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豆粕和膨化大豆粉对鲤鱼生长及其肌肉营养成分的影响

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[摘要] 【目的】研究豆粕和膨化大豆粉对鲤鱼生长、饲料利用及肌肉营养成分的影响,为优化鲤鱼人工配合饲料提供依据。【方法】分别利用豆粕和膨化大豆粉替代约60%(质量分数)的鱼粉,以全鱼粉为对照,配制成3种等氮(粗蛋白含量为360 g/kg)、等能(总能为15.2 MJ/kg)的半精制饲料,在室内单循环控温养殖系统中对初始体质量为(27.25±0.09)g的鲤鱼进行8周饲养试验。饲养试验结束后测算鲤鱼生长和饲料利用相关指标及肌肉营养成分含量。【结果】豆粕组和膨化大豆粉组鲤鱼的增重率和特定生长率与对照组相比显著降低($P<0.05$),而饲料效率、蛋白质效率、肥满度、肝体比和脏体比与对照组无显著差异($P>0.05$)。豆粕组鲤鱼肌肉中粗蛋白含量显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),水分含量显著高于对照组($P<0.05$);膨化大豆粉组鲤鱼肌肉中粗蛋白和水分含量与对照组无显著差异($P>0.05$);不同大豆蛋白源对鲤鱼肌肉粗灰分和粗脂肪含量的影响不显著($P>0.05$)。【结论】在本试验条件下,综合考虑鲤鱼的生长、饲料利用和肌肉营养成分因素,相同鱼粉替代水平下膨化大豆粉的替代效果优于豆粕。

[关键词] 鲤鱼; 大豆蛋白源; 生长状况; 饲料利用; 肌肉营养成分

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Effect of soybean meal and extruded soy flour on growth performance and nutritional composition of carp

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Abstract: 【Objective】This study evaluated the effects of partial replacement of fish meal with soybean meal and extruded soy flour on growth performance, feed utilization and body composition of carps. 【Method】Two diets with 60% soybean meal and 60% soybean flour to replace fish meal as semi-refined feed with equal protein (crude protein 360 g/kg) and energy (total energy 15.2 MJ/kg) were used as treatments while fish meal without replacement was used as control diet. Carps with the body mass of (27.25±0.09) g were fed with the three diets in a single recirculating system at controlled temperature for 8 weeks. The growth performance, feed utilization and nutritional composition in carp were determined after the feeding trial. 【Result】The specific growth and weight gain of carp in soybean meal group and soy flour group were significantly lower than that of control group ($P<0.05$). There were no significant differences in feed effi-

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ciency ratio, protein efficiency ratio, condition factor, hepatosomatic index and viscerasomatic index among the three groups ($P > 0.05$). The muscle crude protein content of soybean meal group was significantly lower than that of control group ($P < 0.05$), but moisture was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$). The crude protein and moisture contents of soy flour group had no significant difference compared to the control group ($P > 0.05$). The muscle ash and crude lipid contents were not significantly affected by different soybean protein sources ($P > 0.05$). 【Conclusion】 Considering growth performance, feed utilization and nutritional composition of carps, extruded soy flour was better than soybean meal to replace fish meal at same levels.

Key words: *Cyprinus carpio*; soybean protein sources; growth performance; feed utilization; nutritional composition in muscle

鱼粉是水产饲料中不可缺少的优质蛋白源^[1],但因其资源日益匮乏,价格一直居高不下,因此寻求优质廉价的动植物蛋白源替代鱼粉已成为一种必然趋势。大豆蛋白源一直被认为是一种较好的替代鱼粉的植物性蛋白替代源之一,目前对豆粕替代鱼粉饲喂罗非鱼(*Oreochromis niloticus* × *O. aureus*)^[2]、大西洋鲑(*Salmo salar* L.)^[3]、军曹鱼(*Rachycentron canadum*)^[4]、虹鳟鱼(*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)^[5]、真鲷(*Pagrus major*)^[6]等鱼类已有了广泛研究,其研究内容主要涉及豆粕替代鱼粉对鱼生长、体成分、消化酶活性的影响等方面。对膨化大豆粉替代鱼粉饲喂虹鳟鱼^[7]、杂交鲟(*Acipenser serchrenckii* ♀ × *Acipenser baeri* ♂)^[8]等鱼类亦有研究,其研究内容主要包括鱼的生长、免疫、血清学指标等的变化。但是由于大豆蛋白源中含有多种抗营养因子,在饲料中过量添加会影响鱼类的摄食和生长,甚至造成死亡,因此必须研究其对不同鱼种的适宜添加量及对鱼生长等的影响。鲤鱼(*Cyprinus carpio*)隶属于鲤形目(Cypriniformes)、鲤科(Cyprinidae)、鲤亚科(Cyprinidae)、鲤属(*Cyprinus*),是目前我国主要的淡水经济鱼类养殖品种之一。关于不同大豆蛋白源

