Conclusions

Freshwater prawn, *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* (de man, 1879) plays an important role in the economy of India, earning valuable foreign exchange and contributing to increase employment opportunities. The concept of better management practices of aquaculture in the coastal area development is given increased attention on results of pressure on common resources in that area arising from increasing population combined with urbanization, pollution and other changes. Better management practices as outlined previous chapters are indicators for the management of scampi hatchery and larval farms. The major concern environmental safety of the coastal zone since aqua forming is an integral part of the coastal environment sustainability of aquaculture essentially depends on the enduring stable overall development of the aquaculture operations. Technical, economic, social and environmental issues have to consider in sustainable management. Development of better management practice for sustainable scampi farming is first step towards success of goal. Freshwater prawn *M.rosenbergii* production during the year 2008-09 was 12, 806 tones from areas of 1,644 ha showing reduction of 53% in production 63% in utilization. The decline of production from aquaculture was attributed to the global economic crises, which resulted reduction of international price for seed products in general and shrimp aquaculture.

Scampi is a highly technical activity and very sensitive to the environment. Indiscriminate and unplanned use of seed, fertilizers, chemical and drugs with subsequent affect of water quality in pond ecosystems and correspond increases stress on organisms and accelerate susceptibility to pathogen. It is felt that nothing in nature is completely disease free and it must be remembered that scampi culture indirectly or
directly depend on nature. The cooperation of nature is essential and one can not live against it but with it. Further it must remember that it is neither possible nor desirable to attempt elimination of all diseases from culture operations. All disease management efferent must be coordinated to ensure that disease is not limiting factor for growing scampi culture industry.

The use of BMP to reduce the environmental impacts of scampi culture also will have benefit to environmental conditions within hatchery and ponds. Less wasted nutrients will reduce phytoplankton abundance; improve of dissolved oxygen concentration in the water and dissolved oxygen concentration in lower ammonia concentrations. Use of better feeding methods including probiotics will improve feed conversion ratio (FCR) and lower production cost and better yields.