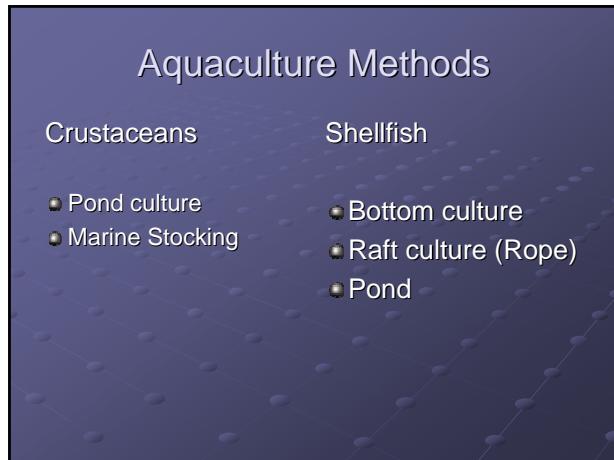


Aquaculture 2 Shellfish



Sources of seed

- Wild collection
- Hatchery

Photo: Scovacricchi

Photo: Garthwaite

Prawns

- Young (Fingerlings) caught in sea close to shore.
- Transferred to hatchery

Or:-

- Raised in tanks and ponds
- Brood stock then kept in tanks and allowed to spawn to re-start the cycle



Collecting fingerlings: Bangladesh

We need to prevent transmission of diseases within and between fisheries

Fish transfer should only be done when:

- Fish are examined and issued disease-free certificate
- Relevant parties are informed regarding fish transfer

Prawn Hatchery S.E. Asia



Boxes of charcoal for filters
and UV light tubes for sterilising
water



Brood stock tanks are kept
covered



Shrimp pond



Floating aerators to provide
oxygen



Pond base is cleaned at end of cycle



Coastal ponds



Ponds along coastal areas: disease can spread through water inlet/ outlet containing disease

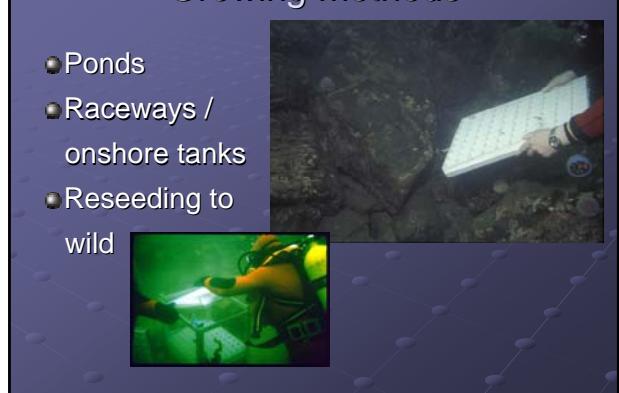
Additives

- Growth and health are monitored
- Feed is provided in pelleted form
- Antibiotics are used as necessary
- Growth stimulators of unknown origin should be avoided!



