



## 饲料中添加不同水草粉对克氏原螯虾生长、消化酶、抗氧化酶活性及色泽的影响

张亚文<sup>1</sup>, 成永旭<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 李晨露<sup>1</sup>, 王源源<sup>1</sup>, 侯受权<sup>1</sup>,  
李京昊<sup>1</sup>, 奚业文<sup>4</sup>, 朱传忠<sup>5</sup>, 李嘉尧<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>

(1. 上海海洋大学, 农业农村部淡水种质资源重点实验室, 上海 201306;

2. 上海海洋大学, 水产科学国家级实验教学示范中心, 上海 201306;

3. 上海海洋大学, 农业农村部鱼类营养与环境生态研究中心, 上海 201306;

4. 安徽省水产技术推广总站, 安徽 合肥 230000;

5. 大北农神爽水产科技有限公司, 福建 诏安 363500)

**摘要:** 为研究饲料中添加不同水草粉对克氏原螯虾生长、消化酶、抗氧化酶活性及色泽的影响, 实验通过在饲料中分别添加 15% 的伊乐藻、黑藻、苦草、金鱼藻和喜旱莲子草 5 种水草粉 (分别标记为 Diet 2~6 组), 对照组饲料无水草粉添加 (标记为 Diet 1 组), 对克氏原螯虾幼虾进行为期 60 d 的养殖实验。结果显示, 水草组 (Diet 2~6 组) 成活率 (SR) 与 Diet 1 组无显著差异, Diet 3~5 组增重率 (WGR) 及特定生长率 (SGR) 均与 Diet 1 组无显著差异, 而 Diet 3 组肝胰腺指数 (HSI) 显著高于 Diet 1 组。在肝胰腺中, Diet 2~6 组脂肪酶 (LPS) 活性显著高于 Diet 1 组, 且 Diet 5 组 LPS 和  $\alpha$ -淀粉酶 ( $\alpha$ -AL) 活性最高, 而胃蛋白酶活性为 Diet 2 组最高, Diet 2~3 及 5 组纤维素酶 (CL) 活性显著高于 Diet 1 组; 在肠道中, Diet 2~6 组 4 种消化酶活性均低于 Diet 1 组。Diet 3~6 组头胸甲和肌肉总类胡萝卜素、头胸甲虾青素含量及卵巢中总类胡萝卜素、虾青素、叶黄素和  $\beta$ -胡萝卜素含量均显著高于 Diet 1 组。Diet 2~6 组头胸甲及卵巢的红度 ( $a^*$ 值) 和黄色 ( $b^*$ 值) 均显著高于 Diet 1 组, 而亮度 ( $L^*$ 值) 却低于 Diet 1 组。在肝胰腺中, Diet 2~6 组总超氧化物歧化酶 (T-SOD) 活性均显著高于 Diet 1 组且在 Diet 5 组最高, Diet 4 组总抗氧化能力 (T-AOC) 活性最高, Diet 2 组丙二醛 (MDA) 含量最高; 血清中, Diet 6 组 T-AOC 活性最高, 但各组间 T-SOD 活性和 MDA 含量无显著差异。研究表明, 添加 15% 黑藻、苦草和金鱼藻水草粉到饲料中, 对克氏原螯虾生长无负面影响, 有利于体内类胡萝卜素、虾青素的积累, 改善克氏原螯虾头胸甲和卵巢色泽的同时提升抗氧化能力。

**关键词:** 克氏原螯虾; 水草粉; 消化酶; 抗氧化酶活性; 类胡萝卜素; 色泽

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克氏原螯虾 (*Procambarus clarkii*), 俗称淡水小龙虾, 具有生长快、适应性强、繁殖率高和食性广等特点<sup>[1-2]</sup>, 2019 年总产量为 208.96 万 t<sup>[3]</sup>, 是

我国养殖产量最高的甲壳类经济动物。随着克氏原螯虾消费市场和养殖规模的极速扩增, 对低价、优质的克氏原螯虾饲料的需求十分迫切, 目前对

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第一作者: 张亚文 (照片), 从事克氏原螯虾营养与繁殖研究, E-mail: 1214276886@qq.com

通信作者: 李嘉尧, 从事稻渔种养模式和虾蟹类营养饲料研究, E-mail: jy-li@shou.edu.cn



克氏原螯虾饲料方面的研究主要集中在蛋白质、脂质等基础营养水平和生物活性物质的添加等方面<sup>[4-9]</sup>。在饲料中添加生物活性物质对克氏原螯虾生长、免疫等方面虽有较好的提升<sup>[7-9]</sup>,但因价格昂贵往往无法投入实际生产中,而植物性饲料源具有廉价易得、天然安全等特点,已成为目前水产经济动物的研究热点之一<sup>[10]</sup>。

近年来,将植物性饲料原料添加到甲壳动物饲料中已取得一定成就。研究发现在凡纳滨对虾(*Litopenaeus vannamei*)饲料中添加螺旋藻(*Spirulina*)能改善其生长性能,添加浒苔(*Enteromorpha prolifera*)能明显改善对虾肌肉品质<sup>[11-12]</sup>。雨生红球藻(*Haematococcus pluvialis*)粉添加到中华绒螯蟹(*Eriocheir sinensis*)和三疣梭子蟹(*Portunus trituberculatus*)饲料中,及将紫花苜蓿(*Medicago sativa*)粉添加到红螯光壳螯虾(*Cherax quadricarinatus*)的饲料中能改善上述甲壳动物的抗逆性、色泽品质和类胡萝卜素的累积<sup>[13-16]</sup>。水草作为天然水体和养殖池塘中常见的植物性资源,不仅具有廉价易得、营养价值丰富、适口性好和充当遮蔽物等特点<sup>[17-20]</sup>,还能作为植物性原料添加在水产动物饲料中。孙丽萍等<sup>[21]</sup>将伊乐藻(*Elodea nuttallii*)、黑藻(*Hydrilla verticillata*)、苦草(*Vallisneria spiralis*)、金鱼藻(*Ceratophyllum demersum*)和竹叶眼子菜(*Potamogeton malaianus*)添加到中华

绒螯蟹饲料中发现能提高其免疫能力,而将苦草粉添加到草鱼(*Ctenopharyngodon idella*)幼鱼饲料中能促进草鱼健康生长<sup>[22]</sup>。通过对克氏原螯虾食性的研究发现,即使在饲料投喂充沛的情况下,水草、藻类等植物性饵料对克氏原螯虾食源贡献率也在15%以上<sup>[23]</sup>,而针对克氏原螯虾饲料中添加水草的研究未见详细报道。

