

# Recent Expansion of Tropical Small Pelagic Fish in Japanese Coastal Waters: Case Studies of *Encrasicholina punctifer* and *Sardinella aurita*

Mikio **Watai**<sup>\*1</sup>, Minoru Sashida<sup>\*2</sup>, Tomoyuki Saguchi<sup>\*3</sup>,  
Satoshi Suzuki<sup>\*4</sup>, Chinatsu Watanabe<sup>\*5</sup>, Naoaki Kono<sup>\*1</sup>,  
Yoshioki Oozeki<sup>\*6</sup> and Mami Saito<sup>\*7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> FRA-Yokohama/Hatsukaichi <sup>2</sup> ERCCA-Tokyo  
<sup>3</sup> Mie FRI <sup>4</sup> Shizuoka RIFO <sup>5</sup> Oita AFFRC  
<sup>6</sup> FRA-HQ <sup>7</sup> Suidosha

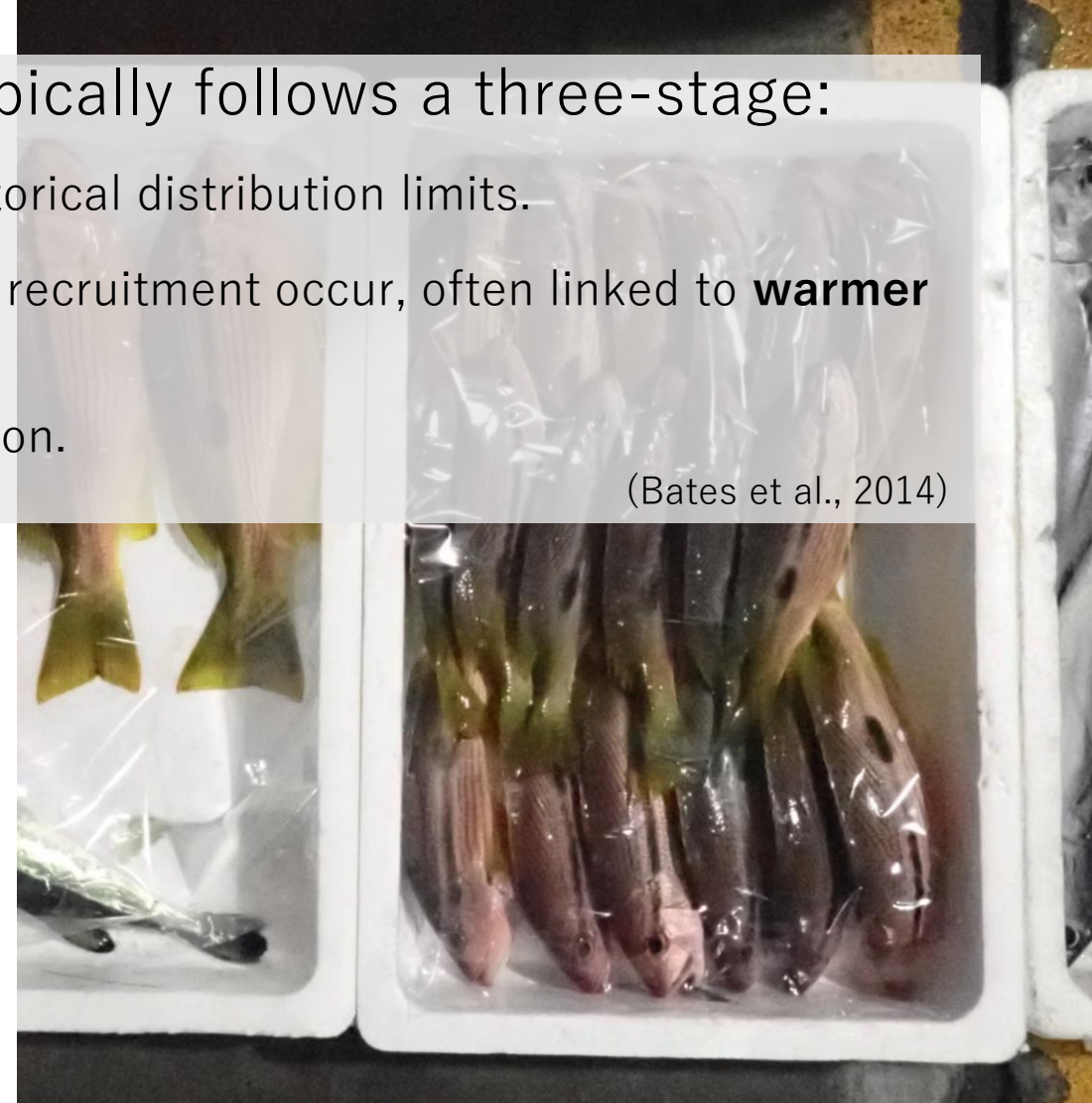


# Increasing Occurrence of Tropical Fish in Japanese Coastal Waters

- The **range expansion of tropical species** typically follows a three-stage:
