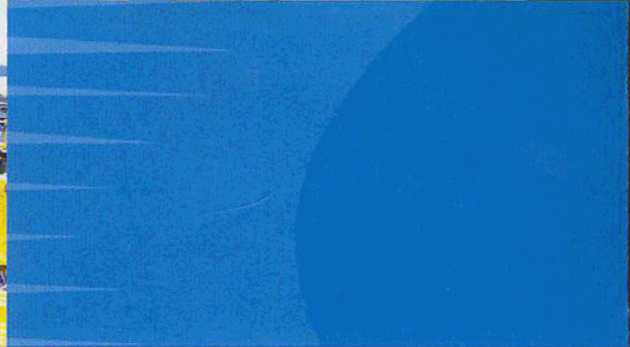




PERANGKAAN TAHUNAN PERIKANAN

ANNUAL FISHERIES STATISTICS

**JILID 1
1959**



JABATAN PERIKANAN MALAYSIA

Cawangan Pengutipan Data, Tingkat 7, Blok 4G2, Wisma Tani,
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KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN SHARIKAT KERJASAMA
(Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives)

MALAYSIA
BAGIAN PERIKANAN
(Fisheries Division)

PERANGKAAH TAHUNAN
(Annual Statistics)

1959

KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN
SHARIKAT KERJASAMA
MALAYSIA
(Bahagian Perikanan)
JALAN SWETTENHAM
KUALA LUMPUR

FEDERATION OF MALAYA YEAR BOOK
FISHERIES DEPARTMENT - 1959

The Malayan marine fisheries are now in a transition stage where the former primitive industry, based in the case of small sailing craft and traditional gears in coastal waters, is being replaced by modern fisheries using larger, engine-driven boats capable of ranging far from land in search of fish, and operating efficient, up-to-date fishing gears. The change is dictated by increased demand for fish from the increasing population, by over-exploitation of the coastal fish stocks which cannot support a more productive fishery than they do at present and by the need to find new grounds which will relieve the pressure on the near-shore fisheries.

2. Until about 1950 there were virtually no powered fishing craft in Malaya. In 1959, out of a total of 22,263 registered fishing boats, 7,884 were powered by either outboard or inboard engines. As might be expected, in the initial stages of mechanization nearly all the engines in fishing craft were outboard engines which could be used in traditional craft with little modification. Inboard diesel engines are gradually replacing the outboards by virtue of their economy and reliability and, whereas in 1955 inboard engines constituted only about 13% of the total number of engines in use, by 1959 the percentage had risen to 40%.

3. The process of mechanization has brought about a change in fishing methods. Traditional methods using unweildy gears requiring large numbers of men are being replaced by more efficient gears operated by single boats, or by units such as drift nets. The use of synthetic fishing by lines and netting has shown a remarkable increase and in the West Coast synthetic drift nets have almost completely replaced ramie and cotton nets in the main drift net fleets. A similar process has recently started in the East Coast.

4. The end result of the developments now taking place is expected to be the establishment of distant-water fishing fleets operating in the open sea in the Eastern part of the Indian Ocean and fishing for the large stocks of tuna and other fish which are largely unexploited except by tuna-boats based at Japanese ports. The first major step in this direction has been the formation of a joint Malayan-Japanese fishing company, based in Penang, which has already shown, by the exploratory catches of one of its vessels, that a profitable fishery awaits Malayan fishermen who are equipped and prepared to extend their operations into the open sea.

5. The fishermen of Malaya numbered some 50,500 in 1959 of whom 33,000 were Malays, 17,000 Chinese and the remainder, Siamese and others. Most of the fishermen on the East Coast are Malays, the only Chinese fishermen being at Johore. On the West Coast the position is different as, although Chinese have a slight overall predominance, there are great concentrations of Chinese fishermen in the purse-seine centre of Pulau Pangkor and the drift net centres of Pulau Ketam and Malacca, while Malays predominate along the other parts of the coast.

6. The East and West Coasts also differ greatly in weather conditions. The East Coast is subjected to the full force of the North East Monsoon each year from roughly the middle of November to the end of March. During this period

it is virtually impossible to launch or sail a fishing boat from the open beaches and, in the past, the monsoon months have been a "dead" period when very little, if any, fishing was carried out, as a result of which the fishermen and their families were poverty stricken and dependent on financiers for food and money to enable them to survive the period.

7. The West Coast of Malaya is screened from the full force of the North East Monsoon by the high hills of the Main Range and although the South West Monsoon brings about a change of weather from about May to September each year, the Straits of Malacca where the West Coast fishermen operate, are protected from the monsoon by the island of Sumatra to the West and South West. The West Coast has its off-season but never a virtually complete cessation of fishing as has been the yearly experience of the East Coast.

8. The process of mechanization referred to above has, in the past few years, reduced the ill-effects of the North East Monsoon on fishing. In the first place, the larger, diesel-engined boats now being used in increasing numbers are able to leave the estuaries in all but the worst weather and bring back good catches of fish. Although the larger nets cannot be used in the rough seas, hand lines, drift nets and fish traps are operated. In the second place, the increased mobility conferred on the fishing boats enables the East Coast fishermen to move round to the West Coast for the monsoon period and thus avoid the adverse conditions.

9. Training of Fishermen

In order to cope with technological developments in the industry it is essential that the fishermen should be trained in the care, maintenance and operation of the modern equipment being introduced. For this reason a Marine Fisheries School has been established at Glugor, Penang, and a second School is being built in Kuala Trengganu. At these Schools the fishermen are taught simple navigation and boat handling, are given practical and theoretical instruction in repair and maintenance of boats' engines and are instructed on modern fishing methods. At the Penang School 20 fishermen attend each three-month course and four courses are given each year. The School is administered by a Principal who has under him a Navigation Instructor and a Junior Engine Instructor. To date, 437 fishermen have been trained at the School.

10. Fishing Centres

In Malaya the typical Malay fishing kampong is a group of attap roofed huts at the mouth of a river or stream and lining a sand beach on which the brightly-painted wooden fishing boats are drawn up. The Chinese villages on the West Coast may be similar but include the characteristic "Bagans" or villages on the edge of mangrove swamp in which the houses stand on stilts above the mud. The larger centres may have primitive jetties or platforms to which the fishing boats may be secured while landing their catches. The principal fishing centres on the East Coast are at Tumpat, Kesut, Kuala Trengganu, Dungun, Kemaman, Kuantan, Kuala Pahang, Mersing and Sedili; on the West Coast they are Muar, Batu Pahat, Malacca, Pulau Ketam, Pangkor, Panchor, Kuala Kurau, Penang Island and Kuala Kedah.

