



ALLIANCE™

[.https://gsa.rakadev.com](https://gsa.rakadev.com)**Responsible
Seafood**
ADVOCATE

Intelligence

Obstacles and opportunities in penaeid shrimp breeding

1 November 2008

By Shaun M. Moss, Ph.D. , Dustin R. Moss, M.S. , Steve M. Arce and Clete A. Otoshi, M.S.

Global shrimp-farming industry: loosely affiliated stakeholders



Shrimp lines can be customized for different environments. This net cage is used to evaluate selectively bred shrimp families at a commercial farm in Thailand.

In the 1990s, a number of research and commercial shrimp-breeding programs emerged and generated basic information about the quantitative genetics of penaeid shrimp. Importantly, these programs provided evidence that selective breeding of shrimp can be effective in improving traits of commercial importance, such as growth and disease resistance.

Although selective breeding offers a tremendous opportunity for increased production and profitability to shrimp farmers, there are significant obstacles to large-scale investment in genetic improvement programs.

Inbreeding problems

Commercial shrimp hatcheries throughout Asia and Latin America typically use broodstock shrimp of unknown pedigree. This was an acceptable practice when broodstock were collected from the wild. However, most broodstock now used by the industry come from captive stocks of Pacific white shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*), which likely originated from a narrow genetic base.

As a consequence, these stocks are highly susceptible to inbreeding depression (IBD). IBD is the effect of inbreeding measured as a reduction in mean phenotypic performance with increasing levels of inbreeding within a population.

Research conducted at Oceanic Institute in Hawaii, USA, indicated that IBD negatively impacts shrimp reproductive performance and disease resistance (Table 1). For example, a 10 percent increase in inbreeding resulted in a 12 percent reduction in hatch rate, an 11 percent reduction in hatchery survival and a 31 percent reduction in survival after exposure to the Belize isolate of Taura syndrome virus (TSV).

Moss, Inbreeding depression expressed, Table 1

Trait	Depression (%)
Hatch rate (%)	-12.3
Hatchery survival (%)	-11.0
Growth rate (g/week)	-3.6
Survival to Taura syndrome virus, Americas group (%)	-8.8
Survival to Taura syndrome virus, Belize group (%)	-31.4
Survival to White spot syndrome virus (%)	-38.7

Table 1. Inbreeding depression expressed as percentage change in trait per 10% increase in inbreeding.

Not coincidentally, the costs of postlarvae produced from F₁ and F₂ generation broodstock are much lower in some Asian countries because their performance is inferior to that of postlarvae produced from first-generation broodstock. This decline in performance can likely be attributed to IBD.

In the absence of accurate pedigree information, it is imperative for hatchery managers – and broodstock-importing countries – to ensure that their broodstock have sufficient genetic diversity. If not, problems associated with inbreeding depression may result in reduced production and profitability.

Inadequate farm biosecurity

Despite efforts by many shrimp farmers to minimize the introduction and spread of pathogens on their farms, diseases continue to plague the global shrimp-farming industry. This situation has serious consequences for shrimp breeders because the value of selectively bred shrimp can not be fully realized if shrimp are grown in environments with virulent pathogens or widely fluctuating environmental conditions.

Although some commercial lines of shrimp exhibit high survival after TSV exposure, these shrimp do not exhibit enhanced resistance to other pathogens such as White spot syndrome virus. It is important for farmers using selectively bred shrimp to adopt cost-effective strategies that mitigate the risk of pathogen introduction into their grow-out ponds and standardize grow-out conditions so the genetic potential of their crops can be fully realized.

Industry fragmentation

Currently, the global shrimp-farming industry can be characterized as a variety of loosely affiliated stakeholders who participate in the shrimp production process. The stakeholders include broodstock suppliers, hatchery operators, grow-out farmers, feed companies, processing plants and others.

In some parts of Asia, the division of labor is more complex, with each stakeholder in the process chain trying to maximize profit margins. From a shrimp-breeding standpoint, this fragmentation is an impediment because each stakeholder places a different priority on which trait or traits should be selected (Fig. 1).

