

DOI: 10.3724/SP.J.1118.2020.19319

絮团浓度对革胡子鮈零换水养殖效果的影响

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摘要: 为研究絮团浓度对革胡子鮈零换水养殖效果的影响, 在不额外添加有机碳源(只利用饲料中的碳)的革胡子鮈(*Clarias gariepinus*)养殖系统中, 设置了平均絮团质量浓度为 561.18 mg/L 和 780.41 mg/L 两个处理组, 比较两实验组的水质、菌群结构、鱼生长及氮利用效率。结果表明, 两种浓度絮团条件下, 总氨氮(total ammonia nitrogen, TAN)和亚硝酸氮(NO_2^- -N)能分别维持 1.84 mg/L 和 1.79 mg/L 以下。两处理组间 pH、溶解氧(dissolved oxygen, DO)、TAN、 NO_2^- -N、氮素利用效率及主要生长指标无显著差异($P>0.05$), 但高浓度絮团组中的硝酸氮(NO_3^- -N)浓度(822.0 mg/L)明显高于低浓度絮团组(623.33 mg/L)。高通量测序分析菌群结构结果表明, 两组间门水平的菌群组成种类及优势度无显著性差异($P>0.05$), 属水平的菌群种类及优势度差异显著($P<0.05$)。两处理组中的革胡子鮈存活率分别达到(91.11±1.53)% 和 (94.44±2.08)%, 饲料系数为(1.41±0.18) 和 (1.27±0.26), 特殊生长率为(2.13±0.04)%/d 和 (2.19±0.08)%/d, 均无显著差异($P>0.05$)。两实验组饲料氮的利用率分别达到了 72.17% 和 71.34%。综合以上结果认为, 仅利用饲料中的碳既能维持革胡子鮈的零换水养殖且能取得较高的氮素利用效率, 两种絮团浓度对革胡子鮈的生长无显著影响, 高浓度絮团组中的硝化作用更明显。

关键词: 生物絮团养殖; 絮团浓度; 革胡子鮈; 零换水

中图分类号: S96

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1005-8737-(2020)07-0779-10

生物絮团养殖通过调控碳氮比(C/N)将溶解无机氮转化成微生物中的氮从而实现养殖水体氨氮的控制和零换水养殖^[1]。生物絮团是微生物和有机颗粒物组成的絮状物, 絯团中的细菌会死亡, 死的细菌会降解产生氨氮。生物絮团在养殖系统中主要起两个作用: 去除水体中的氨氮和为滤食性养殖对象提供食物^[2]。水体中的絮团浓度太低其氨氮处理能力低; 絯团浓度太高会增加系统中的氧气消耗, 且会有高的氨氮再释放率。有研究者认为絮团浓度宜控制在 500~600 mg/L^[3-4], 但不同的养殖对象和不同的碳源种类、碳源添加方式, 适宜的絮团浓度会有差别。革胡子鮈(*Clarias gariepinus*)是常见的淡水养殖品种, 具有较强的

水环境适应能力^[5]。关于生物絮团养殖革胡子鮈的研究已有报道^[5], 但没有关于絮团浓度对养殖过程的影响的研究。本研究了絮团浓度对革胡子鮈零换水养殖效果的影响, 养殖过程中不额外添加任何有机物做碳源, 希望能够为生物絮团革胡子鮈养殖提供技术支撑。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验用养殖系统及材料

实验用 6 个圆柱体聚乙烯水槽(直径 110 cm, 总高度 90 cm), 有效养殖水体 300 L。添加磨碎的鮈颗粒饲料(天恩饲料有限公司, 浙江)培养絮团。所用鮈饲料含 46%粗蛋白、4%粗纤维、16%粗灰

收稿日期: 2019-11-21; 修订日期: 2020-01-07.

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(31202033).

