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利用豆粕、菜粕和棉粕替代饲料中鱼粉对苏氏圆腹鲢 摄食、生长和饲料利用的影响

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摘要:通过 8 周网箱实验评价了利用豆粕、菜粕和棉粕替代苏氏圆腹鲢饲料中鱼粉的潜力。配制了 7 种等氮、等能饲料, 其中对照饲料含 45% 鱼粉, 在其余 6 种饲料中按等量蛋白替代原则分别添加 31% 或 46% 豆粕替代基础饲料中鱼粉的 50% 或 75%, 添加 20% 或 40% 菜粕替代基础饲料中鱼粉的 25% 或 50%, 添加 19% 或 39% 棉粕替代基础饲料中鱼粉的 25% 或 50%。实验中所用苏氏圆腹鲢初始体重为 11.3 g。实验结果表明: 添加豆粕将饲料鱼粉含量从 45% 降低到 23%, 添加菜粕或棉粕将鱼粉含量降低到 34%, 对鱼成活率、摄食、鱼体增重、特定生长率(SGR)、饲料系数(FCR)、饲料蛋白储积率、脏体指数和红血细胞比积(Hct)未产生显著不良影响。添加豆粕将鱼粉含量降低到 11% 导致鱼摄食、鱼体增重和 SGR 下降, 添加菜粕将鱼粉含量降低到 23% 导致 FCR 升高和鱼体能量储积率下降, 添加棉粕将鱼粉含量降低到 23% 导致鱼体增重、SGR 和 Hct 下降。上述结果显示可通过添加豆粕将苏氏圆腹鲢鱼种饲料鱼粉含量降低到 23%, 或通过添加菜粕和棉粕将饲料鱼粉含量降低到 34%。

关键词:苏氏圆腹鲢; 豆粕; 菜粕; 棉粕; 鱼粉

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确定营养需求和评价饲料原料营养价值是水产动物营养与饲料研究的两个重要方面。鱼粉具有氨基酸组成平衡、易消化、适口性好等优点, 是配制鱼虾饲料的优质蛋白源, 但其资源有限, 价格昂贵。20 世纪 70 年代起, 国内外围绕利用廉价动、植物蛋白原料(豆粕、菜粕和棉粕等)替代鱼饲料中的鱼粉开展了大量的研究^[1]。部分研究结果表明可利用植物蛋白原料替代鱼饲料中大部分甚至全部鱼粉^[2-4], 但多数研究发现利用植物蛋白原料替代鱼类, 特别是肉食性鱼类饲料中的鱼粉仍存在较大的困难^[1]。

苏氏圆腹鲢(*Pangasius sutchi*)属鲇形目、鲃属, 为淡水杂食性鱼类, 俗称淡水鲨鱼或苏氏(鲃)

鲃, 具有生长快、耐低氧、抗病力强、鱼体易加工等优点, 在东南亚地区被广泛养殖^[5]。我国 1978 年从泰国引进苏氏圆腹鲢, 2005 年农业部将其确定为适合推广养殖的鱼类。有关苏氏圆腹鲢营养与饲料的研究尚不多见^[6-7], 涉及对来源饲料蛋白原料利用能力的比较研究尚未见报道。本文探讨了利用豆粕、菜粕和棉粕替代苏氏圆腹鲢饲料中鱼粉的潜力, 为进一步开发高营养、廉价配合饲料提供科学依据。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 实验饲料

根据苏氏圆腹鲢的饲料蛋白质和能量需求^[7]

设计了7种等氮(粗蛋白含量41%)、等能(总能17 kJ/g)饲料。对照饲料(C)含45%鱼粉,在其它6种饲料中分别按等量蛋白替代的原则添加31%(SM50)或46%(SM75)豆粕替代对照饲料中鱼粉的50%或75%,添加20%(RM25)或40%(RM50)菜粕替代鱼粉的25%或50%,添加19%(CM25)或39%(CM50)棉粕替代鱼粉的25%或50%。通过改变配方中玉米蛋白粉、蛋氨酸、赖氨酸和次粉含量调节实验饲料蛋白质、能量、蛋氨酸

