

Investigation of improved extensive culture system of shrimp in South-west region of Bangladesh with special reference of its soil-water characteristics

ABSTRACT:

Water and soil quality parameters are important catalyst for sustainable shrimp and prawn production. In this context, an investigation was carried out to assess soil-water quality and production parameters of 9 selected improved extensive shrimp ghers in Bagerhat districts of Bangladesh over a growing cycle. The physico-chemical parameters of soil-water were measured and analyzed by standard methods. Total yield (3138.46kg/ha/cycle) of shrimps was also calculated from the stocking and harvesting data. Most of the parameters of soil and water correlated significantly with each other suggesting a high degree of interactions between different parameters in the system. A pattern of qualitative and quantitative difference of zooplankton over phytoplankton was recorded in these farms. Therefore, a high degree of salinity fluctuation and iron deposition in waters was also documented. However, significantly lower concentrations of phosphorus in the soil indicated a net retention and trapping of phosphatic nutrients in the environment. Moreover cropping pattern was two cycles (fishes single, paddy single) per year. Feeding frequencies was once in daily and fish production ranged from 2076 to 4640 kg/ha/cycle. The present findings indicate that improved extensive systems served as less health risk and economically viable for sustainable fish production.

Keywords: Water and Soil quality; Improve extensive, Shrimp, Ghers, Bangladesh

1. Introduction

Shrimp aquaculture is one of the fastest growing economic activities in coastal areas of Bangladesh and Bangladesh is the 5th largest shrimp producer in the world (FAO, 2015). In Bangladesh annual shrimp production is 582 metric tons and 2nd largest of total inland aquaculture (DoF, 2015). The two main Region of shrimp production are located in the Southwestern part composed of Khulna, Satkhira and Bagerhat districts; and the other one is located in the Southeastern part of the country composed of Chittagong and Cox's bazaar districts and 0.276 million hectares of land are currently under brackishwater shrimp cultivation (Kabir and Eva, 2014). About 75% of the total shrimp farms are located in Khulna, Bagerhat and Satkhira districts. *Penaeus monodon* and *Machrobrachium rosenbergii* are the two major species cultured in Bangladesh (Rahman et al., 2015). Shrimp farming in Bangladesh has been expanding since the early seventies and reached an industrial scale

36 followed by increasing demand for shrimp in the export market. It alone contributes more
 37 than 70% of the total export earnings from all the agro-based products. More than two
 38 millions of people directly and indirectly are engaged in shrimp aquaculture activities
 39 (Harvesting, Culture, Processing, and Exporting) (BFMEA, 2012). Rapid expansion of shrimp
 40 farming in Bangladesh for the last two decades is likely to lead both short and long-term
 41 negative environmental impacts leading ecological imbalance, environmental pollution,
 42 acceleration of land degradation, low salinity deforestation of mangrove, sedimentation and
 43 disease outbreak (Paul and Vogl, 2011). Mangrove is unique ecosystem and suitable habitat
 44 for shrimp culture (Islam and Haque, 2004). However, mangrove wetlands are still being
 45 converted to gher for shrimp aquaculture (Rahman and Hossain, 2015). Shrimp culture in
 46 Bangladesh relies on the supply of artificially formulated feed application of agrochemicals,
 47 antibiotics and disinfectants (Paul and Vogl, 2011). Shrimp farmers apply different types of
 48 chemicals and drugs for remediation of shrimp death in their farms (locally called *gher* in
 49 Bengali) from various diseases. The farmers are not aware of the impacts of the use of those
 50 chemicals on farms' environment. 21% farmers used potassium permanganate, 18% used
 51 aqua-nourish, 17% used capsule and 14% agro-fish and almost all chemicals were used
 52 mainly for improving water quality and preventing diseases. Indiscriminate and overuse of
 53 the chemicals and drugs might be the cause of death of many living organisms (Rahman et
 54 al., 2013). Shrimp gher water and sediments are important sinks for various pollutants like
 55 pesticides and heavy metals (Gawad, 2009). The long-term use of different chemicals and
 56 drugs in the shrimp and prawn farming has negative impacts on the environment as well as
 57 the human being. Therefore, this sector has been highly criticized by the seafood importing
 58 countries in terms of negative social and environmental issues. In 2009, EU which is the
 59 largest importer got nitro furan in prawn/shrimp and Bangladesh had to adopt self-imposed
 60 ban on seafood export. As a result, this shrimp and prawn farming and trade became
 61 vulnerable in the export market. Therefore, it is now a critical issue to identify the major
 62 sources of the contaminants in the shrimp and prawn farms. The present study was conducted
 63 to assess the impacts of shrimp and prawn farming on water and soil quality parameters of
 64 *gher* in the south western region of Bangladesh particularly in Khulna, Bagerhat district
 65 which is expected to contribute to knowledge generation for sustainable seafood farming and
 66 trade in Bangladesh. The specific objective of the present study was to assess the effects of
 67 shrimp and prawn farming on water and soil quality parameters as well as to assess the
 68 relationships between the different physico-chemical parameters. Physical and chemical

