

Organic Black Tiger Shrimp Farming System (Iso 65 Ifoam): Strategy Through Open Spirit Reap Back to Nature

Abstract

The strategy is very logical considering cultured shrimp is for export, not to meet the domestic market demand. The object studied is the traditional shrimp farmers and organic shrimp farmers. The purpose of research is to find a strategy of foreign exchange earned through the implementation of organic shrimp farming systems (ISO 65 IFOAM). The study used a descriptive approach. To find a strategy using SWOT analysis of foreign exchange earned by weighting the Balanced Score Card. While the effects of the implementation of shrimp farming organic systems analysis with Snow Ball Effect Matrix Balanced Score Card. The results showed that through the implementation strategy organic shrimp farming systems following priority actions are: strengthening the bargaining power in the international market through the supply of organic shrimp exports were stable throughout the year, improving the quality of the supply of organic shrimp.

Keywords: Organic; Black tiger; Shrimp farming system; Strategy; Nature

Research Article

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Abbreviations: MMAF: Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia; GBP: Good Breeding Practices; SOP: Standard Operation Procedures

Introduction

The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia (MMAF) requires seed until 43.22 million and 2.97 million stem tail shrimp exports in order to meet the target and reach the stage of self-sufficiency. Target national shrimp production during the period 2010-2014 amounted to 699 000 tonnes in 2014, an increase of 74.75 percent [1,2]. Barriers to developing broodstock shrimp is the declining quality. The resulting seed the slower growth and higher mortality when cultivated. The results showed that the problem is due to the occurrence of 'inbreeding' [3-5]. There is no regulation of the Government Good Breeding Practices (GBP) or Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) of shrimp breeding that are technically capable of guaranteeing seeding procedure free of antibiotics. In other words, the perpetrators of seeding are: fishermen of broodstock and breeders in hatchery require a valid SOP or able to guarantee high productivity and healthy seed [6]. Procedures should be implemented in different places and times, and easily understood by business people seeding. Observations in Tuban, Situbondo and Banyuwangi indicates that: since 2004-2005 then gradually hatcheries have started doing the change of seeding. These changes are starting to leave the use of antibiotics and other chemicals; promote the use of probiotics as well as vitamins and other nutritional supplements for both the broodstock and seed shrimp.

Technicians at the hatchery there are still some who liked the use of antibiotics. Antibiotics that have been harmful active ingredients prohibited by the Government, and no longer sold

by companies engaged in the marketing of fishery production facilities. For that, each year ASPAKINDO (Indonesia Aquaculture Facility Association) publishes an index that contains fish medicine drug outstanding fish and shrimp, [7,8] which are permitted and prohibited the circulation; following the rules of government agencies. Strong support from the business line of the main of Indonesia shrimp business in East Java such as: aquaculture entrepreneurs; largely determine the development of the breeding technical, methodological and encourage a change of mindset most businesspeople seeding.

Changes pembenih thought to produce seed naturally it was not followed by the same thinking among farmers shrimp in ponds. The phenomenon of high-density stocking of fry in the ponds, the pursuit of the national production target as well as the great economic benefits is conflicting policies. The government still seems to think chasing a target of foreign exchange for the country through the approach of quantity rather than quality. Meaning: great production is believed to generate a substantial income. Strategy should be developed is an attempt to obtain foreign exchange from high quality shrimp; among others, by the way berbudidaya shrimp organic systems. Implemented the strategy is very logical considering shrimp farming is for export, not to meet the domestic market demand.

Purpose

Finding the foreign exchange earned through implementation strategy shrimp farming organic systems (ISO 65 IFOAM).

Methodology

The study used a descriptive approach. Location studied is the business of hatchery and shrimp farming in East Java.

When the study began in January 2011 s/d in December 2012 for 2 years. The method used is a terrestrial survey by visiting hatcheries and aquaculture shrimp randomly. Tools to obtain data was a questionnaire. The substance under study obtained from direct interviews and questionnaires openly by the respondent. Respondents were pembenih and shrimp farmers have experienced, selected based on the information and observations on the credibility of research respondents.

Results of the interviews were analyzed using the SWOT matrix by weighting the Balanced Score Card to find strategies to reap foreign exchange. While the effects of the implementation of shrimp farming organic systems (ISO 65 IFOAM) was analyzed by matrix Snow Ball Effect Balanced Score Card.

