

配合饲料替代杂鱼对中华绒螯蟹生长发育、 体成分及脂肪酸组成的影响

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摘要: 通过分别投喂配合饲料和天然杂鱼,研究配合饲料替代杂鱼对中华绒螯蟹生长发育、体成分及脂肪酸组成的影响。试验池塘设在上海市崇明县水产技术推广站特色水产养殖基地,每种饵料设3个平行。试验时间为2010年4月至11月,养殖结束后统计各试验组的存活率、体质量、产量,并随机取样测定各试验组雌雄蟹的肝胰腺指数、性腺指数、出肉率,同时测定肝胰腺、性腺和肌肉中水分、总脂、粗蛋白含量及脂肪酸组成。结果显示,杂鱼组和配合饲料组蟹的存活率、体质量、肝胰腺指数、性腺指数、出肉率等指标均无显著差异($P > 0.05$);杂鱼组雌雄蟹肝胰腺及雄蟹肌肉中水分含量极显著高于配合饲料组($P < 0.01$);杂鱼组雌雄蟹肝胰腺、性腺及雌蟹肌肉中总脂含量均显著低于配合饲料组($P < 0.05$);杂鱼组雌雄蟹肝胰腺中粗蛋白含量均显著高于配合饲料组($P < 0.05$),但杂鱼组雌蟹卵巢中粗蛋白含量极显著低于配合饲料组($P < 0.01$)。配合饲料组雌蟹肝胰腺游离脂肪酸含量显著高于杂鱼组($P < 0.05$),磷脂含量杂鱼组显著高于配合饲料组($P < 0.05$);配合饲料组雌蟹卵巢和肌肉甘油三酯含量均显著高于杂鱼组($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$),游离脂肪酸和磷脂含量则杂鱼组显著高于配合饲料组($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$);雌蟹肌肉中胆固醇含量配合饲料组极显著高于杂鱼组($P < 0.01$)。两组饵料雄蟹肝胰腺各脂类组成无显著差异;精巢中甘油三酯及游离脂肪酸含量为杂鱼组显著高于配合饲料组($P < 0.01$),磷脂含量为杂鱼组显著低于配合饲料组($P < 0.05$);雄蟹肌肉胆固醇含量配合饲料组显著低于杂鱼组($P < 0.05$)。杂鱼组雄蟹肝胰腺和肌肉中LOA含量极显著或显著低于配合饲料组($P < 0.01$ 或 $P < 0.05$),而杂鱼组雄蟹肌肉中ARA含量显著高于配合饲料组($P < 0.05$);杂鱼组雌蟹卵巢中LNA、ARA和DHA的含量极显著或显著低于配合饲料组($P < 0.01$ 或 $P < 0.05$)。研究结果表明,适宜的配合饲料替代杂鱼全程养殖中华绒螯蟹成蟹对其生长发育无显著负面影响,而对其体成分组成及脂肪酸组成有一定影响。

关键词: 中华绒螯蟹; 杂鱼; 配合饲料; 体成分; 脂肪酸

中图分类号: S 963

文献标志码: A

中华绒螯蟹(*Eriocheir sinensis*)是我国重要的养殖经济蟹类,在我国水产业中占据十分重要的地位^[1]。联合国粮农组织的统计数据显示,至2009年,中国中华绒螯蟹的总产量已达到57.42万t^[2]。杂鱼曾作为主要的饵料来源

在蟹类养殖中被广泛使用,但随着中华绒螯蟹养殖业的迅速发展,杂鱼等传统的天然饵料由于资源量下降、营养成分不均衡、卫生品质得不到保证等原因已无法满足其巨大的养殖需求,人工配合饲料的研制和推广已经逐渐成为促进

收稿日期:2011-12-27 修回日期:2012-03-11

资助项目:上海市科技兴农推广项目(沪农科推字2009D-2-1号);上海市教育委员会科研创新项目资助(11YZ151);上海高校创新团队(第二期)项目(水产动物营养饲料与养殖环境);国家星火计划项目(2011GA710001)

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中华绒螯蟹养殖业健康可持续发展的重要因素^[1,3]。近年来越来越多的学者致力于使用配合饲料部分或者完全替代杂鱼等天然饵料作为蟹类养殖可靠食物来源的研究。但已有的配合饲料替代天然饵料的研究主要集中在虾蟹类的孵化、幼体养殖以及亲本培育阶段^[4-8],而成体养殖中相关的研究报道很少。本试验通过分别投喂配合饲料和杂鱼,研究配合饲料替代杂鱼对中华绒螯蟹生长发育、体成分及脂肪酸组成的影响,以期中华绒螯蟹配合饲料的推广应用提供科学依据。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 试验材料

试验地点为上海市崇明县水产技术推广站特色水产养殖基地。用塑料围网将一个池塘分隔成为6个大小为500 m²的小池塘,共设两个处理组,分别投喂配合饲料和杂鱼,每种饵料设置3个平行。杂鱼组编号为A,配合饲料组编号为B。

试验用蟹购自上海崇明县扣蟹养殖基地,苗种附肢健全,规格为(10.01 ± 1.02) g。放养密度为15 000 只/hm²,雌雄比例为1:1。配合饲料由本实验室提供配方,委托南通巴大饲料有限公司进行加工,具体组成见表1。杂鱼为捕捞船捕获的野生冰鲜杂鱼。

1.2 养殖管理

当水温升至15 ℃之后开始正常投喂,其中配合饲料日投喂量为蟹总重的2%~5%,杂鱼日投喂量为蟹总重的10%~15%,每天傍晚投喂一次,视天气状况及时调整投喂量。养殖早期控制水位在1 m左右,每星期至半个月加换水一次;高温时节水位增加至1.3~1.5 m,并且每周加(换)一至两次水,每次约为20~40 cm或池塘总水量的1/4左右。定期检测蟹池水质状况,控制水中溶氧3 mg/L以上,池塘pH=7.0~8.5,氨氮(NH₄⁺-N) <0.2 mg/L,亚硝酸盐(NO₂⁻-N) <0.1 mg/L,硫化氢(S²⁻) <0.001 mg/L。