11. Methods of Sea Fishing

The Malayan fisheries are all near-water fisheries in that they are almost all within fifty miles of the coast. The fish caught are mainly kembong (mackerel), chincharu (horse mackerel), tenggiri (Spanish mackerel), bilis (anchovy), senangin and kurau (threadfin), tamban (herring, sprats), ikan merah (snapper) and gelama (jewfish). The largest shoals and greatest concentrations of fish are the pelagic fish, those which live in or near the surface of the sea. They include the kembong, chincharu, bilis and tamban and for the capture of these fish various types of seine nets are used, as in other countries, and also traps or fishing stakes. There are also some lift nets, pukat tangkol, and scoop and encircling nets, pukat sudu, used in conjunction with lures which are peculiar to this area. The demersal fishes, those which are found on or near the sea-bottom do not occur in such concentrations in known areas as do fish such as the cod, haddock and plaice of northern waters and the operation of trawl nets or seine nets is not an economic proposition. The ikan merah and other bottom feeders or reef fish are therefore caught by hand lines, long-lines and bubu (fish traps).

12. Finally, both surface fishes and those which range from the surface to mid water, such as the tenggiri, alu alu (barracuda), parang etc. are taken by drift and gill nets, seines and by floating lines. Trolling for tongkol (bonito) and tenggiri also gives rich rewards at certain seasons. Considerable hauls of prawns are made by various gears and large quantities of cockles are harvested in certain areas where the shellfish are cultivated.

13. Landings

In 1959 the total landings of fish in the Federation amounted to 118,600 tons valued at about \$106 million. Of this 13,900 tons were dried to produce 8,400 tons of dried fish for local consumption and export. In the year 24,760 tons of fresh fish and 5,500 tons of dried fish valued at \$11,340,000 and \$3,830,000 respectively were exported to foreign countries mainly Singapore, while 7,700 tons of fresh fish and 7,500 tons of dried fish valued at \$5,780,000 and \$9,360,000 respectively were imported mainly from Singapore, Thailand and Sumatra.

14. There is no fish-canning industry of any importance in Malaya although small quantities of canned fish are produced by two mixed canning factories in Penang at irregular intervals for local consumption and export.

15. The main difficulty in handling fish in a climate such as that of Malaya is the rapidity with which the fish spoil unless precautions are taken to prevent it. Salting and drying of the fish in the sun is a simple method of arresting decay for a time, and before the war a large proportion of Malaya's fish, including even first-class varieties were so preserved. For fresh fish it is necessary to keep the fish at a low temperature until they reach the consumer, and this is achieved mainly by packing the fish in ice in Malaya. Preservation by icing has resulted in most of Malaya's fish, with the exception of certain small varieties, being sold as wet fish. Ice is in plentiful supply in most parts of the West Coast but on the East Coast the fishermen have yet to be persuaded or are unable to afford

to carry ice to sea and to preserve the quality of their fish. This problem is being tackled, together with other marketing problems, by the formation of fishermen's Co-operatives and a Co-operative Marketing and Transport Union.

16. The poverty of the fishermen and their inability to extract themselves from debt to financiers has long been an obstacle to development of the fishing industry. The fishermen cannot both catch the fish and attend to transport and marketing of his catch. Over the years the system has evolved whereby the fisherman sells his catch to a fish dealer who arranges for the marketing or onward transmission of the fish through other hands to the markets. The fisherman is seldom paid in full for his fish when it is taken from him but is given an advance payment and has to wait for the balance. In the meantime he may borrow money or food or fishing gear from the dealer to tide him over loan periods and soon finds himself in a state of perpetual indebtedness. The dealer may be the first of several middlemen who handle the fish before it reaches the consumer, each taking his commission, the end result being low return to the fisherman and enhanced prices to the consumers. It must not be overlooked, however, that the dealer safeguards the fisherman to a certain extent. He must pay the fisherman for the fish and he stands to lose if the market is bad. He advances food money and gear to the fisherman with little hope of getting a full return and he takes on the problem of icing, packing and transporting the fish to market. There are, of course, all grades between the completely independent fisherman and the completely exploited fisherman but the majority of them do not receive a fair return for their labour and it is to change this state of affairs that the practice of co-operation is being strongly encouraged in Malaya. The fishermen are encouraged to form Co-operatives to enable them to market their catch in bulk and place them in a bargaining position with the dealers. At the same time the Co-operatives are encouraged to combine to form their own transport and marketing organisation and to run their own ice-production plant. In this way they become independent of financiers and the profits from their operations are passed back to the Co-operative Societies and so to the fishermen. In 1955 there were 8 Fishermen's Co-operatives in Malaya with a total of 671 members. By the end of 1959 there were 56 Societies with a total of approximately 4,400 members, mainly on the East Coast where efforts have been concentrated because of the extreme poverty of the fishermen. There is the East Coast Fishermen's Transport and Marketing Union which undertakes the transport and distribution of the Co-operatives' fish and which has its own ice factory near Kota Bharu. This is but the first step, but a major one, in the organisation of all the Malayan fishermen and the provision of ice plants, cold stores and transport organisations which will ensure that a rightful share of the profits to be made from the fishing industry return to the men who produce the fish.

17. Freshwater Fisheries

So far we have considered only the marine fisheries of the Federation, but the culture and capture of edible fish in the freshwaters of Malaya is playing an increasingly important part in providing fish for the nation. The need to utilise the inland waters to supplement the fish landings from the sea arises from the fact that in the rural, inland areas fresh sea-fish is usually unobtainable because of difficulties in communication and lack of transport facilities

to service small communities. Meat is in short supply and is expensive and, to meet the protein needs of the people, fish is the only alternative which can be made available and which is readily acceptable to all races.

18. A tremendous expansion in pond culture of fish has taken place in the past few years following the improvement in the Emergency situation, which previously made fish culture extension work in rural areas virtually impossible. For many years there have been a limited number of Chinese carp ponds in Malaya, but the Chinese techniques are not acceptable to the Malays and it has been necessary to find an alternative, acceptable to all races and, at the same time, simple, cheap and giving quick returns. *Tilapia mossambica*, a fish of African origin seemed to be the answer to the problem, and it was supplied by the Fisheries Department to pond-owners in various parts of Malaya in the early 1950's. Unfortunately the fish has certain drawbacks, particularly it breeds too quickly and, without careful control, it soon overstocks itself in the ponds, and this results in stunted growth.

19. In 1957 experiments were carried out with Lampam jawa (*Puntius javanicus*), also known as Tawes, and the results were so promising that it was supplied to pond keepers in various parts of the Federation. This fish has the virtues of *Tilapia* but not the defects and its mounting popularity has already resulted in the fry-breeding resources of the Fisheries Department being overtaxed. It has overtaken *Tilapia* in demand, although the latter is still popular and is reared and sold in many areas. In addition to these fish there is a steady demand for Chinese carp, *Kalui* and *Sepat Siam* for rearing in ponds while the latest introduction by the Fisheries Department, *Catla catla* from India, is proving very successful and demand for it is increasing rapidly.