Results and Discussion

The results of the appreciation of the farmers in order to implement the shrimp farming organic systems had shown a very positive response. The main reason put forward by the respondent is a strong desire to maintain the sustainability of the carrying capacity of natural resources in hatcheries and shrimp farms theirs. However, a strong desire is still feared to encounter many obstacles. The most severe constraint is to build solidarity among pembenih perception in hatcheries and growers. Respondents believe that in addition to shrimp farming with organic systems will provide business continuity in the long run, the economic benefits will also bring benefits not less [9,10].

Based on the calculation of the farmers business, results of organic shrimp will certainly bigger size and quality that will bring additional minimum price equivalent to 1USD per kilogram head on. In addition, the price of shrimp in the world shrimp market average is higher than the price of Vannamei shrimp. So if the productivity per hectare farmed shrimp with traditional systems are able to produce at least 400 kilograms per cycle: by

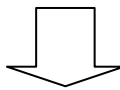
cultivating organic systems even though productivity is the same but the size of the harvested shrimp tend to be larger so that the value of the money earned is greater.

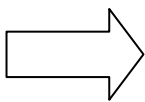
Black tiger shrimp is one of mainstay export fisheries should pay attention to quality and food safety aspects [1]. Benefits of the implementation of organic farming systems is the lack of production costs, as well as antibiotic substances obtained from natural probiotics around the pond [3,5,9-13]. Therefore, it is important for farmers to know how applicable the manufacture of antibiotics and probiotics from mangroves and mangrove plants instead. From the results of the interview, the foreign exchange earned through implementation strategy shrimp farming organic systems can be formulated as follows; SWOT analysis Balanced Score Card shows that there are three strategies can be pursued with the following priorities:

- A. Strengthen their bargaining position in the international market through the supply of shrimp exports were stable throughout the year; scores 180.
- B. Improving the quality of the supply of organic shrimp, shrimp farming organic means must be developed to generate good quality shrimp and highly competitive in the international market; scores 100.
- C. Improving the quality of parent shrimp through the application of marine sanitation program Indonesia; scores 10.

Based on the priority actions SWOT analysis results are then translated into programs and actions to be taken by the Government holistically with all parties concerned. Programs and actions taken must be based on a common vision and mission of all stakeholders to improve the environmental quality of the waters of Indonesia to be able to produce high quality organic shrimp, while maintaining natural resources and sustainability (Table 1).

Table 1: SWOT-BSC Analysis Strategy Through Open Spirit Reap Back to Nature.

		Strength		Weakness			
Internal Factor		The price is more expensive than black tiger shrimp vannamei shrimp	90	The price of shrimp is determined by export destination countries	-30	 Compilation	
		Shrimp Tiger shrimp is native to Indonesia	90	The quality of the natural parent shrimp tend to below	-80		
		The quality is higher than the black tiger shrimp vannamei shrimp	90	Post-harvest handling can be improved	-50		
External Factor		Total Score Strength	270	Total Score Weakness	-160		
Opportunity		Strategy S-O		Strategy W-O		Strategy SWO	
Price fluctuations are more stable shrimp	70	To strengthen the bargaining position of international market prices	160	To strengthen the bargaining position of international market prices	40	Strengthen bargaining shrimp prices in the international market	200

Parent comes from local waters and easy to obtain	80	Increase parent handling a good technical	170	Improving the quality of local shrimp broodstock	0	Improving the quality of local shrimp broodstock	170
The share of open market with very high demand	100	Maintaining the quality to ensure market demand remains high	190	Improve the performance of post-harvest and processing	50	Maintaining the quality, improve the performance of the post-harvest	240
Total Score Opportunity	250	Score Strategy S-O	520	Score Strategy W-O	90		
Threath		Strategy S-T		Strategy W-T		Strategy SWT	
Prices can be influenced another shrimp supply	-40	Strengthen the export supply that is always available	50	Strengthen the export supply that is always available	-70	Strengthen the export supply that is always available	-20
Indication of any outbreak of the virus in the waters of Indonesia	-80	Develop a marine sanitation program Indonesia	0	Develop a marine sanitation program Indonesia	-160	Develop a water sanitation program Indonesia	-160
Low productivity due to illness and bacterial infections	-90	Improving the quality of the application of organic	0	Designing systems minimize the risk of partial harvesting	-140	Apply organic cultivation and harvesting systems of partial	-140
Total Score Threath	-220	Score Strategy S-T	50	Score Strategy W-T	-380		
Compilation 		Strategy SOT		Strategy WOT		Strategy SWOT	
		To strengthen the bargaining position through export supply	210	To strengthen the bargaining position through export supply	-30	To strengthen the bargaining position through export supply	180
		Develop a program of sanitation and handling a good parent	170	Develop a program of sanitation and handling a good parent	-160	Improving the quality of the broodstock through the sanitary water	10
		Improving the quality of the supply of organic shrimp	190	Improving the quality of the supply of organic shrimp	-90	Improving the quality of the supply of organic shrimp	100