和赖氨酸水平。所用饲料蛋白原料的营养组成和氨基酸含量分别见表1和表2,实验饲料配方和营养组成见表3。

实验饲料原料经粉碎、过筛(通过40目筛)后按配方配合。先用绞肉机挤压成直径为3 mm的饲料条,风干后进一步破碎成长度为3~4 mm的颗粒。饲料贮存在密封塑料袋中,使用前在4℃下保存。

表1 部分饲料原料营养组成和能量含量

Tab.1 Proximate composition and energy content of the feedstuffs

mean, n=2

原料 feedstuff	干物质(%) dry matter	粗蛋白(%) crude protein	粗脂肪(%) crude lipid	灰分(%) ash	总能(kJ/g) gross energy
鱼粉 fish meal	91.1	69.3	10.4	17.3	20.7
豆粕 soybean meal	91.1	48.7	3.5	6.3	19.6
菜粕 rapeseed meal	90.9	39.5	2.7	12.6	18.5
棉粕 cottonseed meal	92.1	40.1	0.7	6.4	18.8
啤酒酵母 brewer's dried yeast	93.0	53.8	0.4	7.0	19.5
玉米蛋白粉 corn gluten meal	88.3	68.2	3.4	1.8	22.0
次粉 wheat middlings	88.5	17.9	3.1	5.1	18.9

注:粗蛋白、粗脂肪、灰分和总能表示为%干物质

Notes: Crude protein, crude lipid, ash and gross energy are expressed as dry matter basis

表2 部分饲料原料的氨基酸组成

Tab.2 Amino acid composition of the feedstuffs

mean, n=2, %

原料 feedstuff	Met	Cys	Lys	Trp	Thr	Isl	His	Val	Leu	Arg	Phe	Tyr
鱼粉 fish meal	1.96	0.68	5.25	0.63	2.74	2.73	2.63	3.36	5.04	4.13	2.99	2.36
豆粕 soybean meal	0.52	0.46	3.28	0.70	1.76	2.46	1.72	2.78	4.08	3.69	2.68	1.76
菜粕 rapeseed meal	0.70	0.45	1.87	0.50	1.65	1.35	1.13	1.98	2.56	2.30	1.20	0.98
棉粕 cottonseed meal	0.47	0.56	1.51	0.46	1.02	1.19	1.19	1.70	1.93	4.19	2.17	0.91
啤酒酵母粉 brewer's dried yeast	0.78	0.63	4.04	0.57	2.42	2.32	1.24	3.02	3.90	2.83	2.48	1.25
玉米蛋白粉 corn gluten meal	1.74	1.08	1.30	0.49	2.27	2.56	1.38	3.17	1.64	2.23	4.34	4.10
次粉 wheat middlings	0.24	0.27	0.66	0.23	0.61	0.72	0.45	0.85	1.21	0.97	0.76	0.54

注:氨基酸表示为%干物质

Notes: Amino acids are expressed as % dry matter basis

表 3 实验饲料配方、营养组成和能量含量

Tab. 3 Formulation, proximate composition and energy content of the experimental diets

原料 feedstuff	mean, n = 2						
	C	RM25	RM50	CM25	CM50	SM50	SM75
饲料配方 (g/kg) formulation							
鱼粉 fish meal	450	337	225	337	225	225	112
菜粕 rapeseed meal		198	395				
棉粕 cottonseed meal				192	385		
豆粕 soybean meal						309	463
啤酒酵母 brewer's dried yeast	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
玉米蛋白粉 corngluten meal	70	80	102	80	100	90	90
次粉 wheat middlings	235	141	51	144	39	109	80
纤维素 cellulose	54	35	0	37	20	52	36
羧甲基纤维素 CMC	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
磷酸二氢钙 CaH ₂ PO ₄	11	15	20	12	16	16	18
L-赖氨酸盐酸盐 L-lysine-HCl	0	5	9	6	9	5	6
DL-蛋氨酸 DL-methionine	0	2	3	2	3	4	5
维生素预混料 vitamin premix	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
矿物质预混料 mineral premix	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
鱼油 fish oil	40	47	55	50	63	50	50
营养组成 (%) proximate composition							
干物质 dry matter	89.5	90.4	90.9	90.5	90.6	90.1	90.3
粗蛋白 crude protein	46.8	45.6	45.5	45.2	45.6	46.0	46.2
粗脂肪 crude lipid	11.0	11.0	10.4	10.6	10.7	9.5	8.6
灰分 ash	11.2	11.6	12.1	10.2	9.5	9.3	8.7
能量 (kJ/g) gross energy	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.4	19.4	19.3	19.1

