

Study on Conservation and Utilization of Traditional Fishing Elements as Cultural Landscape in Japan: Focusing on Conservation and Utilization Policies

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Abstract: In this study, the relationship between various elements of traditional fishing and components of cultural landscape was examined, and the direction of conservation and utilization of traditional fishing was clarified by the characteristics of various elements of traditional fishing through the examples of conservation and utilization of traditional fishing landscape. Firstly, 25 cases of systems, policies and projects for the conservation and utilization of traditional fishing in Japan were extracted from the policies of the national organization in Japan, and the various elements of traditional fishing, related history and culture, efforts and local projects and their results were organized and analyzed, and the multifaceted functions and values of traditional fishing were found. The results show that the traditional fishery has many functions and values. In addition, the characteristics of various elements of traditional fishing and the relevance of and conservation and utilization measures of traditional fishing are discussed.

Keywords: Traditional fishing, Policy, Conservation and utilization, Fishing elements, Related culture and landscape, Japan

1. Introduction

Surrounded by the sea, Japan has developed the technology and culture of fishing and navigation by forming coastal villages, and has also developed inland fisheries with abundant freshwater resources. On the premise of this, Japan has developed fishing methods and traditional fishing culture that are rare in the world, such as net fishing, pole-and-line fishing, Ama (海女) (woman diver) fishing, cormorant fishing, and fish trap fishing.

In 2011, UNESCO published a Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscapes (HUL) "NEW LIFE FOR HISTORIC CITIES"^[1] to describe its work on historic urban landscapes. From that Recommendation, the elements related to the conservation and development of historic urban landscapes are extracted from each layer of the city, according to the material and immaterial elements of the city, pointing out their interrelationships and the balancing and harmonizing measures in conservation and development.

Cultural Landscapes are a new type of World Heritage, and are "the combined works of nature and of man" as defined in Article 1 of the Convention. As of 2022, 114 of the 1,154 properties on the World Heritage List were registered as cultural landscapes.

Referring to the definition of cultural landscapes, in Japan, cultural landscapes are defined as "Cultural Landscapes are formed by the climate of a given region and people's lives or work there, and are indispensable for understanding the livelihood and work of the Japanese people"^[2]. It is recognized that the development of fishing and fishery, and the activities of fishermen and fisher-women have added color to the history of Japan and contributed to the various political, economic and social developments^[3], and that traditional fishery landscapes, such as seine fishing in Ida, fence fishing in Ryugo(龍郷) Town, and Ama divers on the Kosode(小袖) Coast, and traditional fishery-related landscapes, such as the Abi(アビ) migratory school of fish, and houseboats in Teshima(豊島) are "cultural properties. In addition, it is pointed out that traditional fishing and related culture are indispensable to understand the livelihood or life of people in the past."^[4]

In other words, cultural and historical landscapes related to traditional fishery are not only working

landscapes but also various landscapes deeply related to traditional fishery, created by related material and immaterial elements, such as distribution and traffic of people engaged in fishery transportation and business, fisher-men's life including local traditional events, and structures such as boat houses and barns built as the base of fishery. In order to preserve and utilize the traditional fishery, we should develop the measures and harmonization of each related material and immaterial elements, and preserve and utilize the historical and cultural landscapes in many aspects.

However, due to the development of pelagic fisheries and the introduction of modern fishing technology such as GPS ^[5], or the aging of local traditional fishery workers, and the reduction of marine products, some traditional fishery is now in danger of extinction^{[3], [6], [7]}.

In academics, there are many papers on scenery of fishing grounds and fishing village landscape. However, the discussion on the traditional fishing landscape is not enough. In particular, there are few research results in the field of landscape studies that studied and protected the landscape associated with traditional fishing as a whole. The systems, policies and projects related to the landscape of traditional fishing are dispersed among cultural assets, local development and fishing village development policies, and there are no research results that analyze the direction of the conservation and utilization efforts by the characteristics of traditional fishing. In order to preserve traditional fishing as a historical and cultural landscape for the future, it is considered necessary to understand the relationship between the characteristics of various elements of traditional fishing and the landscape.

The purpose of this study is to organize the laws, policies and projects for the conservation and utilization of traditional fishing, and to clarify what kind of elements will contribute to the preservation of traditional fishing and have economic, social and environmental impacts on the region through the examples of the conservation and utilization of traditional fishing in the landscape.

