Pathology of aquaculture development: the case of Salmon farms in Boirahmad County

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One of the recent approaches for the development if less developed areas of developing countries is small and medium sized enterprises. Aquaculture farms including cold-water fishes in one of these activities. While a lot of salmon fish farms have been established in less developed provinces Such as Kohgilouyeh and Boirahmad and especially in rural areas, but less attention focused on the pathology of these economic activities. Thus, the pathology of salmon fish culture in Boirahmad County considered as the aims of this study. Survey research method with a pre-designed questionnaire was used in this study. The questionnaire validity was verified using face validity procedure and it's reliability was also verified calculating Cronbach's Alpha coefficient in a pilot study (from 0.7 to 0.9). Research population included all owners of salmon fish farms of Boirahmad County that about 60 ones of them were selected as research sample based on simple random sampling technique. The results showed that " the high price of baby fish", "Failure to provide veterinary Services", "inappropriate behavioral characteristics of extensionists", " inappropriate expression of them in extension courses", Lack of access to safe and adequate water", "Low level of technical knowledge of farm owner", " low position of aquaculture in society", " low monitoring on fish food prices" and "failure to sterilize instruments before entering the pool" are the most important inhibitors of salmon fish culture in the study area. Also, the results of ranking different inhibitors showed that economic inhibitors are the first. Moreover, the results of mean score comparisons showed that there are significant differences between aquaculture incomes based on "the type of infrastructures", organizational inhibitors" and "hygienic inhibitors". More detailed findings are presented in the body of the paper.

Key words: Aquaculture, Salmon fish, Pathology, Boyer-Ahmad