***Characterization of zootechnical parameters of Cuban shrimp populations after 10 years without new lines introduction***

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A key element for selective breeding programs is the characterization of genetic diversity and composition of stocks, as it will enable decisions on the genotype of the populations, inbreeding restrictions, family structure, and the potential use of genomic selection. After the EMS worldwide outbreaks, Cuban authorities decided to stop the introduction of new lines. Several generations without a renewal of the progenitors could trigger a reduction of productive traits. This study aimed to assess the growth-related traits performance of stocks of *Penaeus vannamei*, used in Cuba for the shrimp industry. The growth-related traits data records used for comparison of different stocks with genetic diversity was analyzed in this study were: Harvest Weight (g), Specific growth rate (g), survival (%), yield (kg/ha/harvest), Feed conversion efficiency and Culture duration (days). The comparison of some growth-related traits from different stocks with genetic diversity was analyzed in this study show that stock 24 has the highest survival 80.9±12.0 % and Yield 1505.0±472.1 kg/ha/harvest, it has the lowest weight 12.1±1.4 g at the moment of harvest, these traits show significant differences (p ≥ 0.05) among the four the others stocks studied. On the other hand, stock 145 has the lowest survival 66.7±15.3 % rate with significant differences (p ≥ 0.05) among the others four stocks studied. The stock 1 has the highest Feed conversion efficiency 2.2 ±0.6, but only have significant differences with stocks14 y 145. However, after comparing the zootechnical parameters of the current populations, no significant differences were found between these and the zootechnical parameters after the last introduction of *P. vannamei lin*es in Cuba.