鉴于此,本实验将伊乐藻、黑藻、苦草、金鱼藻和喜旱莲子草(*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)5种虾塘中常见的水草添加到克氏原螯虾幼虾饲料中,探究添加不同水草粉对克氏原螯虾幼虾生长、消化酶、抗氧化酶活性及色泽的影响,以期为资源化利用水草及降低克氏原螯虾饲料成本提供一定的理论依据和实践参考。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 实验用水草粉的制备

伊乐藻、黑藻、苦草、金鱼藻和喜旱莲子草均取自上海海洋大学崇明养殖基地虾塘。将鲜嫩的水草洗净,经电热鼓风机干燥箱(DHG-9030,上海一恒科学仪器有限公司)75℃烘干后粉碎,过60目筛后4℃低温避光保存。5种水草粉营养成分组成如表1所示。

表1 不同水草粉营养成分组成(干物质)

Tab. 1 Nutrient composition of different aquatic weed meals (dry matter)

项目 items	伊乐藻 <i>E. nuttallii</i>	黑藻 <i>H. verticillata</i>	苦草 <i>V. natans</i>	金鱼藻 <i>C. demersum</i>	喜旱莲子草 <i>A. philoxeroides</i>
粗蛋白质/% crude protein	18.31±1.20	11.33±0.07	14.45±4.35	19.65±0.32	20.74±0.21
灰分/% ash	19.10±0.23	12.79±0.09	15.65±0.03	16.84±0.32	13.82±0.09
粗纤维/% crude fiber	18.01±0.31	13.46±0.14	11.68±0.74	12.65±0.36	19.86±0.28
粗脂肪/% crude lipid	6.40±0.11	3.84±0.19	5.97±0.02	4.96±0.43	5.67±0.05
总类胡萝卜素/(g/kg) total carotenoids	16.77±0.91	30.79±2.40	27.11±0.71	19.64±2.48	11.16±0.96

### 1.2 实验设计与饲料制备

实验用幼虾取自上海海洋大学崇明养殖基地,并暂养于水深为200 mm的室内循环水单养系统隔间内(长×宽×高=224 mm×140 mm×330 mm),期间投喂商业配合饲料,暂养7 d。暂养期结束后将养殖虾全部捞出,选取198尾初始体质量为(5.46±0.69) g的幼虾随机放入隔间内,分为6个饲料组:对照组(Diet 1)、伊乐藻组(Diet 2)、黑藻组(Diet 3)、苦草组(Diet 4)、金鱼藻组(Diet 5)及喜旱莲子草组(Diet 6),每组33尾虾。根据5种水草粉

饲料的营养成分组成,分别以高筋面粉、菜籽粕和玉米蛋白粉作为蛋白源,羧甲基纤维素钠作为纤维素源,棕榈油作为脂肪源,合理对Diet 1组的饲料成分配比进行调整。将饲料原料粉碎后过60目筛,充分混匀后制成粒径为2 mm,长度为10 mm的饲料,于-20℃低温避光保存。6组饲料具体配方及营养成分见表2。

### 1.3 养殖管理

养殖期间,每日18:00投喂实验饲料,投喂

表 2 饲料配方、常规营养成分和类胡萝卜素含量(干物质)

Tab. 2 Formulations, proximate composition, and carotenoid concentration of the experimental diets (dry matter)

项目 items	组别 groups					
	Diet 1	Diet 2	Diet 3	Diet 4	Diet 5	Diet 6
<b>原料/% ingredient</b>						
豆粕 soybean meal	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
鱼粉 fish meal	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
高筋面粉 wheat flour	28.00	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50
菜籽粕 rapeseed meal	12.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
虾粉 shrimp meal	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
鸡肉粉 poultry by-product meal	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
水草粉 aquatic weed meal	0.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
玉米蛋白粉 corn protein meal	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
喷雾干燥猪血球蛋白粉 spray-dried hemocyte albumen powder	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
羧甲基纤维素钠 CMC	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
磷酸二氢钙 Ca(H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
维生素预混料 vitamin premix <sup>1</sup>	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
矿物质预混料 mineral premix <sup>2</sup>	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
维生素C vitamin C (35%)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
胆固醇 cholesterol	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
氯化胆碱 choline chloride (50%)	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
乌贼膏 squid paste	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
啤酒酵母粉 beer yeast	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
甜菜碱 betaine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
蜕壳素 ecdysone	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
磷脂 lecithin	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
棕榈油 palm oil	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
鱼油 fish oil	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
豆油 soybean oil	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>常规营养成分(风干基础)/% nutrient composition (dry basis)</b>						
水分 moisture	9.70	9.85	7.92	8.16	9.76	8.15
粗蛋白质 crude protein	33.40	32.98	32.76	33.56	33.87	32.37
灰分 ash	14.64	16.03	16.62	17.86	17.14	15.00
粗纤维 crude fiber	3.60	4.80	4.50	4.30	4.40	4.90
总脂 crude lipid	8.92	8.82	8.53	8.74	9.01	8.78
<b>类胡萝卜素含量及组成(风干基础)/(mg/kg) carotenoid content and composition (dry basis)</b>						
总类胡萝卜素 total carotenoids	30.20	121.08	110.28	118.76	151.76	79.80
虾青素 astaxanthin	10.42	10.74	10.76	10.78	10.76	10.53
β-胡萝卜素 β-carotene	14.15	14.78	14.83	14.86	14.92	15.85
叶黄素 lutein		1.56	1.66	2.35	6.38	4.36
玉米黄素 zeaxanthin		0.41	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.62

注: 1. 维生素预混料每千克饲料含有维生素A 125 mg, 维生素D<sub>3</sub> 30 mg, 维生素E 1.05 g, 维生素K<sub>3</sub> 35.4 mg, 维生素B<sub>1</sub> 100 mg, 维生素B<sub>2</sub> 150 mg, 维生素B<sub>6</sub> 150 mg, 维生素B<sub>12</sub> 0.2 mg, 维生素C 700 mg, 生物素 4 mg, D-泛酸钙 250 mg, 叶酸 25 mg, 烟酰胺 300 mg; 2. 矿物质预混料每千克饲料含有一水硫酸亚铁 200 mg, 五水硫酸铜 96 mg, 一水硫酸锌 360 mg, 一水硫酸锰 120 mg, 一水硫酸镁 240 mg, 磷酸二氢钾 4.2 g, 磷酸二氢钠 500 mg, 碘化钾 5.4 mg, 六水氯化钴 2.1 mg, 亚硒酸钠 3 mg

