

沿岸漁業の危機と必要な対策

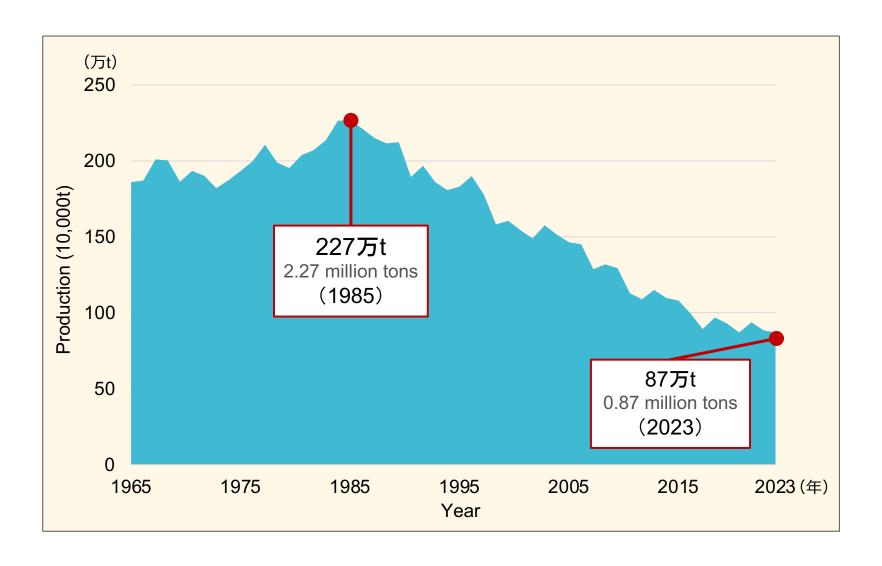
Crisis of Japanese Coastal Fisheries and Actions Needed

October 2025

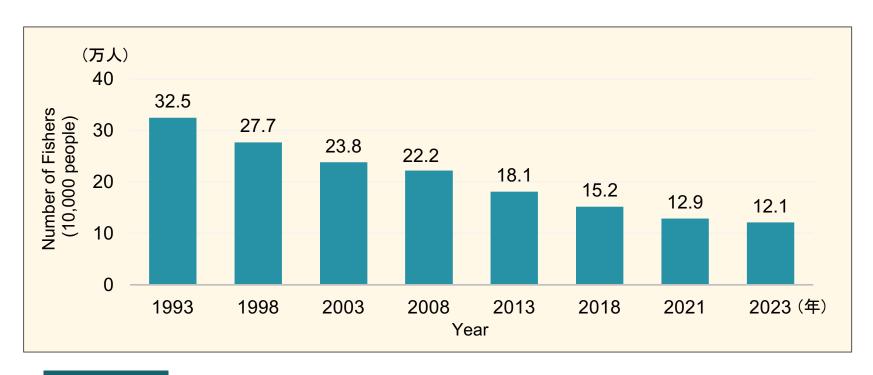
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沿岸漁業の生産量 Coastal fisheries production volume in Japan



