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## 中国对虾与海湾扇贝投饵混养的实验研究

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**摘要** 用放在海水池塘中的 8 个陆基围隔(5.0 m×5.0 m×1.8 m), 研究中国对虾(*Penaeus chinensis*)与不同密度海湾扇贝(*Argopecten irradians*)投饵混养的放养方式、生产力和极限放养量。对虾体长(2.85±0.16)cm, 扇贝壳长(1.10±0.12)cm, 放养密度分别为 6.0 尾/m<sup>2</sup> 和 0, 1.5, 4.5, 7.5 粒/m<sup>2</sup>, 用投饵和施肥(鸡粪和化肥)饲养。结果表明, 扇贝密度为 0 和 1.5 粒/m<sup>2</sup> 时, 对虾的成活率无显著差异。混养(扇贝 1.5 粒/m<sup>2</sup>)时对虾的出塘体长、体重和产量分别比单养高 2.5%, 3.8% 和 6.5%; 当扇贝密度高于 1.5 粒/m<sup>2</sup> 时, 对虾的平均体长、体重和产量随扇贝密度的增加而显著减少(P<0.05)。扇贝密度为 1.5 和 7.5 粒/m<sup>2</sup> 时, 其产量由 470 kg/hm<sup>2</sup> 增至 1 236 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>; 当扇贝密度高时, 去壳后湿重占体重的百分数从(42.84±3.44)% 降至(37.88±4.26)%。扇贝的极限放养量为 600~800 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>, 适宜放养密度为 1.0~1.5 粒/m<sup>2</sup>。

**关键词** 中国对虾, 海湾扇贝, 对虾养殖, 混养, 池塘