注: (1) 饲料配方中原料组成以风干物质计, 饲料营养组成和能量含量以干物质计。 (2) 维生素和矿物质预混料配方见 Wilson^[8]。

(3) 总能 = 氧弹仪测出的饲料能值 - 纤维素能值 (17.1 kJ/g)

Notes: (1) Composition of feedstuffs in the formulation is expressed as air-dried matter basis. Proximate composition and energy content of the experimental diets are expressed as dry matter basis. (2) Vitamins and minerals premixes was the same as described in Wilson^[8]. (3) Gross energy = the energy measured using calorimeter-cellulose energy (17.1 kJ/g)

1.2 实验鱼和饲养条件

生长实验在河南省郑州市水产研究所观赏鱼养殖场进行。在两个长 7 m、宽 2.3 m、深 2 m 的流水水泥池内各挂 12 个网箱 (网箱长 70 cm、宽 60 cm、深 80 cm, 每个水池内沿长轴方向每侧悬挂 6 个网箱)。网箱内水深约 50 cm, 水体积约 200 L, 网箱间距大于 25 cm。每个网箱中挂一个用尼龙窗纱制成的饲料台 (长 25 cm、宽 15 cm、网孔 1 mm)。水泥池水源为河南省新郑市电厂的废热水, 池水交换量为 96 L/min。所用苏氏圆腹鲃购自河南省漯河市电厂, 经过运输后在 4 个实验网箱中暂养 2 周, 暂养期间投喂基础饲料。

实验开始前先将鱼停食 24 h, 然后将鱼集中, 每次随机取 20 尾鱼称重, 随机放入各实验网箱中。每个饲料处理设 3 个重复, 共用 21 个网箱。实验鱼初始体重为 (11.3 ± 0.2) g (平均值 ± 标准误, n = 21)。从剩余的暂养鱼中随机取 10 尾鱼保存在 -15 °C 冰箱中用于鱼体成分分析。

实验期间每天 9:00 和 17:00 投饵。每次投喂分多次将饲料投在网箱内饲料台上并观察鱼的

摄食情况, 投饵 20 min 后若饲料台上有剩余饲料则结束投饵。每 2 周将网箱内鱼称重一次。每天早、中、晚测量水温, 每周测定水中溶氧和 pH。实验期间水温、溶氧和 pH 分别为 26 ~ 34 °C、5.2 ~ 6.8 mg/L 和 8.2 ~ 8.7。

实验持续 8 周, 实验结束时先将鱼停喂 24 h, 然后将每个网箱内鱼称重, 随机取 3 尾鱼单尾称重后解剖取内脏和肝脏称重, 随机取 4 尾鱼作为分析鱼体成分的样品。所取样品保存在 -15 °C 冰箱内。称鱼、取样完成后将实验鱼放回原来的网箱继续饲养 1 周, 然后从每个网箱内随机取 3 尾鱼, 尾静脉采血 (肝素钠抗凝) 后测定血液的红血细胞比积 (Hct)。

1.3 样品分析

所取的实验鱼样品解冻后在 120 °C 下蒸煮 30 min, 75 °C 下烘干。饲料原料、实验饲料和实验鱼样品分析前用高速粉碎机粉碎、过 40 目筛。按照 AOAC 方法^[9] 分析样品中水分、粗蛋白 (Foss 2300 全自动凯氏定氮仪, 瑞典)、粗脂肪 (新嘉 SZF-06A 半自动索氏抽提仪, 中国)、灰分

