. Number of fishing areas
- Fishing areas for which international fishery agreements have been established

Status as of 1974 for fishing areas for which international fishery agreements have been established

1: 55.000.000

40.2

COASTAL FISHING GROUNDS AND FARMS

COASTAL FISHING AREAS

- Bluefin tuna
- Swordfishes
- Herring
- Sardines
- Anchovy
- Jack mackerel
- Mackerel
- Saury
- Alaska pollack
- Squid

MAJOR FARMS

- Yellowtail
- Oysters
- Scallop
- Eels
- "Nori" seaweed
- "Wakame" seaweed
- Pearls
- Pearl oysters

1:6,000,000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300km

SEA OF OKHOTSK
JAPAN SEA
YELLOW SEA
EASTERN CHINA SEA
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
Rebun Tō
Risiri Tō
Etorohu Tō
Kunasiri Tō
Sikotan Tō
HABOMAI SYOTŌ
Okusiri Tō
SADO
Take Sima
OKI
TUSIMA
KOSIKIZIMA RETTŌ
NANSEI SYOTŌ
TOKARA RETTŌ
AMAMI SYOTŌ
Ō sima
SATUNAN SYOTŌ
Tokuno Sima
Okinoerabu Sima
OKINAWA SYOTŌ
Okinawa Zima
Kume Zima
SENKAKU SYOTŌ
RYŪKYŪ SYOTŌ
SAKISIMA SYOTŌ
Miyako Zima
Iriomote Zima
Isigaki Zima
Yonaguni Sima
ŌSUMI SYOTŌ
Tanega Sima
Yaku Sima
Kita-Daitō Zima
Minami-Daitō Zima
DAITŌ SYOTŌ
Okino-Daitō Zima
Okino-tori Sima
O Sima
Miyake Zima
Hatizyō Zima
IZU SYOTŌ
OGASAWARA GUNTŌ
Titi Zima
Haha Zima
KAZAN RETTŌ
Io Zima