## An update on the Asian tiger shrimp, (Penaeus monodon)

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#### Asian tiger shrimp collaborative working group

Dr. Peter Kingsley-Smith SC Dept of Natural Resources

David Knott Poseidon Taxonomic Services

Pam Fuller USGS (Gainesville, FL)

Amy Benson USGS (Gainesville, FL)

Dr. Margaret Hunter USGS (Gainesville, FL)

Dr. Timothy King USGS (Kearneysville, WV)

Dr. James Morris NOAA-NMFS, Beaufort, NC

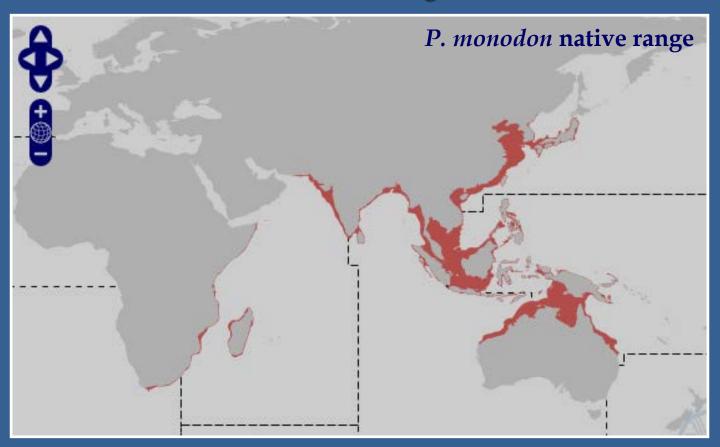
Christine Buckel NOAA-NMFS, Beaufort, NC

Leslie Hartman Texas Parks & Wildlife Division

... and many other individuals across the region that have assisted with specimen collections, outreach and education.

#### Asian tiger shrimp, Penaeus monodon

- Native range: East Africa, Southeast Asia, Japan, China, Korea, Philippines, Australia, Fiji
- First recorded in U.S. coastal waters off Georgia, in 1988 following its accidental release (~3,000 animals) from the SCDNR Waddell Mariculture Center, **however...**
- Not seen in U.S. southeastern waters again after 1988 until 2006.



#### P. monodon physiological tolerances:

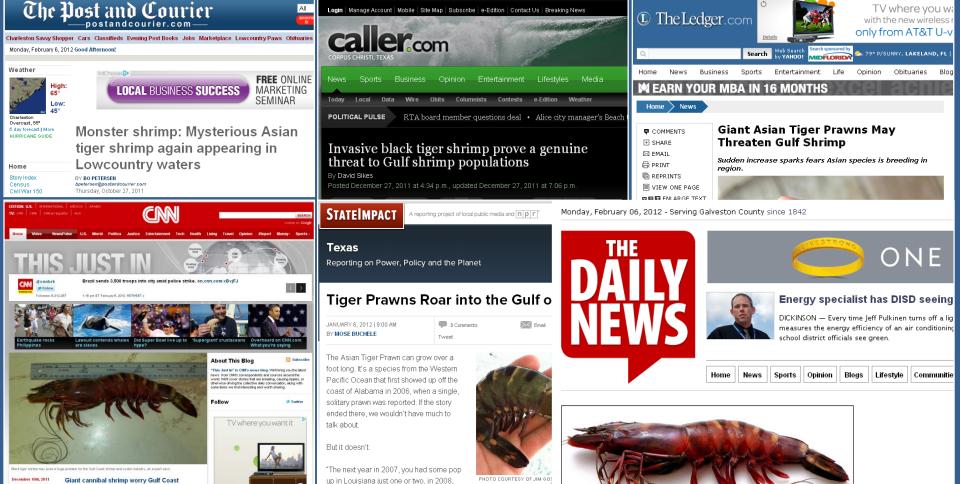
- Salinity tolerance > 10 ppt.
- Temperature tolerance approx. 13-33°C.
- Estimates of tolerance are preliminary for juveniles / adults.
- Testing of different life history stages is needed.

#### Native range ecology:

- Prefer depths from 0 m to 110 m.
- Found in muddy and sandy bottoms.
- Occur in estuaries as juveniles and in marine waters as adults.