Growing methods

- Ponds
- Raceways / onshore tanks
- Reseeding to wild



Harvesting

- Netting ponds / tanks



Photo: ESAV

Harvesting

- Netting ponds / tanks
- Wild harvest techniques



The species

- Penaeid prawns



Photos: ESAV

The species

- Freshwater prawns



Photo: Mosimann / Hofmann



Photo: Kutter

The species

- Spiny lobsters



Photo: Steene



Photo: Kutter

The species

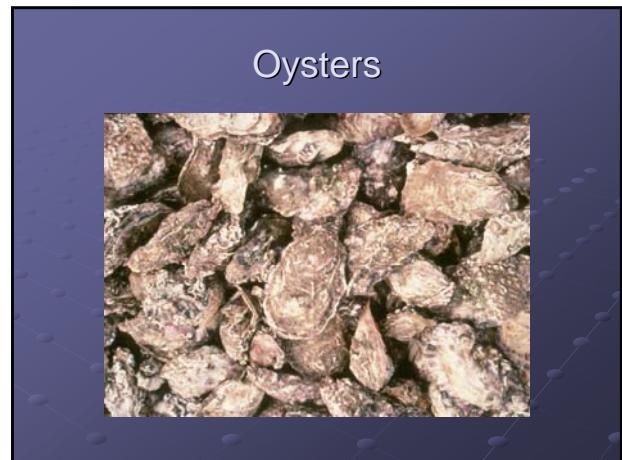
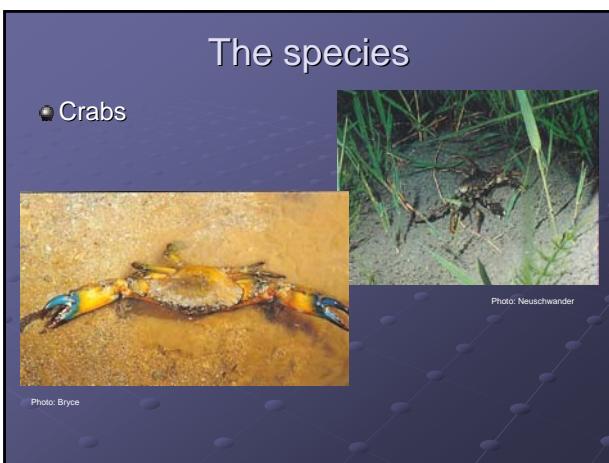
- Clawed lobsters



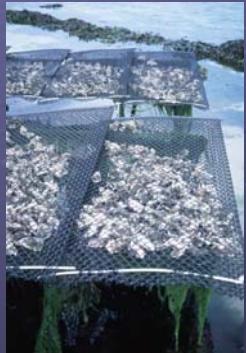
Photo: Scavacricchi



Photo: Neuschwander



Oysters in nets on trestles

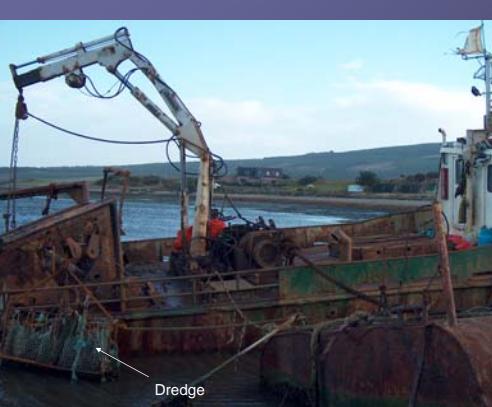


Raising off ground
avoids predators
such as crabs



Small scale harvesting
From Bottom Culture

1 ton per day



Larger scale
Bottom culture

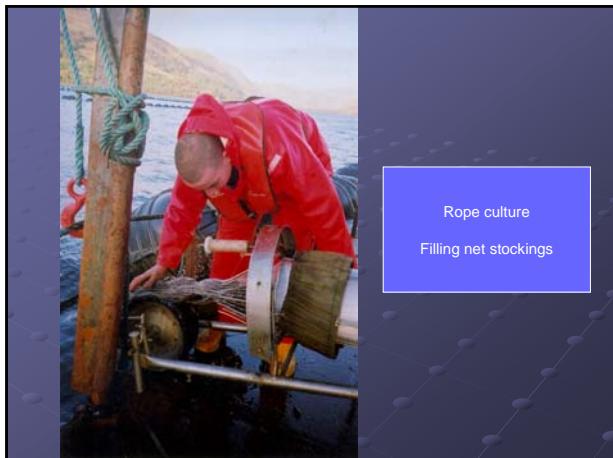
20 Tons in ½ Day



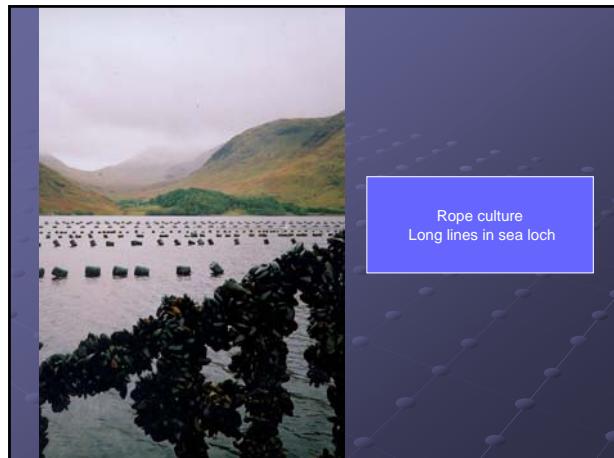
Filling Bulk sacks



Off-loading bulk sacks



Rope culture
Filling net stockings



Rope culture
Long lines in sea loch