

Exploitation of unconventional resources – Fishery of the horn snail *Pirenella* spp. from Kakinada bay, Andhra Pradesh

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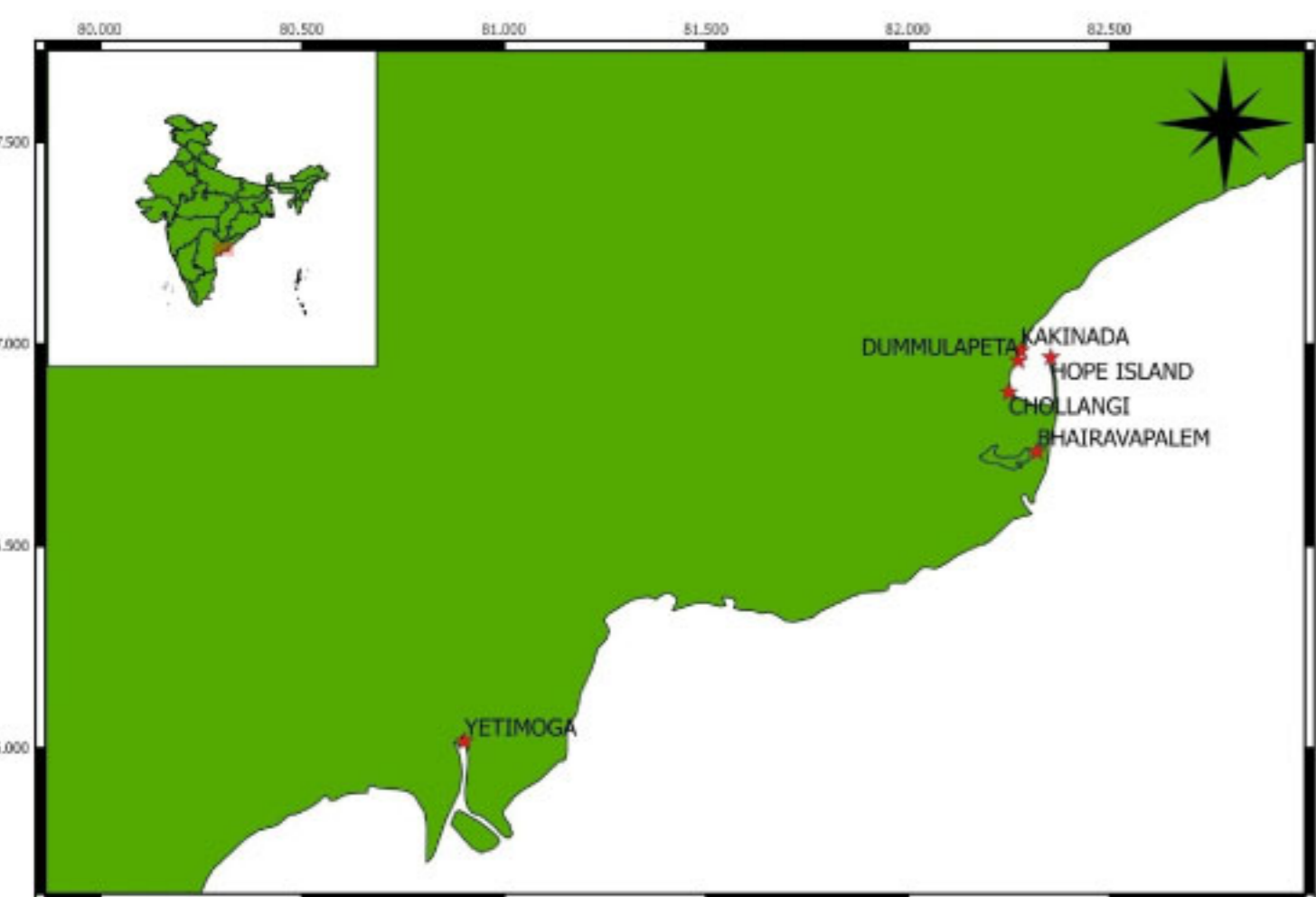
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INTRODUCTION

- Pirenella* spp. are commonly called as horn snails or sea snails
- It is a detritivore gastropod of the family potamididae
- It inhabit upper layer of muddy bottoms of brackish mudflats in high densities of nearly 500 individuals/sq. m
- Pirenella* spp. came as an emerging resource in the shell fisheries of Kakinada