properties of water in shrimp farms are useful indicators of the farm environment (Dierberg and Kiattisi, 1996). Environmental manipulation to boost aquaculture production requires a basic understanding of the physical, chemical and biological processes occurring in the systems. Little is known about the relative proportions or properties of the soil and its components (Islam et al., 2004). Physico-chemical, biological parameter of water and soil qualities of improve extensively managed commercial shrimp ghers in Bangladesh have not yet been documented. The present study reports the physical and chemical qualities of water and soil, phytoplankton density and gross yield of improve extensive shrimp production systems in Bangladesh.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. The study area

The study was conducted in Rampal, Kachua and Sadar Upazilla of Bagerhat district throughout a production cycle from July 2013 to June 2014. Three improve extensive farms were randomly selected in each Upazila, which were categorized in three (T_1 , T_2 , T_3) treatments. In each category (treatment) of farms, three ghers were considered as replicates. The ghers ranged in size between 0.26 and 0.47ha (mean 0.39 ± 0.12 ha) and a mean depth of 1.1 m throughout the growing cycle. All the ghers were similar in configuration, basin and contour type, well-exposed to sunlight and natural air flow.

2.3. Shrimp farming techniques and farm management

The Farm owners were interviewed for detailed information on bandryand management practices using FGD tools. Farm records were used to quantify the manure and fertilizers, supplement feeds, shrimp harvests and to have information on the management practices applied and inputs used. Per hectare shrimp yield was calculated from the final biomass obtained in each individual Gher. Gher preparation began from mid February to mid March with ploughing the enclosed land and encircling it with fence, Then lime CaO , $\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_2$, $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ was applied at the rate of 250-300 kg/ ha which was left for about a week for drying under the sunshine. After one week of drying, water was introduced by allowing the high tide of new moon or full moon to enter into the Ghers. After entering water the ghers were fertilized with Urea 50kg/ha, TSP 25/ha and semi compost cow dung 500kg-700kg/ha. After 5-7 days of fertilization, ghers were filled with water up to a depth about 15-20 cm and then after one week, the depth of each gher was finally maintained at about 90 cm on an average. Stocking in the rearing ghers was done after plankton production. Shrimp fry (15–20 days old post larvae) were collected from hatchery or wild and transferred into the rearing ghers. Continuous stocking and Partial Harvesting of shrimp was done in definite intervals. Then

feeding starts and feeding frequencies **was once** in a day. Farmers used both Commercially manufactured pelleted **feed which** are locally available and homemade feed (Snail, Rice husk, Rice, Wheat husk, Wheat, Mustard Oil cake, Coconut oil cake, Cow dung etc). Bio-security and hygiene practices were maintained properly. The mixed **culture practices** (*Penaeus monodon*, *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*, finfishes) are the main target practices for improve extensive farming. The amount of feed supplied was calculated based on shrimp biomass. The other forms of post-stocking management included only periodic liming of the ponds as a measure of disease prevention.

