Checklist: Biosecurity Shrimp

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Biosecurity focuses on preventing diseases rather than treating them. It involves a series of steps to keep diseases off the farm and stop their spread within and beyond the farm. Below are key steps for a shrimp farming cycle with biosecurity in mind.

No	General	☑
1	• Use separate shoes for on-farm and off-farm	
2	• Disinfect your boots and hands before and after entering the farm and each time you go from one pond to another within the farm.	
3	• Allocate 1 set of tools per culture pond/tank to avoid cross-contamination in the farm.	
4	• Do daily disinfection and cleaning of the tools. Use disinfection products that are efficient and environmentally friendly.	
5	• Place crab fences and bird nets around the culture unit to prevent contamination from other animals.	
6	• Minimize the amount of visitors on a farm as they can bring in external pathogens. If they enter, make sure that they comply with the biosecurity measures.	

No	Before stocking	☑
1	• Treat your water intake before putting into ponds. Always have sufficient treated water storage in case of needed emergency water exchange.	
2	• Only stock PLs that are obtained from SPF / SPR (Specific Pathogen Free/ Resistant) accredited hatcheries.	
3	• Do not stock the PLs if they don't pass a stress test or if no information is available about disease screening.	

No	During the production cycle	
9	Perform regular disease monitoring • Compare water quality data (e.g., pH, oxygen, salinity, alkalinity, temperature) between different ponds/tanks as deviations can give early indications of disease outbreaks. • Check the shrimp for growth, health of intestine, hepatopancreas color, and faeces quality. Also check the vibrio count in your pond.	
10	• Do not put sampled shrimp back into pond as they would have been stressed out during the sampling and could develop disease later.	

For more questions regarding biosecurity of shrimp, please reach out to our experts.