2. Research Subjects and Methodology

2.1. What is traditional fishing?

Okamura defined fishing as fishing not only for fish but also for other aquatic animals, such as whales, dolphins, and other sea animals, as well as for whales, dolphins, and other sea creatures, such as shellfish, insects, and seaweeds^[8].

For the purpose of this study, traditional fishing was defined as fishing in an old traditional way, its ancient fishing methods interpreted as fishing methods specific to the area or fishing methods that have had a great influence on the productive life of local people since ancient times.

2.2. Elements of traditional fishing

Tange pointed out that the elements of fishing are the object, the action, the fishing gear, the fishing method, and the fishing boat^[9]. Konuma pointed out that three elements are necessary for labor to take place: labor itself, the object of labor, and the tools of labor^[10].

So, in this study, the elements of traditional fishing as productive labor are considered to be the labor itself (fishing out, fishing method), the object of labor (catch), the labor equipment (fishing gear, fishing boat), and the fishermen as workers.

2.3. Research Flow

First, by checking the detailed contents of the policies in the official homepage of the Japanese regulatory agencies (administrations), we extracted the policies for conservation and utilization of culture and landscape with the keywords of fishery, fishing village and fisheries, and found that the policies on traditional fishing in the Agency for Cultural Affairs of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and the Tourism Agency of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport policies are the basic policies on traditional fishing. It was clarified that the culture and landscape policies are basic policies such as rural development, fishing village development, laws and regulations related to cultural properties, and tourism area development.

In addition, based on

- Conservation and utilization of traditional fishing has been or is being undertaken;

- The local traditional fishing and related culture are well known;
- The same measures, systems and projects have different elements of traditional fishing in the case, we extracted the cases of the measures and related systems and projects.

The case studies were collected and organized, and the contents related to and traditional fishing were extracted. The sources of the materials and information used were the website of the National Fisheries Research Institute, the website of each municipal government, and the bibliography of reports, papers and books on local traditional fisheries. The survey data were organized and analyzed by setting the items of background of the case studies, issues of local fisheries, related legal systems, traditional fisheries in the area, contents related to traditional fisheries in the case studies, fishing landscape and scenery in the area, results of measures and projects, success factors, cooperation, and reference materials (reports, papers, books, and official websites), and the characteristics of traditional fishing elements, corresponding landscapes, components, related history and culture of the case studies were also analyzed. The results of the survey are summarized and analyzed to clarify the characteristics of the traditional fishing elements of the case studies, the corresponding landscape components, the related history and culture, and the efforts and their effects on the fishing elements.

Finally, the relationship between the characteristics of traditional fishing elements and the direction of traditional fishing conservation and utilization in the case study is discussed.

3. Results

3.1. Policies for Conservation and Utilization of Traditional Fishing Landscape

In this study, the conservation and utilization of traditional fisheries included in the policies of the national organizations were investigated. The current policies of the three national organizations, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, include 6 basic policies, 13 subsidiary policies and measures, and 11 systems and projects concerning the conservation and utilization of traditional fisheries. The Agency for Cultural Affairs of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is promoting four systems: the Cultural Landscape Registration System, the Historic Landscape Maintenance and Improvement Plan Certification System, the Cultural Property Preservation and Utilization Area Plan Certification System, and the Historic Culture Basic Concept Certification System, in order to preserve cultural properties and hand them down and utilize them for future generations according to related laws and initiatives such as the Cultural Property Protection Act and the Historic Town Development Act. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) are promoting measures for the revitalization of farming and fishing villages, promotion of the multifunctional roles of fisheries, and local development for the revitalization of fishing villages and tourism, and the systems and projects of the Global Agricultural Heritage (GIAHS) and Japanese Agricultural Heritage Certification System, the project to revitalize fishing villages and the Tourism Region Development Platform are being promoted. That aim is to develop corresponding initiatives and local projects to conserve and utilize traditional fishing practices throughout Japan. In this study, total 25 cases are extracted and the traditional fisheries of the cases are identified, as shown in Table 1 and 2.