2.4. Water quality parameters

Water samples were collected twice in every month from the selected farms using 500 ml plastic bottles between 09:00 AM to 10:00 AM. After collection of the samples **dissolved oxygen** (mg /l) was measured immediately in the sampling site. Other parameters of the water samples such as pH, Alkalinity (mg/l), nitrite nitrogen (NO₂-N) Ammonia (mg/l) and Iron (mg/l) were measured by using HACH test Kit (Model FF-1A Cat. 2430-02). A water temperature (°C) and salinity (ppt), were recorded directly on the spot by a Celsius thermometer and a refract meter (Atago, Japan).

2.5. Soil quality parameters

After collection of soil samples from the selected ghers, samples were air dried and crushed without any granules. Then the tagged samples were sent to Soil Resource Development Institute (SRDI) Khulna for analysis of its parameters. Their analyses procedures are described below. Samples were air-dried and results were expressed as the total dry matter, T-DM (g/kg). Soil pH was determined from a soil suspension in distilled, de-ionized water (soil: water ratio of 1:5, using a digital pH-meter. Phosphate concentrations were determined by shaking the soil samples with 0.5 M NaHCO₃ solution (pH 8.5). Phosphorus in the extract was determined by developing blue color using stannous chloride reduction of phosphomolybdate complex and measuring the color spectrophotometrically at 660 nm wavelength (APHA, 1998). All colorimetric examinations were done using standard calibration curves. Total-P (mg/100g) was measured by ascorbic acid method (APHA, 1998). To determine the total nitrogen, and sulfur, samples were oven dried at 45°C for 2 h and crushed with a mortar. The total nitrogen was determined by using the Kjeldahl method (Nelson and Sommers., 1980, 1982). To determine, sulfur, the samples were treated first with water and then with 6M HCl and the parameters were determined by using an elemental analyzer (Smith, P.T., 1996). The organic content of the soil (also called loss of ignition) was determined by

combustion of samples in porcelain crucibles at 550 °C for 12h in a muffle furnace and the final product of the combustion was expressed as the ash content of the sediment (Clesceri et al.,1989)

Plankton study

For Qualitative and quantitative estimation of plankton were samples were collected at fortnightly intervals from the ghers by passing depth integrated water samples through fine-meshed plankton net (0.025 mm). After **collectionthe** samples were preserved immediately with 5% buffered formalin in the plastic bottles. Then Plankton density was estimated by using a sub-sampling technique, A Sedgwick–Rafter (S–R) cell was used under a calibrated binocular compound microscope for plankton counting. Planktons were identified to genera level and were counted using the formula proposed by ^[6] and was expressed as the number of cells per liter of water.

Statistical analysis

For all sampling techniques, three replicates were analyzed and means and standard deviations were calculated and expressed as mean ($\pm$ SD). Significance of variations in the water quality parameters within ghers were tested using one way analysis of variance, ANOVA, which was followed by Duncan’s multiple range test (Duncan, 1995) for significant values. Significance of correlation coefficients was calculated according to (Zar, 1999). Values were considered at 5% level of significance