Notes: 1. the vitamin premix contains (per kg of diets) V<sub>A</sub> 125 mg, V<sub>D3</sub> 30 mg, V<sub>E</sub> 1.05 g, V<sub>K3</sub> 35.4 mg, V<sub>B1</sub> 100 mg, V<sub>B2</sub> 150 mg, V<sub>B6</sub> 150 mg, V<sub>B12</sub> 0.2 mg, V<sub>C</sub> 700 mg, biotin 4 mg, calcium D-pantothenate 250 mg, folic acid 25 mg, nicotinamide 300 mg; 2. the mineral premix contains (per kg) FeSO<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O 200 mg, CuSO<sub>4</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O 96 mg, ZnSO<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O 360 mg, MnSO<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O 120 mg, MgSO<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O 240 mg, KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 4.2 g, NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 500 mg, KI 5.4 mg, CoCl<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O 2.1 mg, Na<sub>2</sub>SeO<sub>3</sub> 3 mg

量为幼虾总质量的3%~5%,并于次日上午及时清理粪便和残饵,以保证水质清洁。在循环水养殖系统中24 h持续供氧,每隔3天测定1次水质指标,根据水质指标情况适当换水或加水,保持养殖期间水质指标要求:平均溶解氧>5 mg/L,水温(22±2)℃,pH 7.0~9.0,氨氮含量<0.5 mg/L,亚硝酸盐含量<0.15 mg/L,以上指标均在克氏原螯虾养殖的安全水质指标范围内,实验周期60 d。

#### 1.4 测量的指标及方法

**常规营养成分的测定** 采用105℃烘干法测定各组饲料中的水分含量;凯氏定氮法测定各组饲料和水草粉中的粗蛋白含量;550℃灼烧法测定各组饲料和水草粉的粗灰分含量;根据国标GB/T 6434—2006,采用半自动纤维分析仪(Fibertec M6)测定各组饲料和水草粉的粗纤维含量<sup>[24]</sup>。采用氯仿:甲醇=2:1(体积比)提取各组饲料和水草粉的总脂并测定其含量<sup>[25]</sup>。

**生长性能的测定** 正式实验60 d后停食24 h,统计每组虾的存活数量。先用吸水纸擦干虾体表水分,用电子天平(JY1002,上海浦春计量仪器有限公司,精确度=0.01 g)称重(g),用游标卡尺(M150,上海精美量具厂,精确度=0.02 mm)测量体长(mm)、体宽(mm),并计算:

$$\text{成活率 (survival rate, SR, \%)} = N_t / N_0 \times 100\%$$

$$\text{增重率 (weight gain rate, WGR, \%)} = (W_t - W_0) / W_0 \times 100\%$$

$$\text{特定生长率 (specific growth rate, SGR, \% / d)} = (\ln W_t - \ln W_0) / t \times 100\%$$

$$\text{出肉率 (meat yield, MY, \%)} = W_m / W_t \times 100\%$$

$$\text{肝胰腺指数 (hepatosomatic index, HSI, \%)} = W_h / W_t \times 100\%$$

$$\text{性腺指数 (gonadosomatic index, GSI, \%)} = W_g / W_t \times 100\%$$

式中, $N_0$ 和 $N_t$ 分别为实验初始和终末克氏原螯虾存活数量(尾); $W_0$ 和 $W_t$ 分别为实验初始和终末克氏原螯虾的平均体质量(g); $t$ 表示养殖天数(d); $W_m$ 代表各组虾终末肌肉质量(g); $W_h$ 代表各组虾体内肝胰腺质量(g); $W_g$ 代表各组雌虾体内卵巢质量(g)。

**消化酶活性和抗氧化酶活性的测定** 实验结束后,每组随机抽取12尾虾,每2尾虾的样品合为1个测定样本。使用1.0 mL无菌注射器从虾的第3对步足基部将血淋巴全部抽出,装于1.5 mL离心管中,-80℃保存待测,取出肝胰腺、肠

道样品,分别放入离心管中,-40℃保存待测。肝胰腺、肠道和血清的酶液制备均按照待测指标试剂盒说明书操作。采用南京建成生物工程研究所生产的试剂盒测定肝胰腺和肠道中的脂肪酶(LPS)、 $\alpha$ -淀粉酶( $\alpha$ -AL)、胃蛋白酶(pepsin)和纤维素酶(CL),及肝胰腺和血清中的总超氧化物歧化酶(T-SOD)、总抗氧化能力(T-AOC)和丙二醛(MDA)。

**$L^*a^*b^*$ 值、总类胡萝卜素含量和类胡萝卜素组成的测定** 在每组随机抽取8尾虾,将头胸甲、肝胰腺、肌肉和卵巢样品充分冷冻干燥后,采用色差仪(CR-400,日本柯尼卡美能达公司)在D65光源下测定样品表面 $L^*a^*b^*$ 值( $L^*$ 指亮度, $a^*$ 指红度, $b^*$ 指黄度)<sup>[14]</sup>。选择头胸甲上相对平整的6个点进行测量,取其平均值作为该个体的测定值,肝胰腺、肌肉和卵巢样品粉碎后进行测定。丙酮提取饲料、头胸甲、肌肉、肝胰腺和卵巢样品中的类胡萝卜素,用分光光度计(T6新世纪,北京普析通用仪器有限责任公司)测定饲料类胡萝卜素样品在波长470 nm处的吸光度值,根据虾青素标准曲线计算饲料样品中总类胡萝卜素含量<sup>[26]</sup>。饲料、头胸甲、肌肉、肝胰腺和卵巢类胡萝卜素样品经0.22  $\mu$ m的微孔滤膜过滤,用氢氧化钠甲醇溶液进行皂化,采用Agilent 1260高效液相色谱仪和YMC C30类胡萝卜素分析专用色谱柱(柱长100 mm,内径4.6 mm,填料粒径3  $\mu$ m)对样品中的虾青素、叶黄素、玉米黄素、角黄素和 $\beta$ -胡萝卜素含量进行测定,流动相为甲醇(A)和甲基叔丁基醚(B),流速为1.0 mL/min,柱温为25℃,进样量为20  $\mu$ L。

#### 1.5 数据分析及统计

实验数据用平均值±标准误(mean±SE)表示。利用SPSS 22.0软件和Excel软件对实验数据进行分析 and 统计。采用单因素方差分析(One-Way ANOVA)和Duncan检验进行多重比较, $P<0.05$ 表示为差异显著。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 饲料中添加不同水草粉对克氏原螯虾生长性能的影响

各组间幼虾的终末体长、MY和GSI均无显著差异( $P>0.05$ ),Diet 2组SR最高(80%)。Diet 3~5组WGR及SGR均与Diet 1组无显著差异( $P>0.05$ ),而Diet 2和Diet 6组显著低于Diet 1组( $P<0.05$ )。Diet 3组HSI显著高于其余各组( $P<0.05$ ) (表3)。

表 3 饲料中添加不同水草粉对克氏原螯虾成活率、生长性能、肝胰腺指数和性腺指数的影响

Tab. 3 Effects of dietary supplementation with different aquatic weed meals on the survival rate, growth performance, hepatosomatic index and gonadosomatic index of *P. clarkii* ( $n=15$ )

