

**EFFECTS OF PRODUCTION FACTORS ON SHRIMP CULTURE IN
BOUSHEHR, IRAN**

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**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra
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DEDICATION

To the every aquaculture and agriculture scientists in the world

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**EFFECTS OF PRODUCTION FACTORS ON SHRIMP CULTURE IN
BOUSHEHR, IRAN**

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Shrimp culture in Iran is a rather new industry. It began with feasibility studies in 1989 and the shrimp farms started production in 1992. Shrimp culture is important to the four southern provinces of Iran since it is a major source of employment and a factor in the local economies. A study has been done on the economics of the shrimp culture sector in Iran and data collected from 1999 to 2001.

Results show that feed variable is one of the factors important for growth and productivity in shrimp pond. According to the average of results, range for feeding shrimp in farm equal 3.35 to 4.5 ton ha⁻¹ crop⁻¹. According to the standard condition, generally for semi intensive systems and *Penaeus indicus* species feeding should be 2.5 to 3 tons ha⁻¹ crop⁻¹ in every crop cycle. Thus there is an excessive used of feed for the average pond shrimp culture in this case study.

Results also show that the number of feeding per day is low which is 2 times day⁻¹. Feeding frequency should be increased to 4 times per day. The best time for feeding is also a factor by best time is around 6:00, 10:00, 18:00 and 20:00 h. Quality of feed is also important in shrimp culture. The average of stocking in the shrimp pond about 223,700 to 305,000 ha⁻¹ or 1.6 to 2.2 m⁻² individual larvae which is every low as standard results of larvae per square meter for semi intensive is around 15.

The number of aerator used of the farm was 1.5 to 2.05 unit ha⁻¹, which is lower than the standard number used which is around 3-4 aerators ha⁻¹ which will allow more oxygen to be absorbed into the water. According to the results average number of tray number on the pond was 2-3 tray ha⁻¹, which is lower than the standard which is equaled 4-6 ha⁻¹. Tray number is an indicator whether prawn are eating and have enough feed and also whether they are healthy or not which indirectly will affect the pond production.

The number of labours on the farm was 7 to 8 or 0.50 to 0.57 person ha⁻¹. An optimum number should be 6 person or 0.36 to 0.43 ha⁻¹ working in the farm is enough. This is for efficiency used of labor existed on farm. Temperature is one of the biological variables on the shrimp pond that is relevant to total productions. According to the results the average temperature in shrimp farms was 29.83 to 31.4 °C. This range of temperature is well for shrimp culture because generally, the range of standard temperature for shrimp culture *Penaeus indicus* species is 28 to 32 °C.

According to the results of study, average amount of Oxygen is 2.26 to 2.70 mg L⁻¹. This amount is much lower than 5 mg L⁻¹, which is the optimal level of oxygen in water. Thus, used of more aerators would help to ensure enough oxygen in the culture system.

The result also showed pH in the pond ranged from 8.11 to 8.67. Generally, optimal range for pH in the pond is 7.4 to 7.8, but tolerance level is from 7.0 to 9.0. Pond liming may help to buffer the pH in pond. Salinity is a biological variable in the shrimp pond. According to the result, the average salinity is 38.65 to 42.29 ppt, but the normal range for salinity is 33 to 35 ppt. Reduction of salinity to normal range could be achieved by adding fresh water to the pond.

The average pond depth range from 127.98 - 136.52 cm but normal range for shrimp pond is around 140 to 200 cm. Thus, shrimp farmer must deepen their pond depth, in order to give shelter from sun and more space for shrimp to grow, thus increase production.

Cobb Douglas productions function was used to determine the most economically efficient way of production in the shrimp culture, and function for biology and economic were analyzed where by: $Y = a_0 \prod_i X_i^{\alpha_i}$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$, with two inputs is: $Y = Ax_1^{\beta_1} x_2^{\beta_2}$, for data from 48 farms in the Heleh site, Boushehr province during 1999 to 2004. The final model, obtained from Cobb Douglas is :TP= -1.86 + 0.85 fc - 0.056 nw + 0.13 ss + 0.12 ti + 0.1 na , to give the coefficient Elasticity feed consumption ($e_{fc} = 0.85$), Elasticity labor

