

○ **Monitoring is conducted once a week or so based on the "Concepts of Inspection Planning and Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods Concerned Applies"**

- The fish species in which radioactive cesium exceeding 50 Bq/kg has been detected and major fishery products are intensively inspected.
- Inspection results of neighboring prefectures are taken into account.

Coastal fish (e.g., Japanese sandlance, seabass, flounders, etc.)	Sea areas off prefectures are divided into zones in consideration of catch landing, fishery management and seasons, etc. and samples are collected at major ports.
Migratory fish (e.g., Skipjack tuna, sardines and mackerels, Pacific saury, etc.)	Fishing grounds are divided into zones off each prefecture from Chiba to Aomori (by lines extending along the prefectural borders to the east) in consideration of migration of fish, etc., and samples are collected at major ports of each zone.
Inland water fish (e.g., YAMAME (land-locked cherry salmon), Japanese smelt, Ayu sweetfish, etc.)	Prefectural areas are divided into zones appropriately in consideration of fishery rights, and samples are collected in major zones.

Prepared based on the "Responses at Farmland" by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

**MAFF**

Monitoring of radioactivity in fishery products covers major fish species and fishing grounds, and species in which radioactive cesium concentration exceeding 50 Bq/kg has been detected, based on the “Concepts of Inspection Planning and Establishment and Cancellation of Items and Areas to which Restriction of Distribution and/or Consumption of Foods Concerned Applies (Guideline).”

At present, inspections are conducted by classifying the fish species based on their habitats and fishing seasons, while also taking into account inspection results of neighboring prefectures, as shown in the table. Regarding migratory fish, such as bonito and Pacific saury, which migrates over a wide area in the ocean, monitoring is conducted broadly by multiple prefectures based on their migratory routes.

Included in this reference material on March 31, 2013

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