

## 不同投饵率对施氏鲟幼鱼生长及体成分的影响

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**摘要:**采用同一种饵料5个投喂率水平(1.5%、2.0%、2.5%、3.0%、3.5%),室外流水养殖系统,在水温(16.5±1.8)℃的条件下对施氏鲟(*Acipenser schrenckii*)幼鱼(42.6±9.2)g进行42d生长实验。结果表明,相对增重率、饵料利用率、鱼体蛋白质及水分含量受投喂率影响显著( $P<0.05$ )。随着投喂率的增加,相对增重率呈先升高、后降低的趋势,饵料利用率随着投喂率的升高而下降。根据最大相对增重率和最大饵料利用率,确定施氏鲟幼鱼适宜投喂率在水温15~18℃时为体重的2.0%。

**关键词:**施氏鲟;投喂率;相对增重率;饵料利用率

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施氏鲟(*Acipenser schrenckii*)是黑龙江特有的重要经济鱼类,1992年陈声栋等<sup>[1]</sup>首先在室内用配合饲料驯养施氏鲟幼鱼获得成功,开辟了用人工配合饲料饲养施氏鲟的新途径。投喂率是影响鱼类生长的重要因素,因此,确定适宜投喂率对任何养殖鱼类都是非常重要的<sup>[2]</sup>。关于鲟鱼投喂率的研究,Hung等<sup>[3-5]</sup>测定了白鲟(*A. transmontanus*)的适宜投喂率,肖慧等<sup>[6]</sup>测定了中华鲟(*A. sinensis*)幼鱼的适宜投喂率,Rad等<sup>[7]</sup>测定了西伯利亚鲟(*A. baeri* B.)的适宜投喂率,但迄今还未见到有关施氏鲟适宜投喂率的研究报道。本研究对1龄施氏鲟幼鱼(42.6±9.2)g在15~18℃水温条件下的适宜投喂率进行分析测定,旨在为施氏鲟的人工养殖提供科学依据。

### 1 材料和方法

#### 1.1 饵料

试验饵料由黑龙江水产研究所颗粒饵料试验厂提供的人工配合饵料,饵料粒径2mm。饵料配方组成:鱼粉65%、面粉24%、食用豆油5%、鲜猪肝3%、磷酸二氢钙1%、矿物质1%、多维0.5%、胆碱0.2%、微生态制剂0.2%、乳酸菌素0.1%。营养组成见表1。

表1 实验饲料组成成份

Table 1 Proximate composition of diet		%	
粗蛋白 Crude protein	粗脂肪 Crude lipid	灰分 Ash	水分 Moisture
40.2	10.6	3.2	10.1

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#### 1.2 施氏鲟幼鱼

实验用施氏鲟幼鱼为捕获的野生施氏鲟亲鱼经人工催产、受精、孵化、苗种培育及饲料驯化的当年幼鱼,体重约40g。

#### 1.3 实验鱼池及水源

鱼池系八角形的水泥池,5组共15个鱼池,池顶有遮阳蓬,单池水深0.6m,面积3.5m<sup>2</sup>,单注单排,每池水流量20~25L/min,水源为拒马河水,水温(16.5±1.8)℃,溶解氧8.0mg/L以上,氨氮低于0.05mg/L。

#### 1.4 实验设计及饲养管理

实验从2002年9月2日开始至10月3日结束。共设5个投喂率梯度,其投喂率分别为实验鱼体重的1.5%、2.0%、2.5%、3.0%、3.5%。每个梯度设3个平行,共15个鱼池。每池放鱼60尾,调整每池鱼的重量至各池实验鱼之间的重量无显著差异( $P>0.05$ )。每池鱼按各自的投喂量投喂饵料,每天分4次投喂,即7:00投喂当天投喂量的30%,11:00投喂15%,15:00投喂15%,19:00投喂40%。每次投喂30min。实验期内每2周测量1次各池鱼重量,彻底清洗鱼池并调整投喂量,实验结束时称每池鱼体重并从各池中随机取3尾鱼,作为1个样品用作鱼体营养成分分析。