表1 配合饲料的原料组成及两组饵料的生化成分
Tab.1 Ingredients composition of the formulated diet and the biochemical composition of the two experimental diets

原料组成 ingredients	配合饲料 formulated diets	杂鱼 trash fish
46% 豆粕 46% soybean meal	21.91	
200 型菜粕 200 type rapeseed meal	12.12	
40% 棉粕 40% cotton dregs	6.06	
进口鱼粉 imported fish meal	20.21	
啤酒酵母粉 beer yeast powder	3.03	
特二粉 special two powder	12.12	
乌贼粉(乌贼膏44%,豆粕56%) squid powder, squid paste 44%, soybean meal 56%	10.10	
虾壳粉 shrimp shell powder	2.02	
预混料 ¹ premix	1.83	
磷酸二氢钙 calcium biphosphate	2.02	
沸石粉 zeolite powder	4.04	
磷脂油(含磷脂60%以上) phospholipid, phospholipids containing more than 60%	1.52	
鱼油 fish oil	1.50	
豆油 soybean oil	1.50	
营养组成 proximate composition		
水分/湿重 moisture	8.61	80.19
总脂/干重 total lipid	7.41	6.59
粗蛋白/干重 crude protein	38.48	74.98

注:鱼油为进口鳕鱼油,豆油为市场购买的转基因大豆油,其余各组成成分均由南通巴大饲料有限公司(江苏·南通)。1. 预混料主要成分为虾蟹多维,蟹用矿添,益畜宝,胆碱(硅载体)。

Notes: Fish oil was cod fish oil imported from abroad. Soybean oil was genetically modified soybean oil bought from supermarket. The rests ingredients of the formulated diet were afforded by Eight Feed Co., Ltd. Nantong (Jiangsu · Nantong). 1. The main ingredients of premix are crabs vitamin premix, crabs mineral premix, Yi Xu Bao and choline (silicon carrier).

1.3 样品采集与分析

养殖试验自2010年3月20日开始,到2010年11月5日结束,共历时231 d,养殖结束时从每个试验池随机采取雌雄蟹各20只,称量体质量,测量壳长、壳宽并记录。随后进行活体解剖,采取肝胰腺、性腺、肌肉等组织,计算肝胰腺指数(HSI)、性腺指数(GSI)、出肉率(%)等指标。并将新鲜的肝胰腺、性腺和肌肉存放于-20℃冰箱中用于生化测定。

肝胰腺指数(HSI,%) = 肝胰腺重/蟹体质量 × 100

性腺指数(GSI,%) = 性腺重/蟹体质量 × 100

出肉率(%) = 肌肉重/蟹体质量 × 100

干燥箱105℃烘干测定水分,凯氏定氮法测定各组织蛋白质含量,按Folch法^[9]测定脂肪含量,按吴旭干等^[10]方法进行脂类和脂肪酸分析,脂类成分和脂肪酸含量计算采用面积百分比法。

1.4 数据处理

数据利用SPSS 17.0软件进行统计分析,所有数据均采用平均值 ± 标准差(means ± SD)表

示;采用Levene's法进行方差齐性检验,当不满足齐性方差时,对脂肪酸百分比数据进行反正弦转换,但数据仍用原始值表示;采用独立样本T检验(independent samples t-test)分析两组饲料对雌雄个体各个指标的影响,取 $P < 0.05$ 为差异显著, $P < 0.01$ 为差异极显著。

2 结果

2.1 杂鱼和配合饲料两组饵料的脂肪酸组成比较

由表2可以看出,杂鱼中SFA及HUFA的组成要明显高于配合饲料,而PUFA含量则杂鱼要明显低于配合饲料。其中杂鱼中饱和脂肪酸C16:0和C18:0的含量明显高于配合饲料,杂鱼多不饱和脂肪酸中亚油酸(LOA、C18:2n-6)、亚麻酸(LNA、C18:3n-3)含量明显低于配合饲料,花生四烯酸(ARA、C20:4n-6)、二十碳五烯酸(EPA、C20:5n-3)、二十二碳六烯酸(DHA、C22:6n-3)含量明显高于配合饲料。

表2 杂鱼和配合饲料的脂肪酸组成

Tab. 2 The fatty acid composition of the formulated diet and trash fish

脂肪酸 fatty acid	杂鱼 trash fish	配合饲料 formulated diets	脂肪酸 fatty acid	杂鱼 trash fish	配合饲料 formulated diets
C14:0	3.12	3.00	C18:3n-6	0.20	0.11
C15:0	0.61	0.43	C18:3n-3	0.56	4.81
C16:0	24.73	16.21	C18:3n-4	0.50	0.83
C18:0	7.72	3.36	C18:4n-3	0.51	0.20
C22:0	0.47	0.20	C20:2n-6	0.15	0.09
C23:0	1.05	0.41	C20:3n-6	0.43	0.12
C24:0	0.69	0.15	C20:4n-6	2.84	0.76
Σ SFA	38.40	23.76	C20:3n-3	0.23	0.06
C14:1n-7	0.04	0.04	C20:4n-3	0.33	0.29
C16:1n-7	6.33	3.67	C20:5n-3	7.40	5.55
C16:1n-5	0.49	0.12	C22:5n-3	1.04	0.79
C18:1n-9	10.39	14.26	C22:6n-3	19.95	8.52
C18:1n-7	2.62	2.84	Σ PUFA	35.65	51.93
C20:1n-9	0.53	0.61	Σ n-6PUFA	5.13	30.89
Σ MUFA	20.40	21.55	Σ n-3PUFA	30.02	20.22
C16:2n-4	0.45	0.34	n-6/n-3	0.17	1.53
C16:3n-4	1.05	0.37	Σ HUFA	32.23	16.09
C18:2n-6	1.50	29.80	未知 unknown	4.06	2.05