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分和 3% 磷。初始总悬浮固体颗粒物(total suspended solids, TSS)分别为 300 mg/L 和 800 mg/L。一台罗茨鼓风机曝气(138 W, 100 L/min)供应 3 个养殖槽, 溶解氧(dissolved oxygen, DO)在 6 mg/L 以上。启动过程中当总氨氮(total ammonium nitrogen, TAN)升高到 2.0 mg/L 时, 按照 20 : 1 (w/w) 的 C/N 添加相应的葡萄糖量, 其余情况下不添加其他有机碳源, 待系统具有稳定的氨氮处理能力, 启动完成^[2]。启动过程中的水质等相关指标情况已发表在 Chen 等^[6]的文章中。放养革胡子鲇前一天的水质指标为本研究结果图表中的 0 天对应的相应值。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 实验设计与养殖管理 实验用革胡子鲇鱼苗购自广州市花都区花山粤强丰水产养殖场, 运回后暂养至(6.99 ± 2.32) g, 初始放养密度 100 尾/m³。暂养和养殖期间投喂罗非鱼鱼饲料(广东省中山市中山统一企业有限公司), 营养成分含量为: 粗蛋白 33%, 粗脂肪 2%, 粗灰分 12.0%, 粗纤维 8%, 赖氨酸 1.4%, 总磷 0.6%~3.5%, 水分 12%。实验前 30 d 为体重的 5%, 逐渐减少为体重的 3%。每天投喂 3 次, 记录每次投喂量。实验结束前每个水槽取 10 尾称量体重。养殖过程中不换水, 仅补充因调整絮团浓度、取样和挥发而减少的水分。养殖过程中分别添加(371.00 ± 8.54) g (低浓度絮团组, LF) 和 (381.16 ± 8.30) g (高浓度絮团组, HF) 的碳酸氢钠维持适宜的 pH。

养殖前期各养殖槽中的絮团浓度(以总悬浮颗粒物浓度表征, TSS)均低于设定的目标值, 没有进行 TSS 的调控。从第 32 天开始, 每周去除一次多余 TSS, 以尽量将各养殖槽中的 TSS 控制在初始设计定值, 记录每次取出的絮团中氮含量。实际调控过程中发现很难控制 TSS 在一个具体的值, 设定 300 mg/L 絮团浓度的实验组中实际浓度为 305.33~1260.00 mg/L, 平均为 561.18 mg/L; 设定 800 mg/L 絯团浓度的实验组中实际浓度为 420.0~1453.33 mg/L, 平均为 780.41 mg/L, 分别表示低浓度絮团组和高浓度絮团组。

1.2.2 水质指标的测定 每天用多参数水质测量仪(WTW, Multi 3430, 德国)测定 pH、水温、DO

等水质指标。每 4 d 测定水体 TAN、亚硝酸氮(NO_2^- -N)、硝酸氮(NO_3^- -N)、磷酸盐(PO_4^{3-})和总氮(total nitrogen, TN)等指标^[6]。用多功能碳氮元素分析仪(Multi, N/C 2100, 德国)测定水体中的溶解有机碳(dissolved organic carbon, DOC)。每周测 1 次碱度(酸碱滴定指示法)^[7]。

1.2.3 絯团成分指标的测定 每 14 天测定水体中的絮团 5 min 沉降体积(FV-5, mL/L), 每 3 天测定一次 TSS。絮体经 65 ℃ 烘干后使用碳、氮元素分析仪(Elmenter ELMENTER VARIO MAX, 德国)测定絮体中氮、碳元素质量^[8], 粗蛋白含量为氮元素含量乘以 6.25^[9]。粗灰分和挥发性悬浮物(volatile suspended solid, VSS)根据 GB/T 6438-2007 测定^[10-11]。