项目 items	组别 groups					
	Diet 1	Diet 2	Diet 3	Diet 4	Diet 5	Diet 6
成活率/% SR	73.33±1.29 <sup>ab</sup>	80.00±0.00 <sup>b</sup>	73.33±1.29 <sup>ab</sup>	70.00±0.00 <sup>a</sup>	73.33±1.29 <sup>ab</sup>	66.67±1.29 <sup>a</sup>
初始体质量/g initial body mass	5.46±0.23	5.46±0.18	5.29±0.25	5.11±0.20	5.50±0.23	5.85±0.12
终末体质量/g final body mass	9.74±0.52	8.47±0.30	9.07±0.34	8.82±0.27	9.70±0.27	8.77±0.32
增重率/% WGR	78.93±2.63 <sup>b</sup>	55.01±1.44 <sup>a</sup>	73.16±3.18 <sup>b</sup>	74.37±3.68 <sup>b</sup>	79.04±4.47 <sup>b</sup>	49.89±3.20 <sup>a</sup>
初始体长/mm initial length	46.18±0.56	45.79±0.48	46.12±0.71	44.80±0.37	46.29±0.57	46.54±0.29
终末体长/mm final length	52.46±0.85	50.45±0.55	51.76±0.87	50.31±0.52	52.24±0.46	49.99±0.46
初始体宽/mm initial width	13.66±0.85	13.46±0.18	13.63±0.26	13.26±0.15	13.67±0.19	13.95±0.19
终末体宽/mm final width	15.84±0.24 <sup>b</sup>	15.13±0.15 <sup>ab</sup>	15.61±0.25 <sup>ab</sup>	14.98±0.15 <sup>a</sup>	15.87±0.15 <sup>b</sup>	15.06±0.09 <sup>a</sup>
特定增长率/(%/d) SGR	0.96±0.23 <sup>b</sup>	0.73±0.04 <sup>a</sup>	0.90±0.20 <sup>b</sup>	0.91±0.22 <sup>b</sup>	0.95±0.25 <sup>b</sup>	0.66±0.06 <sup>a</sup>
出肉率/% MY	12.40±1.88	12.64±1.20	12.07±0.87	12.47±1.43	12.53±1.26	12.69±0.76
肝胰腺指数/% HSI	6.63±0.96 <sup>a</sup>	6.65±0.56 <sup>a</sup>	7.53±0.94 <sup>b</sup>	6.12±0.57 <sup>a</sup>	6.59±0.79 <sup>a</sup>	6.17±0.70 <sup>a</sup>
性腺指数/% GSI	4.57±0.83	4.88±0.90	4.80±0.88	5.19±1.34	5.21±1.12	4.54±0.56

注：同行数据肩标不同小写字母表示差异显著( $P<0.05$ )，下同

Notes: in the same row, values with different lowercase superscripts mean significant difference ( $P<0.05$ ), the same below

## 2.2 饲料中添加不同水草粉对克氏原螯虾肝胰腺和肠道消化酶活性的影响

在肝胰腺中，Diet 2~6 组 LPS 活性显著高于 Diet 1 组 ( $P<0.05$ )，且 Diet 5 组 > Diet 3 组 ≈ Diet 4 组 > Diet 6 组 ≈ Diet 2 组 > Diet 1 组；Diet 5 组  $\alpha$ -AL 活性显著高于其余各组 ( $P<0.05$ )，Diet 2 和 Diet 4 组显著低于 Diet 1 组 ( $P<0.05$ )；但在胃蛋白酶中 Diet 5 组活性最低，Diet 2 组活性最高 ( $P<0.05$ )；Diet 2~3 及 5 组 CL 活性显著高于 Diet 1 组 ( $P<0.05$ )。对于肠道而言，Diet 1 组 4 种消化酶活性均高于 Diet 2~6 组 (图 1)。

## 2.3 饲料中添加不同水草粉对克氏原螯虾类胡萝卜素组成的影响

Diet 2~6 组头胸甲、肌肉和卵巢总类胡萝卜素含量均显著高于 Diet 1 组，且 Diet 3~6 组显著高于 Diet 2 组 ( $P<0.05$ )。就类胡萝卜素组成而言，在头胸甲中，Diet 3~6 组虾青素含量均显著高于 Diet 1 组 ( $P<0.05$ )；Diet 1~6 组肌肉中虾青素含量以及肝胰腺中虾青素、 $\beta$ -胡萝卜素含量均无显著差异 ( $P>0.05$ )；而 Diet 2~6 组卵巢中虾青素、叶黄素和  $\beta$ -胡萝卜素含量均显著高于 Diet 1 组 ( $P<0.05$ )，且叶黄素和  $\beta$ -胡萝卜素含量均为 Diet 5 组最高，各组间玉米黄素和角黄素无显著差异 ( $P>0.05$ ) (表 4)。

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## 2.4 饲料中添加不同水草粉对克氏原螯虾 $L^*$ 、 $a^*$ 、 $b^*$ 值的影响

Diet 2~6 组头胸甲及卵巢的  $a^*$ 、 $b^*$  值显著高于 Diet 1 组，而  $L^*$  值显著低于 Diet 1 组 ( $P<0.05$ )；在肌肉和肝胰腺中，Diet 2~6 组  $L^*$ 、 $b^*$  值与 Diet 1 组无显著差异 ( $P>0.05$ )，肌肉中 Diet 2~5 组  $a^*$  值均显著高于 Diet 1 组 ( $P<0.05$ )，而肝胰腺中 Diet 5~6 组  $a^*$  值显著低于 Diet 1 组 ( $P<0.05$ ) (表 5)。

## 2.5 饲料中添加不同水草粉对克氏原螯虾抗氧化能力的影响

在肝胰腺中，Diet 2~6 组 T-SOD 活性显著高于 Diet 1 组 ( $P<0.05$ )，且 Diet 5 组最高；Diet 4 组 T-AOC 的活性最高 ( $P<0.05$ )，其余各组间无显著差异 ( $P>0.05$ )；Diet 2 组 MDA 含量显著高于 Diet 1 组 ( $P<0.05$ )，其余各组间无显著差异 ( $P>0.05$ )。在血清中，各组间 T-SOD 活性与 MDA 含量差异不显著 ( $P>0.05$ )；Diet 6 组 T-AOC 活性最高 ( $P<0.05$ )，其余各组与 Diet 1 组相比无显著差异 ( $P>0.05$ ) (图 2)。