2.2 杂鱼和配合饲料两组饵料对中华绒螯蟹生长发育的影响

配合饲料组和杂鱼组蟹的成活率、体质量、肝

胰腺指数、性腺指数、出肉率等指标均无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。其中雌雄蟹体质量和出肉率均是配合饲料组略高于杂鱼组。雌蟹肝胰腺指数杂鱼组

略高于配合饲料组,卵巢指数杂鱼组低于配合饲料组,而精巢指数杂鱼组高于配合饲料组;而雄蟹则相反,其肝胰腺指数杂鱼组低于配合饲料组(表3)。

表3 杂鱼和配合饲料两组饵料对中华绒螯蟹生长发育、肝胰腺指数、性腺指数以及出肉率的影响

Tab.3 The effect of trash fish and formulated diet as feed on growth and development, HSI, GSI and rate of muscle of *E. sinensis*

指标 index	AF	BF	P	AM	BM	P
成活率/% survival ¹	51.24 ± 2.46	53.36 ± 3.06	0.401	30.57 ± 2.73	32.25 ± 3.17	0.527
产量/(kg/hm ²) yield ¹	352.32 ± 18.13	374.25 ± 28.4	0.282	318.97 ± 34.27	340.84 ± 36.88	0.437
体质量/g weight ²	93.36 ± 7.87	95.87 ± 6.07	0.471	146.79 ± 10.93	147.02 ± 12.24	0.921
肝胰腺指数/% HSI ²	6.73 ± 1.17	6.35 ± 0.94	0.548	6.09 ± 0.35	6.32 ± 0.83	0.376
性腺指数/% GSI ²	8.97 ± 1.18	9.34 ± 1.22	0.463	2.95 ± 0.36	2.77 ± 0.45	0.357
出肉率/% the rate of muscle ²	19.42 ± 2.20	20.16 ± 2.72	0.601	23.03 ± 1.71	24.5 ± 2.15	0.110

注:1. n=3。2. n=10, AF表示杂鱼组雌蟹, BF表示配合饲料组雌蟹, AM表示杂鱼组雄蟹, BM表示配合饲料组雄蟹, 下同。

Notes: 1. n=3. 2. n=10, AF means the female crabs of the trash fish group, BF means the female crabs of the formulated diets group, AM means the male crabs of the trash fish group, BM means the male crabs of the formulated diets group, the same as the following.

2.3 杂鱼和配合饲料两组饵料对中华绒螯蟹体成分的影响

杂鱼组雌雄蟹肝胰腺及雄蟹肌肉中水分含量极显著高于配合饲料组($P < 0.01$), 杂鱼组雌蟹肌肉以及雌雄蟹性腺的水分含量高于配合饲料组, 但差异不显著($P > 0.05$) (表4)。杂鱼组雌雄蟹肝胰腺、性腺及雌蟹肌肉中总脂含量均显著低于配合饲料组($P < 0.05$)。杂鱼组雌雄蟹肝胰

腺中粗蛋白含量均显著高于配合饲料组($P < 0.05$), 但杂鱼组雌蟹卵巢中粗蛋白含量极显著低于配合饲料组($P < 0.01$), 杂鱼组雄蟹肌肉中粗蛋白显著低于配合饲料组($P < 0.05$), 雄蟹精巢及雌蟹肌肉中粗蛋白含量均为配合饲料组高于杂鱼组, 但无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。这表明中华绒螯蟹的体成分会受到不同饵料的影响。

表4 杂鱼和配合饲料两组饵料对中华绒螯蟹各组织常规生化组成的影响

Tab.4 The effect of trash fish and formulated diet as feed on biochemical composition of *E. sinensis*

指标 index	AF	BF	P	AM	BM	P	
肝胰腺 hepatopancreas	水分/湿重 moisture	55.59 ± 1.81	47.05 ± 4.11	0.003	60.36 ± 1.56	53.49 ± 2.20	0.000
	粗脂肪/干重 total lipid	59.80 ± 1.77	74.55 ± 5.12	0.000	54.75 ± 3.26	60.29 ± 2.22	0.014
	粗蛋白/干重 total protein	21.85 ± 2.49	16.82 ± 2.74	0.016	23.47 ± 3.12	18.80 ± 1.62	0.018
性腺 gonad	水分/湿重 moisture	49.29 ± 0.96	50.30 ± 0.47	0.065	73.06 ± 0.86	72.08 ± 0.61	0.071
	粗脂肪/干重 total lipid	31.10 ± 0.38	32.66 ± 0.61	0.001	2.87 ± 0.19	3.23 ± 0.25	0.037
	粗蛋白/干重 total protein	54.83 ± 0.76	56.68 ± 0.27	0.001	59.47 ± 0.31	59.67 ± 0.45	0.446
肌肉 muscle	水分/湿重 moisture	76.59 ± 0.34	76.02 ± 0.46	0.059	77.99 ± 0.35	76.92 ± 0.33	0.001
	粗脂肪/干重 total lipid	4.86 ± 0.04	5.17 ± 0.19	0.007	4.58 ± 0.06	4.58 ± 0.05	1.000
	粗蛋白/干重 total protein	72.70 ± 0.90	73.48 ± 0.9	0.208	74.39 ± 1.11	75.38 ± 0.65	0.023

2.4 杂鱼和配合饲料两组饵料对中华绒螯蟹脂类组成的影响

配合饲料组雌蟹肝胰腺游离脂肪酸含量显著高于杂鱼组($P < 0.05$), 磷脂含量杂鱼组显著高于配合饲料组($P < 0.05$), 甘油三酯和胆固醇含

量则无显著差异($P > 0.05$); 配合饲料组雌蟹卵巢和肌肉甘油三酯含量均显著高于杂鱼组($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$), 游离脂肪酸和磷脂含量则杂鱼组显著高于配合饲料组($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$), 两组饵料卵巢胆固醇含量无显著差异