1.2.4 絯团样品采集、DNA 提取及高通量测序方法 取 50 mL 水样经 0.22 μm 无菌微孔滤膜过滤, 用以收集浮游细菌, 将滤膜剪碎置于 5 mL 无菌离心管中, 将滤膜与 -80 ℃ 冰箱保存, 实验结束后送上海美吉生物科技有限公司进行高通量测序。按照 Omega Water DNA Kit (Omega, 美国) 的说明, 提取水体中的 DNA。将提取得到的细菌总 DNA 通过微量紫外分光光度计(Nano Drop ND-1000, Wilmington, DE, USA)测定 DNA 浓度和纯度。采用通用引物 338F (5'-ACTCCTACGGGA GGCAGCA-3') 和 806R (5'-GGACTACHVGGGT WTCTAAT-3') 对浮游细菌 16S rRNA 基因 V3~V4 区扩增, 修饰后的通用引物含有不同的 Tag 标签用以区分不同样品。PCR 扩增体系为 20 μL, 其中含 5×Fast Pfu 缓冲液 4 μL、2.5 mmol/L d NTPs 2 μL、正向引物(5 μmol/L) 0.8 μL、反向引物(5 μmol/L) 0.8 μL、Fast Pfu 聚合酶 0.4 μL、DNA 模板 10 ng。补去离子水至 20 μL。PCR 扩增的反应条件为: 94 ℃, 5 min; 3×(94 ℃, 30 s; 54 ℃, 30 s; 72 ℃, 45 s); 72 ℃, 10 min。每个样品 3 个重复, 送上海美吉生物医药科技有限公司用 Mi Seq PE300 (Illumina 公司, 美国) 完成序列测定。测序结果传至美国国立生物技术信息中心(NCBI), 登记号 PRJNA545344。采用 Mothur 软件将得到的 16S rDNA 基因序列在核糖体数据库项目(Ribosomal Database Project, RDP) 数据库中进行嵌合体检验,

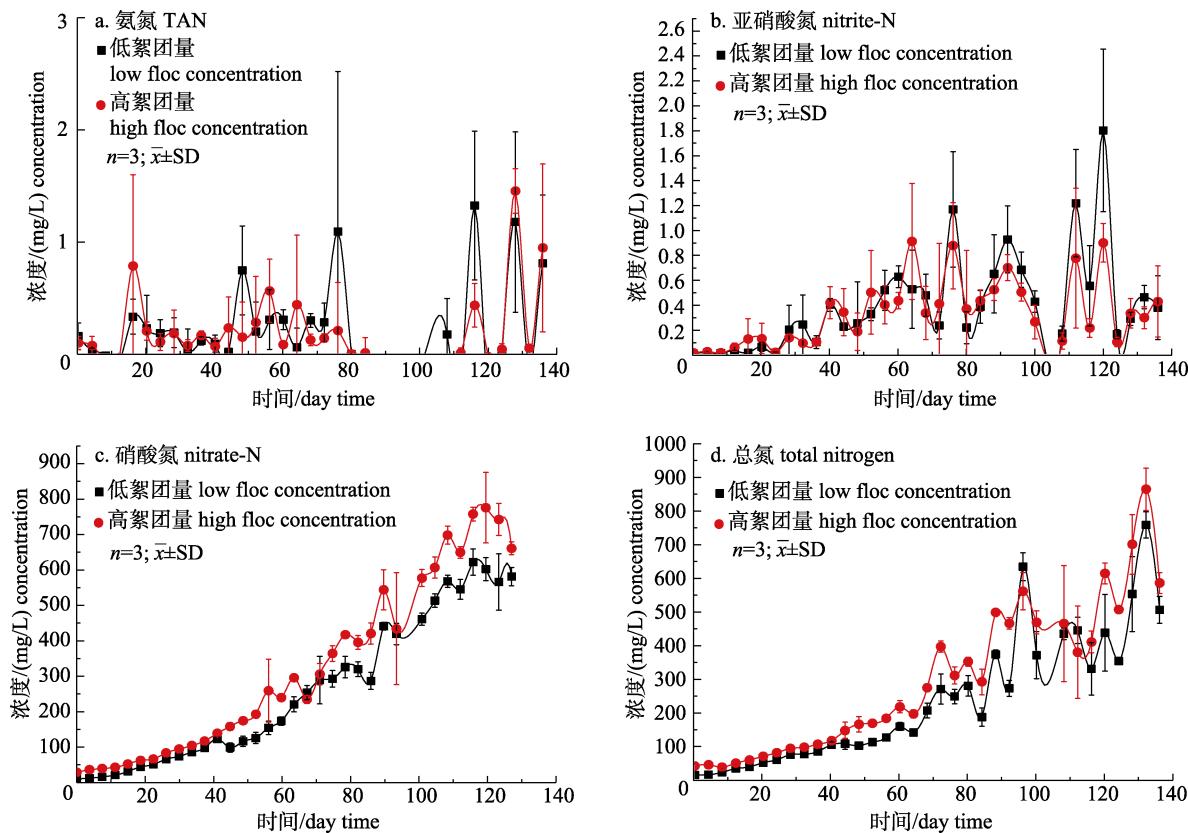


图 1 实验过程中氨氮(a)、亚硝酸氮(b)、硝酸氮(c)和总氮(d)的变化情况

Fig. 1 Dynamics of TAN (a), NO_2^- -N (b), NO_3^- -N (c) and TN (d) in the African catfish *Clarias gariepinus* culture tanks

