

Effect of Feed Added Seaweed Fermentation Broth on Growth and Survival of Juvenile *Haliotis discus hannai*

Liyuan Liu¹, Lirong Chang^{1*}, Yanyan Yao¹, Wanyou Zhou², Xiaobin Yang¹,
Luyang Xiao¹, Longfei Lu¹, Xiaohui Wang¹, Fei Gao²

¹Weihai Changqing Ocean Science and Technology Co. Ltd., Rongcheng Shandong

²Weihai Jinpai Biotechnology Co. Ltd., Rushan Shandong

Email: 18853881382@163.com, xs_chengguo@163.com, yao_yy@hcbllx.com, zwy828@126.com,
54643446@qq.com, 452790302@qq.com, lulongfei567@163.com, 13156088787@126.com,
799009640@qq.com

Received: Dec. 24th, 2019; accepted: Jan. 8th, 2020; published: Jan. 15th, 2020

Abstract

In this paper, 4-month-old and 5-month-old juvenile *Haliotis discus hannai* were fed with different doses of seaweed fermentation broth, and the differences in growth, feed conversion rate and mortality of young abalones were compared within 30 days. The results showed that in the 4-month-old young abalone experimental group, the 0.5% seaweed fermentation broth added group grown best. The daily growth of the shell ($183.44 \pm 6.47 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$) and the daily growth of the shell width ($124.96 \pm 5.27 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$) were significantly higher than those of the other treatment groups. The daily growth of weight ($24.06 \pm 0.97 \text{mg}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$) was higher than that of other treatment groups (the difference was not significant), and the mortality rate ($1.22\% \pm 0.75\%$) was lower than that of other treatment groups (the difference was not significant). The feed conversion rate of the 1.0% seaweed fermentation broth supplement group was higher than that of other treatment groups (the difference was not significant). In the 5-month-old young abalone experimental group, the daily increase in shell length ($162.71 \pm 5.79 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$) and the daily increase in shell width ($104.18 \pm 4.28 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$) in the 1.0% supplementation group were significantly higher than those in the other groups. In the treatment group, the daily growth of weight ($27.91 \pm 2.35 \text{mg}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$) was higher than that in other treatment groups (the difference was not significant), and the mortality rate ($1.15\% \pm 0.93\%$) was lower than in other treatment groups (the difference was not significant). The feed conversion rate of the control group was higher than the other treatment groups (the difference was not significant). The addition of 0.25% - 1% seaweed fermentation broth can promote the growth of 4-month-old and 5-month-old abalones.

Keywords

Haliotis discus hannai, Seaweed Fermentation Broth, Daily Growth of Shell Length, Daily Growth of Weight, Mortality

*通讯作者。

饲料添加海藻发酵液对皱纹盘鲍幼鲍生长及存活的影响

刘力源¹, 常丽荣^{1*}, 姚艳艳¹, 周万友², 杨晓斌¹, 肖露阳¹, 卢龙飞¹, 王晓辉¹, 高飞²

¹威海长青海洋科技股份有限公司, 山东 荣成

²威海金牌生物科技有限公司, 山东 乳山

Email: 18853881382@163.com, xs_chengguo@163.com, yao_yy@hcbllz.com, zwy828@126.com, 54643446@qq.com, 452790302@qq.com, lulongfei567@163.com, 13156088787@126.com, 799009640@qq.com

收稿日期: 2019年12月24日; 录用日期: 2020年1月8日; 发布日期: 2020年1月15日

摘要

本文用添加不同剂量海藻发酵液的饲料投喂4月龄和5月龄的幼鲍, 比较30天内幼鲍生长、饲料转化率和死亡率的差异, 结果表明: 在4月龄幼鲍实验组, 0.25%的海藻发酵液添加组生长最优, 其壳长日增长率($183.44 \pm 6.47 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)、壳宽日增长量($124.96 \pm 5.27 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)均显著高于其他处理组($P < 0.05$), 个重日增长率($24.06 \pm 0.97 \text{mg}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)高于其他处理组(差异不显著), 死亡率($1.22\% \pm 0.75\%$)低于其他处理组(差异不显著), 1.0%海藻发酵液添加组饲料转化率高高于其他处理组(差异不显著); 在5月龄幼鲍实验组, 1.0%添加组的壳长日增长率($162.71 \pm 5.79 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)、壳宽日增长量($104.18 \pm 4.28 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)均显著高于其他处理组($P < 0.05$), 个重日增长率($27.91 \pm 2.35 \text{mg}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)高于其他处理组(差异不显著), 死亡率($1.15\% \pm 0.93\%$)低于其他处理组(差异不显著), 对照组饲料转化率高高于其他处理组(差异不显著)。0.25%~1%的海藻发酵液添加能够促进4~5月龄幼鲍的生长。