  - 1. Initial arrival:** Individuals appear beyond their historical distribution limits.
  - 2. Establishment:** Overwintering, reproduction, and recruitment occur, often linked to **warmer winter temperatures**.
  - 3. Persistence:** Stable presence and local reproduction.

➡ **Identifying which stage a species is in helps assess the future sustainability of its availability.**

(Bates et al., 2014)



# Fisheries Collaboration in Response to Tropical Species Expansion

- In response to environmental changes, fisheries institutes along the Pacific coast of Japan are actively **sharing data and field observations**

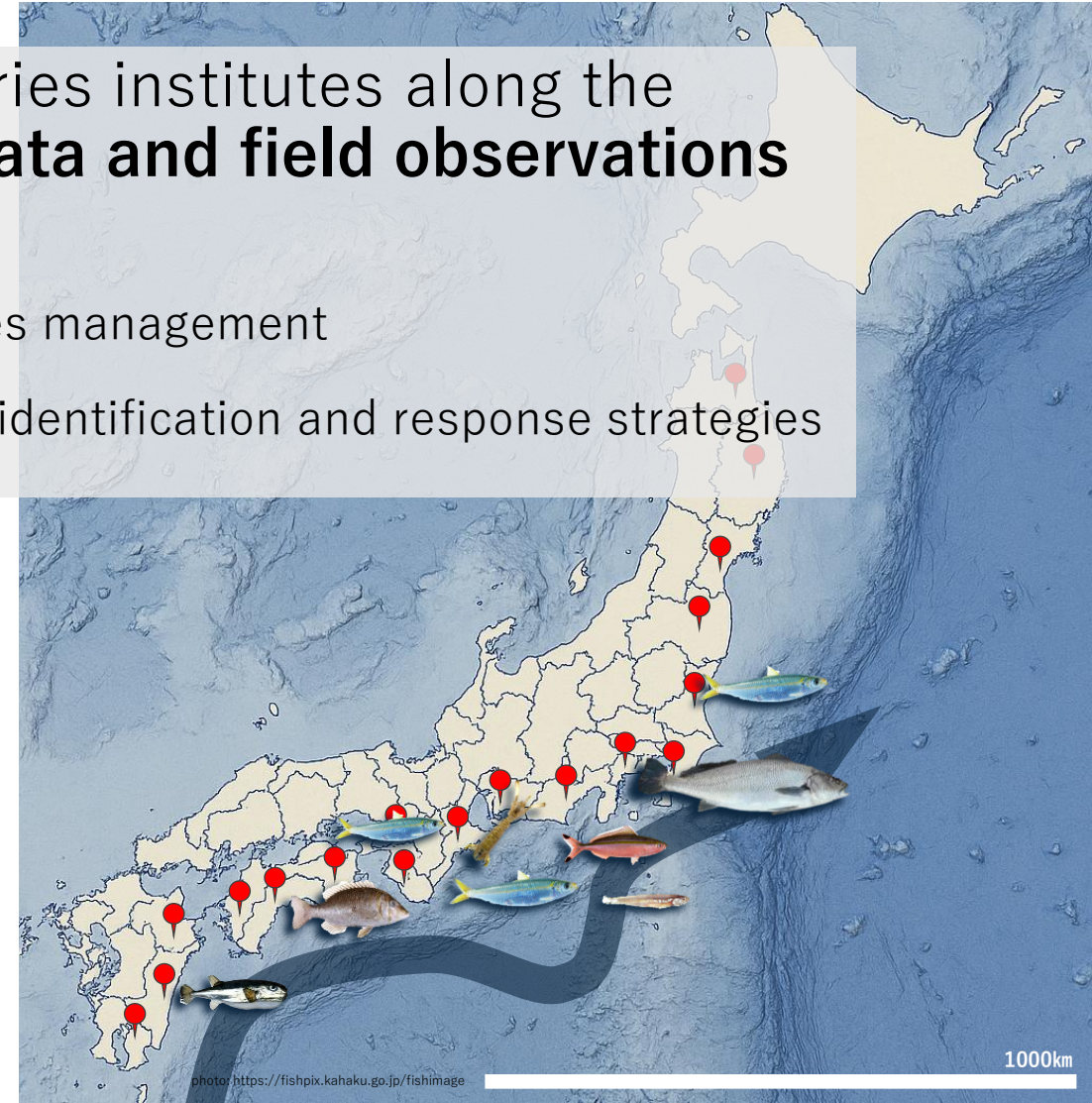
(Watai et al., 2024).

