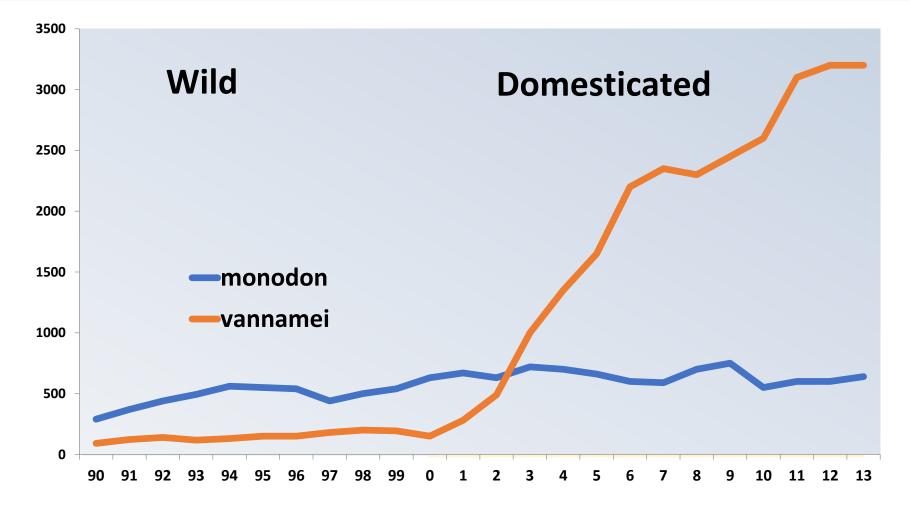
#### THE IMPORTANCE OF SHRIMP HEALTH AND BREEDING IN EVOLVING THE MODERN SHRIMP INDUSTRY

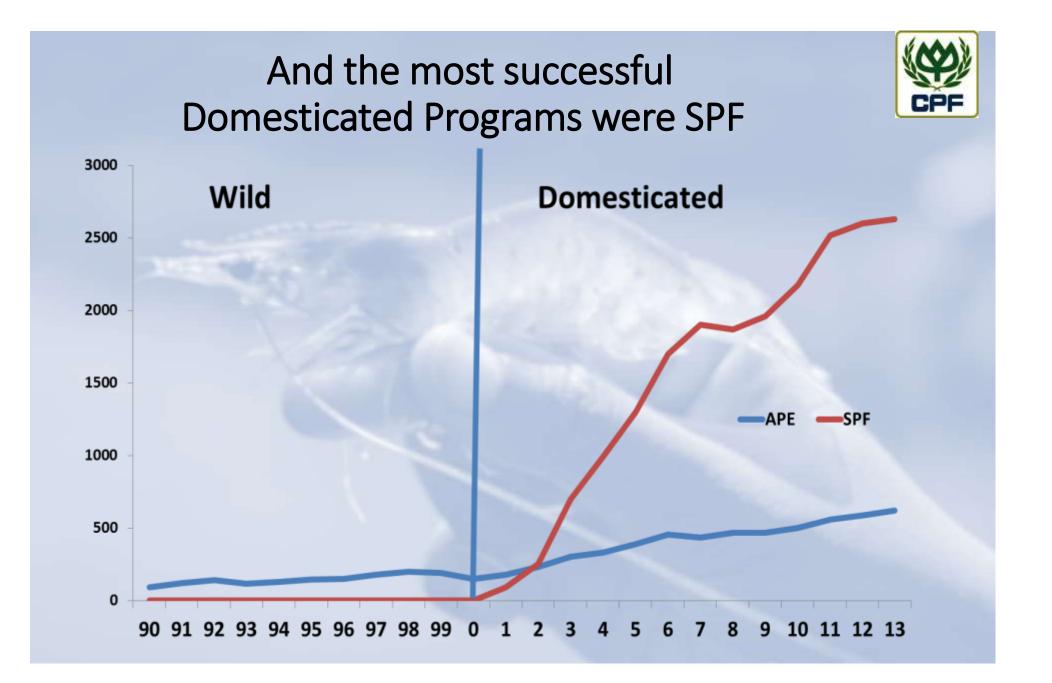
Robins McIntosh Charoen Pokphand Foods Bangkok Thailand



# Adoption of Domestication results in surge in shrimp industry growth 2003-2010



#### 2000: The year where domestication became a dominant theme in Shrimp



# SPF Shrimp Spreads; and mostly Fail s SPF Weak; or Why?



Thailand

<mark>Taiwan</mark>

Google<sup>TH</sup>

Ecuador

Texas, USA

Belize

Texas: Shrimp Farmers succeed, then failed Ecuador: Disaster- TSV wipes out first 500 million pls Belize: BAL successful; NOVA not? Taiwan : Successful (initial) China: Successful (initial) Thailand : Disaster

**Hawaii** 

Early Shrimp Culture technology in the Americas was based on Large Extensive and Semi-Intensive Farms with minimum controls and no biosecurity