关键词

皱纹盘鲍, 海藻发酵液, 壳长日增长率, 个重日增长率, 死亡率

Copyright © 2020 by author(s) and Hans Publishers Inc.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY).

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

1. 引言

皱纹盘鲍主要自然分布于辽东半岛和山东半岛沿海岸域, 是我国鲍养殖的主要品种。在生长过程中, 鲍随着发育阶段的不同而选择不同的饵料。在人工养殖模式下, 饲料的质量和数量会直接影响鲍生长发育[1]。有研究报道[2] [3] [4], 用人工配合饲料投喂皱纹盘鲍, 比传统海带饲喂能更好地促进鲍的生长。前人研究发现饲料中添加发酵饲料添加剂对禽畜养殖和水产养殖具有增产效果[5] [6] [7]。有研究发现饲料中添加发酵浒苔能提高花鲈(*Lateolabrax japonicus*)生长性能、消化酶活性和免疫能力[8]。海藻发酵液富含各类矿质元素(K, Mg, Ca, Fe等)、有机酸、多糖类物质和天然抗生素类物质[9] [10] [11], 已有大量研究表明海藻发酵液具有促进种子萌发和幼苗生长、增强作物抗逆性、促进作物根系生长和提高农产

品质量等功效[12][13][14][15][16]。

陈全震等[7]研究发现,用螺旋藻粉作人工配合饲料的添加剂能明显促进鲍的生长。Nandeesh [17]等用螺旋藻分别代替鱼粉来配制饲料饲喂两种鲤科鱼类,结果表明螺旋藻能提高鱼体对蛋白质的消化率,还能促进鱼体对脂肪的吸收[12]。而将海藻发酵液作为鲍饲料添加剂的报道则较少。本实验用不同剂量的海藻发酵液作为饲料添加剂,比较其对4月龄和5月龄幼鲍生长和存活的影响,以期为鲍人工配合饲料的研制提供参考,也为海藻发酵物在鲍养殖方面提供理论支撑。

2. 实验材料、方法

2.1. 实验材料

实验时间为2018年8~10月,实验所用皱纹盘鲍均取自威海长青海洋科技股份有限公司,于8月21日~9月20日、9月20~10月20日分别对4月龄和5月龄的皱纹盘鲍进行了实验。本实验所用饲料由威海金牌生物科技有限公司提供,饲料中粗蛋白 $\geq 30.0\%$,粗灰分 $\leq 30.0\%$,粗纤维 $\leq 12.0\%$,赖氨酸 $\geq 1.3\%$,总磷 $\geq 1.0\%$,水分 $\leq 12.0\%$,粗脂肪 $\geq 2.5\%$ 。结合生产经验和已有研究结果[18],实验组饲料在对照组饲料的基础上分别添加0.25%、0.5%和1.0%的海藻发酵液浓缩干燥而得(荣成凯普生物工程有限公司提供)。

2.2. 饲养条件

实验共设4组处理,每组处理设置3个平行,共12个养殖池,以4月龄和5月龄的皱纹盘鲍为试验对象,每个养殖池投放8000粒幼鲍,饲料日投喂量为220g/池。养殖池规格为***,采用全天流水养殖,傍晚投喂饵料时停水1小时,饲料投喂量为鲍个重的4%,水温为 $24^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。