含量;用氧弹仪(Parr 1281,美国)测定总能;用全自动氨基酸分析仪(Hitachi 835-50,日本)分析氨基酸;按Brown^[10]的方法测定Hct。

1.4 数据计算和分析

摄食量(FI)、鱼体增重(WG)、特定生长率(SGR)、饲料系数(FCR)、蛋白质储积率(PRE)、能量储积率(ERE)、脏体指数(VSI)和肝体指数(HSI)按下列公式计算:

$$FI(g) = I / [(N_t + N_0) / 2]$$

$$WG(g) = W_t / N_t - W_0 / N_0$$

$$SGR(\%/d) = 100 \times [\ln(W_t/N_t) - \ln(W_0/N_0)] / t$$

$$FCR = I / (W_t - W_0 + W_d)$$

$$PRE(\%) = 100 \times (W_t \times C_{Pt} \times W_0 \times C_{P0} + W_d \times C_{P0}) / (I \times C_{Pf})$$

$$ERE(\%) = 100 \times (W_t \times C_{Et} - W_0 \times C_{E0} + W_d \times C_{E0}) / (I \times C_{Ef})$$

$$VSI(\%) = W_v / W_s \times 100$$

$$HSI(\%) = W_l / W_s \times 100$$

式中,FI(g)为实验期间每个网箱投饵量(按干饲料重量计), N_t 和 N_0 分别为实验结束和开始时每个网箱内的鱼尾数, W_0 (g)和 W_t (g)分别为实验开始时和结束时每个网箱内鱼总重, t (d)为实验

天数, W_d (g)为实验期间死亡鱼的重量, C_{Pt} (%) 和 C_{P0} (%)分别为实验结束和开始时的鱼体蛋白质含量, C_{Pt} (%)为饲料蛋白质含量。 C_{Et} (kJ/g)和 C_{E0} (kJ/g)分别为实验结束和开始时的鱼体能量含量, C_{Et} (kJ/g)为饲料能量含量, W_v (g)和 W_l (g)分别为采样鱼的内脏团重和肝脏重, W_s (g)为采样鱼的体重。

采用单因素方差分析(ANOVA)方法检验不同饲料处理对上述指标的影响,用Duncan氏方法比较处理间的差异。SGR、PRE、ERE、VSI、HSI和鱼体组成数据在进行方差分析前先经过反正弦转换。取 $P < 0.05$ 为差异显著性水平。

2 实验结果

2.1 存活、摄食、生长和饲料利用效率

从表4可见,实验鱼成活率均超过98%,不同饲料处理对成活率无显著影响($P > 0.05$)。投喂饲料SM75的鱼摄食量明显低于投喂其它饲料的鱼($P < 0.05$)。投喂饲料CM50和SM75的鱼实验末体重、WG和SGR显著低于投喂饲料C的鱼($P < 0.05$),投喂饲料RM25、RM50、CM25和SM50的鱼实验末体重、WG和SGR与投喂饲料C的鱼差异不显著($P > 0.05$)。

表4 实验期间苏氏圆腹鲮存活、摄食与生长

Tab.4 Survival, feed intake and growth of sutchi catfish fed the experimental diets

