

○ **Inspections were strengthened by increasing the fish species to be inspected and the inspection frequencies.**

- 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 sand lance, 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. Samples are collected considering the habitats of fish such as surface layer, middle layer or bottom layer.
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.

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Inspections of radioactivity in fishery products cover major fish species and fishing grounds, and species in which radioactive cesium exceeding 50 Bq/kg has been detected.

Analysis of accumulated inspection results, etc. has revealed that radioactive contamination levels differ depending on the habitats of relevant fish species, etc.

For example, contamination levels differ depending on whether the habitat is close to the sea surface, or the sea bottom, or in between. Therefore, 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. Regarding migratory fish, such as bonito and Pacific saury, which migrates over a wide area in the ocean, inspections are conducted broadly by multiple prefectures based on their migratory routes.

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