2.3. 鲍生长性能指标计算方法

实验中壳长日增长率(LGR)、个重日增长率(WGR)、饲料转化率(FCR)、特定生长率(SGR)计算如下:

$$\text{LGR} = (L_t - L_0) / t \quad [19];$$

$$\text{WGR} = (W_t - W_0) / t \quad [19];$$

$$\text{FCR} = \text{饲料消耗量} / \text{增重量} * 100\% \quad [20];$$

$$\text{SGR} = 100 * (\ln W_t - \ln W_0) / t \quad [20];$$

其中, L_0 、 L_t 分别为投喂添加海藻发酵液饲料时的初始壳长(mm)和最终壳长(mm); W_0 、 W_t 分别为投喂添加海藻发酵液饲料时初始个重(g)和最终个重(g); t 为养殖天数。

2.4. 数据统计分析

本实验所得数据用SPSS 25.0进行单因素方差分析(one way ANOVA),代表差异显著。

3. 结果与分析

3.1. 不同剂量的海藻发酵液对4月龄皱纹盘鲍生长存活的影响

如表1所示,0.25%剂量组的4月龄皱纹盘鲍壳长日增长率($183.44 \pm 6.47 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)和壳宽日增长量($124.96 \pm 5.27 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)显著高于其他剂量组和对照($P < 0.05$)。0.25%剂量组的皱纹盘鲍个重日增长率($24.06 \pm 0.97 \text{mg}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)最高,但与其他处理组间差异不显著。饲料转化率以1%剂量组的鲍($1.26 \pm 0.16\%$)最高,但各处理间差异不显著;死亡率以0.25%剂量组的鲍($1.22 \pm 0.75\%$)最低。

Table 1. Effects of different doses of seaweed fermentation broth on growth performance indicators of 4-month-old abalones**表 1.** 不同剂量的海藻发酵液对 4 月龄鲍的生长性能指标的影响

添加剂量	壳长日增长率 / $\mu\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$	壳宽日增长量 / $\mu\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$	个重日增长率 / $\text{mg}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$	特定增长率 (%)	饲料转化率(%)	死亡率 (%)
对照组	167.98 ± 5.48c	118.02 ± 5.82b	22.80 ± 1.61a	2.72 ± 0.16a	1.21 ± 0.11a	2.28 ± 0.29a
0.25%	183.44 ± 6.47a	124.96 ± 5.27a	24.06 ± 0.97a	2.72 ± 0.19a	1.21 ± 0.13a	1.22 ± 0.75a
0.50%	175.94 ± 8.90b	119.34 ± 5.70b	23.87 ± 0.97a	2.72 ± 0.17a	1.21 ± 0.11a	1.64 ± 0.53a
1.0%	168.55 ± 0.37c	116.43 ± 2.50b	23.33 ± 1.92a	2.66 ± 0.23a	1.26 ± 0.16a	2.13 ± 0.73a

注: 小写字母表示在 95%水平下的显著性差异(ANOVA Tukey's test; $P < 0.05$)。

3.2. 不同剂量的海藻发酵液对 5 月龄皱纹盘鲍生长存活的影响

如表 2 所示, 与对照组相比, 海带发酵液的添加显著提高了 5 月龄皱纹盘鲍的壳长日增长率和壳宽日增长量。1.0%剂量组($162.71 \pm 5.79 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)促进壳长和壳宽增长的效果最明显; 1.0%剂量组($27.91 \pm 2.35 \text{mg}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)与对照组($25.52 \pm 0.79 \text{mg}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$)相比对增加鲍个重也有显著差异($P < 0.05$), 但与其他剂量组相比差异不显著。特定增长率以 1.0%剂量组($2.27\% \pm 0.07\%$)最高, 死亡率和饲料转化率均以 1.0%剂量组($1.15\% \pm 0.93\%$ 、 $0.99\% \pm 0.10\%$)最低, 各处理间差异均不显著。

Table 2. Effects of different doses of seaweed fermentation broth on growth performance indicators of 5-month-old abalones**表 2.** 不同剂量的海藻发酵液对 5 月龄鲍的生长性能指标的影响

添加剂量	壳长日增长率 / $\mu\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$	壳宽日增长量 / $\mu\text{m}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$	个重日增长率 / $\text{mg}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$	特定增长率 (%)	饲料转化率(%)	死亡率 (%)
对照	152.07 ± 3.73c	97.88 ± 3.01b	25.52 ± 0.79b	2.24 ± 0.05a	1.08 ± 0.04a	2.51 ± 0.39a
0.25%	159.13 ± 7.70b	103.41 ± 8.10a	26.37 ± 1.91b	2.26 ± 0.11a	1.05 ± 0.10a	1.25 ± 0.81a
0.50%	157.66 ± 8.87b	101.89 ± 5.64a	26.20 ± 2.53b	2.26 ± 0.15a	1.03 ± 0.08a	1.48 ± 1.02a
1%	162.71 ± 5.79a	104.18 ± 4.28a	27.91 ± 2.35a	2.27 ± 0.07a	0.99 ± 0.10a	1.15 ± 0.93a