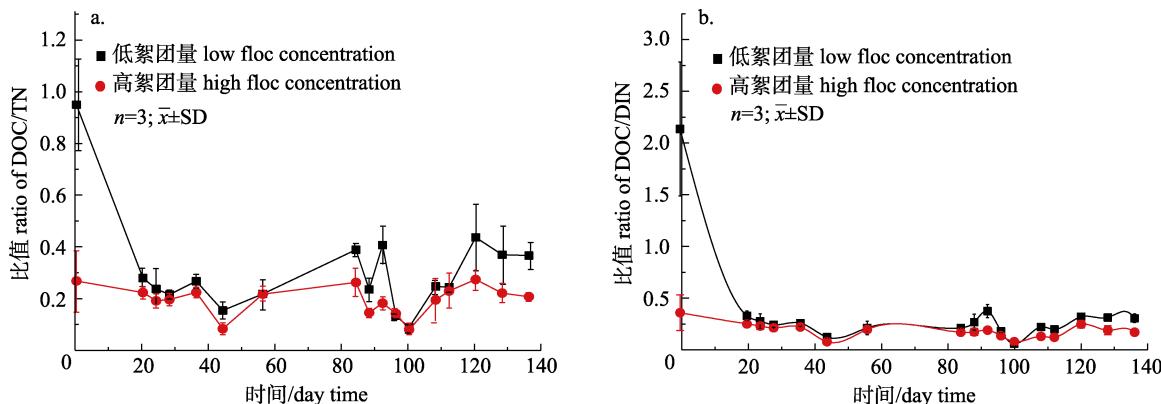


图 2 实验过程中各处理组中的溶解有机碳和总氮(a)和溶解有机碳和溶解无机氮的比值(b)

Fig. 2 Dynamics of DOC/DIN and DOC/TN ratio in the African catfish *Clarias gariepinus* culture tanks

实验结束时两实验组絮团中粗蛋白含量分别为 $(39.58 \pm 3.10)\%$ 和 $(39.40 \pm 2.33)\%$ (表 2)，粗蛋白、粗灰分含量和挥发性悬浮颗粒物的浓度与总悬浮颗粒物浓度的比值无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。

2.3 两实验组间的菌群组成比较

低浓度絮团组和高浓度絮团组的 OTUs 分别

为 1055 和 1458(表 3)。两实验组的 Chao 多样性指数和香农(Shannon)多样性指数无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。

两实验组的门水平上的优势菌群(相对丰度 $> 1\%$)均为其中的变形菌门(Proteobacteria)、拟杆菌门(Bacteroidetes)、绿弯菌门(Chloroflexi)、厚壁菌