#### **Ecuadorian 20 Ha ponds**

#### **Central American 10 Ha Ponds**



No aeration, high water exchange rates, few feed rate controls And highly variable profitability

## McIntosh goes to Belize 1996; Advise from leading Ecuadorean Farmers – DON'T DO IT!!!!



Healthy Harvest of SPF from Belize



- SPF is weak; has no disease resistance
- SPF grows fast and DIES fast
- Shrimp must have exposure to a wide array of pond pathogens and undergo pond selection pressures to succeed

#### **Biosecurity: Original SPF did not have viral Tolerance**

#### Exclusion: virus/microsporidea





#### Limitation: Bacteria/toxin



# Shrimp Hatcheries had to be modernized to maintain disease free status



The Old

The New, Bio-secure, more efficient

# Today Modernized Hatcheries: Modular, Sanitation Quality Control, Recycle, No Ablation, No Wild Feeds

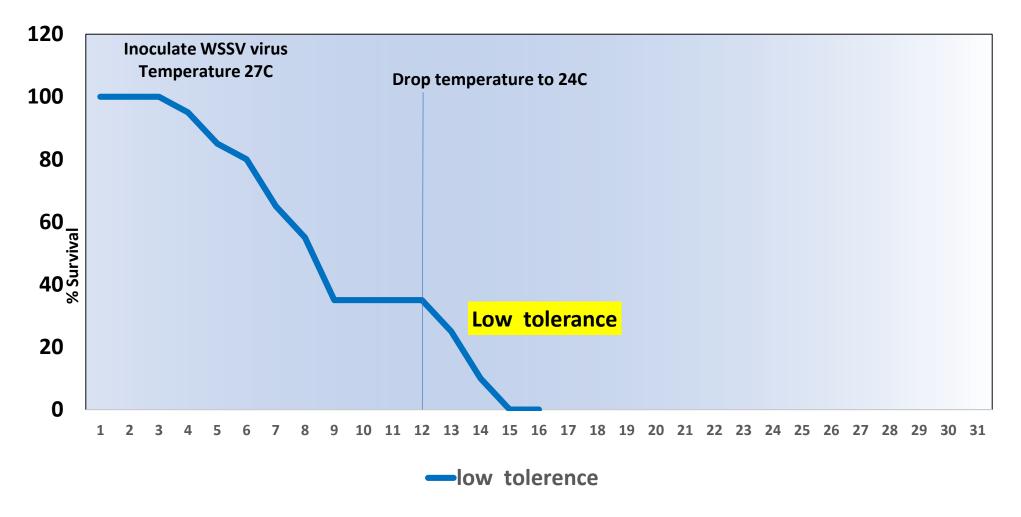
# **10x larger PL**

# Understanding SPF/SPR/SPT Definition of SPF/SPR/SPT

- Specific Pathogen Free Shrimp refers to the Health Status of a stock and not a genetic characteristic. To be SPF a shrimp should be free of all known shrimp virus (not only OIE listed pathogens).
- Specific Pathogen Resistant Shrimp refers to a Genetic characteristicbeing resistant to infection of a specific pathogen; a shrimp may be SPF and SPR.
- Specific Pathogen Tolerant Shrimp refers to a Genetic Characteristic where the shrimp can get infected but does not express the disease

#### Tolerance is not Resistance Either SPF or APE: but not Both

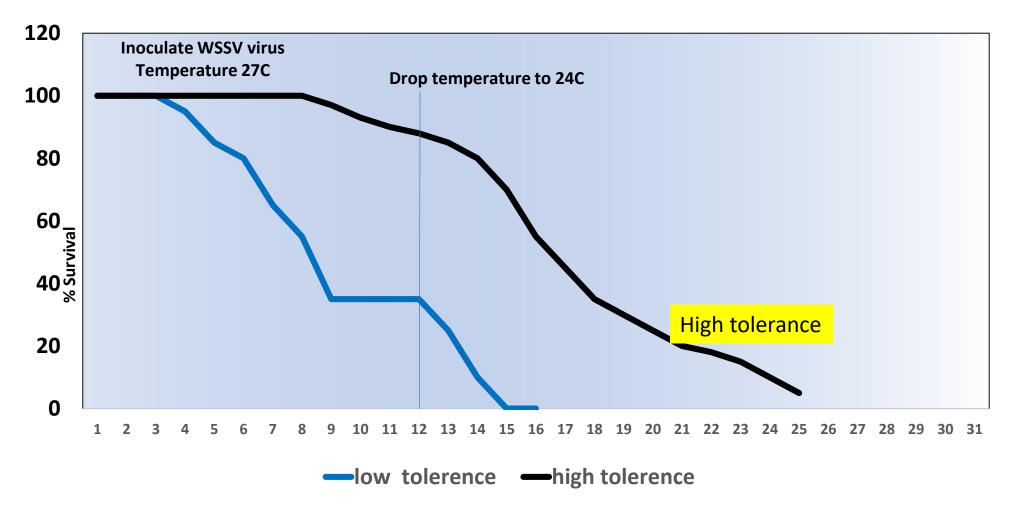
**Comparison of WSSV Tolerance and Resistance** 