#### 1.5 指标测定与数据统计分析

将每1个阶段测定的实验鱼的活体重及耗饵量按下列公式计算:

$$\text{相对增重率} = [(W_f - W_s) / W_s] \times 100\%$$

$$\text{饵料利用率} = (W_f - W_s) / \text{TF} \times 100\%$$

其中,  $W_t$ :末活体重,  $W_0$ :初始体重, TF:总投饵量

全鱼样品的处理:先用绞肉机绞碎,然后高压蒸煮 30 min,再在 65 °C 下烘干,在室温下放置 24 h 后粉碎,装样,置 -20 °C 冰箱待测。

全鱼样品粗蛋白含量采用凯氏定氮法测定;粗脂肪含量采用索氏脂肪抽提法;粗灰分采用 550 °C 灰化法;水分含量采用 105 °C 恒重法;无氮浸出物含量采用差值法。

所有数据用 SPSS 统计软件进行统计分析。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 不同投饵率对施氏鲟生长及饵料利用率的影响

施氏鲟幼鱼的相对增重率随着投饵率的增加呈现先升后降的趋势,饵料利用率随投饵率的增加而下降(图 1)。1.5% 投饵率组的幼鱼相对增重率和其他各组相比有显著差异( $P < 0.05$ ),而其他各组之间的相对增重率差异不显著( $P > 0.05$ )。在 3% 的投饵率下幼鱼生长速度最佳。1.5% 投饵率组的饵料利用率最高,但与 2.0% 投饵率组相比差异不显著( $P > 0.05$ ),2.5% 投饵率组与 3.0% 投饵率组之间差

异不显著( $P > 0.05$ ),3.5% 投饵率组和其它各组之间差异显著( $P < 0.05$ ),结果见表 2。

表 2 不同投饵率对施氏鲟幼鱼相对增重率及饵料利用率的影响( $n=3$ )

Table 2 Effects of different feeding rate on body weight increase and feed efficiency of juvenile Amur sturgeon ( $n=3$ )

投饵率 Feeding rate	相对增重率 Body weight increase	饵料利用率 Feed efficiency
1.5	66.3 ± 8.9 <sup>a</sup>	118.0 ± 4.1 <sup>a</sup>
2.0	85.3 ± 0.4 <sup>b</sup>	91.1 ± 3.5 <sup>a</sup>
2.5	95.0 ± 8.5 <sup>b</sup>	70.3 ± 6.0 <sup>b</sup>
3.0	98.0 ± 0.4 <sup>b</sup>	56.1 ± 2.7 <sup>b</sup>
3.5	83.7 ± 0.6 <sup>b</sup>	43.5 ± 5.4 <sup>c</sup>

注:表中同一列数据上标英文字母不同者表示差异显著( $P < 0.05$ )。

Note: Values in each column with a different superscript are significantly different ( $P < 0.05$ ).

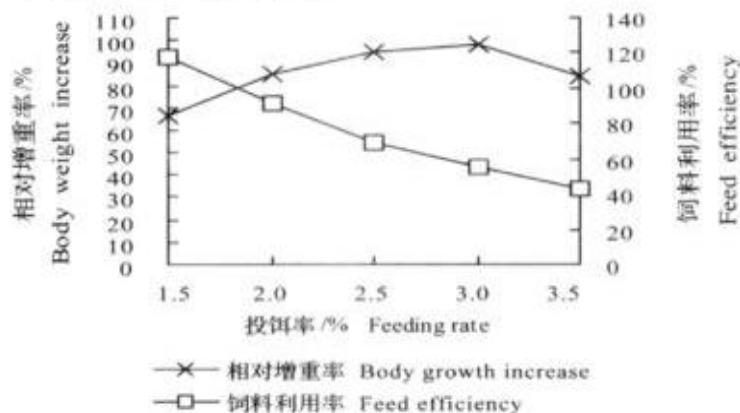


图 1 不同投饵率对施氏鲟生长性能的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of different feeding rate on the growth performances of Amur sturgeon

### 2.2 不同投饵率对鱼体营养成分的影响

结果见表 3。1.5% 投饵率组的鱼体蛋白质含量显著低于其他各组( $P < 0.05$ ),而 2.0% ~ 3.5% 投饵率组之间则差异不明显( $P > 0.05$ ),1.5% 投饵率组的鱼体含水率明显高