## 3 讨论

### 3.1 饲料中添加水草粉对克氏原螯虾生长性能的影响

在本实验条件下，饲料中添加黑藻粉、苦草

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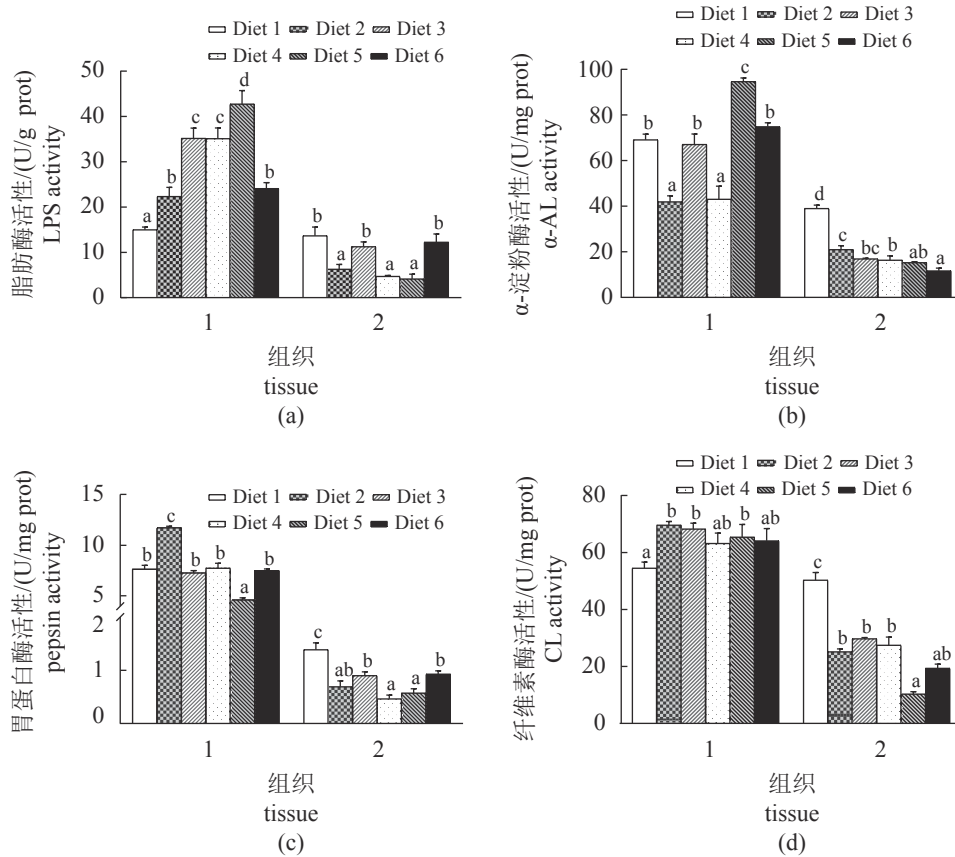


图 1 饲料中添加不同水草粉对克氏原螯虾肝胰腺和肠道消化酶活性的影响

(a) 脂肪酶, (b) α-淀粉酶, (c) 胃蛋白酶, (d) 纤维素酶; 1. 肝胰腺, 2. 肠道, n=6; 图中不同小写字母上标表示在同种组织内差异显著 (P<0.05); 下同

Fig. 1 Effects of dietary supplementation with different aquatic weed meals on the hepatopancreas and intestine digestive enzyme activities of *P. clarkii*

(a) lipase, (b) α-amylase, (c) pepsin, (d) cellulase; 1. hepatopancreas, 2. intestine, n=6; different lowercase superscripts in the figure mean significant difference within same tissue (P< 0.05); the same below

粉及金鱼藻粉的组别幼虾增重率和特定生长率与对照组无显著差异, 孙丽萍等<sup>[21]</sup>在中华绒螯蟹的饲料中添加黑藻、苦草及金鱼藻后也未对其增重率产生显著影响。伊乐藻和喜旱莲子草中粗纤维含量均较高, 而对应 2 处理组增重率和特定生长率显著低于对照组, 推测可能是高含量的纤维素加速肠道蠕动, 减少了对肠道中食糜的吸收时间<sup>[27-28]</sup>, 也可能 2 种水草粉的添加降低了饲料的适口性和诱食性<sup>[29]</sup>, 从而降低了幼虾增重率。肝胰腺作为甲壳动物消化吸收、免疫抗病和储存营养物质的重要器官, 肝胰腺指数能反映出肝胰腺营养物质的积累情况<sup>[30-31]</sup>, 本实验中黑藻组幼虾肝胰腺指数显著高于其余各组, 这说明黑藻粉的添加能够增加幼虾肝胰腺营养物质积累, 也有研究表明虾蟹类抗胁迫能力与肝胰腺指数存在正相关关系<sup>[32]</sup>, 但本实验中黑藻组幼虾肝胰腺指数的提

高是否有利于幼虾抗逆等性能的提升还需进一步研究证实。

### 3.2 饲料中添加水草粉对克氏原螯虾消化酶活性的影响

消化酶活性反映动物机体代谢及消化能力的强弱, 是评价饲料营养价值和可利用性的重要指标<sup>[33]</sup>。本实验条件下, 添加草粉各组间幼虾肝胰腺纤维素酶活性高于对照组, 这是由于水草粉本身纤维素含量较高, 促进了幼虾纤维素酶的分泌。杨霞等<sup>[34]</sup>在中华绒螯蟹饲料中添加纤维素含量较多的棉籽粕, 同样导致纤维素酶活性升高。金鱼藻组幼虾肝胰腺脂肪酶和淀粉酶活性均最高, 这可能与金鱼藻组饲料高脂质含量有关<sup>[35]</sup>, 并推测金鱼藻中含有更易被幼虾消化吸收的直链淀粉结构<sup>[36]</sup>, 但具体原因还有待进一步探索。另外, 发

表 4 饲料中添加草粉对克氏原螯虾类胡萝卜素组成的影响 (干重,  $n=8$ )  
**Tab. 4 Effects of dietary supplementation with different aquatic weed meals on carotenoid composition of *P. clarkii* (dry matter,  $n=8$ )**

