

1. FISHERIES PRODUCTION
2. FISHING PORTS AND FISHERMEN

1. Fisheries Production

The landings of sea fisheries in Japan amounted to 7,760,000 tons in 1973. By prefecture, the landings were largest in Hokkaidō with 2,510,000 tons, which was followed by Aomori Prefecture with 620,000 tons, Miyagi Prefecture with 610,000 tons, Sizuoka Prefecture with 460,000 tons, Nagasaki Prefecture with 400,000 tons and Tiba Prefecture with 350,000 tons. By species, the landings of cod and Alaska pollacks were large on the Pacific Ocean side of Hokkaidō and Tōhoku regions, whereas Sizuoka and Kanagawa prefectures featured many landings of tunas and swordfishes.

In inland water fisheries, 47% of the total haul came from rivers and 53% from lakes. By species, the landing of corbiculas was greatest, sharing 38% of the total landing, followed by sweet fishes with 10% and crucians with 9%.

The yields both in sea and inland water cultures have increased by about 2.2 times in the last 10 years. Each district has its own speciality: that is Miyagi and Hiroshima prefectures with oysters, Sizuoka Prefecture with eels, and Niigata and Nara prefectures with ornamental fishes.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The landings in sea fisheries, as indicated on this map, are based on territory-oriented statistics, whereby hauls are indicated by actual landing fishing port. Excluded from this category, however, are the landings from whaling, factoryship-type king crab fishing, factoryship-type salmon fishing, factoryship-type trawl fishing, factoryship-type tuna long-line fishing, North Pacific Ocean tanner crab fishing, trawling in the North and South Pacific, otter trawl fishing, shrimp trawl fishing, and the landings for foreign countries.

Source

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1973 Annual Bulletin of Fishery and Culture Production Statistics

2. Fishing Ports and Fishermen

The specified fishing ports in Japan as of December 31, 1972, totaled 2,756, including 2,103 fishing ports of Type 1, 468 of Type 2, 104 of Type 3 (including 11 of Special Type 3), and 81 of Type 4.

The total number of fishing vessels using fishing ports a year was 63,870,000 (126 million tons) for Type 1, 37,110,000 (102 million tons) for Type 2, 13,860,000 (115 million tons) for Type 3, and 5,370,000 (24 million tons) for

Type 4, running up to an aggregate total of 120,000,000 boats (367 million tons).

The registered number of fishing vessels was 280,000 totaling 1,310,000 tons (including 62,000 non-powered ships, 44,000 tons). Fishing boats have increased by 55.8% in number and 39.5% in tonnage in the last 10 years. Of the number of fishing vessels that have increased, fishing boats less than five tons account for 97%, 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 Hatohe (8,800,000 tons), Kamaisi (6,300,000 tons), Yaizu (4,700,000 tons), Hakata (4,540,000 tons), Ōhunato (4,120,000 tons), and Nagasaki (3,500,000 tons).

The ratio of the tonnage of local fishing boats to the aggregate tonnage of fishing vessels making port stood at 94.2 for Type 1 fishing ports, 93.2% for Type 2 fishing ports, 84.4% for Type 3 fishing ports, and 82.7% for Type 4 fishing ports.

Persons engaged in sea fisheries totaled about 510,000 in the whole country, accounting for 0.47% of the national population. When they are classified into persons engaged in self-managed fisheries and employees in fisheries, persons engaged in self-managed fisheries totaled 325,000 (63.7%) and persons engaged in fisheries exclusively as employees comprised 150,000 (29.3%). Persons engaged in self-managed fisheries and also employed in fisheries accounted for 7.0%. Of the persons engaged in sea fisheries, males accounted for 82.3% and females 17.7%. By age, 17.4% of the males were in the age bracket of 15-29, 66.3% in the 30-59 bracket, and 15.9% 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 figure represents those with an aggregate annual tonnage of incoming fishing boats in excess

of 300,000 tons.

With respect to the persons engaged in fisheries, the figure represents 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

1. Fishery Agency, Fishing Ports Statistics of Japan, 1973.
2. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 5th Census of Fisheries.





