

# Feasibility of vaccination against *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* nodavirus infection in giant freshwater prawn

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## Introduction

*Macrobrachium rosenbelgium*, also known as giant river shrimp or giant freshwater shrimp, is a species of commercially important paraemonid freshwater shrimp. It is found in tropical and subtropical regions of the Indo Pacific, from India to Southeast Asia to northern Australia. Jumbo freshwater shrimp have also been introduced to Africa, Thailand, China, Japan, New Zealand, the Americas and parts of the Caribbean. He is one of the world's largest freshwater shrimps and is grown for food in several countries. On the other hand, *Rosenbergii M* is considered a freshwater species, and the animal's larval stage depends on brackish water. When individual shrimp grow past the plankton stage and become juvenile shrimp, they live entirely in freshwater. Giant river prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*) or GRP is familiar to most aquaculture farmers. The discovery that the larvae required salt water to survive her 5 days or more is a legend in aquaculture. But most cosmopolitan seafood consumers don't know much about it. It is the largest member of *Macrobrachium*, a genus meaning "big arm" in the decapod order that includes crabs, prawns, prawns, lobsters, crabs, and other familiar creatures coveted by seafood consumers.

## Description

About 240 *Macrobrachium* species are distributed in the tropics and subtropics and inhabit numerous rivers, ponds, lakes and streams on all continents except Europe and Antarctica. Most species are amphibians and require both fresh and saltwater to complete their life cycle. The eggs are washed downstream into the sea, then hatch to hatch and crawl up to 100 km upstream to reproduce, repeating the cycle. Kingfisher shrimp is a type of freshwater shrimp that lives in natural waterways and offers a firmer texture than kingfisher shrimp. The body and pliers are also larger in size. Large tiger prawns take a long time to grow in rich natural

waterways. Therefore, many farmers are reluctant to raise prawns as large as river prawns. This is because feeding and breeding costs are high, and it takes years to breed a large prawn. Giant freshwater shrimp are now often marketed under the name giant river shrimp to enhance the product. It doesn't matter if it's a system. In Thailand, it is common in the central and southern regions such as the Chao Phraya, Bangpakong, and Tapi river basins, and in neighboring countries such as Burma, it is often found in the Irrawaddy river basin. Giant river prawns are also found in saltwater lakes and lagoons in India and Bangladesh.

## Conclusion

However, due to increased consumer demand, Thailand's natural giant river prawns have declined, so these prawns are often imported from neighboring countries or farmed in aquaculture. Cultivated in cages, young prawns are kept in cages in their natural environment, like Maeklong in Samut Songkhram. Otherwise, they are raised in pond and net enclosure farms such as Suphanburi, Chachoengsao and Nakhon Pathom. At the end of larval life, freshwater shrimp transform into postlarvae (PL). From this point on, they resemble adult dwarf shrimp and become crawling rather than free-swimming animals. When they swim, they usually swim normally (backwards) and forwards. Rapid evasive maneuvers are also achieved through abdominal muscle contractions and rapid movements of the tail. Postlarva shows good tolerance to the wide range of salinities characteristic of freshwater shrimp.

## Acknowledgement

None.

## Conflict of Interest

The author declares there is no conflict of interest in publishing this article.

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