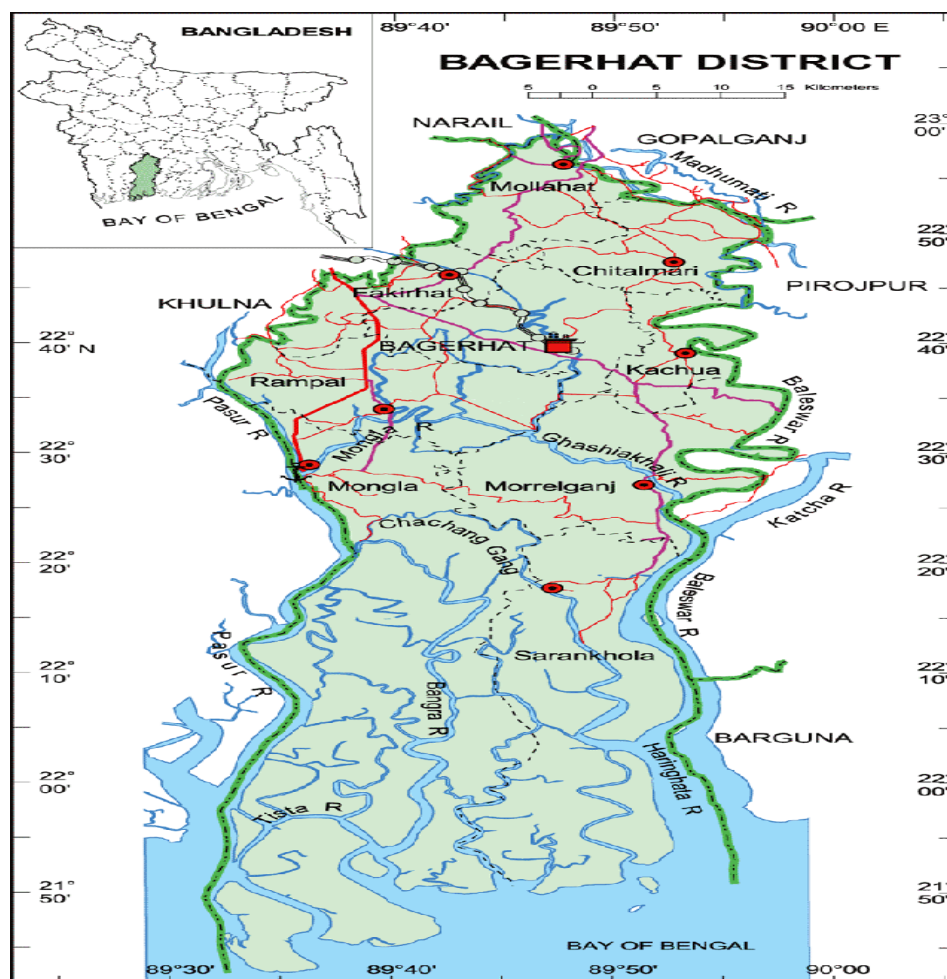


Fig. 1. Map of Bangladesh showing the study sites, Rampal, Kachua, bagerhatsadarUpazilla under Bagerhat district

3. Results

3.1. Shrimp farming techniques and farm management

Existed Shrimp culture techniques were evaluated from the degree of management applied (Table 1) throughout the production cycle from the initial stage of Gher preparation to harvesting of shrimp. Per hectare shrimp yields were calculated from the final biomass obtained in each individual Gher. Gross yield was expressed as production in kg/ha/cycle. Average size of Shrimp Gher was (0.39 ± 0.12) ha in size with a mean depth of 1.10 m (Table 2).

Table 1. Generalized scenario of management regimens in selected shrimp Ghers

Issues	Improve-Extensive
Gher size (ha)	(0.27-0.47); (0.39±0.12)
Gher dikes	Irregular and ordinary
Design and layout	Planned or none
Water control	Clay made inlet and outlet
Water exchange	Tidal exchange (10–20% per day)
Depth (m)	0.5-0.9 (mean1.1m)
Source of fry	Wild or hatchery
Stocking density (No./ha)	61,750-74,100
Rearing period	7-8
Crops/yr	Double (fishes Single + paddy Single)
Feed used	Commercial
Aeration	–
Cumulative mortality	
Survival rates	20-35
Bleaching Powder used (kg ha/ cycle)	–
Cow dung (kg ha/cycle)	–
Lime (kg/ ha/cycle)	250-300
Plankton Producers used (kg/ ha/cycle)	–
Production (kg/ ha /cycle)	2076-3705

3.2. Growth, survival and yield parameters

The mean stocking density of *Penaeus monodon*, was 58 post larvae (PL) /ha/cycle and yield varied between 497 to 725kg/ha/cycle with the range of survival rate being 20–35%(mean27 %) and the individual weight at harvest ranging 30–38g (mean 34 g).