漁業就業者数 Number of fishers



2023年

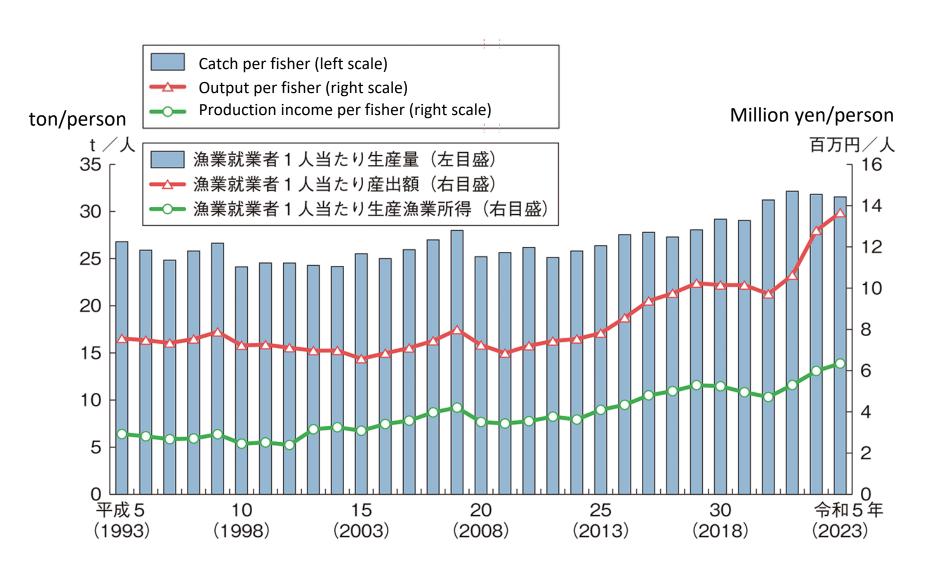
漁業者の平均年齢:57.1歳(全産業平均:44.4歳)

Average age of fishery workers: 57.1 (all industries average: 44.4)

65歳以上の割合:39.2%(全産業平均:13.5%)

Proportion aged 65 and over: 39.2% (all industries average: 13.5%)

漁業者1人当たりの生産性 Productivity per fisher



漁業生産量の減少の要因

Factors contributing to the decline in fishery production

水産資源の減少

Decline of fishery resources

88資源のうち55資源において、 基準を下回る資源量、または 資源が低位と評価されている。

Of the 88 resources, 55 resources have resource quantities below the standard level or are assessed as low-grade resources.

漁業者数の減少

Decline in the number of fishers

水揚体制・加工場等の縮小

Shrinking of landing facilities and processing sites

沿岸環境の変化 Changes in coastal environments

埋立等の開発による藻場・干潟の減少、 生物多様性の劣化など

Decline in seaweed beds and tidal flats due to development such as land reclamation, deterioration of biodiversity, etc.

海洋環境の変化 Changes in the marine environment

海水温の上昇、海洋酸性化など Rising sea temperatures and ocean acidification

不十分な資源管理(乱獲)

Inadequate resource management (overfishing)

国際要因(外国漁船による漁獲) International factors (catches by foreign fishing vessels)

- 自然海岸の減少 Decline of natural coastlines
 - ✓ 1998年には全海岸延長の約 50%に減少
- 干潟の減少 Decline of tidal flats
 - ✓ 1995年の干潟面積は1945 年の半分近くに減少
- 磯焼け、藻場の縮小 Seabed degradation, decline of seaweed beds
 - ✓ 1990年から2022年に半減



藻場が消失した海 sea where the seaweed bed

The sea where the seaweed beds have vanished

減少した水産資源を回復させるためには、環境・生態系の保全と適切な資源管理が必要

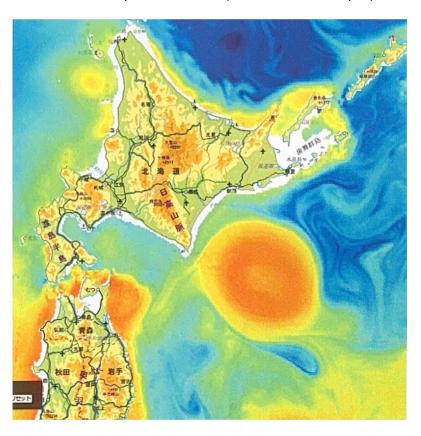
To restore depleted fishery resources, it is necessary to conserve the environment & ecosystems and implement appropriate resource management.

