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Vertical crab farming project report

The source said the project began in October 2014 after a successful demonstration involving six farmer support groups from three locations, malban, Bengure and Devgard, located along maharashtra's Khonkan coast. In this project, mangrove crabs, also known as mud crabs (silas cerata), are grown on a one-acre line provided to farmers at MPEDA. Before the line was given, these farmers were trained by MPEDA scientists on crab farming, the sources said. Crabs are grown on farms in mangroves and covered with high-density polytin nets (HDPN) provided by MPEDA. Crabs grow in their natural environment, and there are no associated capital costs, the source stresses. Each self-help group has been given two lines of one acre each. For an acre, 2,000 seeds have been used, meaning 4000 for the farms they operate. Crab seeds are only offered to farmers for \$0.03 per piece (Rs 2) and farmers will bring in \$16 (Rs 1000) per crab sugar after nine months of harvesting. Mud crab seed production is produced by the Rajiv Gandhi Aquaculus Center (RGCA), mpeda in Tamil Nadu. Crab cultivation in the mangrove area runs from September to May and there is a huge demand for mud crabs in the international market. The source said that if the pilot project is successful, 15 new farms will be established from September 2015 with the help of a self-help group. The project will cost more than \$1 million, but the Forest Department is expected to fund the project, although the source did not say who would fund the project. The project uses natural mangroves for crab farming, so there is no capital cost, only net and crab feed costs. Crab feed can be fish that cannot be sold on the market, cut into pieces. The source says that there is currently no form of mud crab organized in India to support export trade. The main reason for agriculture is the availability of crab seeds/inconsistent availability. In addition to exploitation, natural stocks are also declining due to habitat loss for a number of reasons, including the rapid urbanization of the coastal belt. Asked if mud crab farming could be farmed near Mumbai, which is surrounded by the sea, the source said water quality should be checked because sewage seas are often read frequently in newspapers. It will be discharged into the sea and will not work, but it will work in Sindurg. Rajiv Gandhi Aquaculity Center (RGCA), MPEDA's R&D (R&D) arm, located in Todubai, in the Nagapatinaum district of Sirkali, Tamil Nadu is in the production of mud crab seeds in a hatchery R&D Work has been taken and a hatchery has been established in todubai village, Toma, Samale, and Ouala. This hatchery is one of the very few mud crab hatcheries in the world. The Philippines, Vietnam and China are other countries. This hatchery regularly produces mud crab seeds raised to crab sizes on demo farms and supplies them to local farmers. Craablets have also been supplied to several research institutes such as the Central Institute of Brackish Water Farming (CIBA) and the National Institute of Marine Technology (NIOT) for their agricultural demonstrations. The facility has also carried out crab ranches in the Estuarin and Mangrove areas of Tamil Nadu from time to time to improve natural inventory. Due to the high cannibal nature of the larvae of this species, the larval breeding of mud crabs is a very challenging task, and the survival rate achieved compared to other crustacean species and species of pinfish is very low. However, scientists at the RGCA achieved a breakthrough survival rate of 7 to 14 percent for the global average survival rate of 3 percent. This encouraging breakthrough achieved by the RGCA paves the way for the commercialization of mud crab hatchery technology, particularly among the weakest parts of society, leading to organized mud crab farming in coastal areas of the country, and also strengthening the production base of mud crabs for the export of live value-added products, the source said. This can also reduce fishing pressure on natural stocks and promote improved natural inventories of mangrove forests. The next writing is about mud crab fat. What is a mud crab crab that is fleshy? Well, mud crabs also belong to the silas, popularly known as green crabs or mangrove crabs. This crab industry constitutes an important auxiliary crop in the traditional system of fish culture (aquaculity) in Asian countries. Basically, since the early 80s, the export of raw goods to Southeast Asia has become popular, which has sparked new interest in manipulation as well as sanding through aquacules systems. Live mud crabs as export products have opened up huge opportunities for crab farming/cultivation in India. Mud crabs have high demand and prices not only in the export market, but also in the local market due to the flesh and high rapid growth. Commercial mud crab cultivation is one of the profitable and profitable farming businesses in India. These mud crabs are found in South Africa, off the coast of the Indian Ocean, in the Malay Archipelago, from southern Japan to southeastern Australia. Currently, mud crabs are being grown commercially in many parts of the world. These mud crabs are exported in three forms: live crabs, frozen crabs, and stuffed crabs. Mud crabs take up not only the ocean, but also the brine environment. Silas Tanquevarica and Silas Serrata are two species of mud crabs that exist both in the inland sea as well as in the inland moorland seas. Jong-eun Lee generally prefer muddy or sandy floors. Crab fattening is basically a maintenance procedure in which post-malt or watering is maintained for 20 to 21 days until gonads develop and fill in the mantle cavity until they have 'out of the flesh' or inexperienced female crabs. This type of behavior is very popular in Asia due to the increased demand for graded women and the increased demand for large-sized hard shells in crab/fish restaurants. Sprays sand crabs from AP, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, West Bengal and other coastal areas in India. Mud crab parameters about mud crabs. Usually, mud crabs grow to about 22 to 25 cm in the upper and about 2-2.5 kg in weight, which is considered a very large size. Mud crabs mainly eat shrimp (shrimp) crabs, fish, bi-valve mollusks. Female mud crabs reach maturity in sizes from 12 to 13 cm in the S.tranquebarica species, while the maturity is 8.5 cm S.serrata. Mud crab species S. tranquebarica and