Table 2. Stocking, survival rate, growth and yield of *Penaeus monodon* in selected improve-extensive shrimp ghers

Ghers No.	Size (ha)	Stocking density(ha ⁻¹)		Survival Rate (%)		Average Weight(g)		Gross yield (kg/ ha/ cycle)		Total (kg/ ha/ cycle)
		shrimp	fin fishes	shrimp	fin fishes	shrimp	fin fishes	shrimp	fin fishes	
1	0.40	25688	988	25	91	35	1210	224	1087	1311
2	0.26	17339	963	35	88	36	913	218	773	991
3	0.52	38532	1284	28	95	35	822	377	1002	1379
4	0.36	24897	711	20	97	37	1430	184	986	1170
5	0.60	37050	1482	30	93	31	1070	344	1474	1818
6	0.34	25194	671	32	89	30	780	241	465	706
7	0.30	18525	741	28	97	37	1271	191	913	1104
8	0.36	25589	800	20	95	35	850	179	646	825
9	0.37	24675	1370	29	93	38	1135	271	1446	1717
Mean	0.39	26387	994	27	93	34	1053	247	976	1224

3.3. Water quality parameters

The recorded mean water quality parameters of improved extensive ghers throughout the experimental period are shown in (Table 3). Temperature was found more or less similar and ranged from $26.8 \pm 3.96^{\circ}\text{C}$, $25.2 \pm 5.63^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $24.7 \pm 5.59^{\circ}\text{C}$ in T_1 , T_2 & T_3 treatments respectively. However water temperature had a **positive relationship** with DO ($r=0.656$) indicating DO increased with increasing temperature. The Dissolved oxygen was recorded higher in T_3 & lowest in T_1 treatments respectively and significantly different ($p<0.01$) in three treatments. The value of pH was found higher in T_1 than that of T_2 & T_3 **treatments respectively** and had a positive correlation with ($r=0.868$, $p<0.01$) salinity. The level of ammonia & alkalinity content was recorded trace & more or less similar amount in three treatments respectively. Ammonia had a significant correlation with pH ($r=0.541$) suggesting that NH_3 enhanced the pH and **Alkalinity** had a significant ($p<0.01$) inverse correlation with ammonia ($r= -0.353$) and nitrite ($r= -0.015$) indicating that higher alkalinity content reduced the ammonia and nitrite level of the farms. The maximum salinity was recorded in T_1 , whereas the minimum salinity was observed at T_2 treatment respectively and highly significant ($r= -0.763$, $p<0.01$) in location. Presence of Iron was found 0 (zero) in T_2 & T_3 and trace amount in T_1 treatments and had a positive correlation ($r= 0.411$, $p<0.01$) with location (Table 4).

Table 3. Water quality parameters of improve extensive culture system

Parameters	Rampal (T_1)	Kachua (T_2)	Bagerhat Sadar (T_3)
Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	26.8 ± 3.96	25.2 ± 5.63	24.7 ± 5.59
pH	7.9 ± 0.26	8.1 ± 0.50	8.0 ± 0.72
DO (mg/l)	5.85 ± 2.17	5.50 ± 0.73	7.00 ± 1.55
Salinity (ppt)	9.8 ± 4.32	2.75 ± 2.63	2.33 ± 2.08
Alkalinity (mg/l)	157 ± 21	184 ± 37.31	144 ± 15.59
Ammonia (mg/l)	0.1 ± 0.1	0.0 ± 0.0	0.05 ± 0.05
Nitrate (mg/l)	0.23 ± 0.06	0.19 ± 0.03	0.0 ± 0.0
Iron (mg/l)	0.15 ± 0.15	0.0 ± 0.0	0 ± 0