Day of Culture

#### Tolerance is not Resistance Either SPF or APE; but not Both

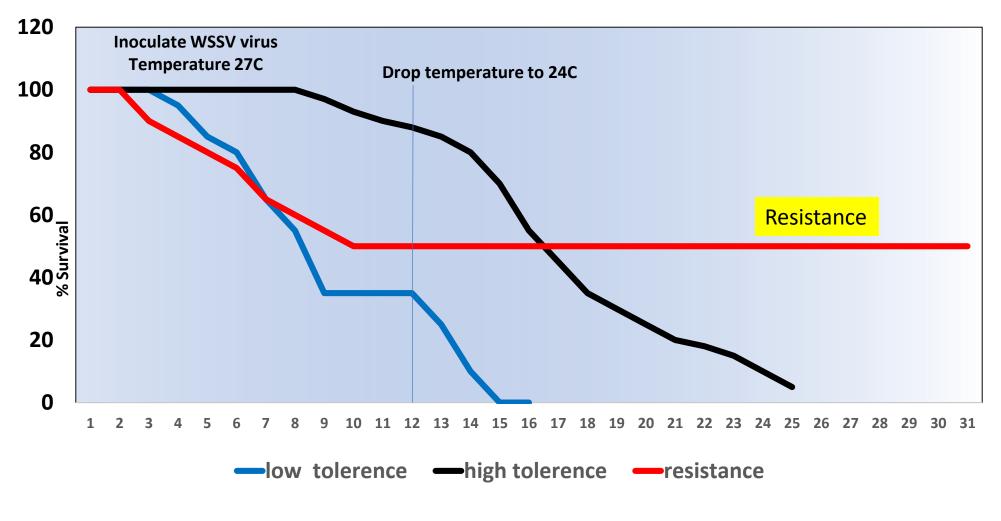
**Comparison of WSSV Tolerance and Resistance** 



Day of Culture

#### Tolerance is not Resistance Either SPF or APE: but not Both

**Comparison of WSSV Tolerance and Resistance** 

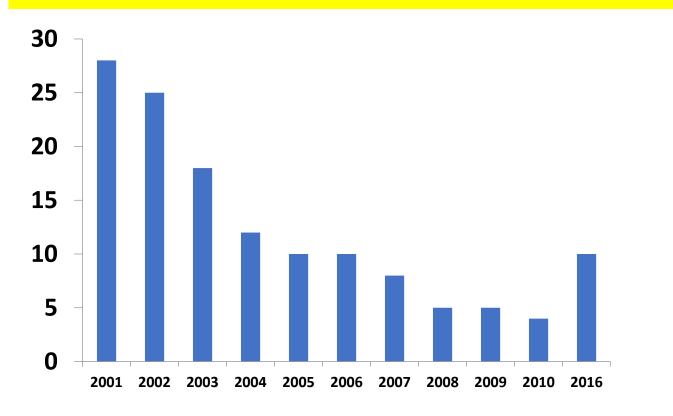


Day of Culture

# SPF was an essential tool in the success story of Asia

PCR and short-term quarantine cannot replace the SPF concept

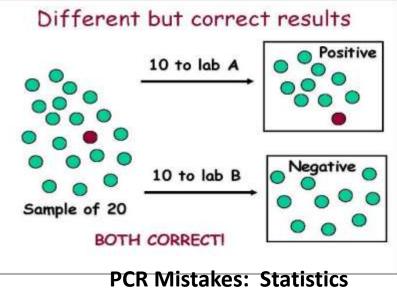
**Clean SPF shrimp reduced WSSV failure rate in Thailand** 



PCR makes mistakes



Results of "SPF by PCR testing": Failure 2004 monodon

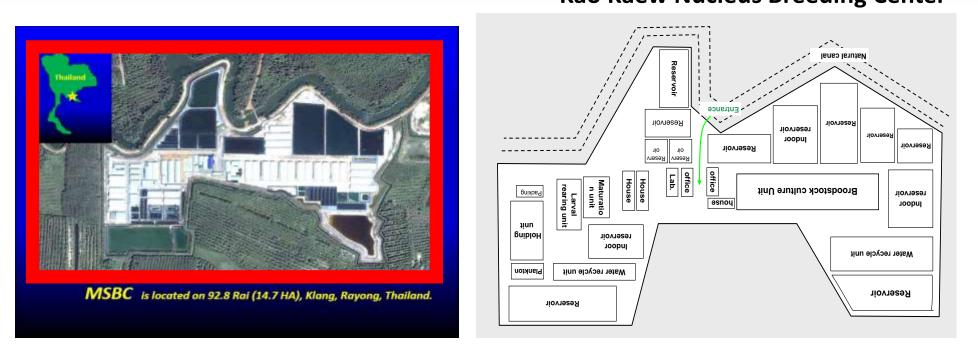


CPF decides on developing SPF Nucleus for SPF Vannamei and monodon in Thailand after successful introduction: 2002