($P > 0.05$), 而雌蟹肌肉中胆固醇含量配合饲料组极显著高于杂鱼组($P < 0.01$) (表5)。两组饵料雄蟹肝胰腺各脂类组成无显著差异, 但其变化趋势与雌蟹一致($P > 0.05$); 精巢甘油三酯及游离脂肪酸含量为杂鱼组显著高于配合饲料组($P < 0.01$), 磷脂含量为杂鱼组显著低于配合饲料组($P < 0.05$), 胆固醇含量无显著差异, 但配合饲料组高于杂鱼组($P > 0.05$); 雄蟹肌中肉甘油三酯、游离脂肪酸及磷脂组成两组饵料无显著差异($P > 0.05$), 胆固醇含量配合饲料组显著低于杂鱼组($P < 0.05$)。

料组($P < 0.05$), 胆固醇含量无显著差异, 但配合饲料组高于杂鱼组($P > 0.05$); 雄蟹肌中肉甘油三酯、游离脂肪酸及磷脂组成两组饵料无显著差异($P > 0.05$), 胆固醇含量配合饲料组显著低于杂鱼组($P < 0.05$)。

表5 杂鱼和配合饲料两组饵料对中华绒螯蟹可食部分脂类组成的影响

Tab.5 The effect of trash fish and formulated diet as feed on

the lipid composition of edible parts of *E. sinensis*

% TL, mean \pm SD, $n = 5$

指标 index		AF	BF	<i>P</i>	AM	BM	<i>P</i>
肝胰腺 hepatopancreas	甘油三酯 triglycerides	95.84 \pm 0.91	96.65 \pm 0.77	0.160	86.39 \pm 6.22	86.85 \pm 2.79	0.884
	游离脂肪酸 free fatty acid	0.29 \pm 0.09	0.47 \pm 0.15	0.040	2.04 \pm 1.24	3.52 \pm 1.48	0.126
	胆固醇 cholesterol	0.54 \pm 0.12	0.63 \pm 0.26	0.490	1.60 \pm 0.57	2.38 \pm 0.59	0.065
	磷脂 phospholipids	3.34 \pm 1.07	2.11 \pm 0.46	0.046	8.79 \pm 3.58	5.01 \pm 1.17	0.055
性腺 gonad	甘油三酯 triglycerides	31.77 \pm 2.29	42.64 \pm 3.17	0.000	2.91 \pm 0.52	1.74 \pm 0.50	0.007
	游离脂肪酸 free fatty acid	0.70 \pm 0.24	0.00 \pm 0.00	0.000	3.18 \pm 0.42	1.36 \pm 0.57	0.000
	胆固醇 cholesterol	1.36 \pm 0.20	1.24 \pm 0.15	0.330	5.52 \pm 0.64	6.18 \pm 0.54	0.116
	磷脂 phospholipids	66.02 \pm 2.54	56.11 \pm 3.23	0.001	88.11 \pm 1.23	90.5 \pm 1.14	0.013
肌肉 muscle	甘油三酯 triglycerides	1.61 \pm 0.38	3.33 \pm 1.22	0.017	0.42 \pm 0.20	0.56 \pm 0.08	0.206
	游离脂肪酸 free fatty acid	1.11 \pm 0.23	0.21 \pm 0.23	0.000	0.30 \pm 0.09	0.35 \pm 0.08	0.313
	胆固醇 cholesterol	2.84 \pm 0.35	3.93 \pm 0.28	0.001	3.59 \pm 0.60	2.76 \pm 0.21	0.018
	磷脂 phospholipids	94.43 \pm 0.91	92.54 \pm 1.23	0.024	95.68 \pm 0.76	96.33 \pm 0.25	0.106

注: TL 为总脂。

Notes: TL represents the total lipid content.

2.5 杂鱼和配合饲料两组饵料对中华绒螯蟹脂肪酸组成的影响

雌蟹肝胰腺除了 C24:0 的含量杂鱼组极显著高于配合饲料组外($P < 0.01$), 其余各脂肪酸含量均无显著差异($P > 0.05$) (表6)。雄蟹肝胰腺饱和脂肪酸(SFA)及单不饱和脂肪酸(MUFA)含量均为杂鱼组显著高于配合饲料组($P < 0.05$), 多不饱和脂肪酸(PUFA)、*n*-6 高不饱和脂肪酸(*n*-6HUFA)及 *n*-6/*n*-3PUFA 则是配合饲料组极显著高于杂鱼组($P < 0.01$)。雄蟹肝胰腺多不饱和脂肪酸除 LOA 含量配合饲料组极显著高于杂鱼组外($P < 0.01$), 其余各脂肪酸含量均无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。

配合饲料和杂鱼对卵巢脂肪酸组成影响较大, 对精巢脂肪酸组成无显著影响(表7)。卵巢 SFA 含量在两组饵料中无显著差异($P > 0.05$), 但杂鱼组要高于配合饲料组; MUFA 含量杂鱼组

显著高于配合饲料组($P < 0.05$); PUFA、*n*-3HUFA 及 HUFA 含量均为配合饲料组极显著高于杂鱼组($P < 0.01$), *n*-6/*n*-3PUFA 杂鱼组显著高于配合饲料组($P > 0.05$), *n*-6HUFA 含量亦为配合饲料组高于杂鱼组, 但两组无显著差异($P > 0.05$); 卵巢配合饲料组 LNA 及 ARA、DHA 含量显著或极显著高于杂鱼组($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$)。两组饵料精巢中各主要脂肪酸组成规律与卵巢脂肪酸组成规律基本一致, 但均无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。

表8数据显示, 两组饵料对雌蟹肌肉主要脂肪酸组成无显著影响($P > 0.05$)。雄蟹肌肉 C16:1*n*-7 及 ARA 含量杂鱼组显著高于配合饲料组($P < 0.05$), LOA 含量杂鱼组显著低于配合饲料组($P < 0.05$), 其余各主要脂肪酸含量无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。