替代鱼粉对鲤鱼影响的研究报道较少^[9-10],因此本试验以鲤鱼为研究对象,在其配合饲料中分别利用豆粕和膨化大豆粉替代 60% (质量分数)的鱼粉蛋白,探讨豆粕和膨化大豆粉对鲤鱼生长、饲料利用及肌肉营养成分的影响,旨在为优化鲤鱼人工配合饲料及合理开发利用大豆蛋白源提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验饲料的配制

以鱼粉(长春恒丰农牧有限公司提供)为动物蛋白源,豆粕和膨化大豆粉(长春恒丰农牧有限公司提供)分别为植物蛋白源,玉米油、鱼油为脂肪源,糊精和面粉为糖源,纤维素为填充物,配制等氮(粗蛋白含量为 360 g/kg)、等能(总能为 15.2 MJ/kg)的 3 种半精制饲料,对照组(CK)全部以鱼粉作为蛋白源,豆粕组和膨化大豆粉组分别以豆粕、膨化大豆粉替代 CK 中 60% (质量分数)的鱼粉蛋白。将所有原料粉碎过 0.246 mm(60 目)筛,按表 1 配方称其质量,混合均匀,挤压成直径 2.0 mm 的颗粒,晒干后置于-20 ℃冰柜中保存备用。

表 1 鲤鱼饲料配方及主要营养成分(风干基础)

Table 1 Formulation and nutritional composition of experimental diets for carp (air-dry basis)

配方及其营养组成 Ingredients and proximate composition	对照 CK	豆粕组 Regular soybean group	膨化大豆粉组 Extruded soybean group
鱼粉/(g·kg ⁻¹) Fish meal	510.0	274.8	265.8
豆粕/(g·kg ⁻¹) Regular soybean meal RSBM	—	451.7	—
膨化大豆粉/(g·kg ⁻¹) Extruded soybean meal ESBM	—	—	549.9
糊精/(g·kg ⁻¹) Dextrin	197.5	109.7	71.9
面粉/(g·kg ⁻¹) Flour	197.5	109.7	71.9
微晶纤维素/(g·kg ⁻¹) Cellulose microcrystalline	47.0	15.9	20.5
预混料/(g·kg ⁻¹) Premix	10.0	10.0	10.0
聚粘宝/(g·kg ⁻¹) Poly sticky	5	5	5
氯化胆碱/(g·kg ⁻¹) Choline chloride	5	5	5
玉米油/(g·kg ⁻¹) Corn oil	14.0	9.1	—
鱼油/(g·kg ⁻¹) Fish oil	14.0	9.1	—

续表 1 Continued table 1

配方及其营养组成 Ingredients and proximate composition	对照 CK	豆粕组 Regular soybean group	膨化大豆粉组 Extruded soybean group
粗蛋白/(g·kg ⁻¹) Crude protein	360.0	360.1	360.0
粗脂肪/(g·kg ⁻¹) Crude lipid	50.2	50.1	50.0
粗纤维/(g·kg ⁻¹) Crude fiber	44.9	45.0	45.0
粗灰分/(g·kg ⁻¹) Ash	58.1	72.4	61.9
总能/(MJ·kg ⁻¹) Calculated gross energy	15.20	15.21	15.20

1.2 试验鱼及饲养管理

试验所用建鲤购自吉林省九台市 2814 渔场, 养殖试验在吉林农业大学水产动物室控温单循环系统中进行, 正式试验开始前预饲 2 周, 投喂对照组饲料, 2 周后挑选体质健壮、规格整齐、鳍鳞完整、体质量为(27.25±0.09) g 的鲤鱼 90 尾, 随机分为 3 组, 每组 3 个重复, 每个重复 10 尾, 分别投喂 3 种饲料。试验期间保持水温在 20~21 ℃, 氨氮含量<0.3 mg/L, 溶解氧 6.0~8.0 mg/L; 每天投喂 3 次(07:00, 12:00 和 17:00), 投喂量为鱼体质量的 3%~5%, 投喂方式为人工手撒。正式养殖试验持续 8 周, 每天进行 1 次吸污和换水。