20. *Tilapia* and *Sepat Siam* have been stocked in irrigation schemes, padi-fields and reservoirs with limited success. The *Sepat Siam* is particularly suited for this purpose and appears to establish itself quickly.

21. The most recent development in freshwater fisheries in Malaya has been the clearing and restocking of old mining pools. There are large numbers of these disused pools in the tin mining areas and, by poisoning them to get rid of predators and restocking with food fish particularly *Tilapia*, the rural peoples are supplied with new sources of food. The success of this work is almost entirely due to the use of new piscicides introduced by the Fisheries Department which have reduced the formerly high cost of clearing pools of predators to a negligible amount.

22. Fish culture is at present flourishing on the West Coast and in Central Pahang but even in these areas there is much room for expansions while on the East Coast there are many problems to be solved before it will be fully established. The continuing efforts of the Fisheries Department, both in Research and extension work are aimed at establishing freshwater culture of fish as an accepted and natural part of rural life in all parts of Malaya.

23. In 1958 there were 616 acres of ponds used for fish culture while in 1959 there were 970 acres. The total production of fish from the freshwaters is estimated at 20,000 tons per year. By far the greatest part of this is from wet-padi field fishes, particularly the well-established *Sepat Siam* (*Trichogaster pectoralis*) and the indigenous *Aruan* (Snakehead) and

Keli (Cat-fish), but fish-culture is making an everincreasing contribution. The Department has two Fry Breeding and Distribution Stations, one at Tapah and one, nearing completion, at Kuala Kangsar.

24. Promotion and Regulation of the Industry

The Fisheries Department is responsible, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, for the control and development of the fishing industry. The declared policy of the Department is to effect the provision of sufficient fish to meet the needs of the growing population of Malaya and to promote the economic and social position of the fishermen. The control of the industry is effected by the licensing of fishing gears and boats and by ensuring compliance with the various State Fisheries Enactments which lay down the conditions under which fishing can be carried out. The administration of Enactments is carried out by a Fisheries Officer under the direction of the Director of Fisheries, in each of the four regions into which Malaya is divided for administrative purposes. The Director of Fisheries is stationed at the Headquarters of the Department in Penang, while at Glugor, Penang there is a Fisheries Officer in charge of the North West Region, at Malacca the Senior Fisheries Administrative Officer is in charge of the South West Region and at Kuantan and Kuala Trengganu are stationed the Fisheries Administrative Officers, South East and North East, respectively. Each of these officers has a number of Fisheries Assistants stationed at important fishing centres in the region who are the immediate link between the fishermen and the Department and who carry out the licensing of fishing gears and boats, advise and guide the fishermen and arbitrate in disputes where necessary. It is intended to break down the Regions into smaller units in order to make the administration more effective and more efficient.

25. Besides control of the fisheries a large amount of the Fisheries Officers and Assistants' time is taken up with survey and development work in connection with economic and technological improvements in industry.

26. The freshwater fisheries in the North West Region are controlled from Headquarters in Penang while in the other regions each Fisheries Officer has a number of Junior Fisheries Assistants who carry out extension work in the field. Work in the Research Section of the Department, stationed at Glugor, Penang, is carried out by Fisheries Officers (Research) and (Technical) with a number of laboratory assistants, under the direction of the Director of Fisheries. Problems being investigated at present include cockle culture, hydrography, investigations into the kembong fishery and freshwater fish culture.

27. In addition to the above staff there is a Colombo Plan Expert on Japanese fishing methods carrying out experimental and survey work in Malayan fish stocks and a United Nations Expert on Freshwater Fish Culture carrying out and directing work on breeding and rearing of fish and freshwater prawns.

28. Further information on the Malayan fisheries may be obtained from the Director of Fisheries, Headquarters Fisheries Department Penang or from any Fisheries Office.

29. The following literature contains useful information on the fisheries of Malaya:

Annual Reports of Fisheries Department.

Malayan Fishing Methods: Burdon & Parry:
Journal Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society
Vol. XXVII Pt. 2.

Introduction to the Sea Fishes of Malaya: Scott:
Government Printer.

The following Appendices are attached:-

- I. Monthly Landings (In Piculs) of Marine Fish in 1959 -
By State.
- II. Monthly Landings (In Piculs) of Marine Fish in 1959 -
By Gear Groups. (excluding Johore West)
- III. Monthly Landings (In Piculs) of Marine Fish in 1959 -
By Types of Fish. (excluding Johore West)
- IV. Total Landings (In Piculs) of Marine Fish in 1959 -
By State and Gears. (excluding Johore West)
- V. Total Landings (In Piculs) of Marine Fish in 1959 -
By State and Types of Fish. (excluding Johore West)
- VI. Total Landings (In Piculs) of Marine Fish in 1959 -
By Gear Groups and Types of Fish. (excluding Johore West)
- VII. Monthly Average Market Retail Prices of Fresh Fish in 1959.
- VIII. Retail Market Values of Landings of Marine Fish in 1959.
- IX. Statement of Imports & Exports of Fish and Marine
Products in 1959.
- X. Statement of Fresh Fish Supplies - 1959.
- XI. Fishermen - 1959 and Fishing Boats - 1959.
- XII. Fishing Gears - 1959.
- XIII. Fishing Revenue - 1959.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

APPENDIX I

MONTHLY LANDINGS (IN PICULS) OF MARINE FISH IN 1959 - BY STATE.

State	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL	
													Piculs	= Tons
Perlis	5,168	4,907	5,430	5,998	5,988	5,753	5,697	5,799	5,965	6,446	7,060	6,900	71,111	4,233
Kedah	14,746	42,035	15,860	23,139	30,816	15,380	15,169	17,794	11,475	14,074	15,134	13,554	229,176	13,641
Penang including P.Wellesley	9,475	9,814	10,096	9,727	9,027	7,891	6,998	8,204	9,159	11,704	18,722	23,802	134,619	8,013
Perak	43,443	36,616	42,243	50,300	69,007	67,478	68,860	44,821	55,753	59,136	58,236	57,664	653,557	38,902
Selangor	22,254	23,675	27,013	27,501	22,809	17,745	18,864	18,948	18,006	14,131	15,946	25,290	252,182	15,011
Negri Sembilan	491	509	477	459	388	478	497	486	471	432	662	706	6,056	360
Malacca	3,929	4,103	4,233	4,263	4,220	4,065	3,534	3,635	3,286	3,205	3,158	3,313	44,944	2,675
Kelantan	871	1,106	6,604	16,745	6,279	5,338	5,750	4,556	8,428	5,755	3,046	1,582	66,060	3,932
Trengganu	6,691	11,416	13,736	23,208	11,320	23,085	16,842	16,769	29,596	14,759	8,527	7,523	183,472	10,921
Pahang	5,459	7,255	10,462	13,716	18,293	16,358	13,664	13,131	15,823	8,865	3,546	2,816	129,388	7,702
Johore	10,205	7,783	11,236	16,920	28,645	26,365	27,100	27,776	25,937	21,457	12,435	6,434	222,293	13,232
Total-Piculs	122,732	149,219	147,390	191,976	206,792	189,936	182,975	161,919	183,899	159,964	146,472	149,584	1,992,858 =	
" -Tons	7,305	8,882	8,773	11,427	12,309	11,306	10,891	9,638	10,946	9,522	8,719	8,904	118,622	