表 6 杂鱼和配合饲料两组饵料对肝胰腺脂肪酸组成的影响
 Tab.6 The effect of trash fish and formulated diet as feed on fatty acid composition of hepatopancreas of *E. sinensis*

脂肪酸 fatty acid	AF	BF	<i>P</i>	AM	BM	<i>P</i>
C14:0	1.82 ± 0.12	1.82 ± 0.12	0.983	2.02 ± 0.25	2.05 ± 0.16	0.862
C15:0	0.79 ± 0.06	0.70 ± 0.11	0.142	0.87 ± 0.13	0.81 ± 0.27	0.697
C16:0	18.22 ± 0.35	17.87 ± 0.85	0.429	18.83 ± 0.76	17.06 ± 0.74	0.006
C18:0	2.87 ± 0.32	2.89 ± 0.11	0.876	3.44 ± 0.34	3.07 ± 0.17	0.058
C22:0	0.14 ± 0.04	0.17 ± 0.03	0.315	0.25 ± 0.04	0.22 ± 0.02	0.219
C23:0	0.31 ± 0.05	0.31 ± 0.02	0.934	0.51 ± 0.04	0.44 ± 0.07	0.088
C24:0	0.21 ± 0.05	0.11 ± 0.03	0.005	0.21 ± 0.05	0.16 ± 0.03	0.120
Σ SFA	24.35 ± 0.62	23.87 ± 0.74	0.293	26.11 ± 1.35	23.81 ± 1.14	0.020
C14:1n-7	0.11 ± 0.10	0.10 ± 0.01	0.073	0.12 ± 0.01	0.10 ± 0.01	0.015
C16:1n-7	9.03 ± 1.94	9.44 ± 1.16	0.692	9.87 ± 0.78	7.98 ± 0.80	0.006
C16:1n-5	0.51 ± 0.09	0.49 ± 0.07	0.649	0.71 ± 0.03	0.54 ± 0.13	0.022
C18:1n-9	26.83 ± 1.25	26.01 ± 1.06	0.296	24.13 ± 1.19	22.84 ± 1.00	0.100
C18:1n-7	5.36 ± 0.21	5.46 ± 0.64	0.75	4.41 ± 0.37	4.55 ± 0.41	0.581
C20:1n	1.86 ± 0.45	1.68 ± 0.08	0.272	1.68 ± 0.22	1.64 ± 0.26	0.766
Σ MUFA	43.72 ± 1.36	43.12 ± 2.31	0.633	40.91 ± 1.38	37.65 ± 1.46	0.007
C16:2n-4	0.30 ± 0.04	0.31 ± 0.3	0.576	0.35 ± 0.06	0.27 ± 0.05	0.059
C16:3n-4	0.37 ± 0.03	0.36 ± 0.03	0.926	0.57 ± 0.08	0.48 ± 0.10	0.142
C18:2n-6	13.45 ± 1.24	14.3 ± 1.78	0.404	8.89 ± 1.47	15.84 ± 2.6	0.001
C18:3n-6	0.15 ± 0.12	0.17 ± 0.03	0.242	0.2 ± 0.02	0.18 ± 0.02	0.110
C18:3n-3	1.62 ± 0.17	1.74 ± 0.22	0.376	1.63 ± 0.29	2.15 ± 0.44	0.056
C18:3n-4	0.18 ± 0.06	0.19 ± 0.05	0.875	0.2 ± 0.01	0.22 ± 0.03	0.150
C18:4n-3	0.17 ± 0.04	0.17 ± 0.02	0.623	0.27 ± 0.03	0.21 ± 0.05	0.060
C20:2n-6	1.14 ± 0.15	0.97 ± 0.21	0.163	0.53 ± 0.08	0.39 ± 0.12	0.065
C20:3n-6	1.43 ± 0.35	1.34 ± 0.19	0.635	1.01 ± 0.14	0.96 ± 0.15	0.543
C20:4n-6	1.03 ± 0.12	1.04 ± 0.10	0.910	1.70 ± 0.19	1.43 ± 0.27	0.104
C20:3n-3	0.38 ± 0.07	0.36 ± 0.04	0.461	0.35 ± 0.05	0.30 ± 0.02	0.059
C20:4n-3	0.31 ± 0.06	0.36 ± 0.17	0.504	0.39 ± 0.06	0.33 ± 0.06	0.204
C20:5n-3	2.52 ± 0.21	2.85 ± 0.4	0.141	3.27 ± 0.38	3.65 ± 0.25	0.096
C22:5n-3	0.66 ± 0.14	0.63 ± 0.08	0.634	0.93 ± 0.08	0.87 ± 0.11	0.377
C22:6n-3	4.68 ± 0.73	4.56 ± 0.04	0.755	7.45 ± 0.95	7.18 ± 0.97	0.672
Σ PUFA	27.73 ± 1.13	28.67 ± 1.98	0.381	26.81 ± 1.76	33.73 ± 2.85	0.002
Σ n-6PUFA	17.19 ± 1.05	17.82 ± 1.55	0.477	12.33 ± 1.36	18.8 ± 2.33	0.001
Σ n-3PUFA	10.36 ± 0.93	10.67 ± 0.59	0.544	14.28 ± 1.24	14.70 ± 1.15	0.587
n-6/n-3	1.67 ± 0.19	1.67 ± 0.11	0.969	0.87 ± 0.13	1.28 ± 0.18	0.003
Σ HUFA	11.01 ± 1.29	11.13 ± 0.53	0.852	15.09 ± 1.47	14.73 ± 1.54	0.712
未知 unknown	3.65 ± 0.29	3.66 ± 0.80	0.959	5.25 ± 0.62	4.07 ± 1.12	0.073

注:TFA 为总脂肪酸,下同。

Notes:TFA represents the total fatty acids,the same as the following.