$e_{nw} = -0.056$, Elasticity number of tray ($e_{ti} = 0.12$), Elasticity post larvae stocking ($e_{ss} = 0.13$), Elasticity number of aerator ($e_{na} = 0.1$), Totally, the final of model is following, $TP = -9.829750 - 0.934460 \text{ pH} - 1.078061 \text{ sa} + 0.906737 \text{ ox} + 2.770623 \text{ te} + 1.814048 \text{ dw}$. Also, coefficient for other variable were calculated such as : Elasticity Acidity – Alkalinity ($e_{pH} = -0.93$), Elasticity Salinity ($e_{sa} = -1.07$), Elasticity Oxygen Demand ($e_{ox} = +0.90$), Elasticity Temperature ($e_{te} = +2.77$), Elasticity Deep water ($e_{dw} = +0.181$) $TP = -9.829750 - 0.934460 \text{ pH} - 1.078061 \text{ sa} + 0.906737 \text{ ox} + 2.770623 \text{ te} + 1.814048 \text{ dw}$. Finally, results shows that about 4 economics variables and 3 biological variables have positive effects while 1 economic variables and 2 biological variables have negative effects to the culture production on the farms. Consequently, shrimp manager need to use all 10 variables to increase production.

For strategy 1, in the strategy shrimp farmer should be just focused to biological variables such as temperature, oxygen, salinity, pH and depth of pond. For strategy 2, shrimp farmer must focused to economical variables such as feed, post larvae stocking, number of tray, number of aerators and number of labour on the farms. For strategy 3, shrimp farmer should also focused to biological and economical factors to gather which must have interactions between them.

As a conclusion strategy 1 or strategy 2 is easier than strategy 3. For strategy number 3 some interactions between biological and economical variables are involved and very complex.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**KESAN FAKTOR-FAKTOR PENGELUARAN KE ATAS
PENTERNAKAN UDANG DI BOUSHEHR, IRAN**

Oleh

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Penternakan udang merupakan sebuah industri yang baru di Iran. Ia bermula dengan kajian kesesuaian pada tahun 1989 dan ladang penternakan udang mula mengeluarkan hasil pada 1992. Penternakan udang merupakan sebuah industri yang penting kepada 4 wilayah di bahagian selatan Iran sebagai sumber pekerjaan dan merupakan faktor dalam ekonomi penduduk tempatan. Satu kajian telah dijalankan ke atas sumbangan ekonomi sektor penternakan udang di Iran dengan maklumat terkumpul dari tahun 1999 hingga 2001.

Hasil kajian telah menunjukkan bahawa pembolehubah bahan makanan udang merupakan salah satu daripada faktor penting yang mempengaruhi tumbesaran dan produktiviti di dalam kolam ternakan udang. Berdasarkan hasil kajian secara purata, julat pemberian makanan udang di dalam kolam

ternakan menyamai 3.35 hingga 4.5 ton ha⁻¹ pusingan⁻¹. Mengikut keadaan piawai, kebiasaannya bagi sistem separa intensif dan pemberian makanan *Penaeus Indicus*, penternak hanya memerlukan 2.5 hingga 3 ha⁻¹ pusingan⁻¹ dalam setiap kitaran ternakan. Oleh yang demikian, terdapat penggunaan bahan makanan yang berlebihan bagi penternakan udang kolam secara purata dalam kajian kes ini.

Hasil kajian juga menunjukkan bahawa kekerapan pemberian makanan setiap hari sebanyak 2 kali sehari adalah rendah. Kekerapan pemberian makanan harus ditingkatkan keempat kali sehari. Masa pemberian makanan juga merupakan faktor penting dengan masa terbaik sekitar jam 6:00, 10:00, 18:00 dan 20:00. Kualiti bahan makanan juga amat penting bagi penternakan udang. Purata kemasukan udang dalam kolam ternakan adalah sebanyak 223,700 hingga 305,000 ekor ha⁻¹ atau 1.6 hingga 2.2 ekor m⁻² bagi larva, iaitu amat rendah memandangkan jumlah larva bagi setiap meter² bagi sistem semi intensif adalah 15.

Jumlah alat pengudaraan yang digunakan di lading-ladang adalah 1.5 hingga 2.05 unit ha⁻¹, iaitu lebih rendah daripada jumlah piawai yang digunakan sebanyak 3-4 alat pengudaraan ha⁻¹ dimana ia akan memberikan jumlah oksigen yang lebih banyak ke dalam air kolam. Berdasarkan hasil kajian, bilangan talam makanan dalam kolam secara purata adalah sebanyak 2-3 talam ha⁻¹, iaitu lebih rendah daripada jumlah piawai sebanyak 4-6 talam ha⁻¹. Bilangan talam makanan merupakan indikator keadaan sebenar dan menunjukkan samada udang mendapat makanan yang mencukupi dan dapat

memantau kesehatan udang yang mana secara tidak langsung memberi kesan terhadap pengeluaran udang dari kolam.