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219 Table 4. Pearson's correlations of water quality parameters of improve extensive culture
220 system

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	Location	Production	Temp	DO	pH	Salinity	Alkalinity	Ammonia	Nitrite	Iron
Location	1									
Production	.791	1								
Temp	.174	.625	1							
DO	.046	. ^b	.656**	1						
pH	.530**	.993	.486**	.629**	1					
Salinity	.763**	.925	.205	-.083	.868**	1				
Alkalinity	-.363**	.725	.085	.120	.183	-.445**	1			
Ammonia	-.004	-.925	.043	-.011	.541**	.023	-.357**	1		
Nitrate	.509**	.625	.293*	-.131	.378	.296	-.015	.010	1	
Iron	.411**	.345	.125	.114	.327**	.125*	-.175	-.015	.141	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

b. Cannot be computed because at least one of the variables is constant.

222

223 3.4. Soil quality parameters

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225 The recorded mean soil quality parameters are shown in (Table 5). Among the parameters
226 such as pH, organic content and total nitrogen and available phosphorus, there was no
227 significant ($p > 0.01$) difference found in three treatments. However organic content highly
228 correlated ($r = 0.881$) with production. The soil pH was inversely correlated with total nitrogen
229 ($r = -0.214$) and potassium ($r = -0.114$) which reveals that pH increased with decreasing level of
230 total nitrogen and potassium in three farms (Table 6). The highest value of organic content
231 found in T_2 followed by T_3 & T_1 treatments (Table 5) and significantly ($p < 0.05$) correlated
232 with available phosphorus (Table 6). The mean soil salinity was found maximum in
233 T_3 compared to T_1 & T_2 treatments significantly ($p < 0.05$) correlated with phosphorus ($r =$
234 0.707), sulfur ($r = 0.876$), zinc ($r = 0.635$) and location ($r = 0.690$) which indicated that Sulfur,
235 Zn, P proportionately increased with the increase of soil salinity (Table 6)

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241 **Table 5. Soil characteristics of improve extensive culture System**

Parameters	Rampal(T ₁)	Kachua(T ₂)	BagerhatSadar(T ₃)
Organic matter. (%)	2.88±2.00	3.5±0.89	3.07±1.60
pH	7.7±0.36	7.64±0.29	7.6±0.40
Salinity (EC) (ds/m*)	4.33±3.87	3.96±2.4	5.83±4.87
Phosphorus (µg/g)	13.41±5.83	9.58±3.56	16.39±7.62
Total N ₂ (%)	0.159±0.11	0.19±0.05	0.135±0.038
Potassium (m.eq./100g)	0.813±0.10	0.99±0.56	0.614±0.123
Sulfur (µg/g)	89.69±41	70.69±11	89.69±41
Zinc (µg/g)	7.73±5.05	0.56±0.43	9.96±4.93

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Table 6. Pearson's correlations of soil quality parameter of improve extensive culture systems

Location	Production	pH	Salinity	Organic	K	N	P	S	Zn	Locati on
Production	1									
pH	.518	1								
Salinity	.795	.053	1							
Organic	.881	.021	.399	1						
K	.534	-.114	.124	-.042	1					
N	.820	-.217	.135	-.010	-.033	1				
P	.761	.265	.707**	.321*	.264	.214	1			
S	.835	.033	.876**	.158	.099	.173	.540**	1		
Zn	.535	.082	.635**	.229	.171	.163	.592**	.493**	1	
Location	.572	.217	.690**	.264	.261	.112	.756**	.407**	.443**	1

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

243

244 **3.5. Qualitative and quantitative plankton count**

245 A number of zooplankton groups were dominated over phytoplankton groups in improves
 246 extensive farming systems. Euglenophyceae, Rotifers, Copepods, Crustaceans
 247 Bacillariophyceae, Cyanophyceae, Chlorophyceae were available groups in three treatments
 248 and higher quantities of zooplankton compared to phytoplankton were recorded might be due
 249 to availability of nutrients and favorable water quality parameters.