表 7 杂鱼和配合饲料两组饵料对性腺脂肪酸组成的影响
 Tab.7 The effect of trash fish and formulated diet as feed on fatty acid
 composition of gonad of *E. sinensis*

脂肪酸 fatty acid	composition of gonad of <i>E. sinensis</i>			% TFA, mean \pm SD, $n = 5$		
	AF	BF	<i>P</i>	AM	BM	<i>P</i>
C14:0	0.94 \pm 0.08	0.93 \pm 0.10	0.861	0.44 \pm 0.12	0.36 \pm 0.09	0.278
C15:0	0.59 \pm 0.11	0.45 \pm 0.10	0.072	0.23 \pm 0.04	0.22 \pm 0.04	1.000
C16:0	14.56 \pm 1.11	13.32 \pm 0.47	0.051	9.23 \pm 1.41	8.42 \pm 0.42	0.252
C18:0	4.13 \pm 0.37	3.74 \pm 0.09	0.052	5.93 \pm 0.015	6.22 \pm 0.40	0.171
C22:0	0.14 \pm 0.03	0.10 \pm 0.07	0.267	0.57 \pm 0.08	0.68 \pm 0.09	0.092
C23:0	0.13 \pm 0.02	0.27 \pm 0.02	0.000	0.25 \pm 0.02	0.23 \pm 0.02	0.056
Σ SFA	20.58 \pm 1.59	18.81 \pm 0.66	0.062	16.75 \pm 1.46	16.22 \pm 0.81	0.573
C14:1 n -7	0.04 \pm 0.00	0.04 \pm 0.01	0.760	0.24 \pm 0.11	0.24 \pm 0.02	0.904
C16:1 n -7	10.12 \pm 1.54	9.88 \pm 0.91	0.770	3.06 \pm 1.63	2.21 \pm 0.47	0.298
C16:1 n -5	0.43 \pm 0.09	0.40 \pm 0.04	0.414	0.38 \pm 0.03	0.42 \pm 0.05	0.176
C18:1 n -9	26.64 \pm 1.47	23.81 \pm 0.69	0.005	16.18 \pm 1.25	15.88 \pm 0.53	0.632
C18:1 n -7	6.25 \pm 0.33	5.99 \pm 0.43	0.059	4.92 \pm 0.45	4.74 \pm 0.43	0.541
C20:1 n	1.09 \pm 0.21	0.97 \pm 0.06	0.270	1.44 \pm 0.21	1.44 \pm 0.25	0.979
Σ MUFA	44.85 \pm 1.75	41.09 \pm 1.48	0.006	26.23 \pm 2.95	24.94 \pm 1.04	0.383
C16:2 n -4	0.26 \pm 0.04	0.27 \pm 0.01	0.359	0.21 \pm 0.04	0.24 \pm 0.05	0.370
C16:3 n -4	0.45 \pm 0.07	0.35 \pm 0.03	0.027	0.55 \pm 0.07	0.58 \pm 0.04	0.527
C18:2 n -6	11.61 \pm 1.21	12.84 \pm 1.51	0.195	5.42 \pm 1.15	5.63 \pm 1.47	0.804
C18:3 n -6	0.11 \pm 0.02	0.15 \pm 0.02	0.034	0.11 \pm 0.03	0.08 \pm 0.01	0.087
C18:3 n -3	1.68 \pm 0.15	2.05 \pm 0.18	0.007	0.64 \pm 0.10	0.61 \pm 0.15	0.775
C18:3 n -4	0.12 \pm 0.03	0.19 \pm 0.04	0.026	0.04 \pm 0.02	0.04 \pm 0.01	0.894
C18:4 n -3	0.14 \pm 0.00	0.16 \pm 0.02	0.094	0.42 \pm 0.03	0.49 \pm 0.08	0.093
C20:2 n -6	0.39 \pm 0.07	0.37 \pm 0.03	0.616	0.35 \pm 0.08	0.34 \pm 0.08	0.818
C20:3 n -6	0.86 \pm 0.13	0.90 \pm 0.08	0.548	1.88 \pm 0.11	1.98 \pm 0.21	0.340
C20:4 n -6	1.61 \pm 0.22	2.00 \pm 0.21	0.022	9.74 \pm 1.42	10.98 \pm 0.83	0.133
C20:3 n -3	0.29 \pm 0.04	0.31 \pm 0.03	0.465	0.33 \pm 0.03	0.35 \pm 0.03	0.309
C20:4 n -3	0.17 \pm 0.03	0.24 \pm 0.03	0.008	0.14 \pm 0.06	0.11 \pm 0.01	0.300
C20:5 n -3	6.60 \pm 1.23	7.93 \pm 0.39	0.05	13.85 \pm 0.48	13.97 \pm 0.92	0.803
C22:5 n -3	0.65 \pm 0.09	0.74 \pm 0.06	0.001	0.56 \pm 0.04	0.44 \pm 0.22	0.261
C22:6 n -3	6.17 \pm 0.65	8.22 \pm 0.34	0.000	14.56 \pm 1.62	14.32 \pm 1.03	0.786
Σ PUFA	30.26 \pm 3.18	36.09 \pm 0.9	0.004	48.03 \pm 2.88	49.33 \pm 1.8	0.415
Σ n -6PUFA	14.58 \pm 1.32	16.26 \pm 1.29	0.077	17.49 \pm 1.34	19.01 \pm 1.03	0.079
Σ n -3PUFA	15.56 \pm 1.95	19.65 \pm 0.72	0.002	30.49 \pm 1.93	30.28 \pm 1.07	0.840
n -6/ n -3	0.94 \pm 0.05	0.83 \pm 0.09	0.042	0.57 \pm 0.04	0.063 \pm 0.03	0.031
Σ HUFA	16.21 \pm 2.08	20.34 \pm 0.90	0.004	41.05 \pm 3.41	42.14 \pm 1.98	0.552
未知 unknown	3.70 \pm 0.28	3.38 \pm 0.44	0.212	8.23 \pm 1.90	8.69 \pm 1.00	0.645