昨年、初めて観測された北海道東沖の暖水塊

The warm water mass off eastern Hokkaido, first observed last year

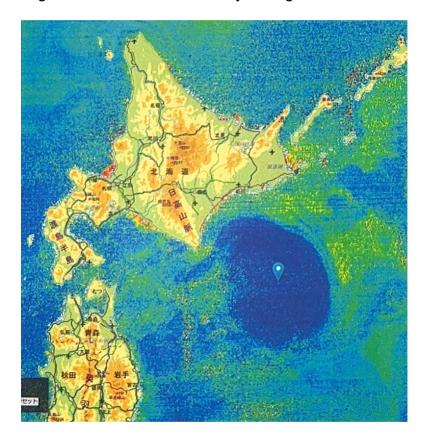
JAXA ひまわりモニタ 2024.9.15 水深50m 暖水渦23°C前後(水深100mも22°C)

JAXA Himawari Monitor September 15, 2024, depth 50 m Warm water eddy around 23 °C (22 °C at 100 m depth)



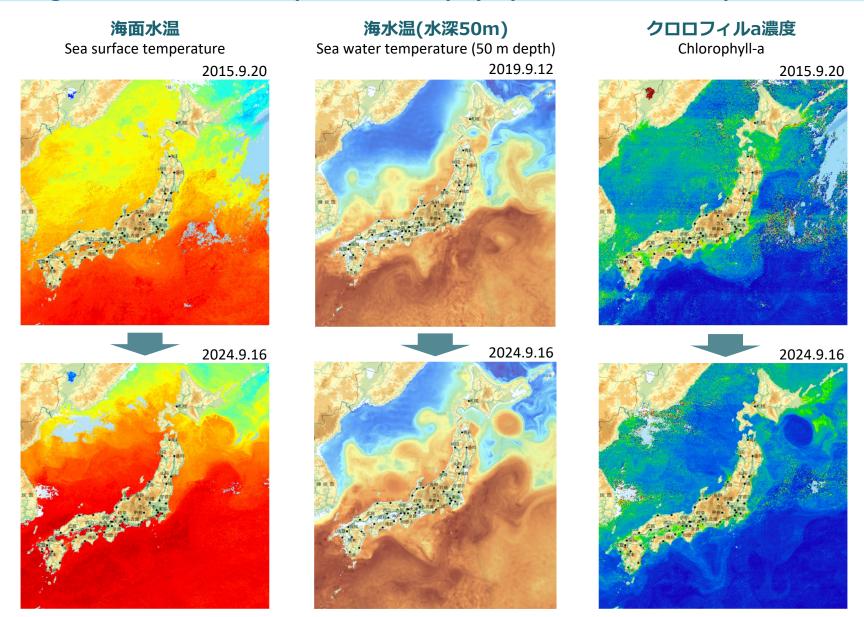
2024.9.15 海面表層 クロロフィルa 黄緑~赤色が高濃度

September 15, 2024, sea surface layer Chlorophyll-a High concentrations shown in yellow-green to red



日本周辺の海水温と植物プランクトン量の変化

Changes in sea surface temperature and phytoplankton around Japan



海水温の上昇による水産資源への影響

Impact of rising sea temperatures on fishery resources

<u>漁場の変化</u> Changes in fishing grounds

- ブリなどの南方系の魚 Southern fish species (e.g. yellowtail):
 北海道での漁獲が急増 Hokkaido's catch surges
- トラフグ Tiger puffer: 従来の主要産地(福岡県や山口県)での漁獲が激減、三陸沖や東京湾での漁獲が増加。Catches have sharply declined in traditional major production areas (Fukuoka and Yamaguchi prefectures), while catches have increased off the Sanriku coast and in Tokyo Bay.

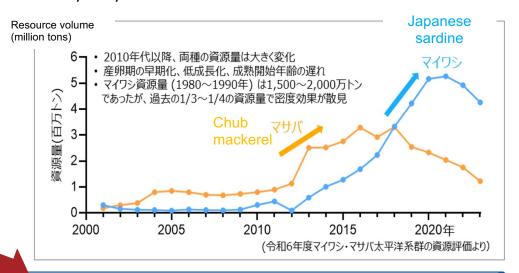
魚の再生産への影響

Impact on fish reproduction

サンマ Pacific saury: 産卵場・生育場が餌環境の悪い沖合に移動し、成長の悪化や死亡率が増加。

Spawning and nursery grounds have shifted to offshore areas with poor feeding conditions, leading to stunted growth and higher mortality rates.