4. Consideration

4.1. Characteristics of Traditional Fishing Elements as Landscape Components

In this study, the traditional fishing landscape of 25 cases (Table 3) of conservation utilization on traditional fishing was targeted to understand the traditional fishing elements as landscape components, and the characteristics of Japanese traditional fishing as landscape components were clarified. First, the traditional fishing elements are classified by outgoing fishing, fishing method, target, fishing gear, fishing boat and fishermen, which shows the different tendency of elements characteristics of traditional fishing landscape. From the results shown on the chart, it is considered that if there are elements to view such as outgoing fishing, fishing boats and large-scale fishing gear, they are more likely to be components of cultural landscape, while elements of fishermen and fishing methods deeply related to local traditional culture are more likely to be proximal working landscape, and the fishing

target (fishing catch) will be linked to local food culture and provided for local fish experience viewing. The traditional fishing landscape reflecting the local fishing technology and historical culture shows that a unique cultural landscape was formed by the characteristics of each element of fishing.

Table 1: Policies for Conservation and Utilization of Traditional Fishing Landscape

National Organization		Policy	Measure	Systems and Programs	No.			
MEXT	(Japanese) Agency for Cultural Affairs	Cultural property	Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (1950)	Registered as a cultural landscape	I-1			
			(Japanese) Historic Town Planning Act	Approval of the Historic Preservation and Improvement Plan	I-2			
			Regional Plan for Conservation and Utilization of Cultural Properties	Approval of the Regional Plan for the Conservation and Utilization of Cultural Properties	I-3			
			Basic Concept of History and Culture	Basic Concept of History and Culture	I-4			
MAFF	Basic Policy: Rural Development		Revitalization of agricultural, mountain and fishing villages	Revitalization of agricultural, mountain and fishing villages	II-1			
				Grants for the Promotion of Agriculture, Rural Areas and Fishing Villages	II-2			
				Discover the treasures of rural villages	II-3			
				World Agricultural Heritage (cultural, natural, etc.)	II-4			
				Japan Agricultural Heritage	II-5			
	(Japanese) Fisheries Agency	Basic Policy : Fisheries Basic Plan	2 Measures to be taken comprehensively and systematically for fisheries>I Revitalization of fisheries and fishing villages based on the Hama Plan>6 Promotion of multifunctional activities	100 Historical and Cultural Properties of Fishing Villages to be Preserved for the Future		II-6		
					White Paper on Fisheries	(Project System for the Promotion of Fishing Villages)	Project for fostering models for creating vibrant fishing villages (H21-23)	II-7
						Revitalization of fishing villages	The "Nagishimodomari" Promotion Project	II-8
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	Japan Tourism Agency	Tourism and Regional Development national land policy	Practical Plan for Tourism Region Development	Tourism Region Development Platform	III-1			
			Regional Development - Remote Islands Development	100 Treasures of the Island	III-2			

In addition, the derived landscape of traditional fishery is the landscape related to distribution and traffic in the development of fishery, the landscape of fisher-men's religious activities and the landscape showing the daily life of fishermen in their residential areas.

4.2. Characteristics of traditional fishing elements and key points for their conservation and utilization

First, the traditional fishery of the cases was surveyed in the literature data, and the traditional fishery elements were identified, and the traditional fishery landscape and related culture and landscape of each case were clarified. As shown in Table 2, in 14 of the 25 cases, traditional fishing was seen as the visual object of the cultural landscape, and the elements of fishing as the landscape components were 4 for fishermen, 6 for fishing out, 6 for fishing method, 3 for fishing object, 6 for fishing catch, 6 for fishing method, 6 for fishing target and 6 for fishing landscape. The fishing elements as landscape components are 4 for fishermen, 6 for outgoing fishing, 6 for fishing method, 3 for catch target, 6 for fishing gear and 2 for fishing boat. The breakdown is as follows: the fishermen in 4 are all divers, the fishing method mainly consists of nets, fishing fires and sailing boats, and the targets are special species such as Amakusa, Kinmoku and Ise lobster, and those with rich local food culture such as salmon and bonito, and the fishing gear consists of bag nets, four-handed nets, cormorants, climbing nets, arrow-shaped nets and large nets. Fishing boats are sailing boats, cormorant boats, and multi-boat boats.