#### Reasons for concern surrounding recent reports:

- Re-appearance of *P. monodon* in South Atlantic Bight was sudden and currently not well understood ignorance breeds fear
- Based on the biology of *P. monodon* in its native habitat, the potential for its interactions with native penaeid shrimp in the southeast U.S. seems high
- Interactions may be indirect (competition for space, food etc.) or direct (diet of *P. monodon* in native habitat includes shrimp and other crustaceans)
- Potential host of viral diseases; transmission to native species?



An Asian Tiger Prawn caught I



Q Search



leader with Texas Parks and Wildlife, told Stateimpact Texas.

three or four, [and in] 2009 a couple," Leslie

Hartman, the Matagorda Bay Ecosystem



Ochron.com Web Searce

Black Tiger shrimp are surfacing in the Gulf

Photo by Tony Reisinger

40.50.60.70.80.90.10010.20.30.40.50.60.70.80.90.20010.20.30.40.50.60.70.80.90.30

An exotic Black Tiger

shrimp, above, taken

from the Gulf of Mexico

is compared to a very

large native Gulf brown shrimp, Both shrimp

were caught by Ron

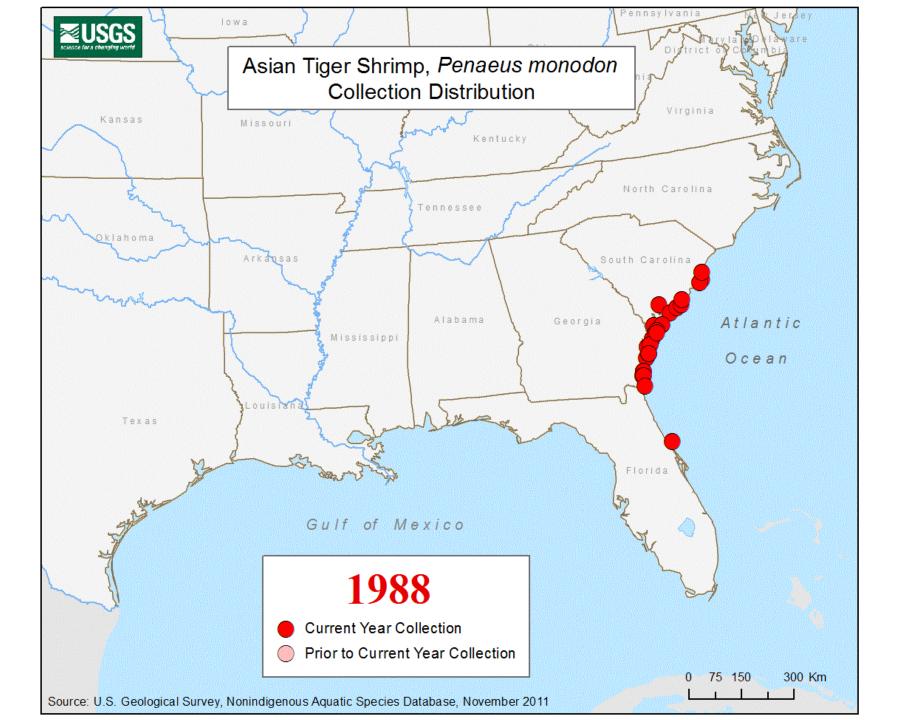
shrimp fleet operating out of Brownsville.