于其他各组( $P < 0.05$ ),其他投饵率组之间的鱼体含水率差异不显著( $P > 0.05$ )。不同投饵率对鱼体脂肪、灰分及无氮浸出物没有明显的影响( $P > 0.05$ )。

表 3 不同投饵率对施氏鲟鱼体成份的影响( $n=3$ )

Table 3 Effects of different feeding rate on body components of juvenile Amur sturgeon ( $n=3$ )

投饵率 Feeding rate	粗蛋白 Crude protein	粗脂肪 Crude lipid	灰份 Ash	水分 Moisture	无氮浸出物 Nitrogen free extract
1.5	12.9 ± 1.2 <sup>a</sup>	5.0 ± 1.2	2.8 ± 0.4	78.7 ± 2.0 <sup>a</sup>	0.7 ± 0.3
2.0	14.0 ± 0.7 <sup>b</sup>	5.9 ± 1.4	2.8 ± 0.2	76.3 ± 1.3 <sup>b</sup>	1.0 ± 0.7
2.5	14.0 ± 0.7 <sup>b</sup>	5.5 ± 0.8	2.8 ± 0.2	76.5 ± 0.8 <sup>b</sup>	1.2 ± 0.3
3.0	14.6 ± 1.0 <sup>b</sup>	5.6 ± 1.3	2.9 ± 0.2	76.2 ± 1.6 <sup>b</sup>	0.7 ± 0.4
3.5	14.3 ± 0.4 <sup>b</sup>	5.0 ± 1.3	2.9 ± 0.3	76.8 ± 1.1 <sup>b</sup>	1.0 ± 0.7

注:表中同一列数据上标英文字母不同者表示差异显著( $P < 0.05$ )。

Note: Values in each column with different superscripts mean significantly different ( $P < 0.05$ ).



### 3 讨论

实验结果表明,不同投饵率水平对施氏鲟幼鱼的生长性能和体成分含量以及饵料利用率产生显著影响。在1.5%的投饵率下,虽然饵料利用率最高,但生长速度明显低于其他各组。可见低投饵率虽然可使实验鱼获得较高的饵料利用率,但未必是越低越好,过低的投饵率可使鱼摄饵量相对不足,必然会造成饵料营养成分在数量上的缺乏,在这种情况下较高的饵料利用率并不能完全补偿饲料营养的不足。

从鱼体成分含量分析结果也可以看出,1.5%投饵率组鱼体蛋白质含量较低,水分含量较高,表明其体内氮的存积不足,应该是饵料中蛋白质总量供给不足所致。在Hung等<sup>[3]</sup>的实验中,0.5%~1.5%的投饵率下,白鲟鱼体水分含量明显高于2.0%以上投饵率组,而蛋白质含量则没有显著变化,这与本次实验的结果有所不同。Hung等<sup>[3]</sup>所用的实验饲料蛋白质含量和脂肪含量比本次实验所用饲料的蛋白质和脂肪分别高3%和6%,其结果是一方面饲料蛋白质含量的增加提供了一部分蛋白质来源;另一方面饲料脂肪含量的增加减少了蛋白质因供能引起的消耗,亦即脂肪节约蛋白质作用,作者认为,这是导致二者之间存在一定差异的原因。

随着投饵率的增加,施氏鲟幼鱼的相对增重率先升后降,饵料利用率则逐渐下降,最高投饵率组较最低投饵率组降低明显,说明鱼的摄食饲料量有一定的限度,超过这一限度,不再进一步摄食,多余的饲料会随水流流失。3.5%投饵率组的相对增重率较3.0%投饵率组有所下降,原因目前尚不清楚,这种情况也见于Hung等<sup>[3]</sup>和Cui等<sup>[8]</sup>对白鲟、Fiogbe等<sup>[9]</sup>对鲈鱼(*Perca fluviatilis* L.)的实验结果,对此现象仍有待进一步研究。

