

## Commentary on Freshwater prawn culture **Patritia Turner \***

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### Commentary

Freshwater prawn culture has now involved a critical situation in inland aquaculture practices. Despite the fact that India has immense freshwater assets for hydroponics, these are by and large being taken advantage of for carp and other finfish culture that is too in a restricted scale. Comparable genuine and steadfast endeavours are additionally being made for prawn cultivating separately or in mix with finfishes. Culture of freshwater prawns alongside significant carps has been a significant stage towards accomplishing this objective. The act of refined prawn in lakes is thriving in light of the fact that developing prawn in lakes is demonstrating a more valuable practice than to get them from lakes, rivers, trenches or streams or estuaries. Prawns fill exceptionally quickly in freshwater lakes arriving at the attractive size (150-180 mm) in around a half year time. In treated lakes they become significantly quicker. Lakes for hydroponics can be constructed any place the dirt, state of the land and water supply are fitting. A lake for prawn as well as finfish culture can be ready from a rice/paddy or an unused grain field. Out of 2.6 million hectares of Indian estuaries and backwaters, just 1.4 million hectares are reasonable for prawn cultivating. Of these 1.4 million hectares, just a little division is being used for culture of prawn.

### Classification

The prawns have a place with the suborder Natantia of request Decapoda under Class Crustacea. The individuals from this suborder have along the side packed body and platform with bigger and lamellar antennal scales. They have five sets of pleopods changed for swimming. Normal and most significant cultivable prawn species have a place with two families: Palaemonidae (incorporates for the most part freshwaters species) and Panaeidae (incorporates for the most part marine and salty water species).

**New Water Prawn Culture Construction of the lake:** In hydroponics, a lake is a shallow water body utilized for the controlled culture of oceanic species. It is built so that it very well may be effectively and totally depleted. Prior to development, choice of the site for the development of the lakes is of prime significance. The number and kind of the proposed lakes to be fabricated should likewise be chosen in advance. The size and surface of the lakes can fluctuate significantly. The medium and little estimated lakes are simpler to oversee, thus proportionately most useful as well. A lake size of 0.5 to 1.5 section of land is very helpful and simple to control. It is not difficult to gather if the lake

is rectangular (0.6-hectare lake is 30 m wide and 200 m long). The length of the lake ought to be settled based available and geography just as ranch spread out. A lake with a width between 30 to 50 meters is in every case simple to work. The profundity of the lake should go between 0.75 to 1.20 m with a normal profundity of 0.9 m. More profound lakes are hard to oversee. The proportion between the dyke and lake slant ought to be kept up with at 2:10. The dyke should consistently lay on strong and watertight ground. The lower part of the lake should be smooth without having projecting rocks or tree stumps on it. The lake base should slant step by step and easily from the water admission end towards the channel end (a 20% slant (1:500) is recommended for lakes of 0.4 ha or more in region and 5% (1:200) for more modest lakes towards the power source, where channel reaping is rehearsed. This forestalls maintenance of pockets of water in which prawns frequently get caught and pass on at last during complete seepage of the lake. Tight lakes ought to be situated so that the overarching wind (which upgrades the disintegrated oxygen content of the water) blows down the long pivot towards the channel end, to limit disintegration of the bank. Every lake ought to have a legitimate seepage framework and care ought to be taken to forestall blending approaching water in with the power source one. Huge lakes are ordinarily more extensive than 30m and consistently depleted for gathering. Freshwater prawns can likewise be supplied into concrete and earthen repositories, lakes, water system ditches, enclosures, pens and regular waters.

### Culture of Prawn:

**Preparation of the pond:** After the last reap of the last clump of prawns, the lake ought to be depleted to dispose of the relative multitude of hunters. Lake Residue if any ought to likewise be eliminated. The lake ought to be dried totally for 2-3 weeks after

each gathering or if nothing else one time per year. The lake base might be furrowed to build the oxygen content of the dirt, particularly on the off chance that it has a weighty surface (muds and mud topsoils). 1000 Kg/ha of agrarian limestone ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) or 1,500 kg/ha of hydrated (slaked) lime ought to be spread on the dried lake bowl particularly if there has been a serious contamination during the past crop. In the wake of adding limestone the lake ought to be sun-dried for 15 days.

**Brood stock:** The genders in prawn are independent. Treatment is

outside; the male stores the sperms close to the genital openings of the female and the eggs get prepared when they leave the female's body. Consequently, the treated eggs get affixed to the pleopods by a tacky discharge of tegumental organ. In this manner the female conveys many the eggs connected to hairs on her pleopods until the eggs incubate. Such females are supposed to be 'in berry' or 'berried' females, and convey up to 4000 eggs for around 4 months. The females twist down her mid-region first to ensure the eggs and later the youngs stick to the swimmerets of the mother for a brief period.