Jumlah tenaga kerja di ladang ternakan adalah 7 hingga 8 orang atau 0.50 hingga 0.57 orang bagi setiap ha⁻¹. Jumlah pekerja yang optimum adalah 6 orang atau 0.36 hingga 0.43 orang ha⁻¹. Ini adalah untuk menggunakan tenaga kerja sedia ada di ladang ternakan secara cekap. Suhu juga merupakan salah satu faktor biologi bagi kolam ternakan udang yang mana amat berkaitan dengan hasil pengeluaran keseluruhan. Berdasarkan hasil kajian, suhu purata kolam ternakan udang adalah 29.83 hingga 31.4 °C. Julat suhu ini adalah sesuai untuk penternakan udang kerana secara amnya, julat suhu piawai untuk penternakan udang spesis *Penaeus indicus* adalah dari 28 hingga 32 °C.

Berdasarkan hasil kajian, jumlah oksigen dalam air secara purata adalah sebanyak 2.26 hingga 2.70 mg L⁻¹. Jumlah ini adalah lebih rendah daripada 5 mg L⁻¹, yang merupakan paras oksigen dalam air yang optimum. Oleh yang demikian, penggunaan lebih banyak alat pengudaraan akan membantu untuk memastikan jumlah oksigen yang mencukupi dalam sistem penternakan udang tersebut.

Hasil kajian juga menunjukkan bahawa nilai pH dalam kolam adalah dalam julat 8.11 hingga 8.67. Secara umumnya, julat pH dalam kolam yang optimum adalah dalam 7.4 hingga 7.8, namun paras toleransi pH adalah daripada 7.0 hingga 9.0. Proses pengkapuran (liming) kolam mungkin dapat

mengimbangkan nilai pH di dalam kolam. Tahap kemasinan juga merupakan satu daripada faktor biologi bagi kolam ternakan udang. Berdasarkan hasil kajian, tahap kemasinan purata adalah sebanyak 38.65 hingga 42.29 ppt, namun julat tahap kemasinan optimum adalah daripada 33 hingga 35 ppt. Penurunan tahap kemasinan air kolam ke dalam julat yang normal dapat dicapai dengan menambahkan air tawar ke dalam kolam ternakan udang tersebut.

Kedalaman kolam ternakan secara purata adalah dalam julat 127.98 - 136.52 cm namun julat normal kolam ternakan udang adalah sekitar 140 hingga 200 cm. Oleh yang demikian, penternak udang perlu menambah kedalaman kolam mereka, untuk memberikan teduhan daripada sinar matahari dan juga memberikan lebih ruang untuk udang membesar, seterusnya meningkatkan lagi hasil pengeluaran udang.

Fungsi pengeluaran Cobb Douglas telah digunakan untuk menentukan cara pengeluaran kultur udang yang paling efisien dari segi ekonomi, dan fungsi biologi dan ekonomi telah dianalisis seperti berikut : $Y = a_0 \prod_i X_i^{a_i}$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$, dengan dua input iaitu : $Y = Ax_1^{\beta_1} x_2^{\beta_2}$, bagi data daripada 48 ladang ternakan udang di kawasan Heleh, Wilayah Boushehr antara tahun 1999 hingga 2004. Model akhir yang diperolehi daripada Fungsi Cobb Douglas ialah : $TP = -1.86 + 0.85 fc - 0.056 nw + 0.13 ss + 0.12 ti + 0.1 na$, untuk memberikan persamaan tersebut Keanjalan penggunaan bahan makanan ($e_{fc} = 0.85$), Keanjalan tenaga kerja ($e_{nw} = -0.056$), Keanjalan bilangan talem makanan ($e_{ti} = 0.12$), Keanjalan kemasukan pasca larva ($e_{ss} = 0.13$) ,

Keanjalan bilangan alat pengudaraan ($e_{na} = 0.1$). Secara keseluruhannya, persamaan model akhir adalah seperti berikut, $TP = -9.829750 - 0.934460 \text{ pH} - 1.078061 \text{ sa} + 0.906737 \text{ ox} + 2.770623 \text{ te} + 1.814048 \text{ dw}$. Selain itu, persamaan bagi pembolehubah yang lain juga ditentukan iaitu: Keanjalan keasidan – kealkalian ($e_{pH} = -0.93$), Keanjalan kemasinan ($e_{sa} = -1.07$), Keanjalan permintaan oksigen ($e_{ox} = +0.90$), Keanjalan suhu ($e_{te} = +2.77$), Keanjalan kedalaman air kolam ($e_{dw} = +0.1.81$) dengan $TP = -9.829750 - 0.934460 \text{ pH} - 1.078061 \text{ sa} + 0.906737 \text{ ox} + 2.770623 \text{ te} + 1.814048 \text{ dw}$. Pada akhirnya, hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa empat pembolehubah ekonomi telah memberi kesan positif dan satu pembolehubah ekonomi memberi kesan negative, tiga pembolehubah biologi memberikan kesan positif dan dua pembolehubah biologi telah memberi kesan negative terhadap peningkatan hasil pengeluaran udang di ladang ternakan. Oleh itu, pengurus ladang ternakan perlu menggunakan kesemua 10 pembolehubah untuk meningkatkan hasil pengeluaran udang.