- **Exchanging information** for adaptive fisheries management
- **Sharing field knowledge** to improve species identification and response strategies

➡ **Publishing reports on species occurrence and distribution to support adaptive management and enhance regional collaboration.**



(e.g., Saguchi et al., 2024; Suzuki, 2024)



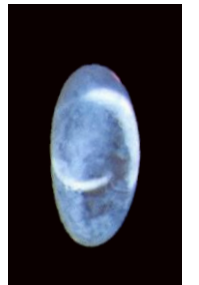


# Information Exchange on Tropical-Origin Species in Coastal Japan

## Case Studies: Range Expansion of ...

### *Encrasicholina punctifer*

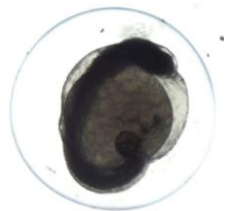
- 1950s: First records in central Japan (e.g., Suruga Bay) (Nakai et al., 1969)
- 2010s–2020s: Expanded to southwestern and central coastal areas (e.g., Shibushi Bay, Osaka Bay) (e.g. Omi et al., 2024)



(Shao et al., 2024)

### *Sardinella aurita*

- Rarely observed in Japan during the 20th century
- Rapid increase since the early 2000s
- Especially along the southern Pacific coast (Hata et al., 2020)



Main case studies informed by:

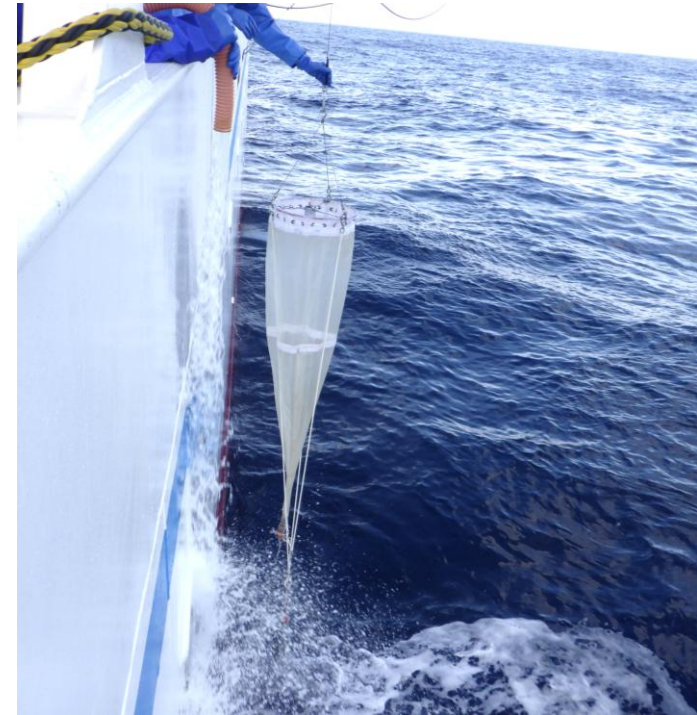
**Suzuki, 2024** – Recent records of *Encrasicholina punctifer* in Japanese waters