**CPF** executives searching islands for nucleus breeding

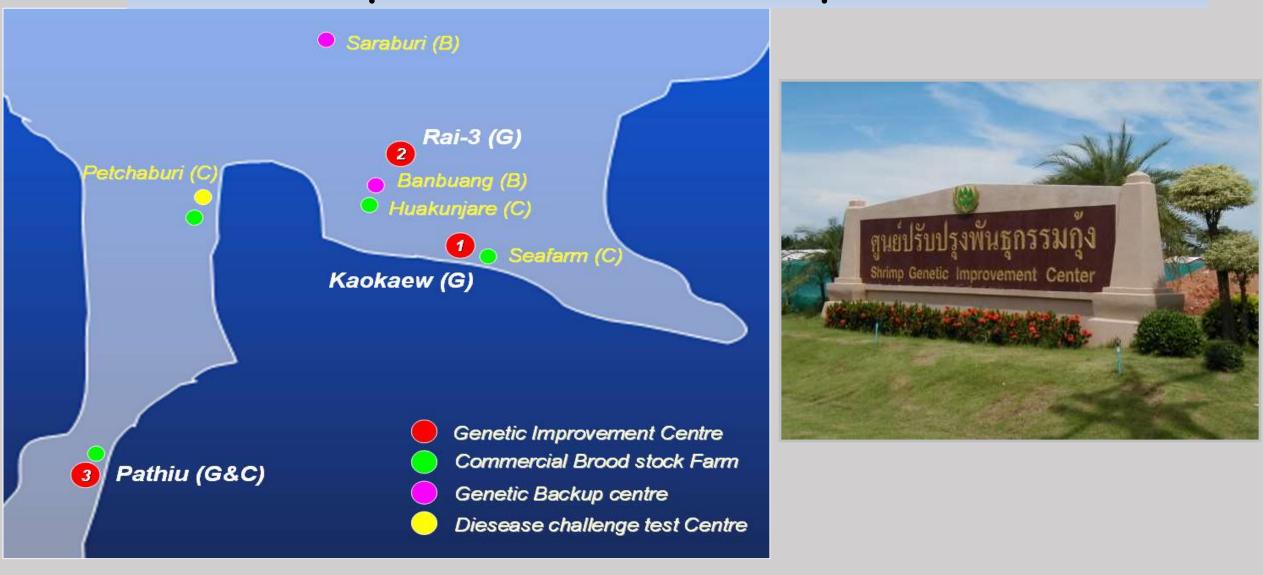


#### CPF Thailand develops first Nucleus Breeding Center 2003 Kao Kaew Nucleus Breeding Center



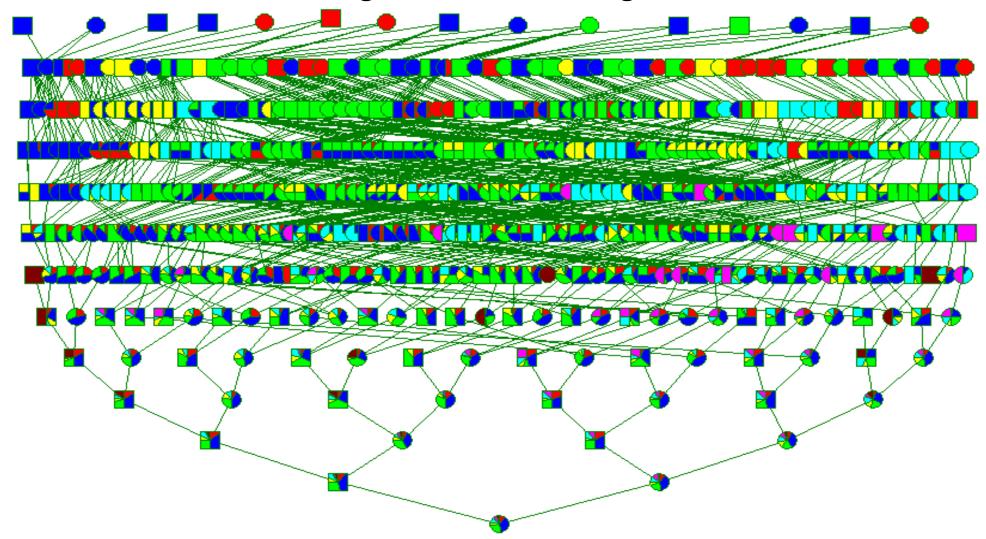
- **1. Strict Quarantine for Founders before entry**
- 2. Nucleus Breeding Compartment; regular pathogen surveillance
- 3. List of pathogens being surveilled
- 4. Strictest of biosecurity;