OBJECTIVES

- To study the pattern and extent of fishery of horn snails
- To study the use of unconventional / emerging resources

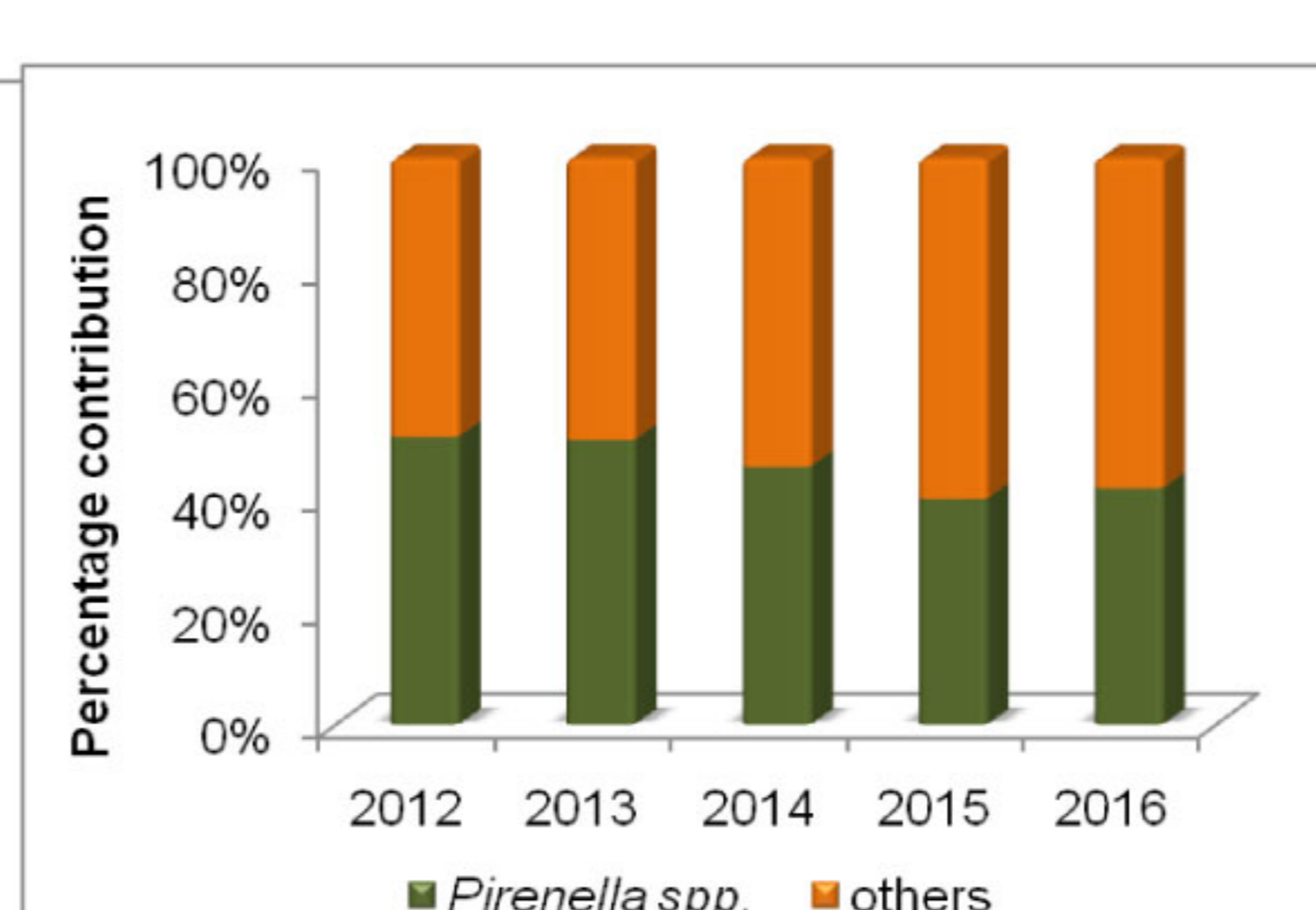
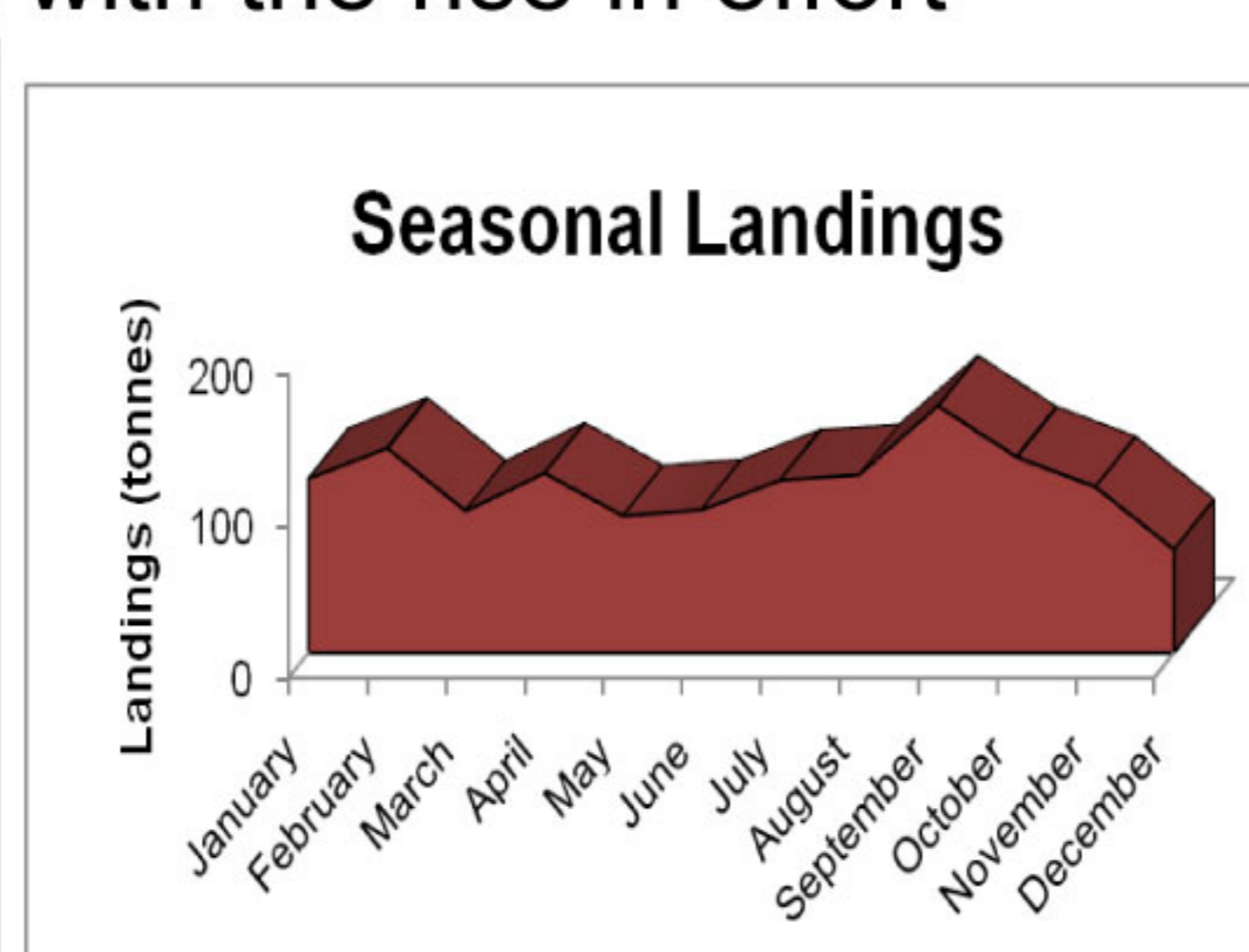
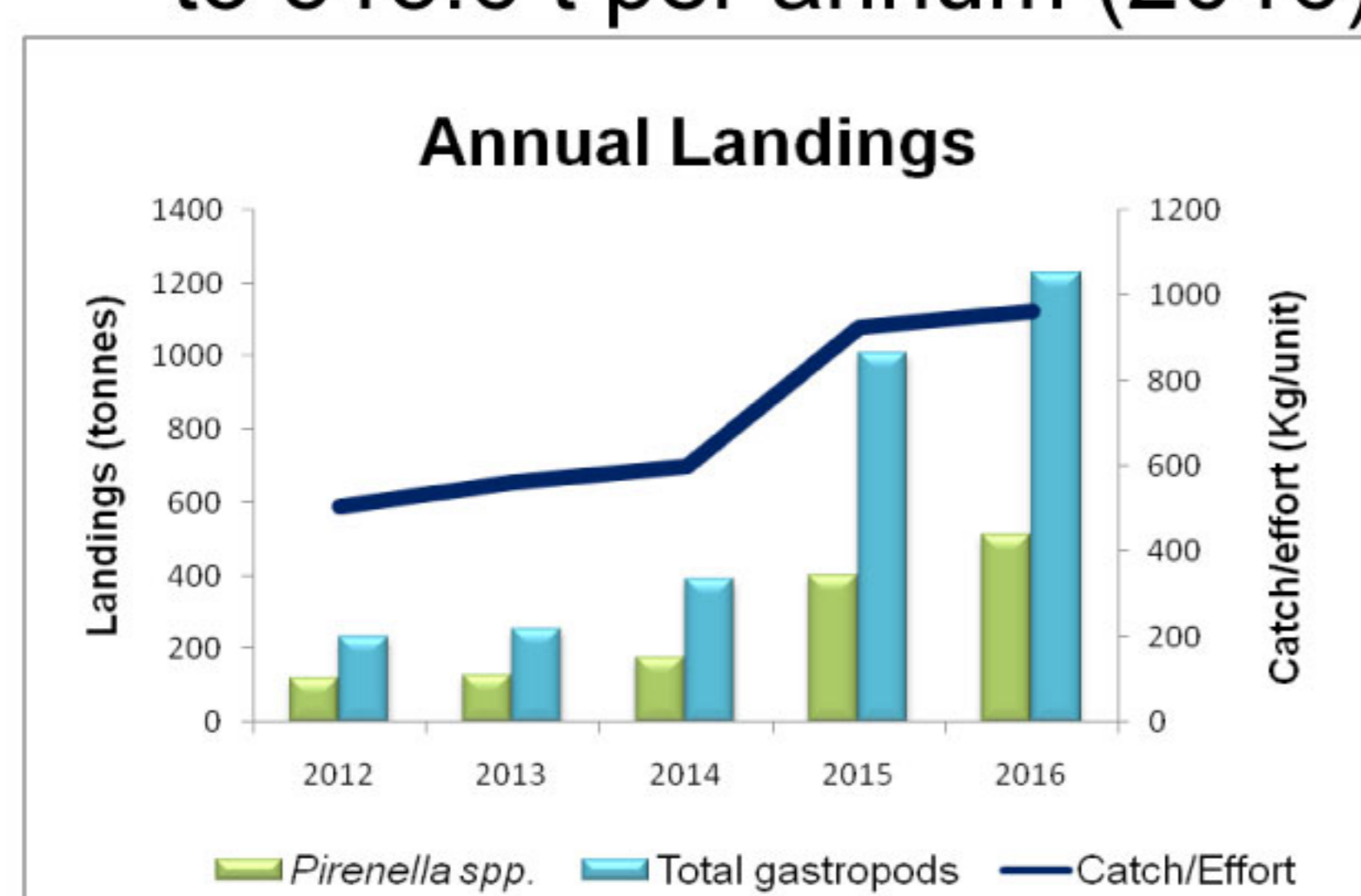
MATERIAL & METHODS

- Monthly collection of both primary and secondary data on landings and efforts in terms of no. of units during 2012-2016

RESULTS

- Fishermen in Chollangi and nearby villages depend on shell collection and fishing activities
- They are exploited using Fibre *teppa*, Shoe *dhoni* and *Nava* with the help of scoop nets
- Total landing during 2012-2016 was about 345.5 t with an increasing trend of 121.1 t per annum (2012) to 513.6 t per annum (2016) with the rise in effort

- About 41% of the total gastropod fishery is contributed by horn snails
- Seasonal distribution in landings with two peaks
- Shells are exploiting for lime, cement and paint industry
- Demand for thriving aquaculture industry (lime) and ornamental shell craft industry also contributed to the exploitation
- The shell fetch a price of about Rs. 8-14 per kg



OBJECTIVES

- Emerging/conventional resources is profitable to fishers
- Biodiversity destruction is very less
- Empower traditional fishers to act as local stewards of resources on which they depend on

REFERENCES

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- Narasimham, K. A., 1973. On the molluscan fisheries of the Kakinada Bay. *Indian J. Fish.*, 20 (1): 209-214.