In addition, in 8 of the 25 cases, as a factor in the formation of cultural landscape, traditional fishing influenced the local style, history and culture. About the history and culture related to traditional fishing, about half (11 cases) derived traditional events and architectures from traditional fishing, and 13 cases were from local food culture. Other than that, 5 cases were related to the history of village formation, 5 cases were related to the history and culture of fishery processing such as sun-drying, dried sardine production and fish joint production, and 5 cases were related to local short songs, lyrics and Ama (women divers) culture. The breakdown is as follows: local traditional events such as festivals, services, and boat launching are held at shrines and beaches to pray for good catches and safety.

Fishing has been carried out since olden times, and fisher-men's living quarters and fishing barns such as cormorant houses, boathouses, divers' huts, Amimoto houses and bushes barns were built to form fishing villages and fishing towns where fishermen lived. In addition, the fish caught in fishing villages and fishing towns were used as raw materials for local cuisine, and the food culture related to the cooking and processing of fishery products developed along with the development of the fishing industry.

4.3. Preservation and activation measures for each element of traditional fisheries

Identify the content of the efforts against traditional fishing and identify the direction of the efforts for each element of traditional fishing in the case study.

In two-thirds of the six cases of the various policies of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, traditional fisheries are the visual viewing subjects of the area's cultural landscape, associated with rich history and traditional culture, such as fish food culture and Shinto rituals. To preserve traditional fisheries, we should promote comprehensive surveys and efforts and local projects related to heir training, as well as support and cooperation from local communities, information dissemination and enlightenment, and ways to use traditional fisheries as a tourism resource in the future.

Table 2: Corresponding content of landscape conservation and utilization of traditional fishing in the legal system

I-1	Fishing tools and fishing boats are designated and registered as tangible and intangible folk cultural assets and registered as cultural landscapes. ^{[13],[14]}
I-2	Recognition and conservation and maintenance of the culture and landscape of the historical features related to traditional fishing. ^[15]
I-3	Conservation, maintenance and utilization of cultural assets related to traditional fishing in the area for conservation and utilization of cultural assets. ^[16]
I-4	Survey and Conservation of Cultural Properties Related to Traditional Fishing. ^[17]
II-2	Comprehensive support related to the utilization of traditional fishing methods for measures to revitalize farming and mountainous fishing villages, including measures to revitalize local communities and measures to promote overnight stay in agriculture. ^{[18],[19]}
II-3	Selection and dissemination of information on excellent examples of efforts to revitalize local communities and increase income through the use of traditional fishing techniques. ^[20]
II-4	Improvement of recognition of agriculture, forestry and fisheries systems related to traditional fishing, and dissemination and utilization of their attractiveness. ^{[21],[22]}
II-5	Aiming to be selected as a World Agricultural Heritage Site. ^{[21],[22]}
II-6	The purpose of this project is to foster public understanding and interest in fisheries and fishing villages, thereby improving the recognition of the historical value of traditional fishing techniques. ^[23]
II-7	Efforts to discover local resources related to traditional fishing, direct sales of marine products, and utilization of local resources such as fisher-men's inns. ^[24]
II-8	To promote the activities of Nagishimari, the activities to utilize the traditional fishing industry, such as experiencing the life of traditional fishing industry, and commercializing the traditional food and local cuisine of traditional fishing industry. ^[18]
III-1	Support for entities responsible for sales of traditional fishery-related tourism products and their efforts to plan and sell tourism products and develop human resources. ^[25]
III-2	Improvement of awareness of the island's traditional fishing boats, fisher-men's culture, folk customs and fishing huts, and other landscapes. ^[26]

Note: The numbers in this table correspond to Table 1.

In this context, only the "Yate-net" fishing is not succeeded at present (Nakajima, H27), but efforts are being made to preserve and utilize the scenery derived from the factors that formed the "Yate-net" fishing, such as the fishing port scenery, dried sardine sales and distribution, and the "big catch" section. The historical and cultural values of the traditional fishing methods that do not remain are not neglected. In addition, the plans and concepts of the above six cases were approved from 2009 to 2020 and are expected to be effective in raising the awareness of local residents, promoting related projects and policies, and strengthening cooperation from the published plans and documents.

