

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT OF MARINE SHRIMP FISHERY IN BANGLADESH

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Shrimp fishery is a lucrative and popular economic activity in Bangladesh since early 70's. In 1991 the total landings of marine shrimps from capture and culture fishery were 16,000 Metric Ton (MT). Presently this increased about 31,000 MT with annual increments of nearly 1500 MT. The commercial shrimp fishery of the country consists mainly of *Penaeus monodon*; *Penaeus indicus*; *Penaeus merguensis*; *Metapenaeus monoceros*; etc. Among the species, *Penaeus monodon* is exploited in highest scale in respect to the standing stock. The commercial harvest regimes of *Penaeus monodon* patches into four times in their life cycle. The harvesting trends are adults in trawl net, adolescents in marine set bag net (MSBN), juveniles in estuarine set bag net (ESBN) and larvae & post-larvae in larval net respectively. This type of exploitation is biologically quite unjustified for a single species fishery and future management. Realizing the long-term fate of environmental risk from this prevailing shrimp fishery trend, present paper discusses an extensive assessment to set up policy agenda for future stewardships of shrimp fishery management in Bangladesh.