Untuk strategi 1, penternak udang hanya perlu memfokuskan kepada pembolehubah biologi seperti suhu, paras oksigen, paras kemasinan, pH dan kedalaman kolam. Untuk strategi 2, penternak udang harus memfokuskan kepada pembolehubah ekonomi seperti bahan makanan udang, kemasukan pasca larva, bilangan talam makanan, bilangan alat pengudaraan dan jumlah tenaga kerja di lading ternakan. Untuk strategi 3, penternak udang perlu juga memfokuskan kepada kedua-dua pembolehubah biologi dan ekonomi kerana semestinya terdapat perkaitan antara kesemua pembolehubah tersebut.

Sebagai kesimpulannya, strategi 1 atau strategi 2 adalah lebih mudah daripada strategi 3. Bagi strategi 3, terdapat interaksi antara pembolehubah biologi dan ekonomi dan interaksi ini sangat kompleks.

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I certify that an Examination Committee has met on 25th September 2006 to conduct the final examination of Reza Faizbakhsh on his Doctor of Philosophy thesis entitled "Effects of Production Factors on Shrimp Culture in Boushehr, Iran" in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The Committee recommends that the candidate be awarded the relevant degree. Members of the Examination Committee are as follows:

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I hereby declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at UPM or other institutions.

REZA FAIZBAKHS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| DEDICATION | ii |
| ABSTRACT | iii |
| ABSTRAK | viii |
| AKNOWLEDGEMENTS | xiv |
| APPROVAL | xv |
| DECLARATION | xvii |
| LIST OF TABLES | xxiii |
| LIST OF FIGURES | xxvii |
| LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS | xxxii |

CHAPTER

| | | |
|----------|--|----|
| 1 | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| | 1.1 Background of the Study | 11 |
| | 1.2 Statement of Problem | 15 |
| | 1.3 The Significance of Study | 17 |
| | 1.4 Objectives | 19 |
| | 1.5 Organization of Thesis | 21 |
| | | |
| 2 | BACKGROUND ABOUT SHRIMP CULTURE | 22 |
| | 2.1 General information | 22 |
| | 2.1.1 Policy trusts | 23 |
| | 2.1.2 Consumption in the world | 25 |
| | 2.1.3 Consumption of shrimp in Iran | 26 |
| | 2.1.4 Shrimp trade in the world | 26 |
| | 2.1.5 Marketing and packing | 29 |
| | 2.1.6 Shrimp marketing in Iran | 31 |
| | 2.1.7 Shrimp prices in the world | 33 |
| | 2.1.8 Shrimp prices before 1999 | 34 |
| | 2.1.9 Shrimp prices after 1999 | 35 |
| | 2.1.10 Shrimp prices in Iran | 36 |
| | 2.2 Economic construction | 38 |
| | 2.3 Shrimp culture methods | 38 |
| | 2.4 The commercial shrimp species in the world | 39 |
| | 2.5 The most important commercial shrimp | 43 |
| | 2.5.1 Black Tiger shrimp or Monodon (<i>Penaeus monodon</i>), (<i>Fenneropenaeus indicus</i>) | 43 |
| | 2.5.2 Western White shrimp (<i>Penaeus Vannamei</i>), (<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>) | 44 |
| | 2.5.3 Chinese White shrimp (<i>Fenneropenaeus chinensis</i>) | 44 |
| | 2.5.4 Japanese shrimp, <i>Kuruma</i> (<i>Marsupenaeus japonicus</i>) | 44 |
| | 2.5.5 Japanese shrimp, <i>Kuruma</i> (<i>Marsupenaeus japonicus</i>) | 44 |