Note: One ton = 16.8 piculs.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA
MONTHLY LANDINGS (IN PICULS) OF MARINE FISH IN 1959 - BY GEAR GROUPS
(excluding Johore West)

APPENDIX II

Gear Group	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL	
													Piculs = Tons	
Fishing Stakes (large)	25,895	21,513	20,678	23,922	30,699	19,058	18,048	17,850	17,308	14,225	12,569	14,764	236,529	14,079
Fishing Stakes (small)	7,622	7,822	8,448	8,244	9,365	7,694	7,620	7,944	8,938	8,099	8,948	10,379	101,123	6,019
Seine Nets	31,521	57,385	41,385	66,191	89,996	85,433	80,702	57,184	61,709	62,098	56,892	50,984	741,480	44,136
Gill/Drift Nets	11,507	11,976	17,309	22,726	18,631	22,643	18,963	17,596	28,518	14,747	12,000	13,691	210,307	12,518
Lift Nets	4,596	6,984	11,913	13,273	14,402	14,669	15,101	16,399	22,498	17,180	11,048	5,820	153,883	9,160
Push Nets	481	3,530	4,334	13,043	1,066	761	389	955	1,400	3,070	4,766	6,128	39,923	2,376
Bag Nets	9,955	12,358	12,803	10,975	10,954	9,583	10,021	11,100	11,284	11,482	13,349	19,822	143,686	8,553
Barrier Nets	492	425	439	409	431	389	443	561	569	612	914	1,056	6,740	401
Lines	10,735	9,712	9,815	11,087	10,646	10,899	10,706	11,497	11,962	10,634	9,905	13,454	131,052	7,801
Traps & Pots	3,005	4,435	6,910	7,306	6,298	4,903	5,153	6,007	7,081	6,391	4,808	2,992	65,289	3,886
Shellfish Collection	8,495	6,841	7,137	7,102	8,251	8,079	7,472	7,183	7,566	7,596	7,478	6,737	89,937	5,353
Miscellaneous	891	1,329	1,417	1,213	983	995	1,215	1,425	2,081	1,069	875	858	14,351	854
Total - Piculs	115,195	144,310	142,588	185,491	201,722	185,106	175,833	155,701	180,914	157,203	143,552	146,685	1,934,300	115,136
* " Johore West	7,537	4,909	4,802	6,485	5,070	4,830	7,142	6,218	2,985	2,761	2,920	2,899	58,558	3,486
Grand Total - Piculs	122,732	149,219	147,390	191,976	206,792	189,936	182,975	161,919	183,899	159,964	146,472	149,584	1,992,858	
" " -Tons	7,305	8,882	8,773	11,427	12,309	11,306	10,891	9,638	10,946	9,522	8,719	8,904		118,622

Note: One ton = 16.8 piculs.

*Breakdown figures of landings in Johore West totalling 58,558 piculs (3,486 tons) in 1959 are not available.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

MONTHLY ~~INDEX~~ (IN PICULS) OF MARINE FISH IN 1959
 BY TYPES OF FISH
 (excluding Johore-West)

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Types of Fish		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL	
Local Name	English Name													Piculs =	Tons
Alu2	Barracuda	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	149	308	18.3
Aya	Bonito	798	870	74	847	248	3,421	1,370	1,538	1,438	873	494	1,076	13,047	776.6
Bawal	Pomfret	1,506	1,608	2,583	2,254	2,628	1,539	2,360	2,828	2,883	2,139	3,049	3,978	29,355	1,747.3
Belanak	Bullet	66	60	86	105	167	246	112	112	137	128	397	332	1,948	116.0
Bilis	Anchovy	2,230	2,289	2,602	8,065	8,643	10,225	12,180	8,684	4,999	4,525	2,325	2,249	69,016	4,108.0
Chermin	Trevally	-	111	185	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	308	626	37.5
Chincharu	Trevally	3,300	11,159	8,668	9,206	6,688	2,965	3,235	3,314	3,421	3,992	3,810	5,088	64,846	3,859.9
Derudok	Horse Mackerel	64	-	51	551	1,204	-	82	-	-	-	120	147	2,219	132.0
Duri	Sea Catfish	183	400	184	231	600	966	550	900	345	639	903	907	6,811	405.4
Gelama	Jewfish	1,001	1,324	1,056	1,690	1,592	646	677	828	2,672	1,943	1,607	1,718	16,754	997.3
Kachi	Sweetlip	452	478	641	588	481	504	270	363	351	442	251	226	5,047	300.4
Kembong	Chub Mackerel	12,504	12,930	17,053	35,707	63,402	68,671	59,238	32,214	45,803	36,300	24,382	23,080	434,284	25,850.0
Kerapu	Grouper	585	620	747	633	859	391	886	460	868	418	820	1,326	8,613	512.7
Keresi	Threadfin Bream	871	890	276	741	208	464	353	298	312	423	422	415	5,673	337.7
Kisek	Ponyfish	-	-	146	582	114	1,395	316	417	508	-	262	30	3,770	224.4
Kurau	Threadfin	954	1,023	1,129	1,011	903	685	1,060	998	987	744	498	717	10,709	637.4
Malong	Conger Eel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	335	564	33.6
Merah	Red Snapper	3,687	4,728	6,907	7,422	6,975	5,435	5,295	6,172	6,557	5,733	4,616	4,002	67,529	4,019.6
Parang2	Dorab	3,522	3,492	5,777	6,523	5,818	4,786	5,729	5,354	5,203	3,447	2,391	2,935	54,977	3,272.4
Pari, Yu	Ray, Shark	1,006	885	1,070	1,217	1,186	987	1,024	1,272	1,352	1,550	4,349	5,727	21,625	1,287.2
Puput	Shad	-	-	-	-	77	68	-	-	-	-	186	806	1,137	67.7
Selangat	Gizzard Shad	22	29	28	28	47	86	57	44	35	101	125	132	734	43.7
Selar	Scad	1,087	2,263	5,632	5,343	5,258	6,079	6,395	10,682	14,019	9,727	4,125	2,315	72,925	4,340.5
Selayang	Scad	1,221	2,049	2,115	1,239	1,005	2,327	601	1,322	2,745	1,148	1,482	1,295	18,549	1,104.1
Shrumbu	White Fish	40	43	75	70	60	-	-	-	-	108	63	60	519	30.9
Talang	Queenfish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	462	194	656	39.0
Tamban	Sardine	3,218	5,807	4,229	4,941	4,317	5,848	3,362	3,493	6,743	7,526	9,928	5,008	64,420	3,834.5
Tenggiri	Spanish Mackerel	6,907	5,579	7,613	9,387	7,672	4,967	5,598	5,982	7,539	5,371	4,894	5,252	76,761	4,569.1
Timah	Ribbon fish	-	-	-	469	172	90	120	-	-	-	232	266	1,349	80.3
Uat Baja	Manure Fish	31,038	28,615	28,312	27,114	26,256	21,527	21,951	23,387	23,403	26,167	30,054	28,258	316,082	18,814.4
Champur	Mixed Small Fish	11,715	28,002	12,165	18,758	28,044	16,244	18,658	19,163	18,683	15,824	9,049	8,310	204,615	12,179.4
Miscellaneous Fish		7,835	7,240	9,615	10,110	9,377	9,152	8,425	8,515	8,778	8,787	7,639	6,293	101,766	6,057.5
Udang	Prawns	7,670	7,675	7,950	7,179	5,798	4,439	5,577	6,492	5,845	5,982	7,361	9,855	81,823	4,870.4
Udang Baring	Shrimp	2,145	5,842	6,937	14,990	2,350	1,639	1,408	2,002	2,332	4,144	8,196	15,565	67,550	4,020.8
Gotong	Squid	31	-	82	48	-	-	190	345	1,011	120	4	60	1,891	112.5
Ketam	Crabs	1,002	1,458	1,463	1,319	1,321	1,234	1,282	1,339	1,379	1,306	1,230	1,534	15,865	944.3
Shellfish		8,495	6,841	7,137	7,102	8,251	8,079	7,472	7,183	7,566	7,596	7,478	6,737	89,937	5,353.4
Total - Piculs		115,195	144,310	142,588	185,491	201,722	185,106	175,833	155,701	180,914	157,203	143,552	146,685	1,934,300	
" - Tons		6857	8,590	8,487	11,041	12,007	11,018	10,466	9,268	10,769	9,357	8,545	8,731	= 115,136.0	