项目 items	组别 groups					
	Diet 1	Diet 2	Diet 3	Diet 4	Diet 5	Diet 6
<b>头胸甲 carapace</b>						
总类胡萝卜素 total carotenoids	40.72±2.10 <sup>a</sup>	57.62±2.95 <sup>b</sup>	85.29±6.57 <sup>c</sup>	84.58±2.75 <sup>c</sup>	86.29±2.47 <sup>c</sup>	79.05±7.09 <sup>c</sup>
虾青素 astaxanthin	15.87±0.84 <sup>a</sup>	19.19±0.50 <sup>ab</sup>	26.60±2.00 <sup>c</sup>	27.81±2.18 <sup>c</sup>	25.48±1.44 <sup>c</sup>	23.66±0.77 <sup>bc</sup>
<b>肌肉 muscle</b>						
总类胡萝卜素 total carotenoids	16.58±0.49 <sup>a</sup>	23.14±1.14 <sup>bc</sup>	28.09±2.01 <sup>cd</sup>	30.74±3.03 <sup>d</sup>	23.65±1.35 <sup>bc</sup>	22.45±0.86 <sup>b</sup>
虾青素 astaxanthin	5.90±0.13	7.79±0.84	8.12±1.33	6.67±0.14	7.00±0.73	6.59±0.39
<b>肝胰腺 hepatopancreas</b>						
总类胡萝卜素 total carotenoids	43.47±1.49	40.32±1.77	41.07±1.05	36.99±1.79	39.95±1.76	38.39±3.82
虾青素 astaxanthin	11.21±0.25	11.08±0.30	10.64±0.01	10.76±0.03	10.91±0.19	10.84±0.05
β-胡萝卜素 β-carotene	15.14±0.34	14.95±0.45	15.15±0.44	14.57±0.05	14.76±0.25	14.65±0.06
<b>卵巢 ovaries</b>						
总类胡萝卜素 total carotenoids	280.34±17.78 <sup>a</sup>	860.46±13.50 <sup>b</sup>	1 128.96±102.86 <sup>cd</sup>	1 248.04±59.49 <sup>d</sup>	1 301.25±105.64 <sup>d</sup>	1 015.34±36.07 <sup>bc</sup>
游离虾青素 free-astaxanthin	90.29±7.44 <sup>a</sup>	261.26±2.02 <sup>b</sup>	367.29±10.96 <sup>c</sup>	367.91±24.73 <sup>c</sup>	365.01±18.75 <sup>c</sup>	297.35±5.45 <sup>b</sup>
总虾青素 total-astaxanthin	128.57±8.22 <sup>a</sup>	304.36±9.88 <sup>b</sup>	393.69±7.79 <sup>c</sup>	394.00±22.57 <sup>c</sup>	386.73±21.59 <sup>c</sup>	359.28±3.80 <sup>c</sup>
叶黄素 lutein	6.76±1.10 <sup>a</sup>	45.42±1.30 <sup>b</sup>	70.65±5.10 <sup>c</sup>	84.44±6.57 <sup>cd</sup>	96.43±16.91 <sup>d</sup>	41.11±10.76 <sup>b</sup>
玉米黄素 zeaxanthin	1.21±0.07	1.14±0.05	1.06±0.01	1.15±0.06	1.20±0.04	1.13±0.07
角黄素 canthaxanthin	17.84±0.23	17.86±0.14	17.39±0.16	18.98±0.15	18.14±0.41	17.89±0.33
β-胡萝卜素 β-carotene	24.37±0.54 <sup>a</sup>	37.93±0.19 <sup>a</sup>	71.50±8.70 <sup>b</sup>	79.50±5.95 <sup>b</sup>	97.11±2.86 <sup>c</sup>	96.72±4.17 <sup>c</sup>

表 5 饲料中添加不同水草对克氏原螯虾  $L^*a^*b^*$  值的影响 ( $n=8$ )

**Tab. 5 Effects of dietary supplementation with different aquatic weed meals on the  $L^*a^*b^*$  values of *P. clarkii* ( $n=8$ )**

项目 items	组别 groups					
	Diet 1	Diet 2	Diet 3	Diet 4	Diet 5	Diet 6
<b>头胸甲 carapace</b>						
$L^*$ 值 $L^*$ value	63.97±4.12 <sup>c</sup>	59.32±1.81 <sup>ab</sup>	57.53±2.24 <sup>a</sup>	58.33±2.51 <sup>ab</sup>	57.01±2.05 <sup>a</sup>	60.14±1.55 <sup>b</sup>
$a^*$ 值 $a^*$ value	12.97±2.20 <sup>a</sup>	19.46±1.62 <sup>bc</sup>	21.29±1.75 <sup>cd</sup>	22.85±2.71 <sup>d</sup>	21.60±1.65 <sup>d</sup>	18.31±2.29 <sup>b</sup>
$b^*$ 值 $b^*$ value	29.72±2.37 <sup>a</sup>	36.65±2.27 <sup>c</sup>	37.85±3.31 <sup>c</sup>	38.60±2.29 <sup>c</sup>	37.45±2.08 <sup>c</sup>	34.35±2.34 <sup>b</sup>
<b>肌肉 muscle</b>						
$L^*$ 值 $L^*$ value	95.66±0.11	94.93±0.63	94.91±0.14	95.05±0.18	95.16±0.21	95.90±0.30
$a^*$ 值 $a^*$ value	0.43±0.05 <sup>a</sup>	1.31±0.29 <sup>bc</sup>	1.79±0.30 <sup>c</sup>	1.55±0.20 <sup>bc</sup>	1.42±0.19 <sup>bc</sup>	0.96±0.02 <sup>ab</sup>
$b^*$ 值 $b^*$ value	4.30±0.28 <sup>ab</sup>	5.27±0.58 <sup>b</sup>	5.49±0.37 <sup>b</sup>	4.92±0.17 <sup>ab</sup>	5.18±0.35 <sup>b</sup>	3.92±0.32 <sup>a</sup>
<b>肝胰腺 hepatopancreas</b>						
$L^*$ 值 $L^*$ value	36.92±1.36	33.81±1.03	37.16±1.79	38.71±0.69	36.73±0.39	38.48±2.37
$a^*$ 值 $a^*$ value	1.20±0.09 <sup>c</sup>	0.57±0.08 <sup>bc</sup>	0.41±0.22 <sup>bc</sup>	0.06±0.22 <sup>bc</sup>	-0.07±0.20 <sup>b</sup>	-2.08±0.75 <sup>a</sup>
$b^*$ 值 $b^*$ value	7.78±0.76	7.66±0.23	8.96±2.16	9.53±0.58	8.17±0.42	7.13±1.76
<b>卵巢 ovaries</b>						
$L^*$ 值 $L^*$ value	69.54±0.49 <sup>d</sup>	64.27±0.94 <sup>bc</sup>	61.10±2.44 <sup>ab</sup>	59.05±1.69 <sup>a</sup>	58.99±1.09 <sup>a</sup>	67.32±1.20 <sup>cd</sup>
$a^*$ 值 $a^*$ value	12.79±0.50 <sup>a</sup>	19.83±0.29 <sup>b</sup>	22.03±0.92 <sup>c</sup>	22.30±0.20 <sup>c</sup>	22.95±1.09 <sup>c</sup>	19.46±0.72 <sup>b</sup>
$b^*$ 值 $b^*$ value	20.71±0.59 <sup>a</sup>	26.70±0.76 <sup>b</sup>	26.52±1.25 <sup>b</sup>	26.17±1.47 <sup>b</sup>	27.15±0.96 <sup>b</sup>	31.05±0.31 <sup>c</sup>