| | | |
|----------|--|-----------|
| 2.6 | Species selected for shrimp culture | 46 |
| 2.7 | Biology of <i>P. Indicus</i> (<i>Fenneropenaeus indicus</i>) | 47 |
| | 2.7.1 Distribution | 47 |
| | 2.7.2 Morphology | 47 |
| | 2.7.3 Life cycle | 48 |
| | 2.7.4 Growth | 48 |
| | 2.7.5 Feeding | 48 |
| | 2.7.6 Post Larvae production | 49 |
| 2.8 | Biological Parameters | 49 |
| | 2.8.1 pH | 50 |
| | 2.8.2 Dissolved Oxygen | 50 |
| | 2.8.3 Biological Oxygen demand (BOD) | 50 |
| | 2.8.4 Salinity | 52 |
| 2.9 | Shrimp culture overview | 53 |
| 2.10 | Shrimp culture history in Iran | 53 |
| 2.11 | location of the studies | 62 |
| | 2.11.1 Area | 63 |
| | 2.11.2 Climate of Boushehr | 64 |
| | 2.11.3 Temperature | 64 |
| | 2.11.4 Wind | 64 |
| | 2.11.5 Salinity | 64 |
| 2.12 | Shrimp culture in Boushehr | 64 |
| 2.13 | Shrimp reproduction in Boushehr province | 65 |
| 2.14 | Shrimp feed in Boushehr | 65 |
| 2.15 | Sustainable shrimp culture in Boushehr | 65 |
| 2.16 | The study area | 71 |
| | 2.16.1 Data and sampling | 71 |
| 3 | LITERATURE REVIEW | 73 |
| 3.1 | Shrimp farming in other countries | 73 |
| | 3.1.1 Shrimp farming in Vietnam | 73 |
| | 3.1.2 Intensive farming systems in Vietnam | 76 |
| | 3.1.3 Semi-intensive systems in Vietnam | 78 |
| 3.2 | Shrimp farming in Thailand | 78 |
| 3.3 | Shrimp economics research activities | 84 |
| 3.4 | Agriculture economics review | 86 |
| 3.5 | Aquaculture economics studies | 88 |
| 3.6 | Theoretical considerations on explaining variables | 89 |
| | 3.6.1 The stocking density (S.D) | 89 |
| | 3.6.2 Commercial model | 90 |
| | 3.6.3 Technical Constraints | 91 |
| | 3.6.4 Financial profitability | 91 |
| 3.7 | Shrimp culture studies using the Cobb- Douglas Function | 92 |
| | 3.7.1 The Model | 95 |
| 3.8 | Production Functions and optimal harvest | 95 |
| | 3.8.1 Model Cobb-Douglas Production Function | 96 |

| | | |
|----------|---|-----|
| 4 | GENERAL METHODOLOGY | 99 |
| 4.1 | Model | 99 |
| 4.1.1 | Cobb- Douglas Production Function | 99 |
| 4.2 | Model specification | 99 |
| 4.3 | Variables of the Model | 101 |
| 4.3.1 | Biological and economical variables | 102 |
| 4.3.2 | Biological variable | 103 |
| 4.3.3 | Determination optimum of dissolved oxygen in pond | 103 |
| 4.3.4 | Determination optimum of salinity in pond | 104 |
| 4.3.5 | Determination of the optimum dissolved temperature in shrimp pond | 104 |
| 4.3.6 | Determination of the optimum water depth in shrimp pond | 105 |
| 4.3.7 | Determination of the optimum pH in pond | 105 |
| 4.4 | Economics variable | 105 |
| 4.4.1 | Determination of the optimum economics feed for shrimp farm | 106 |
| 4.4.2 | Determination of the optimum aeration pumps in pond with respect to production and economic aspects | 106 |
| 4.4.3 | Determination of the optimum fertilization in shrimp pond | 108 |
| 4.4.4 | Determination of the optimum labour number in shrimp farm | 108 |
| 4.4.5 | Determination of the optimum time period in shrimp culture | 108 |
| 4.4.6 | Determination of the optimum number of feeding per day in shrimp pond | 108 |
| 4.4.7 | Determination of the optimum post larvae stocking in shrimp pond | 109 |
| 4.4.8 | Determination of the optimum survival post larvae | 109 |
| 4.4.9 | Determination of the optimum number of trays used for feeding shrimp to increase the yield | 109 |
| 4.5 | Data collection method | 110 |
| 4.6 | Expectations of this study | 111 |
| 4.7 | Shrimp culture in Iran | 111 |
| 4.8 | Data collection in shrimp culture, 1999- 2004 | 112 |
| 4.9 | Method for data collection | 114 |
| 4.10 | Time of data collection | 115 |
| 4.11 | Status of shrimp farms | 115 |
| 4.12 | Method of data collection | 120 |
| 4.13 | Interview method (Companionship) | 120 |
| 4.14 | Farm Log book | 121 |
| 4.14.1 | Log book in the central shrimp farm office | 121 |
| 4.14.2 | Officially published shrimp farm data | 121 |