1.3 样品的收集与测定

在试验开始时测定试验鱼的初始体质量, 试验结束后停食 1 d, 测定各缸试验鱼终末体质量, 从每缸中随机选取 7 尾鱼, 分别称其体质量、肝胰脏质量、内脏质量, 测量其体长。计算特定生长率、增重率、蛋白质效率、饲料效率、肥满度、成活率、肝体比和脏体比。计算公式如下:

$$\text{特定生长率}(SGR, \%) = \frac{\ln m_t - \ln m_0}{t} \times 100\%,$$

$$\text{增重率}(WG, \%) = \frac{m_t - m_0}{m_0} \times 100\%,$$

$$\text{蛋白质效率}(PER, \%) = \frac{m_t - m_0}{m_t \times w_p} \times 100\%,$$

$$\text{饲料效率}(FER, \%) = \frac{m_t - m_0}{m_t} \times 100\%,$$

$$\text{肥满度}(CF, g/cm^3) = \frac{m}{L^3},$$

$$\text{肝体比}(VI, \%) = \frac{m_H}{m} \times 100\%,$$

$$\text{脏体比}(HI, \%) = \frac{m_V}{m} \times 100\%,$$

表 2 鲤鱼饲料中不同大豆蛋白源对鲤鱼生长及饲料利用的影响

Table 2 Effects of soybean protein source in diets on growth and feed utilization of *Cyprinus carpio*

处理 Treatment	初始体质量/g Initial mean body weight	终末体质量/g Final mean body weight	特定生长率/% Specific growth rate	增重率/% Weight gain	蛋白质效率/% Protein efficiency ratio
对照 CK	27.20±0.09 a	53.59±0.41 b	1.36±0.02 b	97.04±2.13 b	1.99±0.09 a
豆粕组 Regular soybean group	27.26±0.13 a	46.71±0.62 a	1.08±0.03 a	71.32±2.93 a	1.75±0.10 a
膨化大豆粉组 Extruded soybean group	27.27±0.02 a	47.09±0.23 a	1.09±0.01 a	72.66±0.78 a	1.83±0.16 a

续表 2 Continued table 2

处理 Treatment	饲料效率/% Feed efficiency ratio	肥满度/(g·cm ⁻³) Condition factor	肝体比/% Hepatosomatic index	脏体比/% Viscerasomatic index	成活率/% Survival rate
对照 CK	71.50±3.32 a	2.87±0.53 a	3.31±0.56 a	13.74±4.84 a	100
豆粕组 Regular soybean group	62.85±3.42 a	3.47±0.26 a	2.85±0.15 a	10.50±0.69 a	100
膨化大豆粉组 Extruded soybean group	65.71±5.90 a	2.41±1.14 a	2.71±0.85 a	12.55±2.44 a	100

注:同列数据后标不同小写字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。下表同。

Note: Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference at $P<0.05$. The same below.

2.2 不同大豆蛋白源对鲤鱼肌肉营养成分含量的影响

表3表明,豆粕组鲤鱼肌肉粗蛋白含量显著低于对照组,水分含量显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),粗

脂肪和粗灰分含量与对照组差异不显著($P>0.05$)。膨化大豆粉组粗蛋白、水分、粗脂肪和粗灰分含量均与对照组无显著差异($P>0.05$)。

表3 饲料中不同大豆蛋白源对鲤鱼肌肉营养成分的影响(湿质量)

Table 3 Effects of soybean protein source on nutritional composition in muscle of *Cyprinus carpio*

%

处理 Treatment	水分 Moisture	粗蛋白 Protein	粗脂肪 Lipid	粗灰分 Ash
对照 CK	77.43±0.46 a	17.79±0.18 a	1.74±0.09 a	1.40±0.12 a
豆粕组 Regular soybean group	78.16±0.23 b	16.64±0.35 b	1.83±0.12 a	1.35±0.08 a
膨化大豆粉组 Extruded soybean group	77.48±0.26 a	17.48±0.26 a	1.85±0.09 a	1.29±0.08 a