### CPF Marine Shrimp Broodstock Program Today: Multiple facilities with Multiple functions



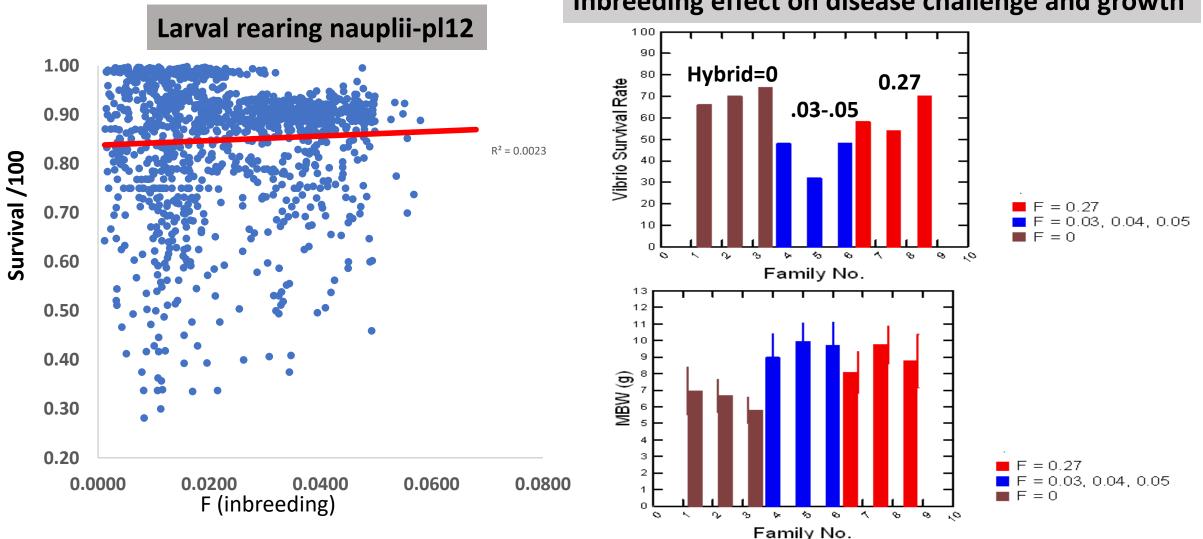
# Vannamei and Monodon Program was initiated with highly variable collections of founding populations

**CPF Pedigree:** Vannamei Program A



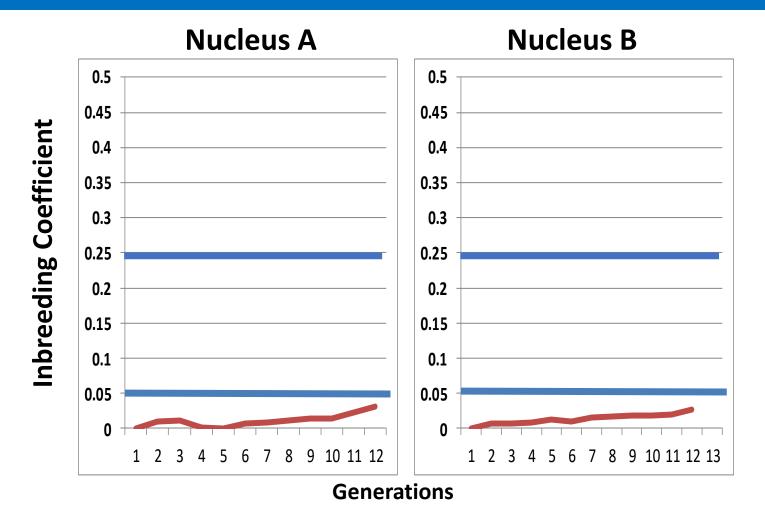
# Selective genetics will result in "Inbreeding"

1)How significant is inbreeding effects in shrimp 2) What is a "maximum inbreeding level



Inbreeding effect on disease challenge and growth

## Three independent breeding programs for Vannamei Three nucleus breeding sites



CP Breeds to Maximize Diversity- requires a large breeding populations CPF maintains over 3000 families/year