| | | |
|----------|---|------------|
| 4.14.3 | Contradiction (disagreement) | 122 |
| 4.15 | Questionnaires forms | 124 |
| 4.16 | Period of data collection on Boushehr | 124 |
| 4.17 | Shrimp farms in Boushehr province | 124 |
| 4.18 | Data reliability and selection process | 127 |
| 5 | RESULTS | 133 |
| 5.1 | Biological factors | 133 |
| 5.1.1 | Interaction of pond variables | 135 |
| 5.2 | Sample of 48 Farms and dispersion | 135 |
| 5.2.1 | pH | 136 |
| 5.2.2 | Salinity | 137 |
| 5.2.3 | Dissolved oxygen | 138 |
| 5.2.4 | Temperature | 140 |
| 5.2.5 | Depth of water | 142 |
| 5.3 | Cobb- Douglas analysis | 143 |
| 5.4 | Auto regressive AR | 148 |
| 5.5 | Production factors | 149 |
| 5.5.1 | Profitability assessment | 151 |
| 5.5.2 | Sample of 48 farms | 151 |
| 5.6 | Method of data analysis | 175 |
| 5.7 | Conceptional key | 176 |
| 5.7.1 | Pooled data | 177 |
| 5.7.2 | R^2 coefficient of determining | 177 |
| 5.8 | Model description | 181 |
| 5.9 | Production variables | 181 |
| 5.9.1 | Feed consumption coefficient | 181 |
| 5.9.2 | Labour variable coefficient | 181 |
| 5.9.3 | Post larvae stocking coefficient | 182 |
| 5.9.4 | Number of tray coefficient | 182 |
| 5.9.5 | Number of aerator coefficient | 182 |
| 5.10 | Returns to scale | 182 |
| 5.11 | Shrimp culture production economic evaluation | 184 |
| 6 | GENERAL DISSCUSION | 186 |
| 6.1 | General discussion | 186 |
| 6.1.1 | Optimizing variables | 187 |
| 6.1.2 | Feeding consumption Coefficient | 189 |
| 6.1.3 | Aerator coefficient | 192 |
| 6.1.4 | Stocking rate | 193 |
| 6.1.5 | Number of tray coefficient | 195 |
| 6.1.6 | Labour coefficient | 196 |
| 6.1.7 | pH coefficient | 200 |
| 6.1.8 | Salinity coefficient | 202 |
| 6.1.9 | Oxygen coefficient | 204 |
| 6.1.10 | Temperature coefficient | 205 |
| 6.1.11 | Water deep coefficient | 209 |

| | | |
|----------|---|------------|
| 6.2 | production per unit | 213 |
| 7 | CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS | 217 |
| 7.1 | Conclusions regarding the outlook | 217 |
| 7.2 | Policy implications | 223 |
| | 7.2.1 Recommendations | 225 |
| | 7.2.2 The future of the Iranian Shrimp culture | 226 |
| 7.3 | Strategies | 227 |
| | 7.3.1 Strategy 1 | 229 |
| | 7.3.2 Strategy 2 | 230 |
| | 7.3.3 Strategy 3 | 230 |
| 7.4 | Conclusions: Recommended strategy | 232 |
| | REFERENCE | 235 |
| | APPENDICES | 257 |
| | BIODATA OF THE AUTHOR | 366 |
| | LIST OF PUBLICATIONS | 368 |

LIST OF TABLES

| Table | Page |
|---|-------------|
| 1.1 Shrimp imports in key markets (MT), 2001-2004 | 6 |
| 1.2 Quantity of shrimp production development in Iran | 10 |
| 1.3 Comparison of world production yield with Iranian records during 1993-2004 | 18 |
| 2.1 Shrimp Production Forecast For During 2005-2008 (Shilat Development Plan, Administration & Planning Dept. 2004) | 24 |
| 2.2 Shrimp Importers by quantity in the world, 2002 | 27 |
| 2.3 Iranian shrimp culture and value of export (1991-2004) | 32 |
| 2.4 Current variables and their ratio in total costs in Iran | 36 |
| 2.5 Indian White Prawn (<i>Fenneropenaeus indicus</i>) shrimp culture statistics in main producer countries in the world 1990-2001 in tons (FAO 2002) | 41 |
| 2.6 Species of famous shrimp | 46 |
| 2.7 Shrimp statistics for Boushehr province (1993-1998) | 55 |
| 2.8 Shrimp Statistics for Boushehr province (1999-2004) | 56 |
| 2.9 Averages from shrimp documentation from Boushehr Shrimp farms (1999-2003) | 57 |
| 2.10 Shrimp prices changes for different years | 58 |
| 2.11 Comparison of shrimp culture production between Iran and China, 2004 | 59 |
| 2.12 Export by weight and value and surface of shrimp culture, reproduction and production quantity | 60 |
| 2.13 Comparison of four southern provinces on Iranian shrimp culture production (2000-2004) | 61 |