Being programs and actions to be performed on the matrix effects appear shrimp aquaculture implementation organic system implementation is measured by using the priority ranking matrix Snow Ball Effect Balanced Score Card (Table 2).

Based on the analysis; then four priority ranking appropriate action to be taken within the framework of the implementation of shrimp farming organic systems ISO 65 (IFOAM) as a strategy for foreign exchange earned through the spirit of back to nature is:

- a. Subsidies in the form of additional selling price of organic shrimp into cold storage; whereby unnecessary subsidies provided through the Government's budget but are automatically derived from the difference between the export price of organic shrimp is higher than the export

price of shrimp is not organic. The price difference should be transformed by both the farmers and hatchery through the marketing chain running [6,7,11,15,16].

- b. Tightening up the circulation of harmful active ingredients to pharmacies and drugstores. [1,8,12,17]. This effort can only be done by the drug regulatory revitalize and chemicals and strict supervision in distribution.
- c. Subsidizing prices to farmers selling organic seed [6,7,11,15,16]. The process of granting these subsidies will occur automatically as additional subsidies in the form of the sale price of organic shrimp to cold storage.
- d. FGD among professional organizations to create a unified vision, mission and technical follow the steps in the production

of organic shrimp; an important activity that should be increased intensity of implementation through government facilitation [16,17] stated that: vision, mission and action steps that synergistic inter-professional organization will

encourage the spirit of back to nature by applying the shrimp farming organic systems which will ultimately be able to reap the expected foreign exchange together.

Table 2: Snow Ball Effect Matrix Balanced Score Card Implementation System Organic Tiger Shrimp Cultivation.

Factor SWOT Strategy	Score	Effect 1 Programs	Score	Effect 2 Action	Correction Score	Ranked of Priority Action
To strengthen the bargaining position through export supply	180	Facilitate the breeder and supply of shrimp aquaculture on the importance of organic	40	FGD among professional organizations to create a unified vision, mission and technical follow the steps in the production of organic shrimp	48	4
		Facilitation of export promotion for organic shrimp	30	Increase promotion of organic shrimp meal	28	6
		Incentives for developers of shrimp farming organic systems	60	Provision of subsidies in the form of additional selling price of organic shrimp to cold storage	62	1
		De-regulation of the organic shrimp exports as a strategic product	50	Provide easy document and export procedures	42	5
Improving the quality of the supply of organic shrimp	100	Encourage hatchery seed organic produce	50	Providing subsidies seed sales price of organic	49	3
		Strengthen the anti antibiotics	50	Tightening up the circulation of harmful active ingredients to pharmacies and drug stores	51	2
Improving the quality of the broodstock through the sanitary water	10	Strengthen legal action to discharge waste into public waters	5	Socialization to strengthen the understanding of law enforcement	2	8
		Strengthen oversight of waste disposal into public waters	5	Providing incentives for reporting any malpractice waste disposal	8	7

Conclusion

Strategies division raked through the implementation of shrimp farming organic systems ISO 65 (IFOAM) following priority actions are:

- i. Strengthen their bargaining position in the international market through the supply of shrimp shrimp exports were stable throughout the year
- ii. Improving the quality of the supply of organic shrimp, shrimp farming organic means must be developed to generate good quality shrimp and highly competitive in the international market
- iii. Improving the quality of broodstock shrimp through the application of marine sanitation program in Indonesia.

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