Note: (1-ton = 16.0 piculs)
 Dredge figures of landings in West Johore totalling 38,558 piculs (2,409.9 tons) in 1959 are not available.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

APPENDIX IV

TOTAL LANDINGS (IN PICULS) OF MARINE FISH IN 1959 - BY STATE AND GEARS.

(excluding Johore West)

Gears	Perlis	Kedah	Penang & Province Wellesley	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Malacca	Kelantan	Trengganu	Pahang	*Johore (East)	Total	
												Piculs = Tons	
Fishing Stakes (large)	31,633	49,382	6,462	46,989	37,318	1,955	4,791	-	-	24,210	33,789	236,529	14,079
Fishing Stakes (small)	11,647	11,985	7,654	24,997	32,668	56	4,677	-	-	5,223	2,216	101,123	6,019
Seine Nets	15,482	153,757	28,931	412,387	9,849	1,064	450	10,894	33,229	24,304	51,133	741,480	44,136
Gill/Drift Nets	3,252	1,132	14,896	10,574	76,201	1,618	26,827	16,112	34,730	13,019	11,946	210,307	12,518
Lift Nets	2,732	4,859	1,124	1,463	-	-	-	17,222	43,960	26,551	55,972	153,883	9,160
Push Nets	-	-	12,953	4,127	3,837	-	875	3,316	14,815	-	-	39,923	2,376
Bag Nets	-	2,720	16,324	69,892	51,033	-	2,303	-	-	1,414	-	143,686	8,553
Barrier Nets	-	-	1,339	1,232	3,557	295	288	-	29	-	-	6,740	401
Lines	3,296	2,709	15,931	12,648	17,561	787	4,690	5,086	41,986	18,680	7,678	131,052	7,801
Traps & Pots	3,069	2,632	3,857	3,574	8,774	126	43	13,430	12,796	15,987	1,001	65,289	3,886
Shellfish Collection	-	-	24,214	62,811	2,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,937	5,353
Miscellaneous	-	-	934	2,863	8,472	155	-	-	1,927	-	-	14,351	854
Total - Piculs	71,111	229,176	134,619	653,557	252,182	6,056	44,944	66,060	183,472	129,388	163,735	1,934,300 =	
" - Tons	4,233	13,641	8,013	38,902	15,011	360	2,675	3,932	10,921	7,702	9,746	115,136	

Note: One ton = 16.8 piculs.

*Breakdown figures of landings in Johore West totalling 58,558 piculs (3,486 tons) in 1959 are not available.

TOTAL LANDINGS (IN PICULS) OF MARINE FISH IN 1959

APPENDIX V. (Contd.)

BY STATE AND TYPES OF FISH

(excluding Johore-West)