**Saguchi et al., 2024** – Occurrence of *Sardinella aurita* on the Pacific coast

# Study Methods

- Interview surveys:
  - Hearing from prefectural officers
  - Market data used to confirm occurrence and catch records
- Egg and larval surveys:
  - Monthly plankton sampling using Norpac nets (0–150 m depth).
- Field surveys:
  - Conducted in Saiki Bay (Oita) and other prefectures
  - Targeted juvenile and adult sardines and anchovies
  - Species composition of *shirasu* catch monitored

(Saguchi et al., 2024; Suzuki, 2024)



# Occurrence of *Encrasicholina punctifer* by Prefecture (2022)



Prefecture	Size (TL)	Bycatch Rate / Notes
Kanagawa	juvenile ( <b>50–70</b> mm) post-larvae (~ <b>30</b> mm)	Possibly > <b>50%</b> <i>E. punctifer</i>
Shizuoka	juvenile ( <b>38–45</b> mm) post-larvae ( <b>20–30</b> mm)	<b>10–30%</b> among anchovy larvae
Aichi	juvenile / adult ( <b>58–80</b> mm)	<b>2%</b> by weight in anchovy catch
Mie	juvenile / adult ( <b>58–80</b> mm)	Bycatch confirmed; rate not specified
Ōita	larvae ( <b>18–49</b> mm)	Bycatch rate: <b>8–17%</b> (Sep–Oct)

Presence by Prefecture

- Confirmed
- Not confirmed

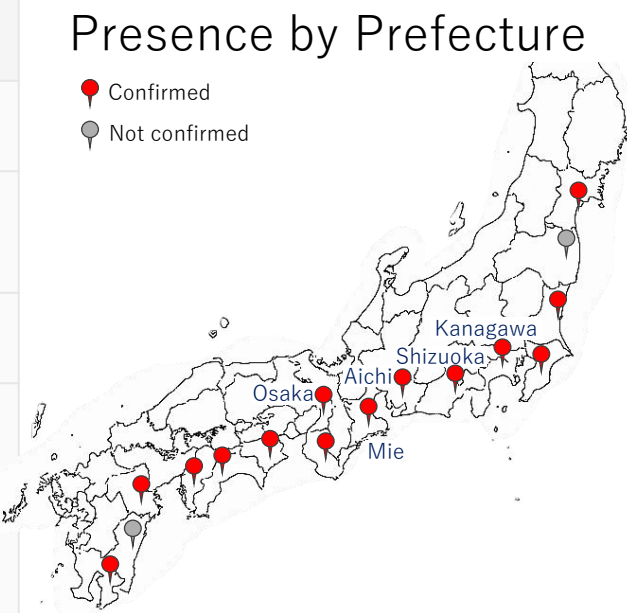


(Suzuki, 2024)