饲料 diet	成活率(%) survival rate	摄食量(g) feed intake	初始体重(g) initial body weight	终体重(g) final body weight	mean ± SE, n = 3	
					增重(g) weight gain	特定生长率(%/d) specific growth rate
C	100 ± 0	50.6 ± 3.0 ^a	11.3 ± 0.1	76.0 ± 4.8 ^a	64.7 ± 4.8 ^a	3.40 ± 0.12 ^a
RM25	100 ± 0	48.0 ± 1.1 ^{ab}	11.5 ± 0.2	72.1 ± 1.7 ^{ab}	60.6 ± 1.5 ^{ab}	3.28 ± 0.02 ^{ab}
RM50	98 ± 2	50.5 ± 4.7 ^a	11.6 ± 0.1	65.7 ± 4.9 ^{abc}	54.1 ± 4.9 ^{abc}	3.05 ± 0.09 ^{ab}
CM25	100 ± 0	53.0 ± 1.1 ^a	11.6 ± 0.2	68.0 ± 3.9 ^{abc}	56.5 ± 3.6 ^{abc}	3.16 ± 0.05 ^{ab}
CM50	98 ± 2	45.4 ± 0.5 ^{ab}	10.8 ± 0.0	53.2 ± 1.3 ^c	42.3 ± 1.3 ^c	2.84 ± 0.05 ^b
SM50	98 ± 2	52.2 ± 0.3 ^a	11.3 ± 0.2	68.6 ± 1.7 ^{abc}	57.3 ± 2.0 ^{abc}	3.22 ± 0.09 ^{ab}
SM75	100 ± 0	42.0 ± 2.9 ^b	10.9 ± 0.2	56.9 ± 5.2 ^{bc}	46.0 ± 4.9 ^{bc}	2.93 ± 0.12 ^b

注:同列数据标注不同字母者存在显著差异($P < 0.05$)

Notes: Data within same column with different letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$)

从表5可见,投喂饲料CM50和RM50的FCR明显高于摄食饲料C的($P < 0.05$),投喂饲料RM25、CM25、SM50和SM75的FCR与摄食饲料C的差异不显著($P > 0.05$)。投喂饲料RM25、RM50、CM25和SM50的与摄食饲料C的

PRE无显著差异($P > 0.05$),投喂饲料CM50的PRE明显低于投喂饲料C的鱼($P < 0.05$)。投喂饲料C的ERE明显高于投喂饲料RM50、CM25、CM50、SM50和SM75的($P < 0.05$),但与投喂饲料RM25的差异不显著($P > 0.05$)。

表 5 实验期间苏氏圆腹鲃的饲料系数、饲料蛋白质与能量储积率
Tab.5 Feed conversion ratio, protein retention efficiency and energy retention

饲料 diet	efficiency of sutchi catfish fed the experimental diets		
	饲料系数 feed conversion ratio	蛋白储积率 (%) protein retention efficiency	能量储积率 (%) energy retention efficiency
C	0.78 ± 0.02 ^a	33.8 ± 1.0 ^{ab}	43.9 ± 0.4 ^a
RM25	0.79 ± 0.04 ^a	36.5 ± 1.8 ^a	41.7 ± 2.3 ^{ab}
RM50	0.96 ± 0.05 ^{bc}	29.9 ± 2.7 ^{bc}	33.4 ± 3.5 ^c
CM25	0.94 ± 0.04 ^{abc}	29.2 ± 0.6 ^{bc}	33.2 ± 1.5 ^c
CM50	1.07 ± 0.04 ^c	26.3 ± 1.4 ^c	30.0 ± 1.9 ^c
SM50	0.90 ± 0.02 ^{ab}	31.4 ± 1.1 ^{bc}	36.8 ± 0.9 ^{bc}
SM75	0.92 ± 0.04 ^{abc}	29.0 ± 1.7 ^{bc}	34.0 ± 2.6 ^c

注:(1)同列数据标注不同字母者存在显著差异($P < 0.05$), (2)饲料系数根据饲料干重计算

Notes: (1) Data within same column with different letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$), (2) Feed conversion ratio was expressed as dry feed basis

2.2 肝体指数、脏体指数、Hct 和鱼体组成

从表 6 可见,实验结束时投喂饲料 SM75 的鱼 VSI 明显低于投喂饲料 RM50 的鱼 ($P < 0.05$),投喂饲料 RM25、RM50、CM25、CM50 和 SM50 的鱼的 VSI 与投喂饲料 C 的鱼差别不显著 ($P > 0.05$)。投喂饲料 CM50 和 RM50 的鱼 HSI 明显高于投喂饲料 C 的鱼 ($P < 0.05$),投喂饲料 RM25、CM25、SM50 和 SM75 的鱼 HSI 与投喂饲料 C 的鱼差别不显著 ($P > 0.05$)。投喂饲料 CM50 的鱼 Hct 明显低于投喂饲料 C 的鱼 ($P <$