Pockrus' 13-vessel

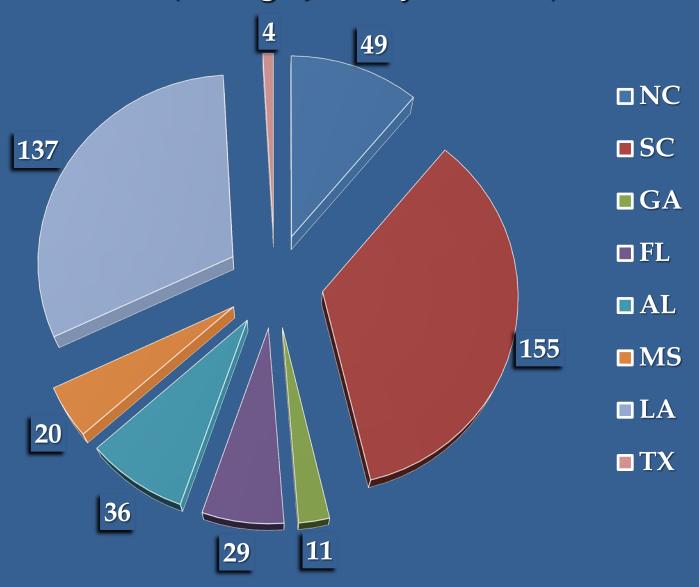
By Mike Gunning

## Reported collections of this species have shown an order of magnitude between 2010 and 2011.

Year	NC	SC	GA	FL	AL	MS	LA	TX	TOTAL
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
2007	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
2008	8	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	21
2009	14	15	3	1	5	3	4	0	45
2010	2	20	1	2	0	0	7	0	32
2011	19	113	3	23	28	16	125	4	331
2012	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Grand totals to date	49	155	11	29	36	20	137	4	441



## Contribution to P. monodon catches by state (through January $14^{th}$ 2012).



Size-frequency distribution of *P. monodon* collected and measured between July 2009 and January 2012 (n = 219).





Recent confirmation of the collection of *P. monodon* from seagrass bed in Jamaica.

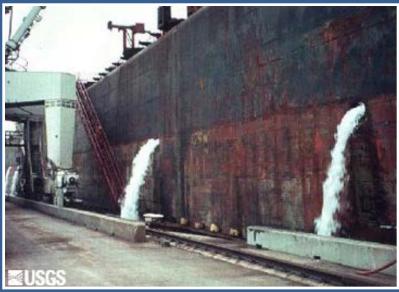
http://nas.er.usgs.gov

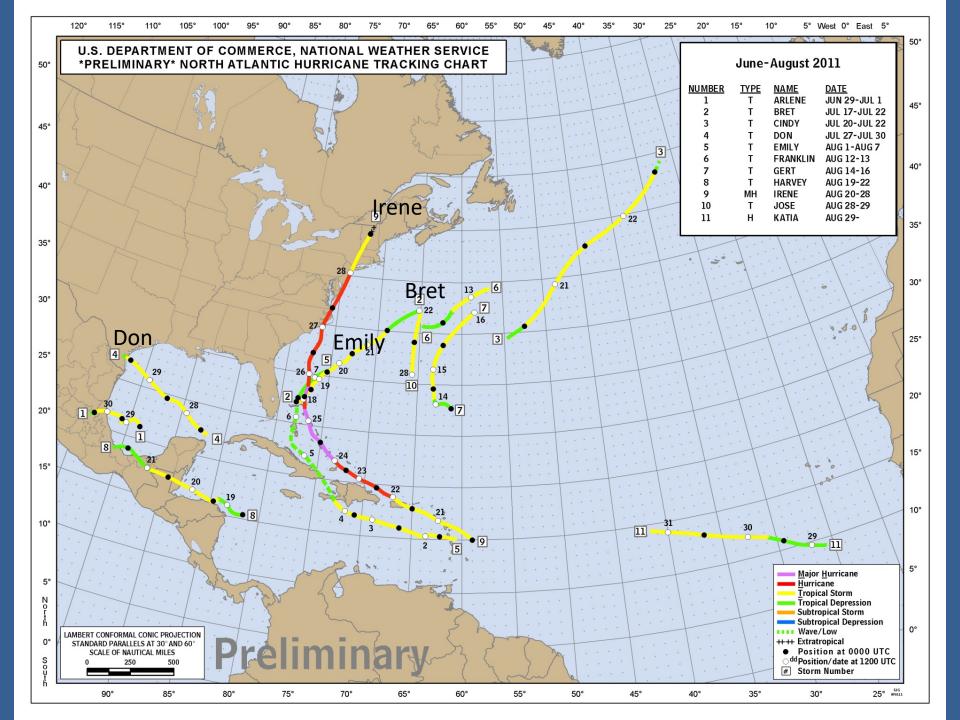
Additional thanks to Matt Cannister and Matt Nielson from USGS for their efforts to add new reports of *Penaeus monodon* (and many other invasive species) to the USGS NAS database!