S.s.serrata are continuous breeders. The high season of breeding varies from place to place. Typically, each crab is created once in 60 days. The two crab species perform a good number of eggs for breeding. S. tranquebarica's mud crabs will carry about 1 to 7 million eggs on average, and the S. cerata species has about 0.5 to 0.8 million eggs. Where can I buy crab seeds? Well, they can be used naturally in backwaters, harnesses, lakes, streams, mangroves, saltwater lagoons. However, crab seeds are purchased for commercial agriculture in crab hatcheries or central marine fisheries. How do mud crabs fatten up? Well, it is done by stocking a soft shell crab that is stored in a smaller foreclosure (the body of water trapped in the enclosure) for 25 to 30 days until the crab shell hardens. The science of mud crabs / plant names different names / common names of mud crab mud crabs. Soil quality of mud crabs The quality of the soil plays an important role in fattening the mud crabs. Sand or sandy clay soil is best for fattening mud crabs. As a general, the sandy floor suppresses the undercover. Water quality of mud The business of steaming commercial mering crabs needs rich, good quality water. Salted water is best for poking mud crab flesh, since it is very tolerant of various salinity conditions. The water used to steam mud crab flesh should follow the technical parameters for the best growth. Water pH: 8.0 to 8.5. Temperature of water: 22 °C to 30 ° C. Water salving: 10 ppt to 34 ppt. Dissolved oxygen content of water: more than 3 ppm. The size and construction of mud crab steaming ponds is done in cages, pens and ponds. You can choose ponds from 0.1 to 0.6 hectares. The depth of the pond is about 5 feet (1.5 meters). Make sand bottom ponds. To prevent mud crabs from escaping through the bundy (by undercover/digging), make sure the bund has at least 3 feet wide at the top. Secure the overhanging fence on the embankment to prevent crabs from climbing over the bun. Maintains fencing heights from 0.5 meters to 1 meter above embankments. What kind of fencing materials are available? Well, materials such as bamboo poles/sticks, asbestos sheets, fiberglass panels, knotted nets. Make a refugee cage with empty bamboo pieces or stones and place it in a pond freshly prepared for all animals, since the mud crabs are very cannibalic in nature. In ponds, methods of supplying and controlling water in the exchange of mud crab fatty water are carried through tidal water, and syemoons are used for purposes. The gate can regulate the inflow and outflow of tides. As a general problem, the segate gate should be equipped with a bamboo screen to prevent the escape of mud crabs. In areas where tides are not possible, seawater can be pumped. Pond management activities Mud crab fat ponds should be prepared by discharging all the water in them so that they can dry out in the sunlight before the rim is carried out. Water should be allowed at high tide. If the tide is less affected, the seawater must be pumped to a height of 5 feet (1.5 meters). Mud crab fat stockings should usually stock up on soft shell mud crabs of 8 cm and above or more than 500 grams of mud crabs. Crab density should be about 1 crab / 1 square meter area. You can also store a ton of 1/1 to 3 square meters. Manage to feed on mud crab fat and you can supply mud crabs to ponds with small fish or bi-valve meat. You can supply crabs according to their weight. Feeding of crabs should be carried out daily at @ 5-10% of the weight. Usually, the crab steaming period is about 20 to 25 days. In general, mud crabs should be collected before the shell is sufficiently strengthened and then moulting, with mud crabs harvested from the fattening business. Collection of crabs should be carried out by taking water from the pond (drainage) Scoop the net, you can ring the net with bait. It is recommended to harvest mud crabs in the early morning hours or in the late evening hours. This prevents the death of crabs due to overheating of the water in the afternoon hours. In a pond, you can have 9 to 10 cycles of crab steaming surgery in a year. Mud crabs yield between 300 and 350 kg of mud to produce 0.1 ha (yield). The price of mud crabs ranges from 150 to 200 Rs at the farm gate; the income or profits of mud crab farming depend on size and current market demand. There is huge demand for live mud crabs in the export market, where the marketing of mud crab fattening businesses could skyrocket in the near future after shrimp (shrimp) and lobster. Contact Central Marine Fisheries for marketing procedures. Grants and loans from mud crab fattening businesses you can talk to all NABARD experts about the procedure for getting a loan and getting all the subsidies for commercial mud crab fattening. You have to spend some margin money out of your pocket. 5% of small farmers, 10% for midsize farmers and 15% of farmers account for 15% of the total cost of projects for other farmers. India's central bank modifies interest rates and re-payments. Costs and profits from mud crab fleshing mud crab projects. Here is a sample project report of a mud crab fattening in a 0.1 hectare pond area. Sample mud crab project report pond size = 0.1 ha assumption. Crab culture period = 20 days. crab stocking density = 1000 numbers of 350 grams each; 1 crab /m2. Survival rate = 80%. Harvest time = weight of 400 grams. Estimated production = 320kg /0.1 ha/crop (cycle). First work = 4. Crops for 2 years = 8. Assumed farm gate price = 150 Rs/kg. Capital cost: input cost (Indian rupee) pond construction, digging, bundy construction and compression and integration. Water exchange 10,000 diesel pump set (5 hp) 18,000 fencing (bamboo) 3,000 fencing (nylon net) 2,000 casurina poles @ 20,000 entrance/outlet synonyms for 5,000 field workers 2,000 expenses 64,000 operating expenses 1 cycle (20 days): Operating cost (Indian rupee) Pond preparation 1,000 won Soft crab 28 500 labor costs 2,000 won, total 40,000 production costs 500, 8,000 diesel feed 8,000diesel returned from Mudge, Average weight at harvest 80% kg/crop 320 farm gate crab price 150 crops/production cycle/annual income/crop (cycle) Income for 4 years 48,000 income for 1,92,000 income since 2 years to 3,84,000 notes: The sample project above is for reference only, the numbers are for reference only Often and up to the area, the area. Read about tilapia fish farming. Read about the urban beekeeping business. Business.

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