一般而言,投饵率随着鱼个体重的增加以及水温的降低而下降。Hung等<sup>[3]</sup>研究了体重30~100 g的白鲟在20℃时的适宜投饵率为鱼体重的2.0%,这与在(16.5±1.2)℃条件下测得的施氏鲟(42.6±9.2) g适宜投饵率的结果一致。由于前者的实验水温较高,在体重相近的条件下,其投饵率水平应高于后者,但Hung等<sup>[3]</sup>实验所用饲料蛋白质含量为43%,脂肪含量为16%,均高于本次实验所用饲料,这可能

在一定程度上减少了饵料的投喂量,而相应使投饵率水平降低。

在本次实验的条件下,3.0%投饵率组幼鱼的相对增重率最高,但与2.0%投饵率组相比差异不显著;1.5%投饵率组幼鱼的饵料利用率最高,但与2.0%投饵率组相比差异也不显著,由此推断,施氏鲟幼鱼(42.6±9.2) g在水温15~18℃的条件下其适宜投饵率为其体重的2.0%。

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## Effects of feeding rate on growth of Amur sturgeon *Acipenser schrenckii*

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**Abstract:** Amur sturgeon (*Acipenser schrenckii*) is a specific economical fish only in Amur River, which possesses an important place in fisheries of Amur River. It was conducted to artificial reproduction successfully in China in 1957. Rearing Amur sturgeon with formulated feed in lab was not succeeded until 1992, and the prelude to raise this kind of fish under artificially controlled condition was opened. Feeding rate is an important factor affecting the growth of fish, and ascertainment of the optimal feeding rate is the key to success of any aquaculture operation. Several studies have been reported on Amur sturgeon culture. The study of effects of different feeding rate and the optimum feeding rate on growth performance of juvenile Amur sturgeon (*Acipenser schrenckii*) has not been studied yet.

A growth experiment was conducted to determine the optimum feeding rate and the effects of different feeding rate on the growth performance of juvenile Amur sturgeon (*Acipenser schrenckii*) were studied. Five feeding rates from 1.5 to 3.5% (at 0.5% increments) body weight per day (BW/day) were used in this test. A commercial diet was given to Amur sturgeon with an average individual body weight ( $42.6 \pm 9.2$ ) g for 42 d. Its proximate composition was 10.1% moisture, 40.2% crude protein, 10.6% crude lipid, and 3.2% ash respectively. The fish individually weighed were distributed randomly into 15 pools with 60 fish each pool, and a few fish were redistributed among the pools until there were not significantly different ( $P > 0.05$ ) among the total body weight in each pool. Every three pools were allocated to each feeding rate group. Daily feed intakes at different feeding rates were divided into four meals for half an hour each meal. i. e. one third of the total daily intake was fed at 07:00 am, one sixth at 11:00 am, one sixth at 15:00 am, and one third at 19:00 pm. The fish were inspected daily for abnormal behavior and mortality. The pools were cleaned and flushed daily by pulling the external overflow pipes to drain the waste water out. The fish were weighed individually every two weeks and the amount of diet was adjusted according to the total body weight of fish in each pool for the subsequent two weeks. At the end of the experiment, three fish were sampled randomly from each pool. The three fish were pooled together for each replicate (three replicates per feeding rate) and for the whole body composition determination. All results were analyzed using SPSS statistical software program.

After 42 d growth experiment, the results showed that percent body weight increase (BWI%), feed efficiency (FE), and whole body moisture and protein content were significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) affected by feeding rate. The BWI% increased with feeding rate from 1.5% to a maximum at 3.0%. There was no significant difference ( $P > 0.05$ ) among 2.0% and 3.5% groups, but the BWI% of 1.5% group was significantly lower ( $P < 0.05$ ) than the other groups. The FE was markedly higher in 1.5% group than others, but was not significantly different ( $P > 0.05$ ) from that of 2.0% group. The whole body moisture content in 1.5% group was significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) higher than that of the other groups, but the whole body protein content was significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) lower than that of other groups. Based on the maximum BWI%, the maximum FE and the analysis of approximate body nutrients, the optimal feeding rate for hatchery-produced juvenile Amur sturgeon ( $42.6 \pm 9.2$ ) g at water temperature 15–18 °C was 2.0%.

**Key words:** Amur sturgeon; feeding rate; body weight increase; feed efficiency

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