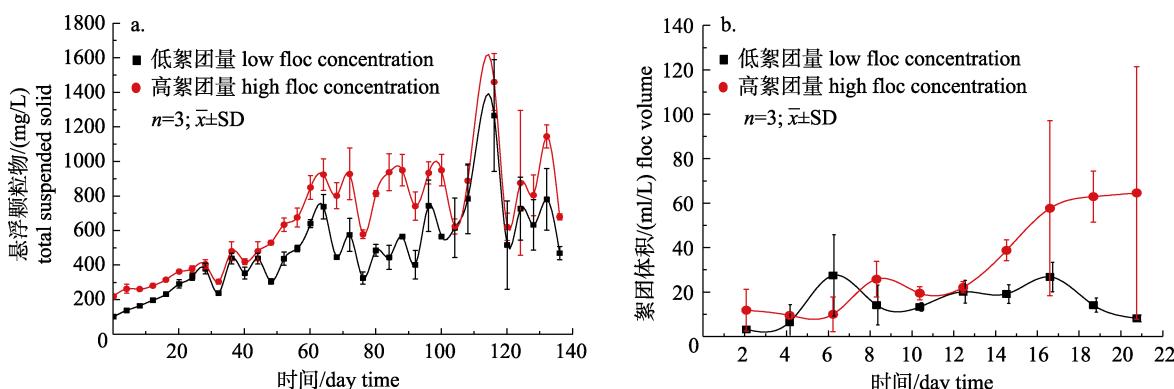


图3 实验过程中悬浮颗粒物浓度(a)和絮团体积(b)的变化情况

Fig. 3 The dynamics in the total suspended solids (TSS) (a) and the bioflocs volume index in 5 min (FV-5) (b) in the African catfish *Clarias gariepinus* culture tanks throughout this study.

表2 实验结束时不同处理组中絮团粗蛋白、粗灰分和挥发性悬浮颗粒物含量
Tab. 2 Crude protein, crude ash, VSS content of the bioflocs at the end of experiment

$n=3; \bar{x} \pm SD$

	挥发性悬浮颗粒物/(mg/L) volatile suspended solid	(VSS/TSS)%	粗蛋白/% crude protein	粗灰分/% crude ash
低絮团组 low floc concentration	404.06 ± 69.78^a	75.5 ± 2.7^a	39.58 ± 3.10^a	18.99 ± 1.32^a
高絮团组 high floc concentration	644.74 ± 104.79^a	71.5 ± 4.0^a	39.40 ± 2.33^a	19.74 ± 1.32^a

注: 同列数据上标不同表示组间存在显著差异($P<0.05$)。TSS: 总悬浮颗粒物; VSS: 挥发性固体颗粒物。

Note: Different superscripts of the same column mean significant differences between groups ($P<0.05$)。TSS: total suspended solid; VSS: volatile suspended solids.

表3 实验结束时两实验组中的菌群多样性比较

Tab. 3 The alpha diversity of the bioflocs in the suspended growth tanks of the low floc concentration group and the high floc concentration group at the end of the experiment

$n=3; \bar{x} \pm SD$

	序列数 sequences	OTUs	Chao 指数 Chao index	香农指数 Shannon index
低絮团组 low floc concentration	47433^a	1055^a	1052.10 ± 26.27^a	3.75 ± 0.58^a
高絮团组 high floc concentration	46565^a	1458^a	1102.4 ± 76.74^a	4.37 ± 1.01^a

注: 同列数据上标不同表示组间存在显著差异($P<0.05$)。

Note: Different superscripts of the same column mean significant differences between groups ($P<0.05$)。

门(Firmicutes)、放线菌门(Actinobacteria)、酸杆菌门(Acidobacteria)、浮霉菌门(Planctomycetes)和疣微菌门(Verrucomicrobia), 且两组间的相对丰度无明显差异(图 4a)($P>0.05$)。

属水平上(图 4b), 低浓度絮团组优势菌属为 *Reyranella* (19.5%), *Caldilineaceae_f_norank* (6.4%), *Saccharibacteria_p_norank* (5.4%), 柠檬酸杆菌属(*Citrobacter*, 5.0%), *MNG7_f_norank* (4.4%), 高浓度絮团组的优势菌属 *Xanthomonadaceae_f_norank* (6.3%), 木洞菌属(*Woodsholea*, 5.3%), *Vampirovibrionales_o_norank* (5.3%), *Caldilineaceae_f_norank* (5.1%), 硝化螺旋菌属(*Nitrospira*, 3.7%)。

利用韦恩图分析两个处理组中的菌群结构相

似性, 结果表明, 两组相同 OTUs 数均为各自总 OTUs 的 65%(图 5)。

2.4 革胡子鮈的生长指标

各养殖槽分别投放体重(6.99 ± 2.32) g 的革胡子鮈鱼苗, 初始放养密度为(0.70 ± 0.23) kg/m³。实验结束时低浓度絮团组养殖密度为(13.98 ± 0.78) kg/m³, 高密度组养殖密度为(14.11 ± 1.03) kg/m³, 两组间无显著性差异($P>0.05$)(表 3)。两组存活率分别为(91.11 ± 1.53)% 和(94.44 ± 2.08)%, 差异不显著($P>0.05$)。高浓度絮团组的饲料系数为(1.27 ± 0.26), 低于低浓度絮团组的(1.41 ± 0.18), 但两组间无显著差异($P>0.05$) (表 4)。

