



VIRTUAL REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON BIVALVE MOLLUSCS SANITATION

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CULTIVATION OF GREEN MUSSELS AT COASTAL ZONE OF SINDH, PAKISTAN

Pakistan

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Map of Experimental Site



Raft construction at Ambra creek



Oyster and Mussels cultivation



Observation on growth performance





Growth performance



Detailed fish production of Pakistan



Growth performance of green mussel (*Perna viridis* Linnaeus, 1758) culturing artificially on rafts at Ambra creek coastal belt of Arabian Sea in Sindh, Pakistan

- *Perna viridis* is a fast growing native mussel species occurring in beaches and creeks at the coastal belt of Sindh in Pakistan.
- Initial size of juveniles at the time of stocking during April was 1.2 to 2.0 cm length and weight 0.179 to 0.232g afterward the growth rates in size between 8.8 to 10cm and weight 39.7 to 44.8g of culturable green mussels were found satisfactory in July.
- After the period of one year the crop was harvested with size length 11 to 12. cm and 50.21 to 53g weight.
- Results of pilot rafts indicated that green mussel can be cultured commonly in the creeks through the rafts method.

Major types of finfish and shellfish export

Types	Percentage (%)	
Frozen fish	50	
Dried Fish (Salted)	10	
Shrimps	20	2
Lobsters & Crabs	7	
Cuttle fish & Squid	3	
Mussels	5	
Oysters	1	
Aquatic animals	4	

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan 2017-19

Ten years future strategy and initiatives for Fisheries development in Pakistan

- <u>New initiates</u>
- Protection and conservation of valuable and endangered fish species.
- Intensive rearing of fish.
- Introduction of mussels culture in and brackish waters.
- Legislation and support facility for fish quality control and model marketing.
- Provision of interest free loan for small scale fish farmers.
- Installation of GIS for assessment of fisheries resources.
- Building of hatcheries at district levels according to modern techniques.
- Introduction of advanced technology of fast growing species.

• Long term strategy

- Increase in yield per hectare from Natural Waters
- Better conservation to overcome biodiversity problem
- Technological advancement and improved management
- Control on water pollution to avoid destruction of fish
- Reduction in post harvest losses
- Fish preservation, processing and marketing

Thank you