| | | |
|------|--|-----|
| 2.14 | Average variable costs for shrimp culture in Iran | 70 |
| 3.1 | Asia and Continental America shrimp production (FAO, 2002) | 83 |
| 3.2 | Shrimp culture production systems (FAO, 2002) | 84 |
| 4.1 | Questionnaires sample form for shrimp culture data (Form number 1: Biological variables) | 115 |
| 4.2 | Questionnaires sample form for shrimp culture data (Form number 2: Economics variables) | 117 |
| 4.3 | Shrimp Culture in Four Provinces in the South of Iran (IFO, 2004) | 125 |
| 4.4 | Shrimp sites in Boushehr province, south of Iran, 2004 | 127 |
| 4.5 | Formula for checking the validity of data | 130 |
| 5.1 | Average of biological variables in 48 shrimp farms during 1999 to 2004 | 134 |
| 5.2 | Minimum and maximum, Standard Deviation of pH from 1999 to 2004 | 136 |
| 5.3 | Minimum and maximum, Standard Deviation of salinity from 1999 to 2004 | 138 |
| 5.4 | Minimum and maximum, Standard Deviation of oxygen from 1999 to 2004 | 139 |
| 5.5 | Minimum and maximum, Standard Deviation of temperature from 1999 to 2004 | 141 |
| 5.6 | Minimum and maximum, Standard Deviation of deep water from 1999 to 2004 | 143 |
| 5.7 | Results of data analysis of biological data | 145 |
| 5.8 | Biological variables and results | 147 |
| 5.9 | Results of economic variables during 1999-2004 | 149 |
| 5.10 | Results of economics variables have significance than total shrimp productions | 151 |
| 5.11 | Minimum and maximum, Standard Deviation of shrimp stocking from 1999 to 2004 | 152 |

| | | |
|------|---|-----|
| 5.12 | Minimum and maximum, Standard Deviation of feed consumption from 1999 to 2004 | 154 |
| 5.13 | Minimum and maximum, Standard Deviation of tray from 1999 to 2004 | 158 |
| 5.14 | Minimum and maximum, Standard Deviation of labor from 1999 to 2004 | 160 |
| 5.15 | Minimum and maximum, Standard Deviation of labor from 1999 to 2004 | 162 |
| 5.16 | Minimum and maximum, Standard Deviation of aerator from 1999 to 2004 | 165 |
| 5.17 | Minimum and maximum, Standard Deviation of post larvae stocking from 1999 to 2004 | 170 |
| 5.18 | Minimum and maximum, Standard Deviation of post larvae stocking from 1999 to 2004 | 172 |
| 5.19 | Results analyses | 178 |
| 5.20 | Variables and elasticity results | 179 |
| 5.21 | Variables and analysis | 180 |
| 7.1 | Biological and economic variables by scenarios | 228 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| Figure | | Page |
|---------------|---|-------------|
| 1.1 | Total world capture and shrimp capture (1996-2002) | 7 |
| 1.2 | Water quality in intensive shrimp ponds | 11 |
| 1.3 | Average shrimp production ton per ha (1993-2004) | 19 |
| 2.1 | Map of Iran by attended to Persian Gulf | 22 |
| 2.2 | World Shrimp Production and Consumption | 23 |
| 2.3 | Estimating shrimp culture production (2005-2009) | 25 |
| 2.4 | Shrimp quantity trading in the world, export and import shrimp (ton per year), Source: FAO, 2004 | 27 |
| 2.5 | Map of Persian Gulf | 31 |
| 2.6 | Variation on average world prices of shrimp from 1984 to 2004 | 34 |
| 2.7 | Shrimp production in Iran | 54 |
| 2.8 | Map the Persian Gulf | 62 |
| 2.9 | Map of Persian Gulf (1997) | 63 |
| 2.10 | Relevant environmental condition model (Biological, economical and political) | 67 |
| 3.1 | Thai shrimp aquaculture production (ton) | 79 |
| 4.1 | Number of Shrimp Farms in Iran, (IFO, 2005) | 112 |
| 4.2 | Number of shrimp farms in four provinces In Iran 1998-2002 (Iranian Fisheries Organization, 2004) | 114 |
| 4.3 | Schematic model stages of data collection | 123 |
| 4.4 | Average shrimp price for one kg (1998-2004) | 132 |
| 5.1 | Average of pH from 48 farms during 1999-2004 | 136 |
| 5.2 | Average pH in the 48 shrimp farms during 1999-2004 | 137 |