250

251

Table 7. Qualitative and quantitative estimation of plankton in improve extensive farms

Group	Spp.	Rampal(T ₁)	Kachua(T ₂)	Bagerhatsadar(T ₃)
Chlorophyceae,	<i>Gonatozygon</i>	-	-	-
	<i>Volvox</i>	(5 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(3 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(2 x 10 ³ nos./L)
Cyanophyceae	<i>microcystis</i>	(13x 10 ³ nos./L)	(12 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(15x 10 ³ nos./L)
Bacillariophyceae	<i>Melosera</i>	(5 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(14 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(9 x 10 ³ nos./L)
	<i>Cyclotella</i>	(3 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(7 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(4 x 10 ³ nos./L)
	<i>Nitzschia</i>	(6 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(12 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(8x 10 ³ nos./L)
	<i>Fragillaria</i>	-	(02 x 10 ³ nos./L)	-
	<i>Diatom</i>	(1 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(03 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(02 x 10 ³ nos./L)
Euglenophyceae	<i>Euglena</i>	(3 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(12x 10 ³ nos./L)	(7 x 10 ³ nos./L)
Rotifers,	<i>Brachionus</i>	(12 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(2x 10 ³ nos./L)	(6 x 10 ³ nos./L)
Copepods,	<i>Cyclops</i>	(8 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(15 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(16 x 10 ³ nos./L)
	<i>Mesocyclops</i>	-	-	-
	<i>Diaptomus</i>	(12 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(8 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(9x 10 ³ nos./L)
	<i>Moina</i>	(11x 10 ³ nos./L)	(3 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(14 x 10 ³ nos./L)
Crustaceans	<i>Nauplius larvae</i>	(06 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(12 x 10 ³ nos./L)	(10x 10 ³ nos./L)

4. Discussion

Improveextensive farming system relied on stocking of wild or hatchery seeds, application of lime and fertilizers and supplemental feeding. Total yield (3138.46kg/ ha/cycle) (Table 1) indicates a level that only obtainable from improve extensive culture system as reported by (Deb, 1998). Our result of yield (production between 2076to 4640 kg/ha/cyclekg /ha/cycle) was higher than (Islam et al., 2004) who reported an average yield of *Penaeus monodon* including fin fishes ranged from 1184 kg/ha/cycle to 1562 kg/ha/cycle for improve extensive shrimp culture systems in Bangladesh. Variations of yield in three culture system due to the variations in stocking and management system. Waterquality for aquaculture refers to the quality of water that enables successful growth and production of the desired organisms. The maintenance of good water quality is essential for survival, growth and production of commercial aquaculture species. The metabolic rate of cold-blooded aquatic animal is closely related to the water temperature. Water temperature varies with the season, length of the day, water depth and meteorological condition. In the present study, water temperature was remains optimum ranged. The optimum production of both shrimp and prawn found at temperature range of 25-30°C (Mazid, 2009). which was similar to the present study. According to (Rather et al.,2012)the dissolved oxygen ranged over 6 ppm during dry season and over 4 ppm during wet season in which was similar to the present findings. (Poernamo,