# Occurrence of *Sardinella aurita*

## by Prefecture (2022-2023)

Prefecture	Size (TL)	Notable Catch Events
Kanagawa	33–36 mm (larval stage)	2023 Aug: confirmed in <i>shirasu</i> catch
	adult	2015: <b>1.4</b> t, 2016: <b>0.9</b> t, 2018: <b>0.9</b> t 2019–: tens to hundreds of kg annually
Shizuoka	20–25 mm (larval stage)	2023 Aug: mixed in <i>shirasu</i> catch ( <b>1–3%</b> )
Aichi	50–180 mm (varied by month/year)	2022 Sep: <b>241</b> t, Oct: <b>100</b> t, Dec: <b>0.5</b> t
Mie	80–200 mm (varied by month/year)	2022 Nov: <b>1.1</b> t, Dec: <b>29.1</b> t (Kumano-nada)
Osaka	119–153 mm	2022 Sep: “several tons/day” reported
Others	Not specified or limited data	Catch confirmed; often labeled as “mixed” or “miscellaneous”



(Saguchi et al., 2024)

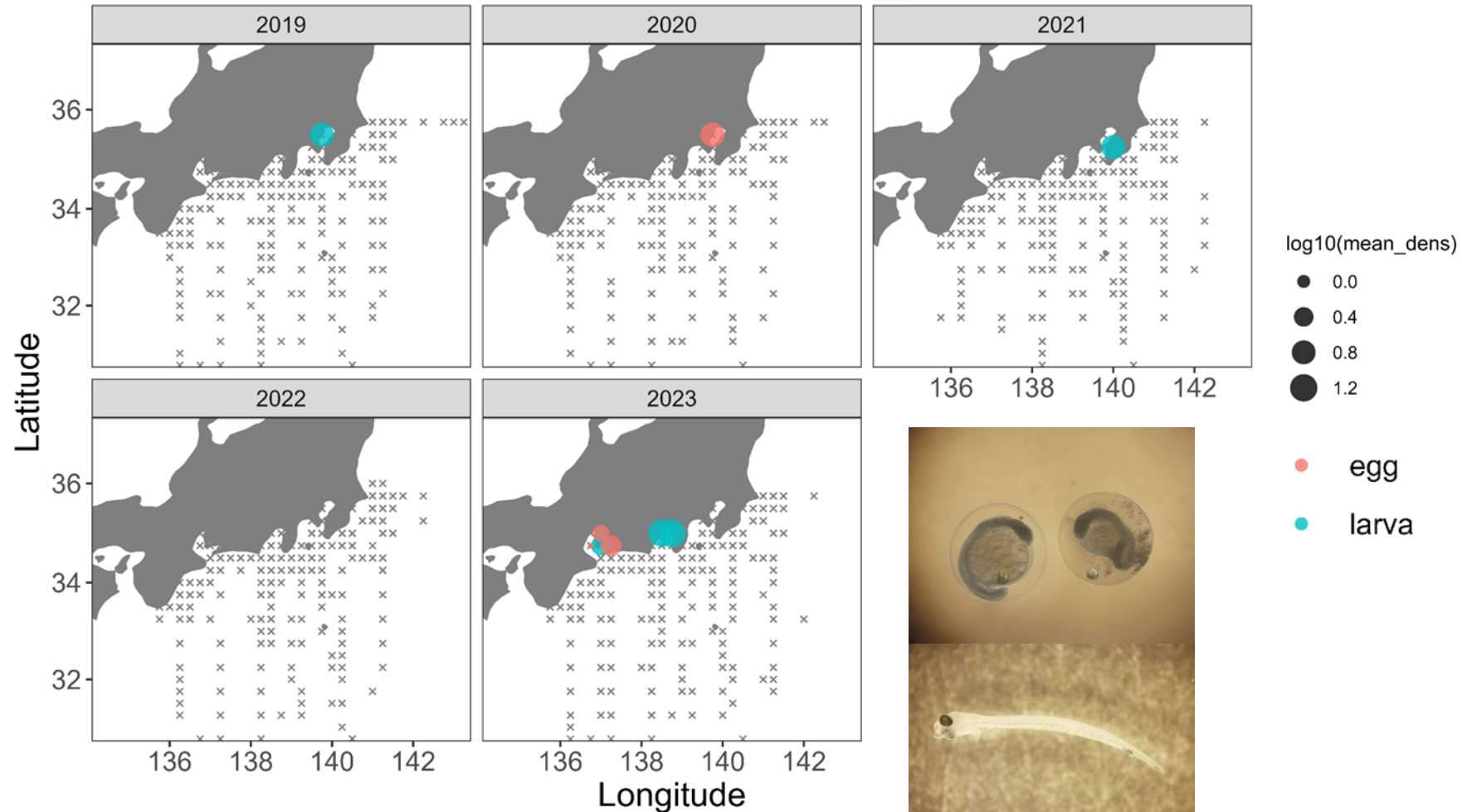