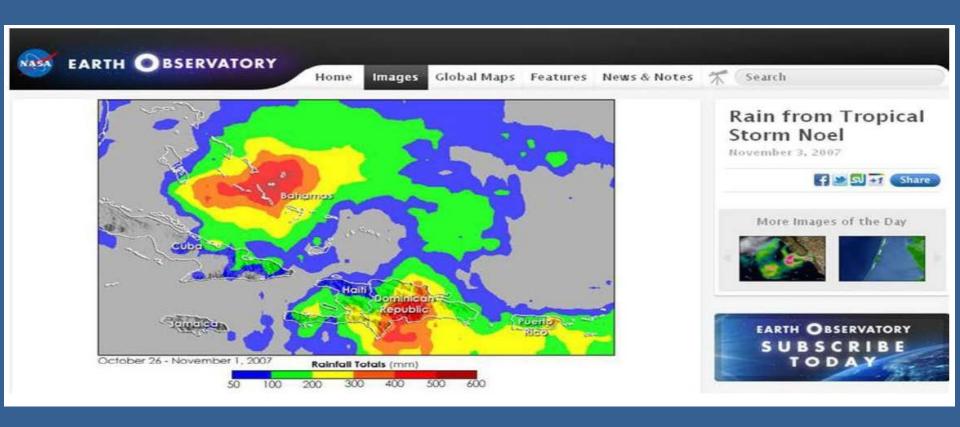
- continuous ballast transport and delivery?











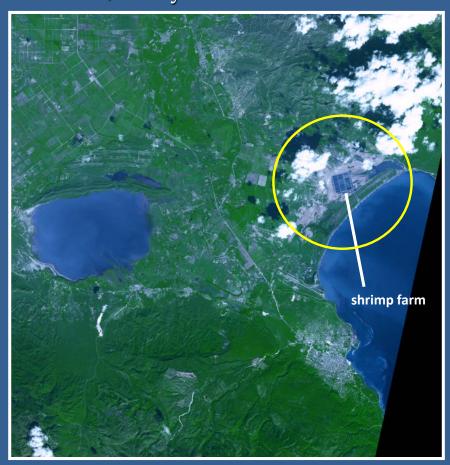
Tropical Storm Noel dropped 15-20" of rain on the southern coastal town of Baharona in November 2007.



- escapement from Caribbean aquaculture operations?

2006, one year before TS Noel

2007, one week after TS Noel











Penaeus monodon collected by Dominican Republic trawler in 2006 and sent to Al Stokes, SCDNR Waddell Mariculture Center.

- migration from wild Caribbean or African populations?

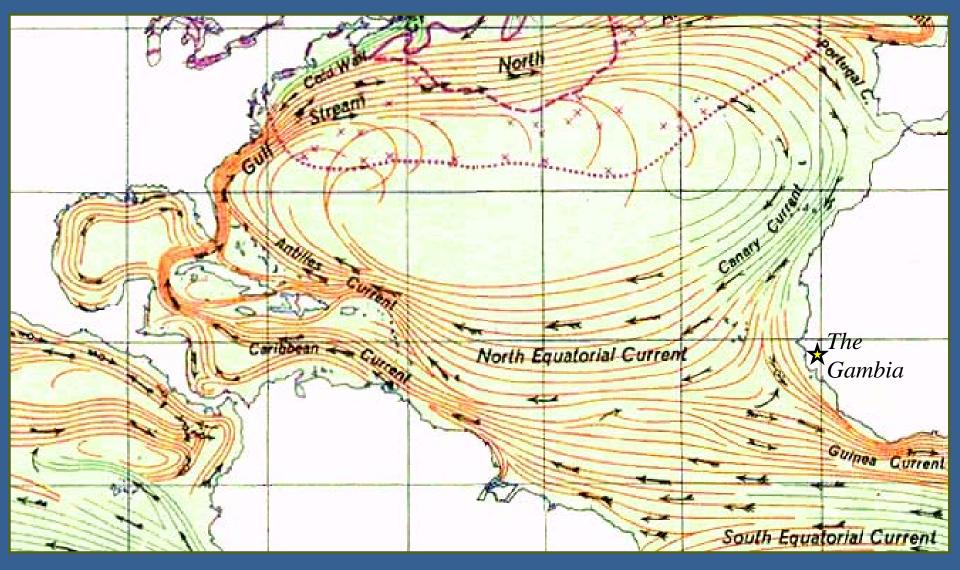
# Exploring Economic Opportunities in Sustainable Shrimp Farming in West Africa: Focus on South-South Cooperation Regional Roundtable Conakry (Guinea), 6 - 8 June 2006 Sahel and West Africa Club/OECD Development Perspectives Unit