Table 3: Case study of the Legal System

Policies No.	No.	Name of case	Traditional fishing in the case study	PM	TFE	FIS	OF	TC	FC	G
I-2	1	The historical landscape that should be maintained and improved in Shimoda City: The historical landscape of Amakusa fishing and other activities at the seaside beach.	Amakusa fishing	•				•		
	2	Hagi City Historic Interest Maintenance and Improvement Plan	whitebait four-armed net fishing						•	
I-3	3	Obama City Regional Plan for the Preservation and Utilization of Cultural Properties	small fishing boat						•	
	4	Gifu City Regional Plan for the Conservation and Utilization of Cultural Properties	cormorant fishing	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
I-4	5	Choshi City Basic Concept of History and Culture	Sardine eight-armed net (gone)							
	6	Izumo City Basic Concept of History and Culture	Seine netting, set nets, gill nets, single line fishing/ Shijimi clam fishing in Lake Shinji and Lake Shinsei, four-handed net and ayu fishing in the Kobe River	•						
II-1	7	The "Nagishimadomari" initiative in the Ieshima Islands, Hyogo Prefecture H28	Hana-tsugi net fishing and cage net fishing	•						
	8	About 30,000 divers visit a small fishing village annually (Tomido Branch of Ito Fishery Cooperative Association, Shizuoka Prefecture) H28 Case Study	Divers Fishing, Kinmoku Fishing, Lobster Fishing	•				•		
	9	The Initiative for Urban and Fishing Village Exchange Using Closed Schools in Wakasa Town, Fukui Prefecture: A Case Study in 2008	whittling (fishing)	•						
	10	R01 Case Study of Nagishimari Initiatives in Ine Town, Kyoto Prefecture	The "mondori-zen" fishing, etc.						•	
II-2	11	Good fish at the local fish bank for years to come!	Traditional Fishing in Itoshima					•		
II-3	12	Noto's Satoyama Sea	Divers Fishing, Mullet Waiting Fishing, Isaza Fishing	•			•			
	13	Ayu (sweetfish) in the clear Nagara River - Linkage between people and ayu in the satogawa River -	Tomozuri fishing, cormorant fishing, set net fishing and night net fishing, traditional fishing method for ayu fish	•		•	•		•	
II-4	14	Divers' Fishery and Pearl Cultivation Industry in Toba and Shima: Satoumi System for Sustainable Fishery	Divers Fishing in Toba and Shima	•				•		
	15	Brackish Water Lake Group Fishery System in Mikatagoko (Mikatagoko Mikatagoko)	whittling (fishing)				•			
	16	The Lake Biwa System of Fisheries and Agriculture Nurtured by Forests, Villages and Lakes	Eri fishing, etc.				•		•	
II-5	17	Himi's Fishing Tradition - Set-net Fishing	Fixed net fishing in Himi						•	
	18	sailboat	sailboat fishing		•					•
II-6	19	Traditional Salmon Fishing and Capture Facilities - Inari Net	Salmon Inlet Fishing							•
	20	Makurazaki Fishery Cooperative Association	fishing with a pole					•	•	
	21	Toba City Toshi Island area, Mie Prefecture "Experience Program from a Fisherman's Kami-san's Perspective" Island Travel Agency Promotion Council	Octopus pot fishing, diving diver fishing, etc.	•						
	22	Establishment of a skipjack tuna society and a wide-area fishing port network (Kuroshio Town, Kochi Prefecture, etc.)	Tosa skipjack tuna fishing					•		
III-1	23	Kubotsu Area Urban Fishing Village Exchange Promotion Project	Yellowtail fishing with a pole and line, skipjack tuna rope fishing					•		
	24	Fishing village folklore culture "Kenkiri Fishery (Kinchaku Fishery)	purse seine fishing (usu. from the beach)						•	•
III-2	25	Establishment and Formation of a Stay-and-Go Farming Village Using Boathouses: Ine Bay Coastal Region	Longline fishing, small fixed-net fishing, whip fishing, etc.						•	

Note: 1) The Policies numbers in this table correspond to Table 2.

Two thirds of the five World Agricultural Heritage and Japan Agricultural Heritage sites (No.12-16) are engaged in research and study on traditional fishing, and their utilization as tourism resources has been effective in revitalizing the local economy and bringing pride and confidence to the local people.

The results show that traditional fishing is one of the core elements of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry system, and that it is of great significance to the conservation of the ecosystem, and the preservation, succession and utilization of the related landscape and culture.

