

Status of the Shrimp Culture in Indonesia

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Since 1995, shrimp farmers in Indonesia were in trouble due to continuous losing of crop caused by various diseases, mainly the White Spot disease. The major activities for the success of shrimp culture especially in white shrimp *L. vannamei* culture are the availability of good quality seed (SPF seed), good feeds with appropriate use of protein level, good management practice, farmer attitude towards change and getting a new access to information and technology and applying the strategy of appropriate stocking based on pond carrying capacity and partial harvest. In response to these concerns, the intensive industry has invested in (semi-) closed water management systems with filtering processes and the introduction of biological treatments (probiotics). On November, 2009, the government announced to reduce the broodstock imports from USA and encouraged shrimp farmers to use domestically produced *L. vannamei* broodstock whenever possible. The government is also encouraging intensive *L. vannamei* farming. In the next 5 years, it hopes to increase the production of farmed shrimps from 300,000-400,000 metric tons to 700,000 metric tons.