# Inland and Completely Closed Systems



# **Completely Closed RAS Maturation**



#### **Broodstock tanks**

Recycle

# **No Fresh Feeds**



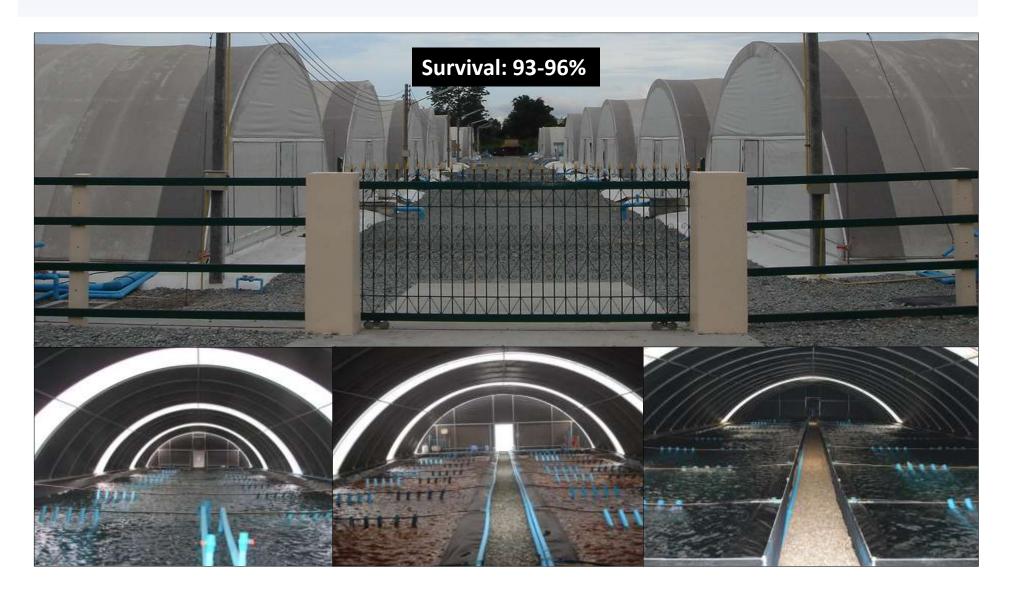
# **Totally Closed : Phytoplankton**



# Larval Rearing : Individual Tanks for Family Development



## Totally Enclosed: Growout of Broodstock Zero Water exchange



# (same biosecurity level as a Nucleus)

Post larvae from Nucleus Grown to Broodstock: 170 days

#### Continuous Surveillance of Nucleus and Multiplication Centers

#### MSBC-SPF

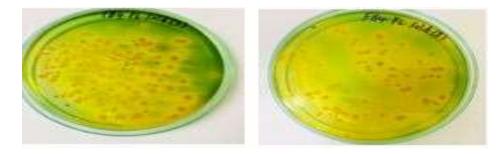
#### Disease Monitor (PCR)

#### update 31 may 2017

Year	No. of Sample											All Disease		
	WSSV	IHHNV	MBV	HPV	TSV	YHV/GAV	EHP	IMNV	LSNV	NHPB	MoV	AHPNS	No.	%
													of Samp.	Negative
2008	695	695	352	352	1119	612			и. И	9 9 0 9			3825	100%
2009	234	234	234	234	234	234			а. К	0 9 6 0			1404	100%
2010	500	530	386	417	530	588				è			2951	100%
2011	478	478	369	369	466	466	273			6			2899	100%
2012	496	496	452	452	486	486	1229	23	23	23	23		4189	100%
2013	550	540	402	402	540	550	548	121	135	135	135	70	4128	100%
2014	602	602	547	547	580	580	550	192	192	192	200	650	5434	100%
2015	774	774	581	581	723	723	982	117	117	117	117	1280	6886	100%
2016	546	546	439	439	524	524	536	122	122	122	122	905	4947	100%
2017	525	525	337	337	507	507	611	142	142	142	142	639	4556	100%
Total	5,400	5,420	4,099	4,130	5,709	5,270	4,729	717	731	731	739	3,544	41,219	5



#### 5000 tests per year x 4 sites= 20,000 PCR tests/year



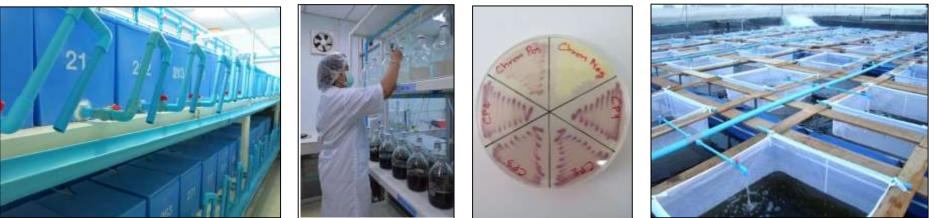
**No Green TCBS colonies** 

# **Shrimp Disease Challenge center**



#### Purpose: to create challenge testing for trait development; on both a family and individual level

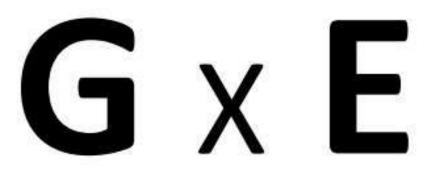
600 challenge tests/month (3x replication)



#### SPF is best platform for Phenotype selection

Successful Selection Phenotype depends on Heritability and control of E (Environment)

Both Family (weak) and Individual (strong)