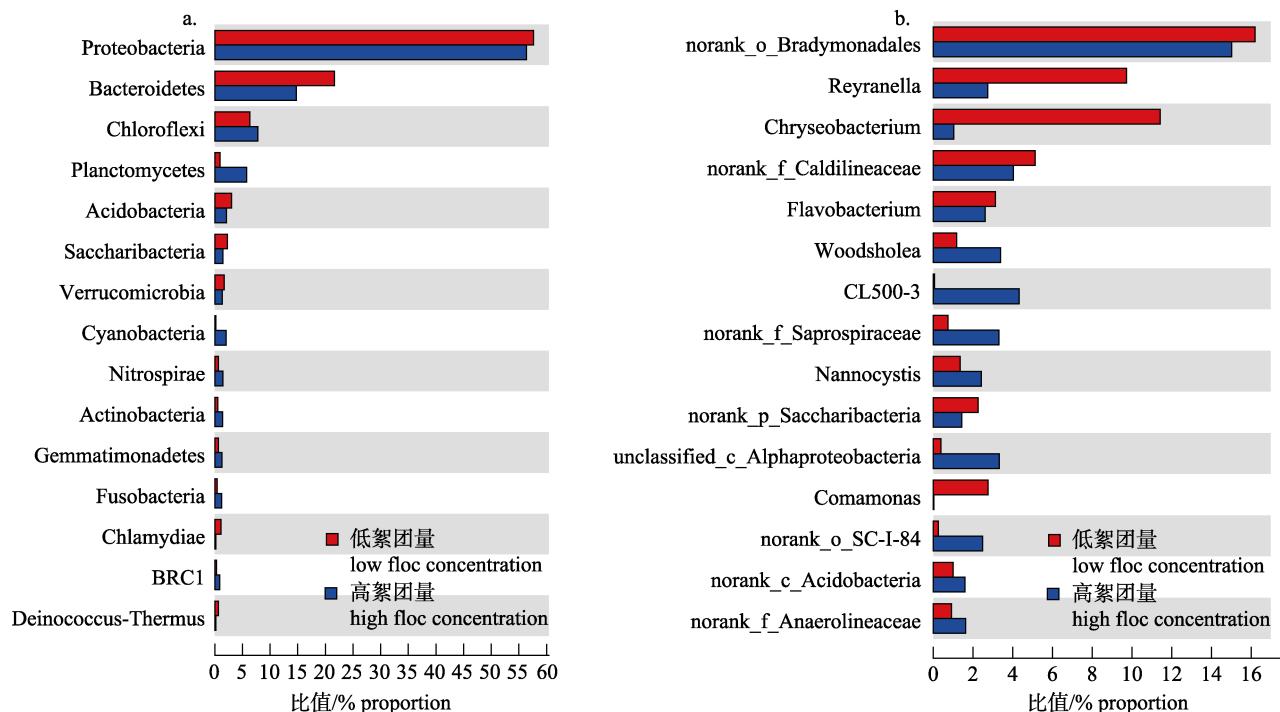


图 4 实验结束时水体中门水平(a)和属水平(b)的菌群结构
Fig. 4 Bacteria community composition at phylum levels (a) and genus level (b) of the bacteria in the bioflocs of the four treatments at the end of the experiment

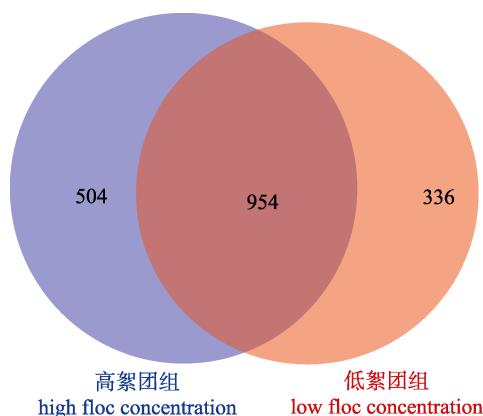


图 5 实验结束时水体中细菌的 OTUs 韦恩图
Fig. 5 Venn diagram of shared OTUs of the bacteria in the bioflocs of the four treatments at the end of the experiment.