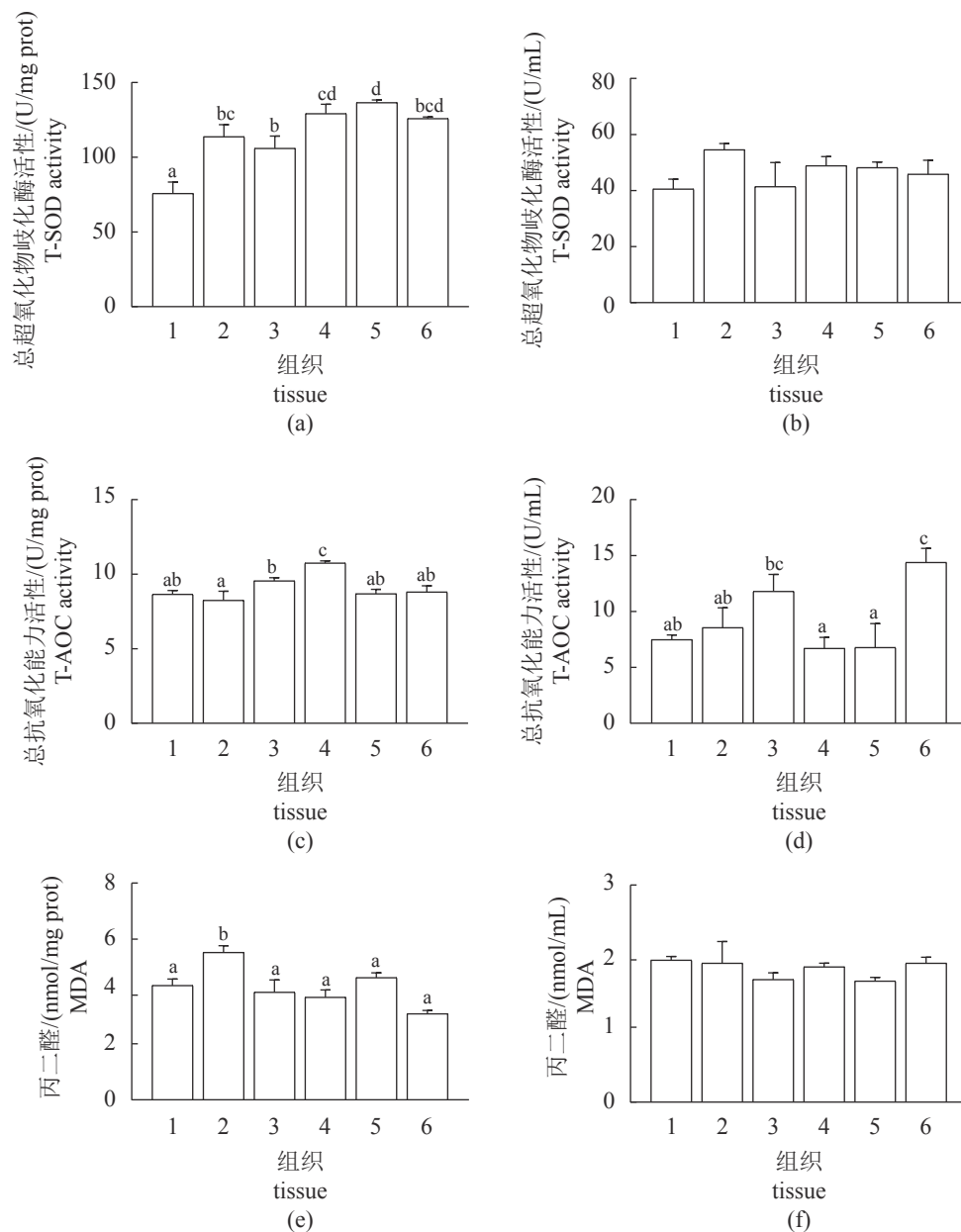


图 2 饲料中添加不同水草粉对克氏原螯虾肝胰腺 (a, c, e) 和血清 (b, d, f) 抗氧化酶活性的影响 (a)(b) 总超氧化物歧化酶, (c)(d) 总抗氧化能力, (e)(f) 丙二醛; 1. Diet 1, 2. Diet 2, 3. Diet 3, 4. Diet 4, 5. Diet 5, 6. Diet 6;  $n=6$

Fig. 2 Effects of dietary supplementation with different aquatic weed meals on the hepatopancreas (a, c, e) and serum (b, d, f) antioxidant enzyme activities of *P. clarkii*

(a)(b) T-SOD; (c)(d) T-AOC; (e)(f) MDA; 1. Diet 1, 2. Diet 2, 3. Diet 3, 4. Diet 4, 5. Diet 5, 6. Diet 6;  $n=6$

现水草组肠道消化酶活性均低于对照组, 原因可能为水草粉中纤维素促进了肠道蠕动, 降低了食糜与消化酶的接触时间<sup>[37]</sup>。因此, 适宜幼虾消化并促进其生长的最适水草粉添加量还有待设置浓度梯度进行探索。

### 3.3 饲料中添加水草对克氏原螯虾类胡萝卜素组成和色泽的影响

色泽是影响消费者购买甲壳类经济动物的重

要评判标准之一<sup>[38-40]</sup>, 通常甲壳动物色泽越鲜艳越会受到消费者青睐, 色泽较淡则会直接影响到甲壳动物市场价值<sup>[41-42]</sup>。 $L^*$ 、 $a^*$ 、 $b^*$ 值是评价甲壳动物色泽最直观的重要指标<sup>[43]</sup>, 而甲壳动物的色泽与其组织中的类胡萝卜素 (尤其是虾青素) 含量密切相关<sup>[44-47]</sup>。本研究通过测定发现, 添加水草粉的饲料能够显著提高幼虾头胸甲和卵巢总类胡萝卜素和虾青素的含量, 以及卵巢中叶黄素和 $\beta$ -胡萝卜素的含量。甲壳动物自身不能直接合成



类胡萝卜素,可利用饲料中外源类胡萝卜素转化而成<sup>[44,48-49]</sup>,这表明水草粉能为幼虾提供外源类胡萝卜素并影响各组织中的类胡萝卜素组成。同时水草粉的饲料亦显著提高了幼虾头胸甲和卵巢的 $a^*$ 值,但降低了胸甲和卵巢的 $L^*$ 值,这符合总类胡萝卜素与 $a^*$ 值之间的正向变化趋势以及总类胡萝卜素与 $L^*$ 值的反向变化趋势<sup>[14]</sup>,而幼虾卵巢的 $b^*$ 值显著提高,推测可能是受卵巢中高含量叶黄素和 $\beta$ -胡萝卜素影响<sup>[50]</sup>。添加金鱼藻和喜旱莲子草会导致幼虾肝胰腺 $a^*$ 值显著降低,原因可能是与这2种水草中较其余各饲料组含有大量叶绿素a导致红度值降低有关<sup>[51]</sup>,但具体原因还有待进一步研究。因此,在饲料中添加水草粉能够提高克氏原螯虾头胸甲、卵巢中类胡萝卜素的含量,改善其色泽。