表 8 杂鱼和配合饲料两组饵料对肌肉脂肪酸组成的影响
 Tab.8 The effect of trash fish and formulated diet as feed on fatty acid composition of muscle of *E. sinensis*

脂肪酸 fatty acid	AF	BF	<i>P</i>	AM	BM	<i>P</i>
C14:0	0.34 ± 0.06	0.44 ± 0.14	0.208	0.23 ± 0.02	0.25 ± 0.04	0.308
C15:0	0.31 ± 0.04	0.27 ± 0.05	0.266	0.24 ± 0.03	0.25 ± 0.04	0.683
C16:0	12.00 ± 0.31	12.45 ± 0.89	0.320	11.15 ± 0.2	11.55 ± 0.38	0.066
C18:0	7.06 ± 0.23	6.86 ± 0.47	0.423	7.08 ± 0.28	7.03 ± 0.34	0.827
C22:0	0.27 ± 0.04	0.36 ± 0.06	0.025	0.26 ± 0.02	0.23 ± 0.06	0.316
C23:0	0.28 ± 0.03	0.32 ± 0.05	0.222	0.29 ± 0.05	0.29 ± 0.02	0.808
Σ SFA	20.27 ± 0.56	20.69 ± 1.20	0.429	19.24 ± 0.27	19.62 ± 0.27	0.063
C14:1n-7	0.04 ± 0.01	0.03 ± 0.00	1.000	0.03 ± 0.01	0.03 ± 0.00	0.455
C16:1n-7	3.22 ± 0.63	3.77 ± 0.96	0.316	3.13 ± 0.07	2.47 ± 0.20	0.000
C16:1n-5	0.28 ± 0.04	0.30 ± 0.05	0.658	0.34 ± 0.02	0.31 ± 0.04	0.132
C18:1n-9	20.57 ± 0.78	19.69 ± 0.75	0.107	19.93 ± 1.44	18.97 ± 1.18	0.282
C18:1n-7	4.73 ± 0.45	5.03 ± 0.45	0.339	4.43 ± 0.45	4.46 ± 0.28	0.909
C20:1-n	1.00 ± 0.16	0.98 ± 0.15	0.825	1.01 ± 0.12	0.98 ± 0.14	0.669
Σ MUFA	29.84 ± 0.78	29.79 ± 1.30	0.941	28.87 ± 1.03	27.21 ± 1.18	0.044
C16:2n-4	0.19 ± 0.02	0.20 ± 0.02	0.449	0.22 ± 0.02	0.19 ± 0.01	0.060
C16:3n-4	0.57 ± 0.06	0.55 ± 0.06	0.509	0.70 ± 0.05	0.71 ± 0.06	0.830
C18:2n-6	10.22 ± 1.01	10.21 ± 1.04	0.981	7.27 ± 1.21	9.38 ± 1.31	0.030
C18:3n-6	0.08 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.01	0.170	0.12 ± 0.01	0.11 ± 0.01	0.092
C18:3n-3	0.97 ± 0.05	1.04 ± 0.21	0.468	1.01 ± 0.26	1.04 ± 0.15	0.851
C18:3n-4	0.06 ± 0.02	0.07 ± 0.01	0.294	0.06 ± 0.02	0.05 ± 0.00	0.133
C18:4n-3	0.32 ± 0.05	0.40 ± 0.05	0.025	0.34 ± 0.03	0.31 ± 0.06	0.375
C20:2n-6	0.28 ± 0.08	0.21 ± 0.06	0.119	0.13 ± 0.03	0.10 ± 0.03	0.342
C20:3n-6	1.46 ± 0.24	1.41 ± 0.13	0.680	1.36 ± 0.09	1.34 ± 0.18	0.814
C20:4n-6	3.11 ± 0.26	2.95 ± 0.20	0.286	4.71 ± 0.36	3.95 ± 0.46	0.019
C20:3n-3	0.34 ± 0.07	0.35 ± 0.03	0.862	0.37 ± 0.05	0.35 ± 0.03	0.606
C20:4n-3	0.13 ± 0.02	0.16 ± 0.02	0.074	0.14 ± 0.03	0.14 ± 0.04	0.771
C20:5n-3	15.8 ± 0.51	15.47 ± 0.82	0.474	17.51 ± 0.5	17.47 ± 0.36	0.887
C22:5n-3	0.53 ± 0.05	0.53 ± 0.05	0.955	0.57 ± 0.04	0.53 ± 0.06	0.284
C22:6n-3	13.16 ± 0.44	13.3 ± 1.49	0.846	13.39 ± 0.86	13.93 ± 0.66	0.299
Σ PUFA	46.46 ± 1.03	46.19 ± 2.13	0.808	46.98 ± 1.64	48.69 ± 1.33	0.108
Σ n-6PUFA	15.15 ± 1.14	14.87 ± 0.93	0.672	13.59 ± 0.89	14.88 ± 1.43	0.126
Σ n-3PUFA	31.24 ± 0.65	31.25 ± 1.77	0.989	33.33 ± 1.31	33.77 ± 0.49	0.502
n-6/n-3	0.49 ± 0.04	0.48 ± 0.04	0.756	0.41 ± 0.03	0.44 ± 0.04	0.256
Σ HUFA	34.54 ± 0.70	34.18 ± 1.89	0.699	38.05 ± 1.03	37.71 ± 0.93	0.595
未知 unknown	2.66 ± 0.15	2.57 ± 0.26	0.508	3.98 ± 0.84	3.57 ± 0.46	0.378

3 讨论

3.1 杂鱼和配合饲料对中华绒螯蟹生长发育的影响

本试验配合饲料粗蛋白含量为 38.48%,总

脂含量为 7.41%,基本符合前人对于中华绒螯蟹营养需求的研究结果^[3,11-13]。同时研究结果显示,配合饲料替代杂鱼全程投喂中华绒螯蟹成蟹对其存活、生长发育无显著影响。表明本试验所使用配合饲料和杂鱼均能较好满足中华绒螯蟹生

