

## Survey on shrimp farm management status in Abadan

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### Abstract:

This study was carried out for one year (2000-2001) in Choebdeh area. Four farms were sampled in the study period. A total no. of twelve stations in farms was sampled and 5 stations in Bahmanshir River and C5 channel were sampled for physico chemical factors. This study covered health and disease, physico- chemical factors, biology of cultured shrimps in culture period, and farm Management practices. Epistles was found to be the major protozoan in the far, along with zootamnium as a weaker infesting organism for cultured shrimps. The most important isolated bacteria were Vibrio and Flavobacterium respectively. Since these were isolated from healthy shrimps, it is possible that stressing factors play a key role in these regards. Most of the physico chemical factors were in the normal range. Soil PH and its silty- clay component were optimal for purposes. The variations observed in growth coefficient of cultured shrimps could be attributed to insufficient food, molting, various kinds of stressing factors and fouling organisms. Condition factor was relatively high in early stages of culture. Decrease of condition factor in some cases could be due to molting and softness of the external shell. It was also concluded that larval quality and their mode of transportation and stocking are of high importance in larval survival. Prepared food was the main food and live food was used at a lower rate. Live food was used mainly in early stages of culture. The level of chlorophyll in Bahmanshir and C5 channel was lower than culture ponds. Chlorophyll level was also lower in ponds with poor preparation (compared to well-prepared ponds). It could be concluded that the main factors causing decrease in production process, water and food management, larval quality (stocking).