- マサバ Chub mackerel
- マイワシ Japanese sardine
 ⇒要因 Cause:冷水性で大型のプランクトンの減少。Decline in large cold-water plankton species
- 栄養塩の循環の停滞 Stagnation of nutrient cycling



- 日本近海を含む北西太平洋の環境収容力が減少か
 Environmental carrying capacity in the northwest Pacific,
 - including waters near Japan, seems to be declining.
- ・日本周辺の水産資源が今後、爆発的に増えること を期待するのは難しい

緊急対策(チャタムフィッシュまとめより)

Emergency measures (from Chatham Fish summary)

1. リアルタイムのデータ収集・モニタリング Real time data collection and monitoring

- 海洋環境による影響を把握するため、漁獲量のリアルタイム公表を進める。以下のデータを収集。
 To understand the impact of the marine environment, real-time disclosure of fish catches will be promoted. The following data should be collected.
 - O 漁船における魚探・ソナーデータ Fish finder and sonar data on fishing vessels
 - O 定置網に設置するセンサーからのデータ Data from sensors installed on set nets

2. 調査予算増加と分析体制強化 Increased research budget and strengthened data analysis system

- 民間機関や大学の研究者、ベンチャー企業などへの外部委託を活用。
 Utilize outsourcing to private institutions, university researchers, and venture companies.
- データを分析する**研究者と漁業者の対話を増やす**。
 Increase dialogue between researchers analyzing the data and fishers.

3. 小型魚の保護 Protection of small fish

- 減少した資源の保全・回復を図るためには、TACによる漁獲量の引き下げだけではなく、小型魚の漁獲を減らす 措置が特に重要。For the conservation and recovery of depleted resources, it is particularly important not only to reduce catches through TAC but also to implement measures to reduce the catch of small fish.
- 4. 危機感の共有のための情報発信 Information dissemination to raise awareness of the crisis

中長期対策 (チャタムフィッシュまとめより)

Mid- to long-term measures (from Chatham Fish summary)

1. 変化に対応した生産体制の構築 Building a production system adapted to change

- **資源の低位安定を基礎として、少数精鋭の体制**を目指さざるを得ない。Based on the stable low level of resources, we must aim for a streamlined system with a small number of capable members.
- **漁船数が多い場合には、減船や協業化の推進、操業の転換等**が必要。When the number of fishing vessels is too large, it is necessary to promote fleet reduction, integration of business, or conversion of operations.
- 温暖化や不確実性のリスクに対応するために、複数の漁場や漁法の経営(ポートフォリオ経営)が必要(資本力の強化、株式会社化) To address the risks of global warming, multiple fishing grounds and methods (portfolio management), along with strengthening capital and incorporation as joint-stock companies is desired.
- 量から質への転換 Shift from quantity to quality

2. 変化に対応した加工・流通・消費構造 Change of processing, distribution, and consumption scheme

● 流通の合理化の検討 Consideration of distribution streamlining

3. 地域ごとに生き残り策を考える体制を作る Each region to develop survival strategies

- 地域ごとに魚種の増減の予測を示す。Present forecasts of increases and decreases in fish species for each region.
- 議論とコミュニケーションの場を作る/増やす。ファシリテーターの役割の重要性。<mark>最も大事なのは、</mark> 予算ではなく、人の知恵を生かすこと。Increase opportunities for discussion and communication. Emphasize the importance of the facilitator's role. Most importantly, make use of human wisdom.
- 資源管理と漁業経営の改善によって収益性の改善を図る漁業者に対する出資の検討。Consider investment in fishery operators who aim to improve profitability through better resource management and fishery operations.
- 漁業者による環境調査や生態系保全活動への公的支援。 Public support for environmental surveys and ecosystem conservation activities conducted by fishery workers.