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Commentary

A Commentary on Ponds Harvesting Techniques

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DESCRIPTION

The price that a shrimp cultivator will enter for his crop, and so his profitability, will depend in part or the size and quality of his shrimp. Shrimp size is related to species specific growth, nibbling consistency, culture methodologies, and proper timing of the crop. Shrimp quality is largely related to crop methodologies and post-harvest government. A significant benefit of shrimp culture over shrimp catch from the wild is the more prominent implicit control that the culturist has over a large number of the essentials moving size, quality and worth of the shrimp. Harvest size is one of the most important considerations concerning the scheduling of a crop As a rule, if the crop is as yet developing at a sufficient rate, and there's little peril of disastrous knock (for illustration oxygen consumption), either, at that point, it's smarter to delay the gather until the shrimp arrive at a bigger size. Larger size shrimp, without increased mortality, means not only. Hung on the antedating we've seen that shrimp and pond crop either is partial or complete.

Cast nets

Cast Nets Possibly the oldest and most simple methodology of partial crop is by cast-nets. Harvest success can be perfected by placing food in determined spots, which are further netted after the shrimp are drawn to the food. Cast- network is not really potent in terms of kg reaped per man-hour, but it can be go effective where labor is dirt cheap. It can be done with one person, and is informal used when small quanta of shrimp are taken.

Traps

The simplest shrimp traps jibe of bamboo fencing or screen leader, running from the pond bank into the catch chambers. Shrimp moving along the bank will be directed to the chambers, where they're gathered. Either a grinding is put at the passage to make capsules for the section of enormous murmurers, which may go after the shrimp. The pound net, initially created in Japan, is an enhancement over bamboo traps. Pound nets use netting rather than bamboo and can so tag picked shrimp sizes more effectively by changing the mesh size of the catch chambers.

Pump net

A pump-equipped drag net, towed by a boat over the pond bottom has been used to pick *P. japonicus* in Japanese shrimp ponds. The paraphernalia consists of a sled portion, and an attached bag net on the tail of the sled. A standing pipe with spray snoots is attached to the forward, rock-bottom part of the sled. A water pump in the boat squirts water (0.3 m/ min) under pressure (4 kg/ cm) into the pond bottom to a depth of 6 to 8 cm, where the shrimp are so encouraged to leave the bottom. The net is pulled at 20 to 30 m/ min. This forward movement, in addition to a tickler chain on the lower driving edge of the net viably making shrimp is caught in the sharp net. This net is effective on *P. japonicus* during the day, when the shrimp are ordinarily inactive and burrowed in the pond bottom.

Electric nets

Electric Nets There are two primary orders of electric nets, one lugged by boat as in Japan, and a later kind pulled by objects as in Taiwan. The Japanese electric drag net is really matching to the Japanese pump net described above, both in physical form and system of use. The "net" consists of a sled portion to which the electrodes are attached, and a conical net portion. Instead of the erect water pipe with beaks, notwithstanding, the electric sled contains a set of four or added (+) and (-) electrodes that access the bottom near the front of the sled. Cable leading from the electrodes is insulated and runs along the drag line into the boat where it's attached to batteries. The voltage, measure of current and commonness of the current can be acclimated by the operator. Tickler chains are attached to the sled. Electric trawl nets have also been used to some extent in the ocean captive fishery.

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