



FUTURE BIOENERGY

DELTA SBK

DELTA SBK IN AQUACULTURE

DELTA SBK

Preparing the pond before its use is a very important aspect of the whole process of aquaculture especially shrimp farming. A clean and substance free environment helps the growth of healthy shrimp.

Delta SBK is biotechnological product that contains beneficial soil bacteria, which are very important in biogeochemical cycle. The Delta SBK had free living and beneficial soil bacteria that helps soil fertility. The product is work best in warm alkaline condition, and they do not lose their activity in an environment that includes many potentially inhibitory chemicals. Which act against gram positive pathogenic bacteria, and it is antagonistic to soil colonizing fungi and bacteria and produces antimicrobial compound is provided for use in the biological control of soil pathogens.

Delta SBK Contains:

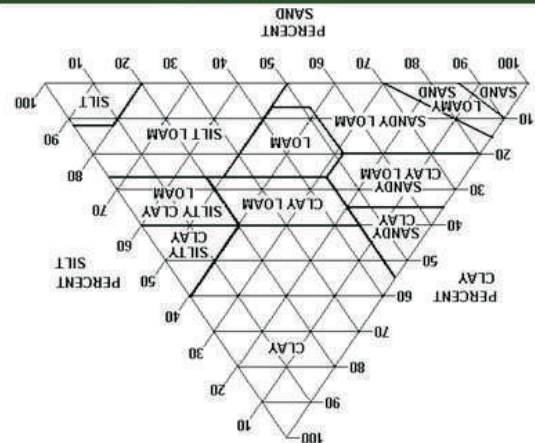
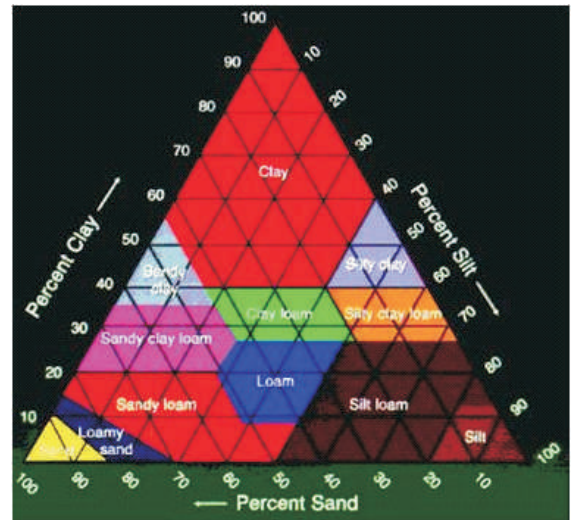
Micro biota formula .

Direction for use:

500gm/acre (before stocking the seed).

Precaution

- Do not use any chemicals or disinfectant when using Delta SBK.



Storage

- Store at a temperature not exceeding 30°C and protect from direct sunlight.
- Not for human medicinal use.

81-F, Sai Aravind Appartment, 5th Cross Street,
Audco Nagar, Kattupakkam, Chennai - 600 056
Tamil Nadu, INDIA.

Ph : +91 44-65623950, 9962302002

E-mail : koragbios@hotmail.com,

seetharaman6koragbios@hotmail.com

website : www.koragbios.com



FUTURE BIOENERGY

PIVO

PIVO IN AQUACULTURE

P I V O

Molting is also known as shedding the old cuticle and re-generating the new one. It is common and essential process for shrimp. In healthy animals, molting cycle are repeated several times in order to allow growth throughout their life. But under the pond condition there are so many reason for irregular molting like high salinity, pH, temperature, ammonia and some unwanted chemicals ect.

PIVO is a biological product that helps the regular shrimp molting by induce the molting process and keep the animal without stress condition and improve the oxygen consumption. It has not contained any chemicals and steroids. Contain pure organic compounds.

Direction for use:

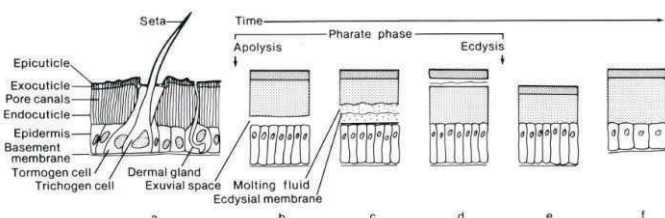
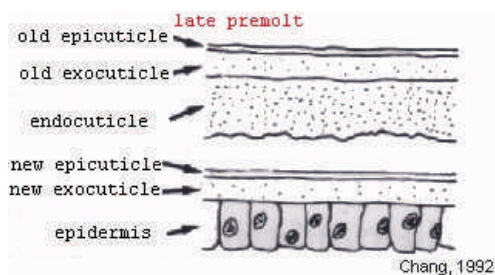
100gm/acre.

Precaution:

Do not use any chemicals when using PIVO.

Storage:

- Store at a temperature not exceeding 30°C and protect from direct sunlight.
- Not for human consumption.



Molting in shrimp is a phenomenon that always occurs in the process of shrimp culture, so the basic knowledge related to the process of shrimp molting is need to be known by the perpetrators of this farming. Molting process is a biological characteristics of shrimp that can be used as one basis for decision making related to the treatments of cultivation technical to be applied n simple term, molting can be defined as the process of change at the shrimp shells in its infancy. In these phases, the size of shrimp meat grew while the outer shell does not grow large, so for the adjustment, the shrimp will release the old shell and reshape a new shell with conducted by calcium. This molting process resulted in increased body size periodically. When molting, the shrimp body will absorb water and grow large, then there hardening of the shell. After a hard outer shell, shrimp body size remains until the next molting cycle. In one cycle of shrimp culture period, molting process often occurs with a frequency of moulting is different between small size shrimp with adult shrimp. In small size shrimp, molting process is more common than adult shrimp, because of small size shrimp is the growth phase. Through visual observation, the process of molting in adult shrimp will be more easily observed than in the small size shrimp.

Based on the causes, the process of molting in the shrimp consists of two kinds, there are:

1. **Natural molting**, the process of molting in the shrimp that occur naturally as part of one of the life cycle of shrimp in its growth process;
2. **Incidental molting**, the process of molting in shrimp that occur as a reaction of shrimp against extreme changes that occur in the environment (changes in water quality, climate change, etc.)

Meanwhile, if reviewed from the quantity, the process of molting in shrimp consisting of two kinds as well, there are:

1. Individuals molting, molting process that occurs in each individual shrimp either by natural processes or incidental;
2. Mass molting, the process of molting which occurred simultaneously in a population of shrimp in the pond. This phenomenon is more dominant due to the extreme changes that occur in the environment (changes in water quality, weather changes, etc.)

Molting phase is the most critical phase for shrimp, because at this phase, the shrimp in a most weak condition and not yet hardened outer shell layer, so making it very susceptible to diseases infection and attacked by other shrimps (cannibalism) and predators. Besides susceptible to diseases and predators, in molting phase, the shrimps are also very vulnerable to environmental changes, whether environmental changes that occur in ponds and the changes that occur because of weather changes. Based on the above descriptions, then we need to observe and make decisions carefully in addressing the molting process in the running the shrimp farming. Beware to the phenomenon of shrimp molting, for the shrimp culture process in one cycle is not experience any adverse problems for us.

81-F, Sai Aravind Appartment, 5th Cross Street,
Audco Nagar, Kattupakkam, Chennai - 600 056
Tamil Nadu, INDIA.

Ph : +91 44-65623950, 9962302002

E-mail : koragbios@hotmail.com,
seetharaman6koragbios@hotmail.com

website : www.koragbios.com