Shrimp - Thailand
Chumphon

Aquaculture Management Area:

Shrimp - Thailand
Chumphon

Profile updated on 12 April 2019

SUMMARY

IDENTIFICATION

SCIENTIFIC NAME(s)
Penaeus monodon, Penaeus vannamei

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

JURISDICTION
Chumphon

PREDOMINANT PRODUCTION SYSTEM
Pond

WATER SOURCE
Brackish

JUVENILE SOURCE
hatchery - closed cycle

ANALYSIS

Strengths

- All exported shrimp is certified to ThaiGAP or the Code of Conduct for Sustainable Shrimp Culture standards.
- The DoF has introduced a traceability system for shrimp culture (TraceShrimp), in order to respond to disease outbreaks and the detection of any prohibited chemical residues.
- Information on aquatic animal disease outbreaks is available from the OIE WAHIS database and NACA’s QAAD reports.
- Major feed producers are part of the Seafood Task Force that aims to create full traceability in the seafood supply chain and ensure that it is free from IUU practices.

Weaknesses

- The management of shrimp farming does not employ a zonal approach to siting and production planning, and does not consider the industry’s cumulative impacts and shared disease risks. Environmental impact assessments are not required for aquaculture.
- There is no evidence of an active disease outbreak reporting and enforcement system, despite acknowledgment of such a system in academic literature.
- The industry has suffered significant losses due to the outbreaks of WSD, and more recently, AHPND.
- There is no publicly available farm-level information for water quality, disease outbreaks, disease control efforts, or enforcement measures. Provincial-level information is also limited on all these parameters.

Recommendation for improvement

- MoAC and the DoF should publish national and provincial aquaculture management plans that include EIA 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.

SCORES

Management Quality:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>regulatory framework</th>
<th>best practices</th>
<th>water quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 6</td>
<td>&lt; 6</td>
<td>&lt; 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

disease

< 6

feed

< 6

AIPs

No related AIP