Types of Fish		Perlis	Kedah	Penang including Province Wellesley	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Malacca	Kelan- tan	Treng- ganu	Pahang	Johore (East) *	TOTAL	
Local Name	English Name												Piculs	Tons
Alu2	Barracuda	-	40	-	16	-	9	-	-	-	231	12	308	18.3
Aya	Bonito	-	-	-	2,182	-	7	-	1,803	8,416	318	321	13,407	776.6
Bawal	Pomfret	5,485	6,469	3,973	4,209	6,729	66	87	137	1,398	802	-	29,355	1,747.3
Belanak	Mullet	-	-	839	491	394	-	13	10	165	36	-	1,948	116.0
Bilis	Anchovy	-	-	-	25,730	2,840	672	-	4,433	12,203	16,369	6,769	69,016	4,108.0
Chermin	Trevally	-	-	238	-	30	14	-	-	85	86	173	626	37.3
Chincharu	Trevally	7,392	26,849	5,724	10,256	6,141	350	3,182	-	2,894	285	1,773	64,846	3,859.9
Demudok	Horse Mackerel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255	235	181	1,548	2,219	132.0
Duri	Sea Catfish	-	392	612	2,111	754	32	32	616	1,492	770	-	6,811	405.4
Gelama	Jewfish	-	-	4,672	3,228	756	4	426	1,327	3,657	409	2,275	16,754	997.3
Kachi	Sweetlip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	178	4,746	110	5,047	300.4
Kembong	Chub Mackerel	10,534	55,421	-	281,632	-	-	-	6,977	27,223	6,373	46,124	434,284	25,850.0
Kerapu	Grouper	-	-	789	26	268	-	45	602	1,461	5,364	58	8,613	512.7
Keresi	Threadfin Bream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	2,366	2,801	353	5,673	337.7
Kikek	Ponyfish	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	185	3,293	-	-	3,770	224.4
Kurau	Threadfin	-	-	1,540	1,123	6,930	24	783	-	-	29	280	10,709	637.4
Malong	Conger Eel	-	-	-	67	497	-	-	-	-	-	-	564	33.6
Merah	Red Snapper	3,903	2,550	8,286	7,107	15,641	400	92	10,618	9,251	6,229	3,452	67,529	4,019.6
Parang	Dorab	2,340	-	24	740	25,238	399	12,656	27	2,579	5,326	5,648	54,977	3,272.4
Pari, Yu	Ray, Shark	-	1,088	6,264	3,590	9,674	47	372	13	491	33	53	21,625	1,287.2
Puput	Shad	-	-	108	-	761	13	92	7	156	-	-	1,137	67.7
Selangat	Gizzard Shad	-	-	689	-	-	2	43	-	-	-	-	734	43.7
Selar	Scad	-	1,846	-	-	116	29	-	12,269	10,721	12,693	35,251	72,925	4,340.5
Selayang	Scad	-	-	832	-	-	-	-	826	15,562	-	1,329	18,549	1,104.1
Shrumbu	White Fish	-	-	411	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	519	30.9
Talang	Queenfish	-	-	45	314	114	34	-	-	-	137	12	656	39.0
Tamban	Sardine	-	16,140	143	3,246	109	226	-	7,847	12,299	14,724	9,686	64,420	3,834.5
Tenggiri	Spanish Mackerel	4,167	3,661	2,545	231	24,085	521	11,951	1,197	11,360	6,874	10,169	76,761	4,569.1
Timah	Ribbon fish	-	-	335	30	-	-	-	591	393	-	-	1,349	80.3
Buat Baja	Manure Fish	10,245	46,851	30,050	123,888	84,542	415	7,465	-	517	5,192	6,917	316,082	18,814.4
Champur	Mixed Small Fish	11,495	51,885	8,408	36,536	11,735	1,041	1,239	6,445	19,428	26,272	30,131	204,615	12,179.4
Miscellaneous Fish		14,463	7,851	8,351	22,912	7,499	1,421	2,032	5,507	17,361	13,078	1,291	101,766	6,057.5
Udang	Prawns	1,087	7,922	5,090	51,504	12,661	154	1,124	794	1,487	-	-	81,823	4,870.4
Udang Baring	Shrimp	-	-	18,428	4,615	22,862	-	3,310	3,300	15,035	-	-	67,550	4,020.8
Sotong	Squid	-	31	-	38	26	-	-	-	1,766	30	-	1,891	112.5
Ketam	Crabs	-	-	2,009	4,924	8,756	176	-	-	-	-	-	15,865	944.3
Shellfish		-	-	24,214	62,811	2,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,937	5,353.4
Total -- Piculs		71,111	229,176	134,619	653,557	252,182	6,056	44,944	66,060	183,472	129,388	163,735	1,934,300	
" -- Tons		4,233	13,641	8,013	38,902	15,011	360	2,675	3,932	10,921	7,702	9,746	= 115,136.0	

Note: One ton = 16.8 piculs.

*Breakdown figures of landings in West Johore totalling 58,558 piculs (3,486 tons) in 1959 are not available.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

TOTAL LANDINGS (IN PICULS) OF MARINE FISH IN 1959 -
BY GEAR GROUPS AND TYPES OF FISH.

APPENDIX VI (Contd.)

(excluding Johore West)

Types of Fish	English Names	Fishing Stakes (Large)	Fishing Stakes (Small)	Seine Nets	Gill/ Drift Nets	Lift Nets	Push Nets	Bag Nets	Barrier Nets	Lines	Traps	Shell- fish	Miscel- laneous	TOTAL	
														Piculs =	Tons
/Alu2	Barracuda	54	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	246	-	-	-	308	18.3
/Aya	Bonito	-	-	2,366	3,202	-	-	-	-	7,479	-	-	-	13,047	776.6
/Bawal	Pomfret	5,629	2,967	1,406	8,919	10,256	-	-	178	-	-	-	-	29,355	1,747.3
/Belanak	Mullet	8	45	534	1,039	-	10	-	179	-	-	-	133	1,948	116.0
/Bilis	Anchovy	33,216	2,118	33,642	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,016	4,108.0
/Chermin	Trevally	268	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	321	-	-	-	626	37.3
/Chincharu	Trevally	15,605	1,429	31,308	9,072	2,865	-	-	24	4,543	-	-	-	64,846	3,859.9
/Demudok	Horse Mackerel	-	-	1,504	46	41	-	-	-	474	154	-	-	2,219	132.0
/Duri	Sea Catfish	381	374	2,134	1,357	-	-	-	220	1,772	573	-	-	6,811	405.4
/Gelama	Jewfish	443	345	12,883	533	51	-	50	275	2,174	-	-	-	16,754	997.3
/Kachi	Sweetlip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,454	3,593	-	-	5,047	300.4
/Kembong	Chub Mackerel	6,400	758	377,461	31,263	18,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	434,284	25,850.0
/Kerapu	Grouper	70	61	22	-	-	-	22	-	3,722	4,716	-	-	8,613	512.7
/Keresi	Threadfin Bream	-	-	79	5	16	-	-	-	5,080	493	-	-	5,673	337.7
/Kikek	Ponyfish	112	180	3,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,770	224.4
/Kurau	Threadfin	434	845	218	6,778	-	-	-	307	2,127	-	-	-	10,709	637.4
/Malong	Conger Bel	7	-	42	31	-	-	-	-	484	-	-	-	564	33.6
/Merah	Red Snapper	1,426	121	61	245	-	-	-	105	23,021	42,550	-	-	67,529	4,019.6
/Parang	Dorab	2,332	506	890	46,891	76	-	-	39	4,243	-	-	-	54,977	3,272.4
/Pari, (Yu)	Ray, Shark	546	319	318	8,357	-	-	24	86	11,975	-	-	-	21,625	1,287.2
/Puput	Shad	-	-	164	961	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1,137	67.7
/Selangat	Gizzard Shad	2	79	-	653	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	734	43.7
/Selar	Scad	2,562	373	3,631	12	60,77	-	-	-	5,577	-	-	-	72,925	4,340.5
/Selayang	Scad	-	-	1,452	-	17,097	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,549	1,104.1
/Shrumbu	White Fish	-	-	519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	519	30.9
/Talang	Queenfish	21	-	323	147	-	-	-	6	159	-	-	-	656	39.0
/Tamban	Sardine	3,700	1,243	25,249	10,151	24,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,420	3,834.5
/Tenggiri	Spanish Mackerel	7,487	962	1,104	47,537	207	-	-	-	19,464	-	-	-	76,761	4,569.1
/Timah	Ribbon fish	119	-	1,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,349	80.3
/Buat Baja	Manure Fish	84,237	47,902	96,100	159	-	-	86,987	697	-	-	-	-	316,082	18,814.4
/Champor	Mixed Small Fish	53,686	14,330	92,367	5,280	18,821	33	13,854	3,408	2,345	463	-	28	204,615	12,179.4
Miscellaneous Fish		9,814	5,204	14,782	22,992	1,164	-	237	434	34,392	12,747	-	-	101,766	6,057.5
/Udang	Prawns	6,587	10,977	34,595	3,122	-	144	25,740	658	-	-	-	-	81,823	4,870.4
/Udang Baring	Shrimp	1,309	9,794	220	-	-	39,736	16,491	-	-	-	-	-	67,550	4,020.3
/Sotong	Squid	35	63	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	1,891	112.5
/Ketam	Crabs	39	128	1,361	1,547	-	-	254	112	-	-	-	1,766	15,865	944.3
Shellfish		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,937	-	89,937	5,353.4
Total - Piculs		236,529	101,123	741,480	210,307	153,883	39,923	143,686	6,740	131,052	65,289	89,937	14,351	1,934,300	=
" - Tons		14,079	6,019	44,136	12,518	9,160	2,376	8,553	401	7,801	3,886	5,353	854		115,136.0