#### To select phenotypes effectively need to maintain the same Environment

And SPF has a nearly constant internal environment

#### How to breed for multiple characteristics:

# Use of Indexing

#### Indexing weight depends on the needs of Farmers

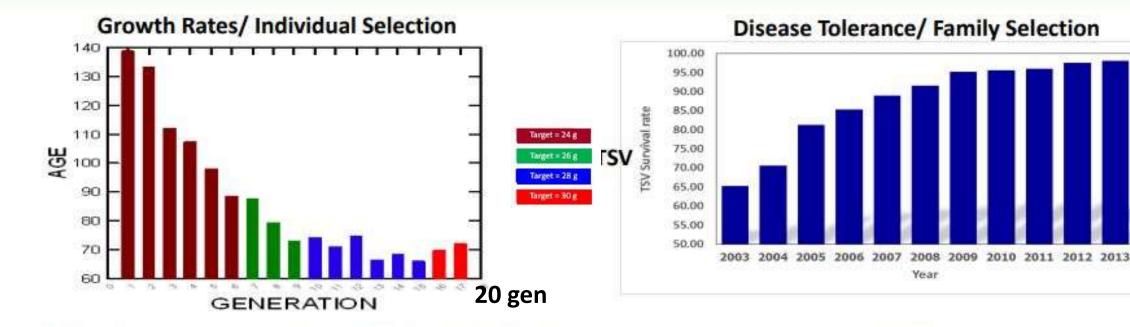
Years	Growth	TSV	APHNS	WSSV	Robustness	Reproduction
2004-2007	++	++++				+
2008-2012	++++	++			++	+
2013-2017	++		++++		+++	+
2018- present	+++		++	++++	++++	+

## Turbo Pl was Born: 2008

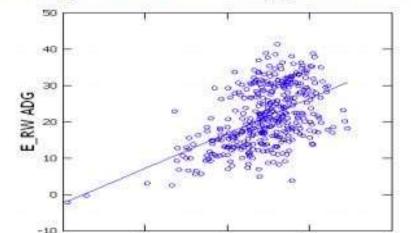


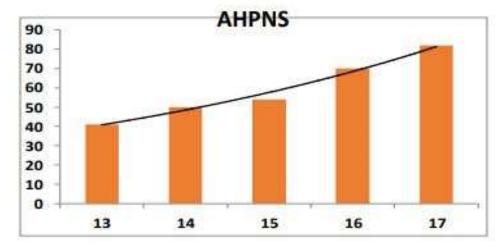
#### "DEAD SHRIMP NEVER GROW FAST"

#### SPF is a good breeding platform: Growth and Tolerance (SPF/SPT (all data from CPF vannamei Program/Hawaiian Concept)



No negative correlation; growth and tolerance





# Turbo (SPF-fast growth) cited as cause of EMS (AHPNS)?

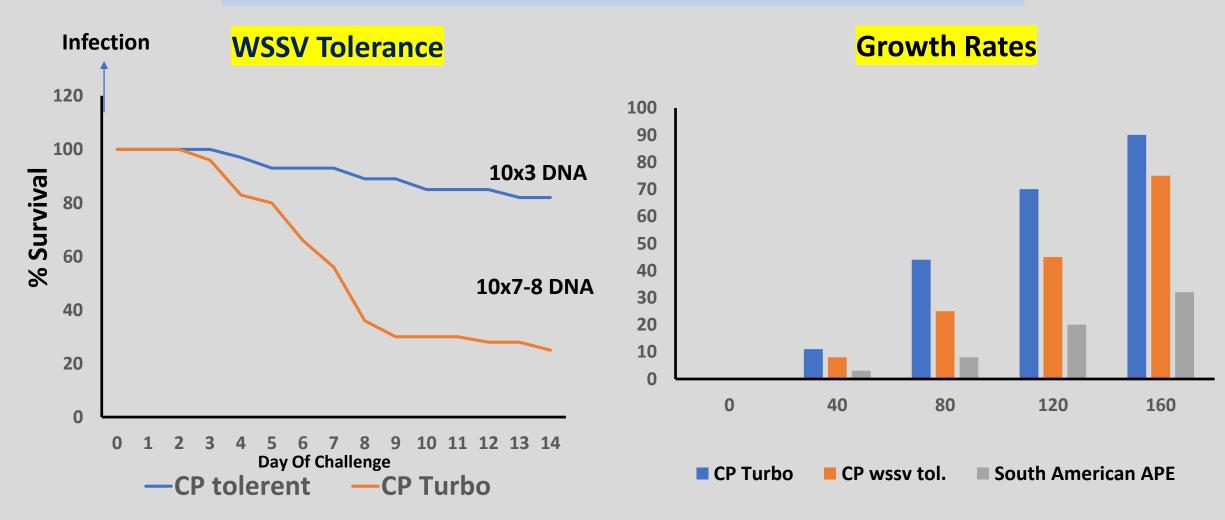
"APE" survives better against EMS - SPF dies much faster

Parameter	APE I	APE II	APE III	SPF	SPF +
AHPNS CHALLENGE	21	60	55	62	78
MBW (DOC 35)	3.6	2.5	2.2	4.8	4.8
MBW (DOC 80)	17.5	15.5	13.5	29.6	29.6