The above 11 cases account for more than three-fifths of the cases in which initiatives were formulated for conservation and management, research and study, fostering successors, and creating opportunities to know and learn about local history and culture, aiming at conservation and succession of environment and culture. In other words, the measures, systems and projects aiming at the conservation and succession of the environment and culture are mainly formulated in terms of conservation of the fishing elements, and are effective in the areas of raising the awareness of local residents, promotion of related projects and policies, and revitalization of the local economy.

On the other hand, the other cases are 14 cases of revitalization of agricultural, forestry and fishing villages, promotion of the multifunctional roles of fisheries, rural development, revitalization of fishing villages, and tourism regional development platform promoted by the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, which are mainly formulated in terms of utilization of traditional fishing. The approach to the elements is mainly formulated in terms of utilization and aims to revitalize the region.

As can be seen from the iconography and the above discussion, measures for the preservation and living use of fishery elements have been developed mainly in terms of cultural landscape preservation and fishery work experience, fishery-related architecture and local fish utilization, and demonstrate their impact on the local economy, society and environment.

5. Conclusion

In order to conserve and utilize the traditional fishery, it is considered that the seven elements of traditional fishery can be effectively conserved and utilized by understanding the seven elements of traditional fishery and promoting efforts and measures focusing on the elements that have characteristics.

(1) Traditional Fisherman

As in the case studies, traditional events and buildings related to traditional fishing have been formed by the lives of fishermen in traditional fishing. For example, the traditional events held in the fisher-men's beliefs, such as the Great Fishing Festival at Kawaguchi Myojin in Case 5, the Toka Hiruko Festival in Case 20, and the Ine Festival in Case 25, and the fisher men's living rooms and fishing barns, such as cormorant houses, boathouses, divers' huts, Amimoto houses and bushes barns. In order to preserve and utilize the traditional fishery, it is necessary to investigate the fisher-men's life and various cultures as one of the main points of preservation and utilization of the traditional fishery, and to study the possibility of utilization as a sightseeing, event space and accommodation facility.

(2) Traditional Fishing, Fishing Boat

As the result of the above investigation, it is clear that if there is splendid scenery such as a fleet of boats and a night fire on the surface of the water at the time of fishing, it can easily become a cultural landscape. In addition, if the fishing boats themselves have special features such as special structure and white sails, such as cormorant boats in Nagara River and Uchise boats in Izumi City, they can be easily viewed as elements of the landscape composition. If the fishing boats are recognized as a cultural landscape that reflects the traditional fishing industry in the region, it is considered to be useful for fostering the pride of the region and boosting tourism. The results of this study suggest that the traditional fishing methods and fishing boats should be investigated and studied for the conservation and utilization of the traditional fishing methods.

(3) Fishing method and gear of traditional fishing

The fishing method and fishing tools of traditional fishing, which use large nets such as purse seines, purse seine nets, and large bed nets, can easily become a temporary or long-term scenic view in the fishing grounds, and can be preserved and utilized as a cultural landscape for sightseeing. In addition, the traditional fishing methods, such as Sen fishing, Ippon fishing, and Haenyeo diving fishing, which are difficult to see from a long distance, can be viewed from a short distance as a working scenery, and their interesting features can be exhibited to tourists, which can promote and utilize the efforts related to fishing experience.

(4) Catch of traditional fisheries

The traditional fishing catches are closely related to the food culture and has influenced the local history and traditional culture in many ways. The cultural landscape formed by the processing of fish catches, such as drying in the sun and making fish knots, can be viewed as a cultural landscape, and the sale of fish knots and related products is one of the ways to preserve and utilize the elements of the catches. In addition, it is considered to be an effective way to utilize the catch elements of traditional fishing by providing them to restaurants and local fish restaurants as raw materials for local cuisine, and also by providing local ingredients and traditional cuisine through internet sales and accommodation.

The traditional fishing landscape can be effectively conserved by conducting research on the characteristics of each element of traditional fishing in the region and related history and culture, clarifying the traditional fishing as a visual object of the landscape or a formative factor, and implementing a conservation and management system and initiatives for the fishing elements as a component of the view landscape. In addition, it is considered that the traditional fishing industry and related history and culture can be utilized through the integrated cooperation between the fishing industry and the tourism industry, such as fishing observation and experience, accommodation, event participation, and local fish restaurants, to revitalize the region and to preserve the traditional fishing industry for the future.

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