2.5 两实验组间的氮收支比较

饲料中的氮是两实验组中最主要的氮输入途径, 分别占总输入氮的 95% 和 94%; 其次为放入鱼苗所含的氮, 分别为 3.47% 与 3.13%。因为是预培养完成的养殖系统, 初始絮团和水体中均含有一定数量的氮素(表 5)。

实验结束时鱼体中的氮为主要的输出途径, 两实验组分别为总输出氮的 52.56% 和 50.14%,

为投入饲料氮的 72.17% 和 71.34%, 两实验组间无显著差异($P>0.05$)。实验过程中絮团中的氮占总输出氮的 2.62% 和 2.96%, 差异不显著($P>0.05$)。高浓度絮团组中的终末絮团中的氮和排出水的氮均显著高于低絮团组($P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

Dauda 等^[13]认为革胡子鲇不能直接摄食生物絮团, 但本研究中饲料氮的利用率高于 70%, 高于一般养殖过程中的饲料氮的利用率^[14]。需要指出的是, 本研究中革胡子鲇生长率低于 Dauda 等^[15]的相关研究。这可能是因为本研究在实验过程中没有采取控温措施, 养殖过程中温度变化范围为 17~31 °C, 而 Dauda 等^[15]中的温度控制在 25.2~26.4 °C, 更加稳定并适宜于革胡子鲇的生长。本研究中高浓度的絮团可能是导致革胡子鲇生长慢的第二个原因, 高浓度絮团可能会堵塞鱼苗的鳃, 抑制鱼苗的生长^[16]。尽管每周调一次絮团浓度, 但要准确地控制絮团浓度在实际操作过程中是非常困难的。

硝化过程, 比如新建生物絮团养殖系统培养过程中三态氮的变化和自养硝化过程的建立过程非常相似^[23-24]。生物絮团-斑点叉尾鮰(*Ictalurus punctatus*)养殖系统中硝酸氮浓度可积累到 65~203 mg/L^[18]。氨氮同化和硝化过程在生物絮团养殖水体的氨氮控制过程中均起着重要的作用, 在完整硝化过程建立之前, 氨氮同化起主要作用, 硝化过程建立后, 即使在添加有机碳源的条件下, 自养硝化过程仍可能成为氨氮转化的主导过程^[23]。对生物絮团-凡纳滨对虾养殖系统的氮素收支分析也认为自养硝化过程是氨氮的优势转化途径^[24]。在较低 DOC/TN 和 DOC/DIN 条件下, 水体中的氨氮可能主要被硝化成硝酸氮。本研究中硝酸氮的明显升高和积累也证明了这一推断。

生物絮团中细菌通常具有利用有机碳源和无机氮生长和附着的能力^[25]。*Proteobacteria* 是废水处理系统中降解有机物转化氨氮的优势菌群^[25-26], 同时也是两实验组中的优势菌群。*Proteobacteria* 在水体中常成悬浮态, 而 *Bacteroidetes* 和 *Planctomycetes* 则更易附着状态^[27-28]。属水平上的菌群结构呈现了相同的功能特征。*Pseudomonads* 和 *Bacteroides* 可以利用多种有机物为碳源^[29]。

硝酸氮的明显积累说明水体中发生了硝化过程^[30]。尽管本研究中低浓度絮团组和高絮团量中的硝酸氮分别积累到 623.33 mg/L 和 822.0 mg/L, 但高浓度絮团组中的 *Nitrospira* 的相对优势度只有 3.7%, 低浓度组中的 *Nitrospira* 的优势度低于 1%。这和刘文畅等^[31]的研究结果相似。这可能是因为本实验中用的是针对一般细菌的引物, 而没有使用针对硝化功能或其他功能菌的特殊引物, 需要结果定量 PCR 和宏转录组等方法, 才能更详细的了解生物絮团中的菌群结构的信息^[32]。

