Profile updated on 19 December 2019

SUMMARY

IDENTIFICATION

SCIENTIFIC NAME(s)
Penaeus vannamei, Penaeus monodon

SPECIES NAME(s)
Whiteleg shrimp, Camarón blanco, Giant tiger prawn

JURISDICTION
Surat Thani

PREDOMINANT PRODUCTION SYSTEM
Pond

WATER SOURCE
Brackish

JUVENILE SOURCE
hatchery - closed cycle

ANALYSIS

Strengths
- All export product is certified to ThaiGAP or the Code of Conduct for Sustainable Shrimp Culture standards and require movement documents. The DoF TraceShrimp system uses movement documents to track product through the supply chain and respond quickly to any disease outbreaks on the detection of a prohibited drug or chemical residue.
- The collaborative Shrimp Health Resources Improvement Project (SHRImp) aims to provide farmers, other businesses, and regulators with tools to improve water quality and reduce disease risks at the farm and production area level.
- There is an active shrimp producer organization - the Surat Thani Shrimp Farmers Club, who have established their own CoGP – the Sustainable Shrimp Program.
- Major feed producers are part of the Seafood Task Force and are committed to achieving traceability in the seafood supply chain and ensuring that it is free from illegal, unreported, and unregulated practices.

Weaknesses
- The management of shrimp farming does not employ a zonal approach to farm siting and production planning.
- Environmental impact assessments are not required for aquaculture.
- There is no publicly available copy of a national or provincial aquaculture plan or strategy.
- There is no farm-level information on water quality and limited information on waterbody quality, disease outbreaks, and disease control measures.
- There is no publicly available information on membership of the Surat Thani Shrimp Farmers Club or the contents of its CoGP.

Recommendation for improvement
- MoAC and the DoF should publish national and provincial aquaculture management plans that include EIAs and zonal approaches to shrimp farm siting and production based on carrying capacity studies and shared disease risks.
- Zonal approaches to shrimp farm siting and production should be included in future revisions of the MoAC ThaiGAP and CoC standards and producer organizations' CoGP. All of which should be publicly available.
- Increase the amount of public information on water quality and enforcement measures (likely through DoF in collaboration with MONRE and the PCD).
- Encourage the DoF to increase the amount of information on disease outbreaks at the provincial level, including number and type of outbreaks, corrective measures, and any actions taken under the TraceShrimp system.
- Encourage producers and producer organizations to join the collaborative (SHRImp) project that provides farmers with access to tools to improve water quality and reduce the risk of disease outbreaks.

SCORES

Management Quality:

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<th>Regulatory framework</th>
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disease

feed

AIPS
No related AIP