# Egg and Larval Survey Results (2019–2023)

## *Encrasicholina punctifer*



## *Sardinella aurita*

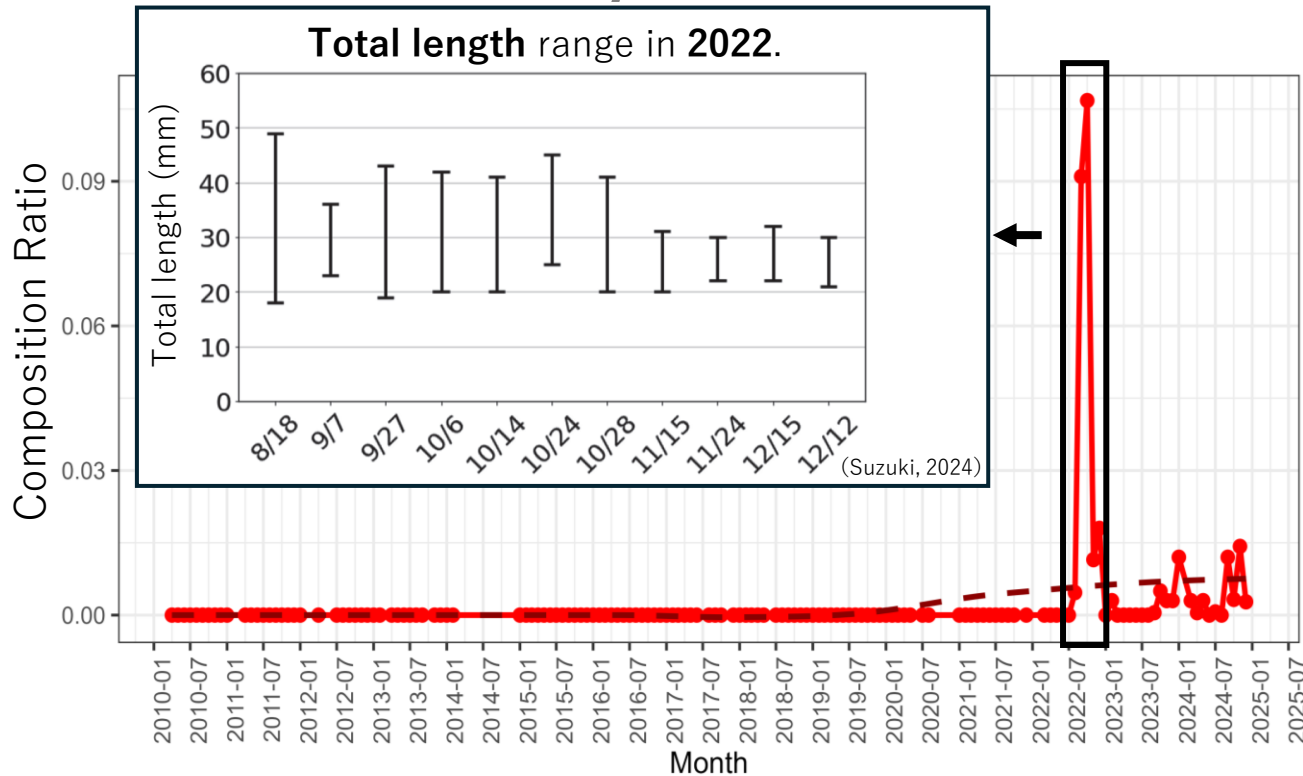




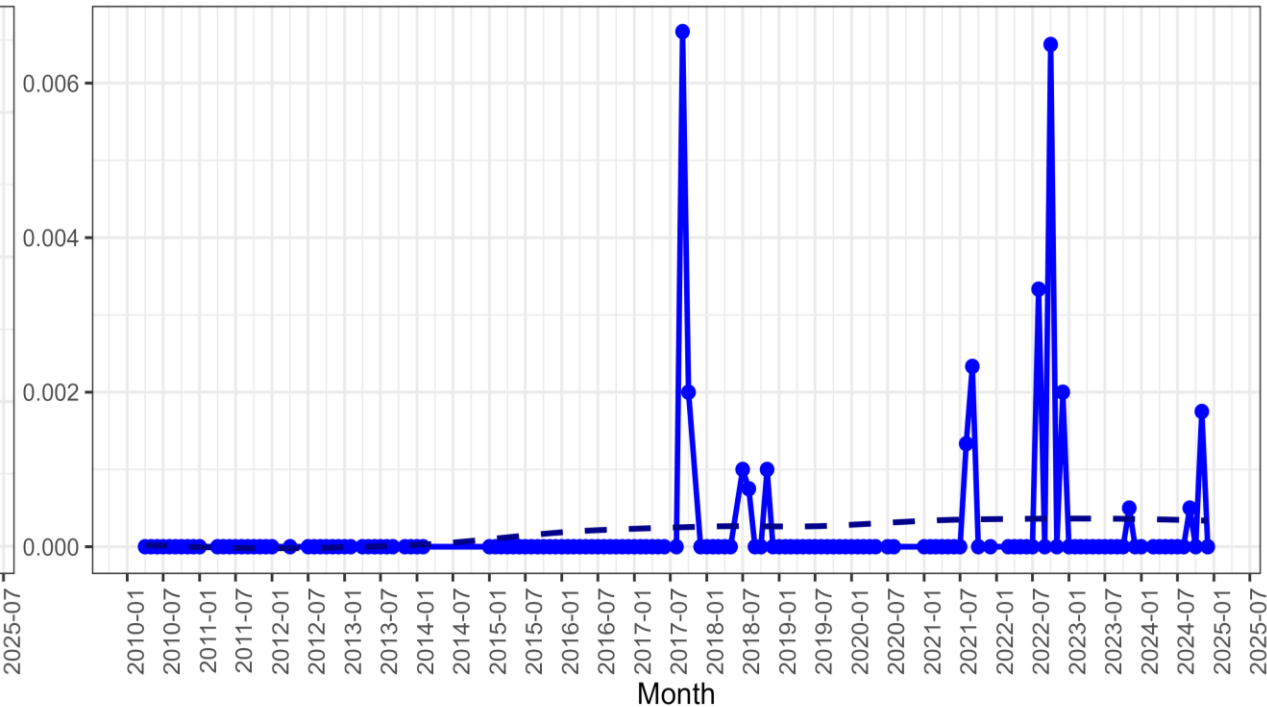
# Catch Trends of *E. punctifer* and *S. aurita* in Oita Prefecture

- Monthly Trend composition

## *Encrasicholina punctifer*



## *Sardinella aurita*



- *E. punctifer* increased sharply in 2022 and continues to appear intermittently.
- *S. aurita* has appeared sporadically since 2017.

