

Crustacean and Culture Techniques

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Shrimp culture

Shrimp-Prawn

A few words may be in order about the use of the terms shrimp and prawns before proceed. These terms where "prawns" refer to freshwater creatures (especially Macrobrachium spp.), while shrimp refer to their marine and brackishwater relatives (Csavas 1988). Common usage has often resulted in reference to large shrimp as "prawns" and to small shrimp as "shrimp" regardless of the salt content of their habitat.



A number of penaeid species have been matured, mated, and spawned in captivity to produce viable nauplii (Lawrence et al. 1985). This technology is critical to the success of the shrimp culture industry, for it can provide farmers with a predictable supply of postlarvae of a known species for growout. Among those species that reproduce in captivity, eight have significant importance in aquaculture. These species include: Penaeus chinensis, P. indicus, P. japonicus, P. merguiensis, P. monodon, P. stylirostris, P. vannamei, and Metapenaeus ensis.

Species	F.A.O. Names	% Production	Country ^a
Penaeus chinensis	(E) Fleshy prawn (F) Crevette charnue (S) Camaron carnoso	28%	China, North Korea
Penaeus indicus	(E) Indian white prawn (F) Crevette royale blanche (S) Camaron blanco de la In	6%	India, Indonesia, Vietnam
Penaeus japonicus	(E) Kuruma prawn (F) Crevette kuruma (S) Camaron kuruma	<1%	Japan
Penaeus merguiensis	(E) Banana prawn (F) Crevette banana (S) Camaron banana	8%	Indonesia, Thailand Philippines, China, Vietnam
Penaeus monodon	(E) Giant tiger prawn(F) Crevette geante tigree(S) Camaron tigre gigante	33%	Indonesia, India, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, Taiwan, China, Bangladesh
Penaeus stylirostris	(E) Blue shrimp (F) Crevette bleue (S) Camaron azul	1%	Panama, Columbia Honduras, Ecuador
Penaeus vannamei	(E) Whiteleg shrimp(F) Crevette pattes blanches(S) Camaron patiblanco	10%	Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Columbia, Honduras
Metapenaeus ensis	(E) Greasyback shrimp (F) Crevette glissante (S) Camaron resbaloso	2%	China, Vietnam, Philippines, Taiwan

Class Cephalocarida

- C. Branchiopoda (e.g. fairy shrimps and brine shrimps)
- C. Remipedia

Subphylum Crustacea

- C. Ostracoda (e.g. mussel or seed shrimps)
- C. Mystacocarida
- C. Tantulocarida
- C. Cirripedia (e.g. barnacles)
- C. Copepoda (e.g. calanoids and harpacticoids)
- C. Branchiura
- C. Malacostraca

Subclass Phyllocarida

Order Leptostraca

Subclass Eumalacostraca

Superorder 1. Syncarida

Order Bathynellacea

O. Anaspidacea

Superorder 2. Hoplocarida

O. Stomatopoda (e.g. mantis shrimps)

Superorder 3. Peracarida

- O. Mysidacea (e.g. opossum shrimps)
- O. Cumacea
- O. Tanaidacea
- O. Isopoda
- O. Speleogriphacea
- O. Amphipoda
- O. Thermosbaenacea

Superorder 4. Eucarida

- O. Euphausiacea (e.g. krill)
- O. Decapoda (e.g. crayfish, lobsters, shrimps and crabs)







Litopenaeus vannamei Pacific White Shrimp