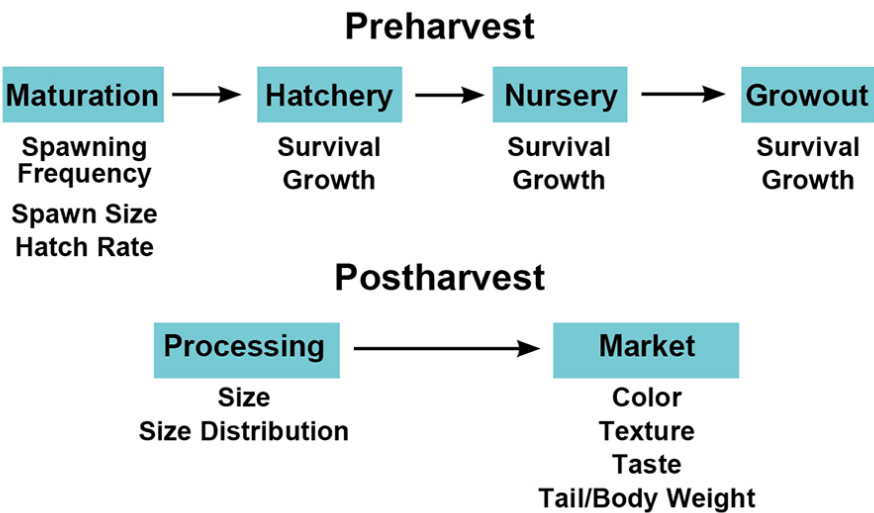


Fig. 1: Desirable traits at different stages of shrimp production.

For example, a hatchery manager may want lines of shrimp that exhibit high fecundity or hatch rate. A grow-out farmer typically wants shrimp that survive well and grow fast in ponds, and a shrimp processor may want shrimp of uniform size. As shrimp consumers become more sophisticated, they may want shrimp that have a certain texture or appearance.

It is impossible for a shrimp breeder to select for all of these traits concurrently while optimizing genetic gains, and little is known about the genetic correlations among these (and other) traits. As the global shrimp-farming industry consolidates and becomes more vertically integrated, the economic value of commercially important traits over the entire process chain will dictate which traits will be selected.

Customized shrimp

Some commercial shrimp hatcheries obtain broodstock from independent breeding programs or broodstock suppliers. Typically, these broodstock are selected based on criteria that may not be relevant to the end user, such as using TSV-resistant shrimp in a biosecure facility or in a region where TSV does not exist.

Although there is a paucity of published data about genotype x environment interactions for shrimp, research conducted at Oceanic Institute indicated a significant interaction for grow-out survival. This suggested that different shrimp lines need to be developed for different environments in order to optimize survival and production.

This can be accomplished by conducting on-farm evaluations at end users' facilities. Harvest data from on-farm evaluations can then be used by shrimp breeders to "customize" the shrimp to the unique conditions of a particular farm, region or season. This approach will likely become more common as the shrimp-farming industry matures and becomes more vertically integrated.

(Editor's Note: This article was originally published in the November/December 2008 print edition of the Global Aquaculture Advocate.)

Authors



SHAUN M. MOSS, PH.D.

Oceanic Institute
41-202 Kalanianaʻole Highway
Waimanalo, Hawaii 96795 USA

smoss@oceanicinstitute.org (<mailto:smoss@oceanicinstitute.org>)



DUSTIN R. MOSS, M.S.

Oceanic Institute
41-202 Kalanianaʻole Highway
Waimanalo, Hawaii 96795 USA



STEVE M. ARCE

Oceanic Institute
41-202 Kalanianaʻole Highway
Waimanalo, Hawaii 96795 USA



CLETE A. OTOSHI, M.S.

Oceanic Institute
41-202 Kalanianaʻole Highway
Waimanalo, Hawaii 96795 USA

Copyright © 2023 Global Seafood Alliance

All rights reserved.