1992) had been reported that the tolerance DO for shrimp culture <3 mg /L (3-10 mg /L) and optimum range 4-7 mg/L. (Cheng et al., 2003 and Lazur, 2007) reported that DO values higher than 5 mg/L have often been recommended for improve extensive culture system. This is very similar to finding of the present study. pH is the concentration of hydrogen ions (H^+) present in water is a measure of acidity or alkalinity and indicated as a pulse of shrimp aquaculture. The pH scale extends from 0 to 14 with 0 being the most acidic and 14 the most alkaline. In the present study, pH ranged 7.9 ± 0.26 , 8.1 ± 0.50 & 8.0 ± 0.72 in three shrimp farms, which was similar to the aquaculture standard value (CIBA, 2001). Ammonia in water exists in two forms, as ammonium ions (NH_4^+), which are nontoxic, and as the un-ionized toxic ammonia (NH_3). The desirable range of ammonia for shrimp farming is < 0.1 ppm and for prawn farming is 0 ppm. It was reported that the half of shrimp production was reduced in Bangladeshi farms due to the presence of ammonia > 0.45 ppm (DoF, 2009; Mazid, 2009). In this experiment, average ammonia content was 0 to 0.1 ppm in three shrimp farms respectively. This level of ammonia in shrimp farm was near to the optimum level. Among the various form of nitrogenous nutrients, NO_3 is the most important factor for shrimp and prawn culture. It is the available form of nitrogen for phytoplankton and other plants. Nitrate is the final product of the aerobic decomposition of organic nitrogen compounds, which are generated from nitrite by oxidation and reduce to ammonia by bacterial action. The recommended level of nitrate for shrimp farming is 0.0 to 0.3 ppm and for prawn farming <0.1 ppm (McNevin, 2004; Mazid, 2009). The observed value of NO_3 was 0 ppt of three improve extensive shrimp farms, respectively. The findings of the present study were similar to the optimum level of nitrate requirement for shrimp and prawn farming. Alkalinity is the buffering capacity of water and represents its amount of carbonates and bicarbonates. The suitable range of alkalinity for shrimp farming is 60 -180 and for prawn farming is 20 to 300 ppm (DoF, 2009; Mazid, 2009). In this study, average alkalinity content was 157 ± 21 , 187 ± 15.59 and 144 ± 37.31 mg/L in shrimp farms, respectively. The research finding was similar to the recommended level of alkalinity of shrimp farming which might be due to the appropriate management system. Salinity represents the total concentration of dissolved inorganic ions, or salts in water. The optimum range of salinity for prawn farming is 12-16 ppt and for shrimp farming 5-30 ppt (DoF, 2009; Mazid, 2009). In this experiment, the mean salinity was 9.8 ± 4.32 , 2.75 ± 2.63 and 2.33 ± 2.08 ppt in shrimp farms, respectively. The finding of the present study was more or less similar to the recommended salinity level in shrimp

farming. The observed value of soil pH varied from 7.6 ± 0.40 to 7.7 ± 0.36 in shrimp farms which are adjacent to the findings of (Islam et al., 2003) who reported that optimum range of pH for shrimp production at 7.8 to 8.0. The average value of organic content in the present study was $2.88 \pm 2.0\%$, 3.5 ± 0.89 and $3.07 \pm 1.60\%$ in shrimp farms. (Banerjea, 1967) reported that soil with less than 0.5% organic matter is low productive, 0.5 to 1.2% average productive, 1.5 to 2.5% high productive and greater than 2.5% as less productive which is very identical to the present study. The findings of the present study revealed that the amount of dead plankton and the uneaten feed was higher in the shrimp farm. The average value of total nitrogen in the present study of shrimp farms was 0.159 ± 0.11 , 0.19 ± 0.05 and $0.135 \pm 0.038\%$ which was similar to the findings of (Islam et al., 2003) who reported that the total nitrogen content ranged from 0.11 to 0.18% in shrimp farming. The average phosphorous content was 13.41 ± 5.83 , 9.58 ± 3.56 and 16.39 ± 7.62 ppm in shrimp farms, respectively which was higher to the finding of (Islam et al., 2003).

5. Conclusion

Production and water quality parameters of experimental ghers shows that the low stocked improve extensive culture systems with continuous long culture period has low survival and production compare to well managed semi-intensive culture systems. So management of soil and water quality is vitally important for two basic reasons, such as it will directly help to the farmers to maintain optimum farm environmental condition within the water body that will help to maximize survival and growth and the other is the maintenance of a good water quality that will eliminate most of the disease related problems of the particular farms.

6. References

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