Shrimp seed: Shrimp farming requires a reliable supply of quality disease free hatchery seed. *Penaeus monodon*, is a non-indigenous species widely found in Asia, but has localized and is now found wild along the west coast of Africa, probably the result of an earlier introduction. This resource provides the potential for the development of a *P. monodon* hatchery system based on local resources, avoiding the need to introduce shrimp from other regions, and risks of importing disease. The advantage of *P. monodon* is that hatchery technology is readily available in Asia and eastern Africa and sufficiently well-understood and thus, it is amenable to adaptation for aquaculture in West Africa. Two hatcheries already exist in West Africa, although only the hatchery currently functioning is The Gambian farm "West African Aquaculture".

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Hypothetical mechanism for transport of *P. monodon* to U.S. East Coast.

- Entrainment of individuals from established populations in The Gambia in trans-Atlantic (North Equatorial) currents.
- Consistent with reports of *P. monodon* in southeastern region since 2006.

- continuous ballast water transport and delivery?
- tropical storm events redistributing P. monodon?
- escapement from U.S. aquaculture operations?
- escapement from Caribbean aquaculture operations?
- migration from wild Caribbean or African populations?
- \$ million question: Is there now an established breeding population of *P. monodon* somewhere along the southeastern U.S. coast?
- Answer will require more specimens and further genetic analyses... and so to our current activities:

- An established breeding population somewhere along the southeastern U.S. coast?

#### Current efforts and future needs:

recognition flyer to docks

## Have You Caught Any Tiger Shrimp?



DNR





#### **DNR Needs Your Help**

Researchers at the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources are asking recreational and commercial shrimpers who catch tiger shrimp to photograph and freeze specimens. The date and location of collection should also be documented.

Tiger shrimp, *Penaeus monodon*, native to the Western Pacific, is an invasive species in South Carolina and its impacts on our native fauna are uncertain. Scientists are eager to collect more information on tiger shrimp in order to address the source of these animals and methods of introduction.

Collections by commercial fishermen can be reported to their usual contacts at DNR, while incidental and recreational collections, along with additional information should be directed to: tigershrimp@dnr.sc.gov.

#### North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries

3441 Arendell St. Morehead City, NC 28557 Phone: (800) 682-2632 Email: Trish.Murphey@ncmail.net

#### Attention Shrimpers



Please be on the lookout for a non-native species of shrimp called the black tiger shrimp, *Penaeus monodon*. This species has been captured by shrimpers fishing in portions of Pamlico Sound and near shore ocean waters of North Carolina. This shrimp is native to the Western Pacific and could pose a threat to our native shrimp species. The black tiger shrimp has distinct dark and white stripes along its back. If you capture a black tiger shrimp, please freeze it, record the date and location where the shrimp was taken, and contact Trish Murphey at the NC Division of Marine Fisheries at (800) 682-2632 or Trish.Murphey@ncmail.net.

Please contact NCDMF at (800) 682-2632

### WANTED

#### Tiger Shrimp (Penaeus monodon)







Photo above of Captain Benjamin Lopez, F/V Lady Monica, by Tony Retringer.

Photos above courtesy Laurence Evans, © Ecotao Enterprises

Look for their distinct dark and light stripes.

Smaller juveniles are also wanted. They may occur in the bays and near the shore. If you catch any tiger shrimp in your nets, please:

- Write down the trawl information.
  - Captain's Name and/or Vessel Name
  - Date and Time
  - Location (Latitude/Longitude)
  - Water Depth
- Put each shrimp (with head on) in a separate Ziploc<sup>®</sup> bag with the trawl information and freeze it.

3.	Call	
	at	

He or she will arrange to pick up the shrimp so that Texas Parks and Wildlife Department can send it away for genetic testing to find the source of these shrimp.



#### **Texas Sea Grant flyer**

Also available in Spanish and Vietnamese.

Not suitable for small children (rated R ©)

Hard copies available from DeWayne Hollin

Digital versions available from Cindie Powell (cpowell@neo.tamu.edu)

- An established breeding population somewhere along the southeastern U.S. coast?