# Key Points on *Encrasicholina punctifer* Occurrence

- **Distribution Expansion**

Simultaneous appearance in Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie, and Oita (2022)

- **Catch Records**

Up to 17% bycatch rate in Oita; juveniles confirmed in multiple regions

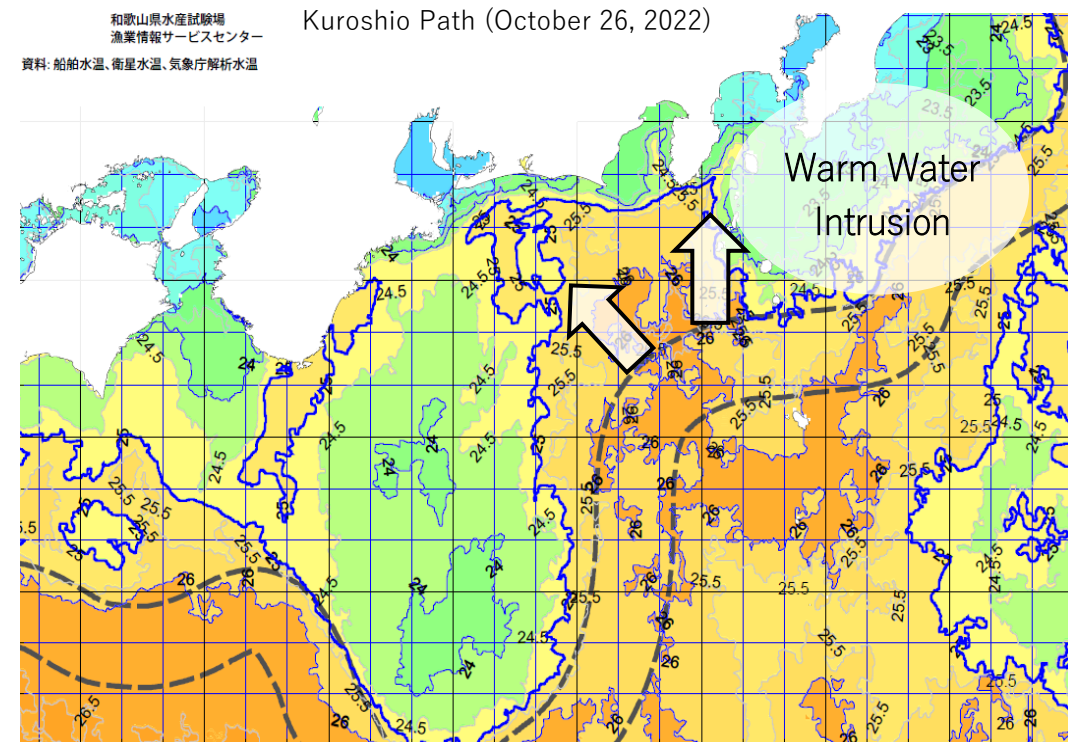
- **Spawning Indication**

Continuous juvenile presence suggests possible local reproduction

- **Environmental Link**

Appearance likely influenced by Kuroshio path shifts and warm water intrusion

(Suzuki, 2024)



Source: Kanto-Tokai Ocean Conditions Bulletin, Japan  
Meteorological Agency (October 26, 2022)

# Key Points on *Sardinella aurita* Occurrence

- **Catch Surge**  
Up to 241 tons/month in Ise/Mikawa Bays (2022)
- **Resource Increase**  
Possible strong year class since 2022
- **Juvenile Bycatch Rate**  
Sporadic appearance since 2017
- **Spawning Indication**
  - Eggs and larvae observed in Ise Bay, Suruga Bay, and Tokyo Bay (2023)
- **Rapid Expansion**  
Increasing abundance suggests rising importance as a fishery resource
- **Stock Assessment Issues**  
Catch often recorded as “miscellaneous” or “mixed,” making assessment difficult

(Saguchi et al., 2024)





# Regional Collaboration in Tracking Warm-Water Pelagic Species



## Tracking species appearance

- Monitoring when, where, and which species appear
- Helps assess future distribution and spawning potential under climate variability



## Sharing local expertise

- Exchanging identification methods and field responses across regions
- Provides practical insights for adaptive fisheries management



## Collaborative detection and response

- Cooperation among prefectural fisheries institutes
- Enables timely detection of ecological changes and coordinated regional responses



(Sashida et al., 2025)



Thank you for your  
attention



Processed Products of *Encrasicholina punctifer* in Taiwan