



Green Tiger Prawn

Penaeus semisulcatus (De Haan, 1844)

- ♦ Green tiger prawn is a commercially important penaeid shrimp species, dominant in the coastal waters of Tamil Nadu. Grows to 230 mm and 270 mm in TL in case of males and females, respectively.
- ♦ Gravid females are recorded round the year with two peaks, one during July-September and the other during February-March. Female lays 2-4 lakh eggs.
- ♦ Seed production can be carried out using wild spawner or hatchery developed broodstock. Gravid females can be identified by observing the gonadal development from the dorsal exoskeleton of the shrimp.
- ♦ Hatching occurs 12-14 h after spawning.
- ♦ Larval stages comprise six naupliar stages (NI-VI), three protozoa stages (PZI-III) and three mysis stages (M I-III), and last mysis stage moults to post larval stage (PL-1). It overall takes 9-10 days, to complete the larval stages.
- ♦ Nauplii larvae are stocked @ 100 nos/litre and feeding starts with first protozoal stage (PZ-I). Larvae, from PZ-I to M-III stages are fed with *Chaetoceros* spp by maintaining at 1000 cells/ml in the rearing tanks. PL-1 to PL-20 are fed with microencapsulated diet (@ 2-4 mg/larva/day) and *Artemia* nauplii (@1-2 no/ml).
- ♦ Survival of the N-I to PL-20 is around 32%. Salinity in the range of 32 to 35 ppt is ideal for larval rearing.
- ♦ The seed production technology is yet to be adopted at commercial level.



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