#### Current efforts and future needs:

- recognition flyer to docks
- more systematic data collection and reporting; Tiger Shrimp Tissue Repository, NOAA-NMFS, Beaufort, NC; NOAA integrated assessment in 2012
- size/weight/sex /condition data for specimens
- standardized data recording cards to biologists

#### TIGER SHRIMP DATA CARD

#### TIGER SHRIMP DATA CARD

Reporter Name:	Reporter Name:					
Date of Report:	Date of Report:					
Captain/Fisherman Name:	Captain/Fisherman Name:					
/essel Name:	Vessel Name:					
Oock Location/Sfd Company:	Dock Location/Sfd Company:					
Date of Capture:	Date of Capture:					
Location of Capture (detailed description-GPS)	Location of Capture (detailed description-GPS)					
N, W,						
Depth Range of Capture:   □Feet □Meters	Depth Range of Capture: □Feet □Meters					
Number caught at this location (all tows):	Number caught at this location (all tows):					
TIGER SHRIMP DATA CARD Reporter Name:	TIGER SHRIMP DATA CARD Reporter Name:					
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Date of Capture:	Date of Capture:					
Location of Capture (detailed description-GPS)	Location of Capture (detailed description-GPS)					
N' W'	N' W'					
Depth Range of Capture:	Depth Range of Capture: □Feet □Meters					
Number caught at this location (all tows):	Number caught at this location (all tows):					

Cn#	TL		We	ight	Sex			
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Cn#	TL		We	ight	Sex		
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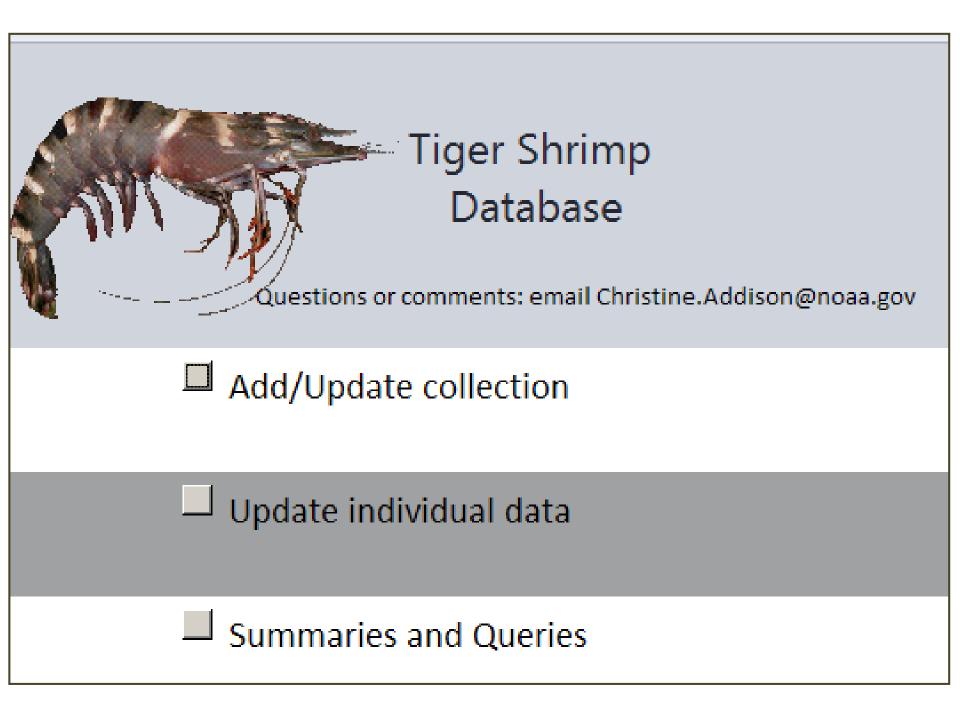
#### Tiger Shrimp Data Card







Organization of indv. reporting col	lection:					
State & County of collection:						
Date of capture (mm/dd/yy): (or mid day of multi-day trip)	_//_		# days of trip			
Site name or capture location desc	ription:					
GPS Location  N		Wdegree	min. sec.			
Depth of capture:	Circle one:	Feet	Meters			
Number caught at this location (or over multi-day trip):						
Gear used to collect:						
Associated habitat (if known):						



- An established breeding population somewhere along the southeastern U.S. coast?

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- tissue collection, DNA sequencing and analysis

1<sup>st</sup> pair of pleopods from male *Penaeus* monodon.



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- microsatellites and single nucleotide polymorphisms provide sufficient markers for assessing phylogeographic and population genetic structuring among *P. monodon* collections from the SE U.S.