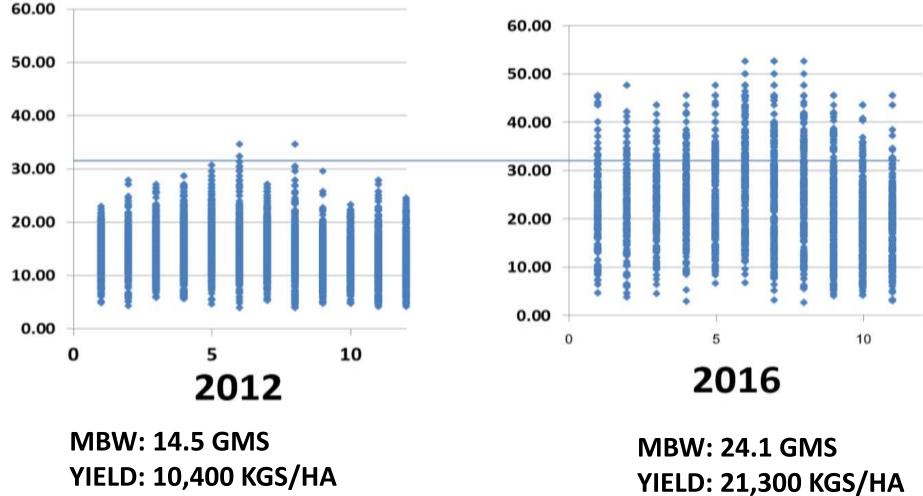
+ =immune primed

#### Must balance Growth with Tolerance " Dead shrimp never grow fast"

#### **Combining APE tolerance with SPF Health and Growth**



## After EMS outbreaks; Program re-indexed to APHNS tolerance + Robustness



ADG: 0.18 GMS/DAY

ADG: 0.31 GMS/DAY

# The future is now: Utilize Marker Assisted Selection Makes individual and low heritable selection possible

#### USE of Microarrays to select individual

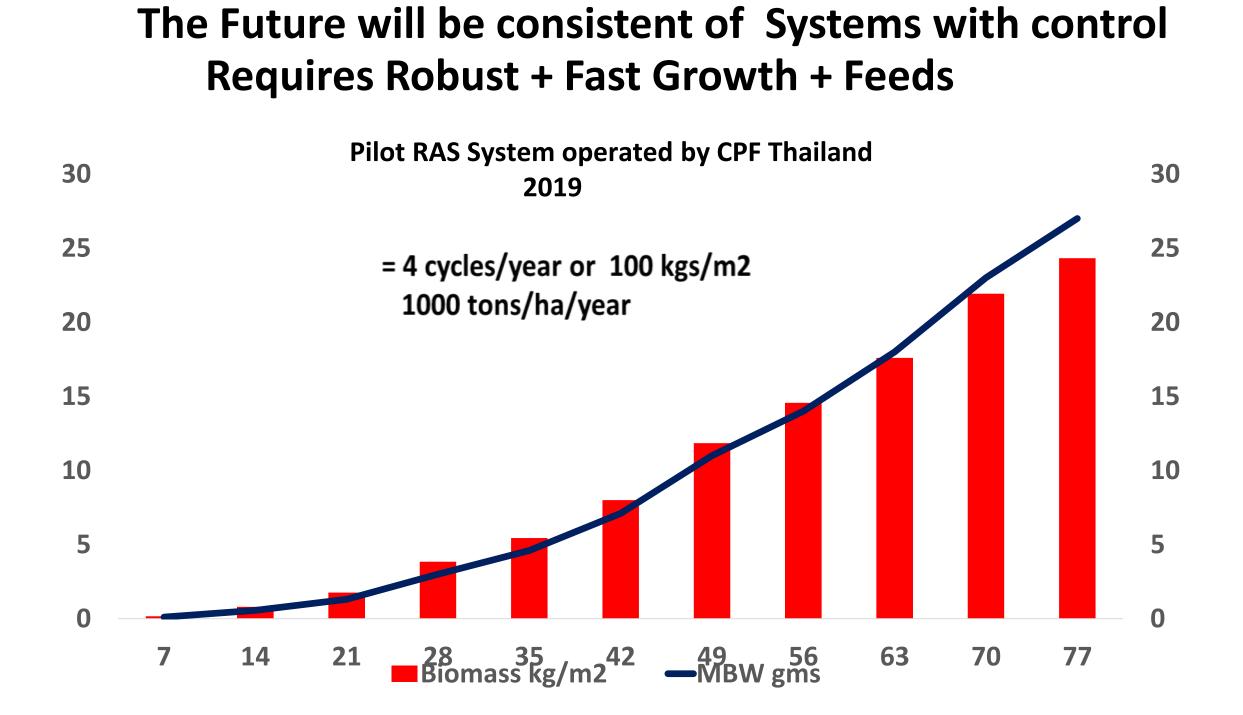
- Robustness
- WSSV tolerance
- EHP tolerance
  - Color



**CPF** genome collection: every shrimp from Pedigree



**CARMEN:** Genome sequenced and annotated



#### **Genetic Improvement has made a Difference**



# And changed Body Sizes



#### 160 grams Female in 165 days Culture 5 Tons/Ha

# SPF applies to Monodon as Well!!!



**Before: 2001** 







# The Turbo goes Full Renegade Introducing CPKong- July 2020





Watch out Pond Disease and Stress: CPKong is gunning for you

