

*Editorial***An overview on freshwater prawn culture****Ragnar Arnason***

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Accepted 21 May, 2021

EDITORIAL NOTE

The culture of freshwater prawns is an accumulation of the worldwide data on the cultivating of freshwater prawns of the class Macro brachium with exceptional accentuation on India. Starting with a concise prologue to the science of monster freshwater prawns and their way of life, the book surveys the worldwide insights on freshwater prawn cultivating. Freshwater prawn cultivating area has extended extensively somewhat recently. It's anything but an amazing development in India and has likewise profited with the new difficulties in marine shrimp cultivating. This book examinations the high speed of freshwater prawn cultivating in India inside a point of view of comparative improvements in different pieces of the world. It likewise gives specialized subtleties of goliath freshwater prawn culture upheld by an audit of the pertinent writing on this and other comparative species. It's anything but an understanding into the immense possibilities of making freshwater prawns a great supporter of hydroponics in India and somewhere else. The book is important as a kind of perspective volume and a functional manual for all related with freshwater prawn cultivating, particularly academicians, ranchers, strategy creators, and financial backers everywhere on the world.

Macro brachium can develop to a length more than 30 cm (12 in). They are overwhelmingly caramel in shading, however can fluctuate. More modest people might be greenish and show faint vertical stripes. The platform is noticeable and contains

11 to 14 dorsal teeth and 8 to 11 ventral teeth. The main pair of strolling legs is lengthened and slender, finishing off with fragile hooks, which are utilized as taking care of limbs. The second pair of strolling legs is a lot bigger and amazing, particularly in guys. The versatile hooks of the second pair of strolling legs are unmistakably shrouded in thick fibres that give them a smooth appearance. The shade of the hooks in guys differs as indicated by their social dominance.

Three different morph types of males exist. The first stage is called "Small Male" (SM); this smallest stage has short, nearly translucent claws. If conditions allow, small males grow and metamorphose into "Orange Claws" (OC), which have large orange claws on their second helipads, which may have a length of 0.8 to 1.4 times their body size. OC males later may transform into the third and final stage, the "Blue Claw" (BC) males. These have blue claws, and their second helipads may become twice as long as their bodies. Males of *M. Rosenbergeri* have a strict hierarchy; the territorial BC males dominate the OCs, which in turn dominate the SMs. The presence of BC males inhibits the growth of SMs and delays the metamorphosis of OCs into BCs; an OC keeps growing until it is larger than the largest BC male in its neighbourhood before transforming. All three male stages are sexually active, and females that have undergone their pre-mating moult co-operate with any male to reproduce. BC males protect the females until their shells have hardened; OCs and SMs show no such behaviour.

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