Note: One ton = 16.8 piculs.

Breakdown figures of landings in West Johore totalling
58,558 piculs (3,486 tons) in 1959 are not available.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

APPENDIX VII

MONTHLY AVERAGE MARKET RETAIL PRICES OF FRESH FISH IN 1959

(Price per katty)

Type of Fish	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1959
Bawal Putih	\$2.01	\$1.88	\$1.89	\$1.70	\$1.76	\$1.74	\$1.77	\$1.87	\$1.80	\$1.77	\$1.83	\$1.83	\$1.82
Hitam	1.35	1.24	1.25	1.13	1.16	1.23	1.23	1.25	1.23	1.25	1.27	1.30	1.24
Kurau (cut)	2.52	2.46	2.30	2.16	2.23	2.29	2.35	2.35	2.40	2.39	2.62	2.70	2.40
Senangin	1.81	1.77	1.74	1.63	1.68	1.69	1.77	1.78	1.77	1.51	1.66	1.86	1.72
Tenggiri	1.34	1.25	1.22	1.10	1.11	1.22	1.24	1.28	1.26	1.23	1.28	1.31	1.24
Parang	1.24	1.14	1.10	-.96	1.00	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.11	1.07
Merah (cut)	1.06	1.08	1.02	1.01	-.97	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.08	1.04	1.03
Chincharu	-.67	-.63	-.68	-.61	-.67	-.66	-.64	-.65	-.65	-.67	-.71	-.72	-.66
Kembong	-.53	-.50	-.53	-.45	-.43	-.37	-.40	-.47	-.45	-.47	-.51	-.48	-.47
Bilis	-.57	-.49	-.37	-.31	-.35	-.36	-.34	-.40	-.39	-.41	-.65	-.45	-.42
Gelama	-.35	-.34	-.34	-.32	-.32	-.30	-.29	-.34	-.33	-.34	-.34	-.36	-.33
Tamban	-.35	-.31	-.34	-.29	-.29	-.30	-.31	-.34	-.33	-.32	-.32	-.38	-.32
Yu (cut)	-.43	-.40	-.43	-.42	-.42	-.46	-.62	-.44	-.44	-.44	-.49	-.47	-.45
Pari (cut)	-.42	-.36	-.39	-.37	-.39	-.38	-.40	-.38	-.41	-.41	-.43	-.45	-.40
Udang - big	2.20	2.16	2.09	2.10	2.16	2.15	2.06	2.10	2.21	2.26	2.23	2.25	2.16
Buat Baja	-.17	-.14	-.15	-.13	-.13	-.14	-.14	-.15	-.15	-.15	-.17	-.16	-.15

Note: Average prices for Penang, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore Markets.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

APPENDIX VIII

RETAIL MARKET VALUES OF LANDINGS OF MARINE FISH IN 1959

State	GRADE I		GRADE II		GRADE III		MANURE FISH		SHELLFISH		TOTAL	
	Piculs	\$	Piculs	\$	Piculs	\$	Piculs	\$	Piculs	\$	Piculs	\$
Perlis	15,895	2,384,250	22,942	1,514,172	22,029	881,160	10,245	153,675	-	-	71,111	4,933,257
Kedah	12,680	1,902,000	44,539	2,939,574	125,106	5,004,240	46,851	702,765	-	-	229,176	10,548,579
Penang including P. Wellesley	17,157	2,573,550	21,823	1,440,318	41,375	1,655,000	30,050	450,750	24,214	242,140	134,619	6,361,758
Perak	13,436	2,015,400	89,650	5,916,900	363,772	14,550,880	123,888	1,858,320	62,811	628,110	653,557	24,969,610
Selangor	78,891	11,833,650	35,229	2,325,114	50,608	2,024,320	84,542	1,268,130	2,912	29,120	252,182	17,480,334
Negri Sembilan	1,410	211,500	2,153	142,098	2,078	83,120	415	6,225	-	-	6,056	442,943
Malacca	25,614	3,842,100	6,338	418,308	5,527	221,080	7,465	111,975	-	-	44,944	4,593,463
Kelantan	12,581	1,887,150	18,946	1,250,436	34,533	1,381,320	-	-	-	-	66,060	4,518,906
Trengganu	26,049	3,907,350	34,727	2,291,982	122,179	4,887,160	517	7,755	-	-	183,472	11,094,247
Pahang	24,624	3,693,600	31,330	2,067,780	68,242	2,729,680	5,192	77,880	-	-	129,388	8,568,940
Johore	27,220	4,083,000	50,113	3,307,458	124,575	4,983,000	20,385	305,775	-	-	222,293	12,679,233
TOTAL	255,557	38,333,550	357,790	23,614,140	960,024	38,400,960	329,550	4,943,250	89,937	899,370	1,992,858	106,191,270

- Note: (1) Grade I includes bawal, kerapu, kurau, merah, parang and tenggiri.
 " II " alu2, chermin, chincharu, demudok, kachi, selar, shrumbu, udang, sotong, ketam and miscellaneous
 " III " aya, bilis, belanak, duri, gelama, kembong, keresi, kikek, malong, pari, puput, selangat, selayang, talang, tamban, timah, udang baring and champor.
- (2) Grade I price at \$1.50 per katty is calculated from the average prices of all the types of fish in this grade.
 " II " " -.66 " " is the average price of chincharu.
 " III " " -.40 " " is calculated from the average prices of gelama, kembong and pari.
- Manure Fish - price 15 cents per katty.
 Shellfish - " 10 " " "
- (3) The average prices for Grades I, II and III are calculated from monthly prices collected by Market Authorities in Penang, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.
- (4) Prices for Manure Fish and Shellfish are estimated.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FISH AND MARINE PRODUCTS IN 1959