0.05),投喂饲料 RM25、RM50、CM25、SM50 和 SM75 的鱼 Hct 与投喂饲料 C 的鱼相比无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$)。

从表 7 可见,不同饲料处理间全鱼水分和蛋白质含量无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$)。投喂饲料 SM75 的鱼脂肪含量明显低于投喂饲料 C 的鱼 ($P < 0.05$),投喂饲料 SM50、RM25、RM50、CM25 和 CM50 的鱼脂肪含量与投喂饲料 C 的鱼差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$)。投喂饲料 CM25 的鱼灰分含量明显低于投喂饲料 C 的鱼 ($P > 0.05$)。

表 6 实验结束时苏氏圆腹鲃的脏体指数、肝体指数和红血细胞比积
Tab.6 Viscerosomatic index, hepatosomatic index and haematocrit value of

饲料 diet	sutchi catfish at the end of the experiment		
	脏体指数 viscerosomatic index	肝体指数 hepatosomatic index	红血细胞比积 haematocrit value
C	7.2 ± 0.6 ^{ab}	1.6 ± 0.12 ^{bc}	42.03 ± 0.54 ^{ab}
RM25	7.0 ± 0.4 ^{ab}	1.5 ± 0.1 ^c	38.67 ± 0.54 ^b
RM50	8.3 ± 1.0 ^a	2.0 ± 0.1 ^a	36.67 ± 0.43 ^{bc}
CM25	7.0 ± 0.3 ^{ab}	1.9 ± 0.2 ^{ab}	42.83 ± 1.30 ^{ab}
CM50	7.4 ± 0.3 ^{ab}	2.1 ± 0.0 ^a	32.10 ± 1.68 ^c
SM50	6.6 ± 0.3 ^{ab}	1.6 ± 0.1 ^{bc}	44.93 ± 2.22 ^a
SM75	6.5 ± 0.4 ^b	1.6 ± 0.1 ^{bc}	40.98 ± 2.54 ^{ab}

注:同列数据标注不同字母者存在显著差异($P < 0.05$)

Notes: Data within same column with different letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$)

3 讨论

本实验中苏氏圆腹鲃成活率均超过 98%,实验鱼死亡主要由于鱼胸鳍上锯齿状棘缠挂在网箱上所致,与饲料配方无关。投喂对照饲料的鱼

生长速度 ($SGR = 3.4 \% / d$) 与 Huntg 等^[6]报道的摄食以鱼粉为唯一蛋白源饲料的苏氏圆腹鲃的最大生长速度 ($SGR = 3.4 \% / d$) 相同,表明本实验中苏氏圆腹鲃生长正常。

表 7 苏氏圆腹鲢的鱼体组成
Tab.7 Proximate composition in whole body of sutchi catfish fed the experimental diets

饲料 diet	水分 moisture	粗蛋白 crude protein	粗脂肪 crude lipid	灰分 ash
实验开始时	83.0	10.4	3.1	2.6
C	76.1 ± 0.4 ^a	12.1 ± 0.1 ^a	8.8 ± 0.3 ^a	2.4 ± 0.0 ^{ab}
RM25	76.6 ± 1.0 ^a	12.76 ± 0.3 ^a	7.8 ± 0.7 ^a	2.5 ± 0.0 ^{ab}
RM50	77.4 ± 0.7 ^a	12.5 ± 0.2 ^a	7.4 ± 0.6 ^a	2.6 ± 0.0 ^a
CM25	78.1 ± 0.8 ^a	12.1 ± 0.3 ^a	7.3 ± 0.5 ^a	2.2 ± 0.1 ^c
CM50	77.7 ± 0.6 ^a	12.3 ± 0.3 ^a	7.4 ± 0.3 ^a	2.4 ± 0.1 ^{ab}
SM50	76.7 ± 0.2 ^a	12.6 ± 0.3 ^a	7.9 ± 0.1 ^a	2.5 ± 0.0 ^{ab}
SM75	78.2 ± 0.7 ^a	11.9 ± 0.2 ^a	7.0 ± 0.5 ^b	2.4 ± 0.0 ^b