3 讨论

3.1 不同大豆蛋白源对鱼类生长及饲料利用的影响

在本试验条件下,豆粕组和膨化大豆粉组鲤鱼的特定生长率、增重率均显著低于对照组,而蛋白质效率、饲料效率、肥满度、肝体比和脏体比与对照组差异不显著,说明用豆粕和膨化大豆粉替代60%的鱼粉会显著影响鲤鱼的生长,而对饲料的利用不会产生显著影响。吴莉芳等^[11]研究表明,在鲤鱼饲料中添加不同比例的去皮豆粕,结果去皮豆粕替代60%鱼粉组鲤鱼的特定生长率显著下降;刘襄河等^[12]研究报道,饲料中豆粕与鱼粉的比例为2:1时,牙鲆(*Paralichthys olivaceus*)的增重率和特定生长率均显著降低;Wang等^[13]研究报道,饲料中添加60%豆粕会显著降低鮰状黄姑鱼(*Nibea miinthioides*)的生长性能;Elangovan等^[14]研究报道,在四须鲃(*Barbodes altus*)饲料中添加豆粕会使其特定生长率显著低于对照组。以上研究结果与本试验结果相似,这主要是由于豆粕是大豆经预压浸提或浸提制油后的一种副产物,因此豆粕中含热不稳定抗营养因子如胰蛋白酶抑制剂、植物凝集素等,同时也含有热稳定的抗营养因子如植酸、大豆抗原等。豆粕过量添加会使饲料的适口性降低,从而导致鱼类的摄食率降低^[15];并且大豆抗原蛋白能够通过损伤鱼类的肠道而影响其对营养物质的消化与吸收,使得较高豆粕替代水平的饲料降低了鱼类对饲料蛋白质的利用率。另外,豆粕与鱼粉相比,色氨酸、赖

氨酸和蛋氨酸等必需氨基酸含量相对较低,如果饲料中大豆蛋白替代比例较高,则会导致饲料中必需氨基酸的比例失衡,使大量氨基酸被分解,从而降低饲料蛋白质的利用率,使鱼类生长受阻。膨化大豆粉是在高温、高剪切、高压作用下处理得到的,具有高能量、高蛋白的特性,氨基酸的组成与动物体的需要非常接近,氨基酸的平衡度高,利于动物吸收。膨化大豆粉具有低抗原的特性,可以使含有的各种营养因子被钝化,例如使脲酶、抗胰蛋白酶、血凝素等抗原大幅度降低。因此,与豆粕相比,膨化大豆粉可以提高饲料的适口性,改善饲料风味和蛋白质品质;另外,膨化大豆粉可使大豆油细胞破裂、蛋白质变性、淀粉糊化,使大豆油中脂肪分解,酶、脂肪氧化酶和脂肪酶失活,从而提高其利用率。在本试验条件下,膨化大豆粉处理组鲤鱼的特定生长率和饲料效率等指标均高于豆粕处理组,与之相符。

3.2 不同大豆蛋白源对鱼类肌肉营养成分含量的影响

肌肉营养成分是衡量鱼类营养水平的重要指标,随着鱼类外界环境如饥饿、饲料营养组成等的变化,肌肉的营养成分也会发生改变。本试验中,豆粕组鲤鱼肌肉的粗蛋白含量显著低于对照组。陈乃松等^[16]研究表明,随着混合大豆蛋白替代鱼粉比例的增加,欧洲鳗(*Anguilla Anguilla*)鱼体粗蛋白含量显著降低。Kikuchi^[17]在牙鲆饲料中添加脱脂豆粕替代鱼粉,结果表明随着脱脂豆粕添加量的增加,鱼肉粗蛋白含量显著降低。Deng等^[18]在牙鲆饲料中添加不同比例的大豆浓缩蛋白,结果表明随着大豆

浓缩蛋白替代比例的增加,鱼体的粗蛋白含量显著降低。以上研究结果与本试验结果相似,这可能是由于豆粕中含有抗营养因子或者是饲料中氨基酸比例失衡,影响了鱼类对饲料蛋白的利用、体蛋白的合成及蛋白质的沉积。本试验中,豆粕组和膨化大豆粉组鲤鱼肌肉中粗脂肪含量高于对照组,但与对照组差异不显著。王骥腾等^[19] 研究报道,在日本黄姑鱼(*Nibea japonica*)饲料中添加不同比例的豆粕,结果显示鱼体粗脂肪含量均高于未添加豆粕的对照组;刘勇等^[20] 研究报道,在奥尼罗非鱼饲料中添加不同比例的豆粕,结果随着豆粕替代比例的增加鱼体粗脂肪含量增加;以上研究结果与本试验结果相似。这可能是由于大豆蛋白源替代组鲤鱼虽然在生长上能够满足营养需求,但并不利于鱼体内蛋白的合成,用高水平的大豆蛋白替代鱼粉,会导致大豆蛋白在鱼体内的分解消化吸收能力受到抑制,从而影响体内肌肉的生长^[21];另一方面可能与大豆蛋白中非淀粉多糖引起肠炎导致脂肪的消化吸收下降有关^[22]。但也有研究指出,体脂含量随豆粕比例的增加而降低^[23]。这可能是因鱼的种类、个体大小以及饲养环境不同而导致体脂含量变化不同。

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