4. 讨论

本研究中所用海藻发酵液采用生物法制备[21], 该方法的优点是最大限度的保留了褐藻寡糖。已有大量研究表明褐藻寡糖对促进作物生长、营养吸收和提高产量具有重要作用[22] [23] [24]。本实验中添加不同剂量的海藻发酵液后皱纹盘鲍的死亡率均低于对照组, 并且壳长日增长率和壳宽日增长均大于未使用添加剂的对照组, 这说明海藻发酵液对皱纹盘鲍生长有一定的促进作用。推测海藻发酵液之所以能够促进鲍生长可能与褐藻寡糖有关。前人研究发现褐藻寡糖对水稻、花生、樱桃番茄等作物生长具有促进作用[25] [26], 但动物养殖实验则较少。在本实验中, 0.5%和 1.0%剂量的添加剂分别对 4 月龄和 5 月龄皱纹盘鲍的生长促进作用最显著, 这可能与鲍个体大小有关。皱纹盘鲍个体大小的差异与其饲料取食量和饲料利用率有关。但添加组和未添加组的饲料利用率、死亡率参数则差异不显著, 这可能与饲料、海带发酵液的组分不稳定相关, 在后续实验中将继续对海藻发酵物的添加量以及海藻提取物的制备方法进行进一步改进和探究。