注: (1) 同列数据标注不同字母者存在显著差异 ($P < 0.05$), (2) 粗蛋白、粗脂肪、灰分和总能表示为%干物质

Notes: (1) Data within same column with different letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$). (2) Crude protein, crude lipid, ash and gross energy are expressed as dry matter basis

本实验结果表明通过添加 31% 的豆粕将苏氏圆腹鲢饲料中的鱼粉含量降低到 23% 不会明显降低鱼的生长和饲料利用效率,但当豆粕添加量大于 45% 后会降低鱼摄食、生长和 ERE,而摄食下降应是生长下降的主要原因。豆粕是鱼类饲料配方中常用的植物蛋白原料,其蛋白质含量较高,赖氨酸含量较高但含硫氨基酸(蛋氨酸、半胱氨酸)含量较低,含有胰蛋白酶抑制剂、植物凝集素和抗维生素、皂苷等多种抗营养因子^[11]。豆粕中多数碳水化合物(水苏糖、棉子糖、纤维素、半纤维素和胶质等)不能为鱼类消化吸收,并降低其它营养物质的消化率^[12]。部分研究表明利用豆粕替代尖吻鲈饲料中的鱼粉可导致鱼摄食和生长降低^[13],豆粕中的皂苷可降低大鳞大马哈鱼和虹鳟摄食和生长^[14],但也有研究指出虹鳟能够逐渐适应摄食豆粕含量高的饲料^[15]。通过添加豆粕可将四须鲃和银纹笛鲷饲料中鱼粉含量降低到 48% ~ 49%^[12,16],将军曹鱼、鲩状黄姑鱼和罗非鱼饲料中鱼粉含量降低到 25% ~ 27%^[17-19],将杂交石鲈和虹鳟饲料中鱼粉含量降低到 13% ~ 15%^[20-21],将眼斑拟石首鱼饲料中鱼粉含量降低到 7%^[22],将长鳍鲷(*Ictalurus furcatus*)和斑点叉尾鲷饲料中鱼粉完全替代^[23-24]。相比之下,苏氏圆腹鲢利用豆粕作为饲料中鱼粉替代蛋白源的能力低于长鳍鲷、虹鳟、眼斑拟石首鱼和斑点叉尾鲷。

本实验中,添加 20% 菜粕将苏氏圆腹鲢饲料中鱼粉含量降低到 34% 对鱼摄食、生长和饲料利用率无明显的不良影响;投喂添加 40% 菜粕饲料的鱼与投喂对照饲料的鱼相比 FCR 明显升高,能

量储积率明显降低,但生长和 Hct 与对照组无显著差异。菜粕蛋白质消化率低于鱼粉和豆粕,其赖氨酸含量较低,并含有硫葡萄糖苷、蛋白酶抑制剂、植酸、丹宁酸和芥子碱等抗营养因子^[11]。硫葡萄糖苷^[25]和单宁^[11]可降低鱼对饲料蛋白质的消化率,是引起饲料效率和生长下降的主要原因。菜粕中较高的粗纤维含量可缩短食糜通过消化的时间,降低饲料蛋白质和能量消化率。通常鱼饲料中可添加菜粕的水平为 15% ~ 30%^[25-28]。本实验中苏氏圆腹鲢幼鱼饲料中允许添加 20% 菜粕,这略高于以往对罗非鱼的报道^[29]。