### 3.4 饲料中添加水草粉对克氏原螯虾抗氧化能力的影响

类胡萝卜素除改善甲壳动物色泽外,在免疫、抗胁迫和抗氧化功能方面同样发挥重要的作用<sup>[46]</sup>。孙丽萍等<sup>[21]</sup>发现,中华绒螯蟹饲料中添加水草的组别SOD活性显著高于无添加水草粉组。吴仁福等<sup>[15]</sup>通过在饲料中添加雨生红球藻发现三疣梭子蟹T-AOC活性有显著提升。本实验发现,饲料中添加水草粉后肝胰腺T-SOD活性显著提升,且金鱼藻组最高,而T-AOC活性仅在苦草组肝胰腺和喜旱莲子草组血清中有显著提升,同时发现苦草组、金鱼藻组和喜旱莲子草组的幼虾各组织中类胡萝卜素含量均较高,推测上述3个处理组幼虾抗氧化能力指标的改善与水草粉为幼虾提供了丰富的类胡萝卜素有关。MDA是评价抗氧化系统平衡的重要指标,含量越高对机体细胞毒性作用越大<sup>[52]</sup>,伊乐藻组肝胰腺中MDA含量显著高于对照组,这可能是由于幼虾过量吸收伊乐藻组饲料中类胡萝卜素,从而增加其体内维生素A的合成对幼虾产生毒害作用<sup>[53]</sup>,在类胡萝卜素对中华绒螯蟹和三疣梭子蟹作用研究中也发现过类似的现象<sup>[14-15]</sup>。因此,伊乐藻粉在克氏原螯虾幼虾饲料中最适添加量还有待进一步探索。

## 4 结论

本研究在饲料中分别添加15%的伊乐藻、黑藻、苦草、金鱼藻和喜旱莲子草5种水草粉,测定其对克氏原螯虾幼虾生长性能、消化酶活性、抗氧化酶活性、类胡萝卜素含量和色泽的影响。

结果显示,饲料中添加15%的黑藻、苦草和金鱼藻水草虽对生长性能无显著提升,但有利于体内类胡萝卜素的积累,尤其是虾青素,明显改善了幼虾头胸甲和卵巢的色泽,提升了其抗氧化能力。同时本研究也发现,水草粉中较多的纤维素会使得幼虾肠道消化酶活性较低,因此,幼虾饲料中水草粉的最适添加量还需进一步探索。

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## Effects of dietary supplementation with different aquatic weed meals on the growth performance, digestive enzyme and antioxidant enzyme activities, and coloration of *Procambarus clarkii*

ZHANG Yawen<sup>1</sup>, CHENG Yongxu<sup>1,2,3</sup>, LI Chenlu<sup>1</sup>, WANG Yuanyuan<sup>1</sup>, HOU Shouquan<sup>1</sup>,  
LI Jinghao<sup>1</sup>, XI Yewen<sup>4</sup>, ZHU Chuazhong<sup>5</sup>, LI Jiayao<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>

(1. Key Laboratory of Freshwater Aquatic Genetic Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs,  
Shanghai Ocean University, Shanghai 201306, China;

2. National Demonstration Center for Experimental Fisheries Science Education,  
Shanghai Ocean University, Shanghai 201306, China;

3. Center for Research on Environmental Ecology and Fish Nutrient (CREEFN) of the Ministry of Agriculture and  
Rural Affairs, Shanghai Ocean University, Shanghai 201306, China;

4. Aquatic Technology Promotion Station of Anhui Province, Hefei 230000, China;

5. Dabeinong Shenshuang Aquatic Products Technology Company, Zhaoan 363500, China)

**Abstract:** In order to study the effect of the diet supplemented with different aquatic weed meals on growth performance, digestive enzyme activity, antioxidant enzyme activity and coloration of *Procambarus clarkii*, five kinds of aquatic weed meals were added into diet at the level of 15% separately (Diet 2-6), including *Elodea nuttallii*, *Hydrilla verticillata*, *Vallisneria spiralis*, *Ceratophyllum demersum* and *Alternanthera philoxeroides*. The control group (Diet 1) did not contain aquatic weed meals. The six diets were fed to juvenile *Procambarus clarkii* for 60 days. The results showed that there was no significant difference in survival rate (SR) between Diet 2-6 and Diet 1. The weight gain rate (WGR) and specific growth rate (SGR) in Diet 3-5 were not significantly different from those of Diet 1, and the hepatopancreas index (HSI) of Diet 3 was significantly higher than that of Diet 1. Moreover, in hepatopancreas, the lipase (LPS) activity of Diet 2-6 were significantly higher than Diet 1, LPS and  $\alpha$ -amylase ( $\alpha$ -AL) activities of Diet 5 were the highest, and the pepsin activity was the highest in Diet 2. The cellulase (CL) activity in Diet 2-3 and 5 were significantly higher than Diet 1. The activities of 4 digestive enzymes in Diet 2-6 were lower than Diet 1 in intestine. The content of total carotenoids in carapace, muscle and ovary, the astaxanthin in carapace and ovary, the lutein and  $\beta$ -carotene in ovary of Diet 3-6 were significantly higher than those of Diet 1. The redness value ( $a^*$ ) and yellowness value ( $b^*$ ) of all treatment groups were significantly higher than Diet 1 in carapace and ovary, while lightness value ( $L^*$ ) was lower. The antioxidant capacity in hepatopancreas, the total superoxide dismutase (T-SOD) activity of Diet 2-6 was significantly higher than Diet 1 and Diet 5 was the highest. The total antioxidant capacity (T-AOC) activity of Diet 4 was the highest while the highest malondialdehyde (MDA) content was found in Diet 2. In serum, Diet 6 had the highest T-AOC activity, and no significant difference was found in T-SOD activity and MDA content between Diet 1-6. In conclusion, diet supplemented with 15% *H. verticillata*, *V. natans*, *C. demersum* meals could meet the growth requirements of *P. clarkii*, improve the coloration of carapace and ovary, and promote the health status of *P. clarkii*.

**Key words:** *Procambarus clarkii*; aquatic weed meals; digestive enzymes; antioxidant capacity; carotenoid; coloration

**Corresponding author:** LI Jiayao. E-mail: jy-li@shou.edu.cn

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