基金项目

海带多糖及其衍生物高值化综合利用关键技术研究(2019TSLH0501)。

参考文献

- [1] 张琼. 几种海藻投喂皱纹盘鲍幼鲍效果的因子分析[J]. 湛江水产学院学报, 1994(2): 38-43.
- [2] 陈全震, 杨俊毅, 高爱根, 等. 盘鲍三倍体及二倍体生长的比较[J]. 东海海洋, 2002, 20(1): 49-54.
- [3] 王素平, 聂宗庆. 鲍人工饲料研究新进展[J]. 台湾海域, 1996, 15(增刊): 16-22.
- [4] 谭北平, 麦康森, 周岐存. 贝类营养研究进展[J]. 水产学报, 1999, 23(2): 193-198.
- [5] 姜礼燧. 新型生物活性发酵饲料添加剂的研制与应用[J]. 当代水产, 2010(6): 73-74.
- [6] 黄世金, 俸祥仁, 周勇. 复合微生物发酵饲料在罗非鱼养殖中的应用研究[J]. 南方农业学报, 2011, 42(8): 1003-1006.
- [7] 宋琳琳. 新型微生物饲料添加剂的研究及在育肥猪上的应用[D]: [硕士学位论文]. 西安: 西北大学, 2009.
- [8] 高瞻, 陈强, 黎中宝, 等. 饲料添加发酵浒苔对花鲈(*Lateolabrax japonicus*)生长性能, 消化酶活性和免疫的影响[J]. 海洋与湖沼, 2015, 46(6): 1549-1556.
- [9] Zhang, X. and Ervin, E.H. (2008) Impact of Seaweed Extract-Based Cytokinins and Zeatin Riboside on Creeping Bentgrass Heat Tolerance. *Crop Science*, **48**, 364-370. <https://doi.org/10.2135/cropsci2007.05.0262>
- [10] Khan, W., Rayirath, U.P., Subramanian, S., et al. (2009) Seaweed Extracts as Biostimulants of Plant Growth and Development. *Journal of Plant Growth Regulation*, **28**, 386-399. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00344-009-9103-x>
- [11] Craigie, J.S. (2011) Seaweed Extract Stimuli in Plant Science and Agriculture. *Journal of Applied Phycology*, **23**, 371-393. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10811-010-9560-4>
- [12] Demir, N., Dural, B. and Yildirim, K. (2006) Effect of Seaweed Suspensions on Seed Germination of Tomato, Pepper and Aubergine. *Journal of Biological Sciences*, **6**, 1130-1133. <https://doi.org/10.3923/jbs.2006.1130.1133>
- [13] Sultana, V., Ehteshamul-Haque, S., Ara, J., et al. (2005) Comparative Efficacy of Brown, Green and Red Seaweeds in the Control of Root Infecting Fungi and Okra. *International Journal of Environmental Science & Technology*, **2**, 129-132. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF03325866>
- [14] Rengasamy, K.R.R., Kulkarni, M.G., Pendota, S.C., et al. (2016) Enhancing Growth, Phytochemical Constituents and Aphid Resistance Capacity in Cabbage with Foliar Application of Eckol—A Biologically Active Phenolic Molecule from Brown Seaweed. *New Biotechnology*, **33**, 273-279. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nbt.2015.11.002>
- [15] Anisimov, M.M., Chaikina, E.L., Klykov, A.G., et al. (2013) Effect of Seaweeds Extracts on the Growth of Seedling Roots of Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench) Is Depended on the Season of Algae Collection. *Agriculture Science Developments*, **2**, 67-75.
- [16] Rathore, S.S., Chaudhary, D.R., Boricha, G.N., et al. (2009) Effect of Seaweed Extract on the Growth, Yield and Nutrient Uptake of Soybean (*Glycine max*) under Rainfed Conditions. *South African Journal of Botany*, **75**, 351-355. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sajb.2008.10.009>
- [17] Nandeesh, M.C., Gangadhara, B., Manissery, J.K. and Venkataraman, L.V. (2001) Growth Performance of Two Indian Major Carps, Catla (Catlacatla) and Rohu (Labeorohita) Fed Diets Containing Different Levels of *Spirulina platensis*. *Bioresource Technology*, **80**, 117-120. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0960-8524\(01\)00085-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0960-8524(01)00085-2)
- [18] 赵元凤, 吕景才, 材越, 等. 麦饭石, 稀土作为鲁鱼鲤鱼, 皱纹盘鲍饲料添加剂研究[J]. 浙江海洋学院学报(自然科学版), 2001(4): 297-291.
- [19] 游伟伟, 林焕阳, 骆轩, 等. 温度对杂色鲍不同群体生长率与存活率的影响[J]. 台湾海峡, 2011, 30(4): 583-588.
- [20] 杨其彬, 叶乐, 温为庚, 等. 盐度对斑节对虾蜕壳, 存活, 生长和饲料转化率的影响[J]. 南方水产科学, 2008, 4(1): 16-21.
- [21] Wang, M., Chen, L., Liu, Z., et al. (2016) Isolation of a Novel Alginate Lyase-Producing *Bacillus litoralis* Strain and Its Potential to Ferment *Sargassum horneri* for Biofertilizer. *Microbiology Open*, **5**, 1038-1049. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mbo3.387>
- [22] 张运红, 吴礼树, 耿明建, 等. 几种寡糖类物质对菜心产量和品质的影响[J]. 华中农业大学学报, 2009, 28(2): 164-168.
- [23] 马纯艳, 卜宁, 马连菊. 褐藻胶寡糖对高粱种子萌发及幼苗生理特性的影响[J]. 沈阳师范大学学报: 自然科学版, 2010(1): 79-82.
- [24] Khan, Z.H., Khan, M.M.A., Aftab, T., et al. (2011) Influence of Alginate Oligosaccharides on Growth, Yield and Alkaloid Production of Opium Poppy (*Papaver somniferum* L.). *Frontiers of Agriculture in China*, **5**, 122-127. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11703-010-1056-0>
- [25] Fornes, F., Sanchez-Perales, M. and Guardiola, J.L. (2002) Effect of a Seaweed Extract on the Productivity of “de

Nules' Clementine Mandarin and Navelina Orange. *Botanica Marina*, **45**, 486-489.
<https://doi.org/10.1515/BOT.2002.051>

- [26] Hien, N.Q., Nagasawa, N., Tham, L.X., *et al.* (2000) Growth-Promotion of Plants with Depolymerized Alginates by Irradiation. *Radiation Physics and Chemistry*, **59**, 97-101. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0969-806X\(99\)00522-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0969-806X(99)00522-8)