

Farming of the Marine Shrimp, *Litopenaeus vannamei*, in inland Areas in Brazil

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Despite the difficulties of adapting to the diversity of water resources, with direct consequences on its viability, the production of marine shrimp in inland areas is expanding in both East and West. In Asia and the Americas, this kind of production was initially employed as an alternative in terms of biosecurity and of coping with diseases such as WSSV and, in the case of Brazil, IMNV. The survival instability in adapting to fresh or oligohaline waters; dissatisfaction with various nutritional demands, the possibility of salinization of agricultural lands and the occurrence of "off flavor", though increasingly less of a problem, are the major growth inhibitors of this activity, apart from water use and environmental legislation conflicts. In relation to coastal shrimp production, inland shrimp farming features, among others, the following merits: it occupies areas of few other uses, facilitates the application of more environmentally friendly and biosecure technologies; enables the generation of technology, employment and income in rural areas lacking in natural resources, contributes to the internalization of the processing industries, greater ease of diversification, disease control and therefore greater opportunities for resolving difficulties. In Brazil, inland farming of *Litopenaeus vannamei* uses, in addition to fresh and oligohaline waters from rivers, fresh, oligohaline, and mesohaline waters from artesian sources. This activity has been internalized in various coastal producing regions, especially in the river basins of: the Jaguaribe River, in the state of Ceará, the Piranhas-Acu complex, the Jundiá and Mossoró Rivers in the state of Rio Grande do Norte and the Paraíba and Piranhas Rivers in the state of Paraíba. Micro and small shrimp farmers operate semi-intensive and intensive production systems, in areas with small ponds and stocking densities varying from 10.0 to 90.0 PL's/10/m² for the production of shrimp with an average weight between 8.0 and 20.0 g. The results show survival rates between 39.0 and 82.0%; cycles from 66.0 to 140.0 days; productivity from 1200.0 to 7000.0 kg / ha / crop with FCR varying from 0.9 to 1.9:1.