| | | |
|------|--|-----|
| 5.3 | Average of salinity percentages in the 48 shrimp farms during 1999- 2004 | 137 |
| 5.4 | Average salinity of shrimp ponds from the 48 farms | 138 |
| 5.5 | Average Oxygen demand gathered from 48 farms during 1999- 2004 | 139 |
| 5.6 | Average of Oxygen in 48 shrimp farms | 140 |
| 5.7 | Average of temperature during 1999-2004 | 141 |
| 5.8 | Average of temperature between 48 shrimp farms | 142 |
| 5.9 | Average of deep water in the shrimp pond during 1999-2004 | 142 |
| 5.10 | Average of deep water between 48 farms | 143 |
| 5.11 | Average shrimp stocking in 48 farms (1999, 2004) | 152 |
| 5.12 | Average shrimp product for the farms (1999-2004) | 153 |
| 5.13 | Feed consumption for shrimp farms by ton (1999-2004) | 154 |
| 5.14 | Distribution of average of feed consumption (1999-2004) | 155 |
| 5.15 | Feed cost on shrimp farms by cost (US\$) per kg (1999-2004) | 156 |
| 5.16 | Shrimp farm revenues (US\$) (1999-2004) | 156 |
| 5.17 | Number of average trays in the shrimp pond (1999-2004) | 157 |
| 5.18 | Distribution of number of tray in farm (1999-2004) | 158 |
| 5.19 | Number of feeding per day (1999-2004) | 159 |
| 5.20 | Number of laborers on the farms (1999-2004) | 160 |
| 5.21 | Distribution of number of labor in shrimp farm (1999-2004) | 161 |
| 5.22 | Duration of shrimp culture production by days (1999-2004) | 162 |
| 5.23 | Distribution of number of labor in shrimp farm (1999-2004) | 163 |
| 5.24 | Fertilizer used by kg (1999-2004) | 164 |
| 5.25 | Number of aerators on shrimp farms (1999-2004) | 165 |

| | | |
|------|--|-----|
| 5.26 | Distribution of number of aerators in shrimp farm (1999-2004) | 166 |
| 5.27 | Post larvae survival percentage on the farms (1999-2004) | 167 |
| 5.28 | Shrimp average size (g), (1999-2004) | 168 |
| 5.29 | Post larvae stocking per hectare (1999-2004) | 168 |
| 5.30 | Post larvae stocking per hectare (1999-2004) | 169 |
| 5.31 | Distribution of average shrimp stocking on the farm | 170 |
| 5.32 | Distribution of average post larvae shrimp stocking per ha (1999-2004) | 171 |
| 5.33 | Number of feeding per day (1999-2004) | 171 |
| 5.34 | Shrimp prices for one kg (1999-2004) | 172 |
| 5.35 | Distribution of average total shrimp productions during 1999-2004 | 173 |
| 5.36 | Distribution duration of production per day | 173 |
| 5.37 | Distribution of average fertilizer, used on the farms (1999-2004) | 174 |
| 5.38 | Distribution of post larvae shrimp survival percentage (1999-2004) | 174 |
| 5.39 | Return to scale in three different manners | 183 |
| 7.1 | Strategies diagram | 226 |

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| Aerator | Present Value of Total Aerators used per ha |
| AIT | Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand) |
| ASCC | Asian Shrimp Culture Council |
| CBA | Cost Benefit Analysis |
| CRS | Constant Returns to Scale |
| CD | Cobb-Douglas |
| DOF | Department of Fisheries (Thailand) |
| DRS | Decreasing Returns to Scale |
| EPM | Expected profile Model |
| Eviews | Econometrics Views (Soft ware) |
| FCR | Feed Conversion Ratio |
| Feed | Kilogram or ton of shrimp feed per hectare at each farm |
| FOI | Iranian Fisheries Organization |
| HR | Harvest Size (gram) |
| IMO | Iran Metrological organization |
| IFRO | Iranian Fisheries Research Organization |
| IPFC | Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council |
| IRR | Return Rate of Internal |
| IRS | Increasing Returns to Scale |
| MIDAS | Mekong international Development Associates |
| MPA | Marine Protected Areas |
| NACA | Net Work of Aquaculture Centre in Asia – Pacific |
| NOK | Norwegian Koron |

| | |
|---------|--|
| NSO/DOF | National Statistical Office and Development of Fisheries |
| PDIFO | Planning and Development Iranian Fisheries Organization |
| SD | Stocking Density (PL/M ²) |
| Seed | Stocking Density measured at the Number of Seed Per ha |
| Shilat | Fisheries Department Government Islamic Republic of Iran |
| SR | Survival Rate (Percent %) |
| TDRI | Thailand Development Research Institute |
| TPH | Total Ponds Harvest (Post Larvae/ ha) |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UPM | Universiti Putra Malaysia |
| USDA | United State Agriculture Department |