添加碳源、提高 C/N 是生物絮团养殖的技术特点之一^[33]。常用的碳源包括葡萄糖、糖蜜、红糖、蔗糖等水溶性碳源, 每日添加或者数日添加^[34]。Luo 等^[35]将可生物降解聚合物作为生物絮团的缓释碳源, 取得了较好的养殖效果。尽管水体中的 DOC/TN 和 DOC/DIN 远低于理论上要求的生物絮团的 C/N, 但水体中并没有出现明显的高浓度的氨氮和亚硝酸氮, 这说明在不使用任何外加碳

源的条件下, 只利用饲料中的碳, 在保证悬浮并且有充足氧气的前提下, 能够维持 13~14 kg/m³ 的革胡子鲇养殖过程中的氨氮、亚硝酸氮的较低浓度。Ray 等^[18]比较了添加糖蜜、蔗糖和甘油的实验组与不添加碳源组的养殖罗非鱼效果, 发现和按照理论要求添加碳源的对照组相比, 不添加碳源组也能取得理想的养殖效果, 且和添加碳源组的生长差异不明显。Liu 等^[36]也证明了养殖过程中不添加碳源, 只保持充足的搅拌和溶解氧条件下, 能够实现罗非鱼的零换水养殖。需要指出的是, 本研究只说明了不添加外加碳源情况下维持水体中的氨氮和亚硝酸的可行性, 如何提高革胡子鲇的生长效果尚需要进一步的研究。

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Effect of flocs concentration on the performance of African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) in bioflocs aquaculture systems

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Abstract: In aquaculture systems, a lack of water exchange, continuous input of food, and bacterial growth in culture tanks, can cause an increase in floc concentrations. Increased floc concentrations increase oxygen demand and clog the gills of cultured animals. Therefore, floc concentration is one of the most important management factors in a floc aquaculture system. The African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) is a candidate for biofloc aquaculture systems due to the ability to adapt to the adverse water conditions. No previous studies have investigated the effects of floc concentrations on African catfish cultured in biofloc aquaculture systems. The current study investigated the effect of different floc concentrations on the water quality, bacteria community compositions, nitrogen budget, and growth performance of juvenile African catfish in biofloc systems for 140 d. Two treatments were referred as low floc concentration (LF) or high floc concentration (HF), with an average concentration of 561.18 mg/L and 780.41 mg/L, respectively. The results suggested that there were no significant differences in average concentrations of total ammonia nitrogen (TAN), nitrite nitrogen (NO_2^- -N), growth performance of the farmed fish, and nitrogen budget items between the treatments ($P>0.05$). Nitrate nitrogen (NO_3^- -N) in HF (822.0 mg/L) was significantly higher than that of LF (623.33 mg/L), which suggested that the nitrification process was ongoing in the current aquaculture systems. BFT aquaculture systems always have high biomass, including cultured fish and microorganisms aggregated in bioflocs. The relative abundance of the top five phyla of bacteria did not differ significantly between the treatments ($P>0.05$), however, a significant difference was observed at the genus level ($P<0.05$). African catfish survival rates ranged from (91.11±1.53)% in LF, and (94.44±2.08)% in HF treatments. The food conversion ratio was (1.41±0.18) for LF and (1.27±0.26) for HF, and the specific growth rates were (2.13±0.04)%/d and (2.19±0.08)%/d, respectively. The efficiency of nitrogen use in food was 72.17% for LF and 71.34% for HF. It should be noted that the specific growth rates in the current study were lower than previous reports, perhaps owing to the uncontrolled water temperature and the extremely high suspended solids load. It is also worth noting that every time solids were removed, the rate of accumulation of TAN and NO_2^- -N increased, and subsequently the NO_3^- -N concentration decreased. The ratios of dissolved organic carbon (DOC) to total nitrogen (DOC/TN), or DOC to the sum of TAN, NO_2^- -N, and NO_3^- -N, in the two treatments were much lower than 20, which is the suggested value for biofloc aquaculture systems. This suggests that there is good control of TAN and NO_2^- -N concentrations without any external organic carbon. The nitrification process was supposed to be ongoing in the current bioflocs systems. The results of the current study may lead to an effective water quality control system for culturing catfish, which may be applied in the commercial aquaculture industry.

Key words: bioflocs aquaculture system; floc concentration; *Clarias leather*; no water exchange

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