Fish and Marine Products	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	Tons	\$	Tons	\$
Fish: Fresh, Chilled or Frozen				
Singapore	2,195.80	1,948,396	21,442.32	10,195,374
Foreign	4,692.40	3,428,547	35.97	13,673
TOTAL	6,888.20	5,376,943	21,478.29	10,209,047
Fish: Dried & Salted but not further Preserved				
Singapore	2,408.84	2,834,863	5,004.49	3,008,887
Foreign	1,323.24	849,880	167.07	148,112
TOTAL	3,732.08	3,684,743	5,171.56	3,156,999
Crustacea: Fresh, Chilled or Frozen (including Prawns, crabs & lobsters)				
Singapore	9.85	10,406	1,045.40	795,930
Foreign	837.28	359,900	-	-
TOTAL	847.13	370,306	1,045.40	795,930
Crustacea: Salted, Dried or Simply Cooked (including Dried Prawns)				
Singapore	111.02	160,191	288.27	609,989
Foreign	856.14	1,727,242	3.57	6,000
TOTAL	967.16	1,887,433	291.84	615,989
Molluscs: Fresh, Chilled or Frozen (including Krang, Siput Rantai, Sotong etc.)				
Singapore	7.20	20,371	2,231.97	330,36
Foreign	15.89	15,163	0.59	16
TOTAL	23.09	35,534	2,232.56	330,53
Molluscs: Salted, Dried or Simply Cooked (including Dried Sotong, Abalone, Mussels & Oysters)				
Singapore	1,248.24	1,782,690	7.52	5,97
Foreign	1,598.30	2,007,286	44.62	47,04
TOTAL	2,846.54	3,789,976	52.14	53,01
Fish: Smoked but not further Preserved				
Singapore	21.34	71,762	-	-
Foreign	0.51	1,079	-	-
TOTAL	21.85	72,841	-	-

N.B. Source - Department of Statistics, Federation of Malaya.

APPENDIX X

[illegible]

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

APPENDIX XI

FISHERMEN - 1959

Race	Perlis	Kedah	Penang including P.Wellesley	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Malacca	Kelantan	Trengganu	Pahang	Johore	TOTAL
Malay	800	1,550	2,024	1,636	656	316	832	6,245	12,607	3,132	3,552	33,350
Chinese	370	340	2,092	6,298	3,967	229	1,020	15	52	165	2,198	16,746
Indian	-	30	178	69	19	5	-	-	-	-	-	301
Others	80	-	12	-	-	1	41	5	5	-	-	144
TOTAL	1,250	1,920	4,306	8,003	4,642	551	1,893	6,265	12,664	3,297	5,750	50,541

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

FISHING BOATS - 1959

Types of Boat	Perlis	Kedah	Penang including P.Wellesley	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Malacca	Kelantan	Trengganu	Pahang	Johore	TOTAL
Powered-Outboard	18	322	877	1,317	628	77	77	5	180	248	1,012	4,761
" - Inboard	45	90	105	369	740	-	273	260	794	78	369	3,123
Non-Powered	196	1,212	1,267	1,385	1,019	170	365	2,700	3,532	471	2,062	14,379
TOTAL	259	1,624	2,249	3,071	2,387	247	715	2,965	4,506	797	3,443	22,263

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

APPENDIX XII

FISHING GEARS - 1959

Gears	Perlis	Kedah	Penang including P. Wellesley	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Malacca	Kelantan	Trengganu	Pahang	Johore	TOTAL
Fishing Stakes (large)	-	-	36	123	114	5	22	-	-	45	323	668
Fishing Stakes (small)	4	86	276	311	269	6	41	-	-	14	328	1,335
✓ Seine Nets	5	191	213	570	81	24	21	210	531	77	82	2,005
Gill/Drift Nets	10	167	435	467	1,137	54	390	728	684	143	771	4,986
Lift Nets	-	56	36	55	2	1	-	132	205	43	29	559
Push Nets	-	15	92	113	48	-	2	45	291	-	20	626
Bag Nets	-	139	299	1,264	157	-	75	-	-	4	121	2,059
Barrier Nets	-	1	3	12	24	3	8	-	7	-	156	214
Lines	71	309	469	499	231	70	260	530	1,421	463	334	4,657
Traps & Pots	-	17	72	57	54	9	1	40	120	24	73	467
Shellfish Collection	-	-	43	2,122	112	-	-	-	-	-	19	2,296
Miscellaneous	-	41	26	131	86	13	-	131	225	1	-	654
TOTAL	90	1,022	2,000	5,724	2,315	185	820	1,816	3,484	814	2,256	20,526

FEDERATION OF MALAYA
FISHING REVENUE - 1959

APPENDIX XIII

State	STATE REVENUE					FEDERAL REVENUE				GRAND TOTAL \$
	Boat \$	Fishing \$	Turtle Eggs \$	Miscellaneous \$	Total \$	Fisheries Sales (Fish & No. Board) \$	Hire of Launches \$	Miscellaneous \$	Total \$	
Perlis	892.00	120.00	-	-	1,012.00	-	-	-	-	1,012.00
Kedah	2,359.68	3,848.50	-	-	6,208.18	22.50	-	-	22.50	6,230.68
Penang including P.Wellesley	4,215.50	12,319.00	-	-	16,534.50	204.06	-	-	204.06	16,738.56
Perak	3,903.00	17,428.00	-	-	21,331.00	4.00	-	-	4.00	21,335.00
Selangor	5,557.50	12,063.50	-	-	17,621.00	58.65	-	-	58.65	17,679.65
Negri Sembilan	358.00	564.00	-	-	922.00	-	-	-	-	922.00
Malacca	1,786.00	3,187.00	-	-	4,973.00	81.49	-	-	81.49	5,054.49
Kelantan	6,773.00	-	1,498.25	-	8,271.25	-	-	-	-	8,271.25
Trengganu	12,366.00	1,731.50	63,421.80	-	77,519.30	-	-	3.00	3.00	77,522.30
Pahang	1,809.50	5,657.00	-	-	7,466.50	11.05	-	-	11.05	7,477.55
Johore	7,314.02	25,534.50	-	-	32,848.52	-	-	-	-	32,848.52
TOTAL	47,334.20	82,453.00	64,920.05	-	194,707.25	381.75	-	3.00	384.75	195,092.00