棉粕中赖氨酸、蛋氨酸和半胱氨酸含量较低,棉酚含量高^[30]。游离棉酚不仅对鱼产生毒性,还可降低饲料赖氨酸和铁的生物可利用性。棉粕粗纤维含量较高,这会降低饲料蛋白质消化率^[31]。斑点叉尾鲷对棉粕赖氨酸消化率仅为 66%^[32]。本实验中,添加棉粕的饲料中赖氨酸含量均超过对照饲料,但摄食含 39% 棉粕的饲料的鱼生长和饲料利用率明显下降,表明棉酚毒性及赖氨酸生物可利用性低可能是鱼生长率下降的重要原因。游离棉酚可阻止小肠对铁的吸收,干扰血红蛋白的合成,导致 Hct 和血红蛋白含量降低^[33]。投喂棉粕饲料的虹鳟^[34]和尼罗罗非鱼^[35]均出现 Hct 降低的现象。本实验中,投喂含 39% 棉粕饲料的鱼 Hct 明显下降,而投喂含 19% 棉粕饲料的鱼 Hct 未明显降低,表明饲料中棉粕添加量低于 20% 时不会降低苏氏圆腹鲢的 Hct。通过添加棉粕可将罗非鱼饲料中鱼粉含量降低到 20%^[31],可将虹鳟饲料中鱼粉完全替代^[4]。本实验中,通过添加 19% 棉粕可将苏氏圆腹鲢饲料中鱼粉含

量从 45% 降低到 34%, 表明苏氏圆腹鲢利用棉粕作为饲料中鱼粉替代蛋白源的能力低于罗非鱼和虹鳟。

本实验结果显示: 投喂饲料 SM50 (添加 31% 豆粕将饲料中鱼粉含量降低到 23%) 的鱼 SGR、PRE、ERE 高于摄食饲料 RM50 (添加 40% 菜粕将鱼粉降低到 23%) 或 CM50 (添加 39% 棉粕将鱼粉降低到 23%) 的鱼, 表明豆粕作为苏氏圆腹鲢饲料蛋白源的营养价值高于菜粕和棉粕。早期研究表明利用棉粕替代斑点叉尾鲟饲料中的豆粕导致鱼生长下降^[30]。根据本实验结果, 建议在苏氏圆腹鲢鱼种饲料配方中添加豆粕的水平应小于 31%, 添加菜粕水平小于 20%, 添加棉粕水平小于 19%。通过添加豆粕、菜粕或棉粕可将饲料鱼粉含量从 45% 降低到 23%、34% 和 34%。

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Effects of replacing fish meal with soybean meal, rapeseed meal or cottonseed meal on feeding, growth and feed utilization of sutchi catfish (*Pangasius sutchi*)

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Abstract: An eight-week net pen experiment was conducted to evaluate the potential to replace fish meal with three oil seed meals, soybean meal, rapeseed meal and cottonseed meal, in diets for 11.3 g sutchi catfish (*Pangasius sutchi*). Seven isonitrogenous and isocaloric diets were established. The control diet was formulated to contain 45% fish meal, whereas in the other six diets, soybean meal was added at 31% and 46% to replace 50% and 75% of the fish meal, or rapeseed meal added at 20% and 40% to replace 25% and 50% of the fish meal, or cottonseed meal added at 19% and 39% to replace 25% and 50% of the fish meal. Results of the experiment indicated dietary fish meal level could be reduced from 45% to 23% by adding soybean meal at 31%, or from 45% to 34% by adding rapeseed meal at 20% or cottonseed meal at 19%, without significantly negative effects on survival, feed intake, weight gain, specific growth rate (SGR), feed conversion ratio (FCR), protein retention efficiency, viscerosomatic index and haematocrit value (Hct). Feed intake, weight gain and SGR significantly decreased when dietary fish meal level was reduced to 11% by adding soybean meal at 46%. Reducing fish meal level to 23% by adding rapeseed meal at 40% resulted in the increase of FCR and decrease of energy retention efficiency, while reducing fish meal level down to 23% by adding cottonseed meal at 39% resulted in the decrease of weight gain, SGR and Hct. These results suggest fish meal level in sutchi catfish diets could be reduced to 23% by using soybean meal (added at 31%), and to 34% by using rapeseed meal (added at 20%) or cottonseed meal (added at 19%), as fish meal substitutes.

Key words: sutchi catfish; soybean meal; rapeseed meal; cottonseed meal; fish meal