长发育的营养需求。有研究证实,PUFA对提高中华绒螯蟹幼蟹存活率具有明显作用^[14],并且饵料中适当的LOA和LNA及其比值可以提高甲壳动物的生长性能^[15-16],本试验配合饲料PUFA含量高于杂鱼,HUFA含量低于杂鱼,结果显示配合饲料组存活率、产量及增重都略高于杂鱼组,表明饵料中适宜的PUFA组成可以一定程度上提高中华绒螯蟹的存活率和生长性能。Sui等^[17]研究指出,中华绒螯蟹卵巢发育期HSI及肝胰腺中脂类成分随着GSI和卵巢中脂肪含量的升高而降低,成永旭等^[18]也得出过类似研究结果,表明卵巢发育期肝胰腺中脂类会部分转移至卵巢。有研究指出中华绒螯蟹卵巢快速发育期需要大量的PUFA才能保证卵巢的正常发育^[19-20],本试验结果显示,配合饲料组卵巢指数高于杂鱼组,通过对比发现,配合饲料中HUFA含量低于杂鱼,但LOA和LNA的含量远高于杂鱼,这表明配合饲料中适当的PUFA组成和必需脂肪酸的平衡可以促进卵巢的发育,进而提高其繁殖力。

3.2 杂鱼和配合饲料对中华绒螯蟹体成分的影响

试验结果显示,中华绒螯蟹肝胰腺、性腺和肌肉中水分、粗蛋白、总脂等生化组成会受到饵料变化的影响。本试验中配合饲料组雌雄蟹肝胰腺、性腺及雌蟹肌肉总脂含量均显著高于杂鱼组,分析原因是配合饲料由于原料的多样性,各种脂肪酸含量均衡,更有利于中华绒螯蟹体脂的吸收和沉积。这与Kucharski等^[21]对颗粒新厚蟹(*Chasmagnathus granulata*)及Berge等^[22]对布朗蟹(*Cancer pagurus*)的研究结论类似。同时,结果显示肝胰腺粗蛋白含量杂鱼组高于配合饲料组,而性腺和肌肉中均为配合饲料组高于杂鱼组。这是因为肝胰腺是甲壳动物脂类吸收和贮存器官,饲料中脂类通过肝胰腺吸收后被选择性运输到其他组织中,因此肝胰腺受饵料中脂肪含量变化的影响较大^[23-24];性腺作为生殖器官,肌肉作为运动器官粗蛋白含量相对较高,受饵料粗蛋白含量变化的影响较大。但Berge等^[22]研究显示,使用鳕(*Gadus morhua*)替代湿配合饲料对布朗蟹肝胰腺、卵巢中粗蛋白及总脂含量均无显著影响,这与本试验结果不一致,分析是由于其试验所用鳕与湿配合饲料的生化组成相接近,粗蛋白占干重比例分别为91.5%和80.4%,而本试验杂鱼

和配合饲料粗蛋白含量差异较大,分别占干重74.98%和38.48%。

3.3 杂鱼和配合饲料对中华绒螯蟹脂类和脂肪酸组成的影响

脂类是甲壳动物重要的能源储备物质^[25],其中甘油三酯为主要的储存形式^[26]。本试验研究结果显示,配合饲料组肝胰腺、性腺及肌肉甘油三酯含量均高于杂鱼组,表明配合饲料组能量积累要优于杂鱼组,这是因为配合饲料的MUFA和SFA含量较高,有利于甘油三酯的合成和沉积^[27]。游离脂肪酸是脂类物质分解和合成的枢纽^[28],本研究显示性腺游离脂肪酸含量杂鱼组显著高于配合饲料组,表明在本试验结束时,杂鱼组蟹卵巢和精巢的脂类代谢活动较配合饲料组强。性腺游离脂肪酸比较得出,精巢游离脂肪酸相对含量高于卵巢,表明本时期精巢的代谢活动比卵巢更活跃,也可能因为精巢总脂含量远低于卵巢。

蟹类机体脂肪酸含量组成与饵料脂肪酸含量具有显著相关性^[14,29-32]。本试验结果,雄蟹肝胰腺SFA、PUFA、*n*-6PUFA、LOA,卵巢SFA、MUFA、PUFA、*n*-3PUFA、HUFA、LOA及LNA,雄蟹肌肉中C16:1*n*-7、LOA、ARA等脂肪酸含量组成与饵料脂肪酸的含量具有显著相关性。LOA是合成ARA的前体物质,LNA是合成DHA和EPA的前体物质^[33]。迄今为止的大部分研究显示,甲壳动物缺少将LOA以及LNA转变为长链脂肪酸的酶^[34-39],因而缺少将LOA及LNA转变为HUFA的能力。本试验中配合饲料ARA、EPA和DHA含量明显比杂鱼低而LOA和LNA明显高于杂鱼,但各组织ARA含量除雄蟹肌肉杂鱼组显著高于配合饲料组外,其余各组织ARA含量均无显著差异,且卵巢中HUFA、EPA和DHA含量杂鱼组极显著或显著低于配合饲料组,这表明中华绒螯蟹具有一定将C18脂肪酸转变为长链HUFA的能力,与Wu等^[30]及常国亮等^[40]的研究结果相似,Glencross等^[16]研究显示对虾也能将C18 PUFA转变为长链HUFA。

肝胰腺是十足类甲壳动物脂类存储和代谢中心,对性腺发育过程中的脂类积累具有重要影响^[18,41]。本研究发现两组饵料对卵巢脂肪酸含量影响较大,而对精巢的影响较小。因为中华绒螯蟹卵巢HUFA的绝对含量高于精巢^[30],所以在性腺发育过程中卵巢对HUFA需求高于精巢,致

使饵料对卵巢脂肪酸组成的影响大于精巢。本试验中不同脂肪酸在不同组织中的沉积率不同,其中肝胰腺中 LOA 和 LNA 含量显著高于肌肉,而 EPA 和 DHA 的含量显著低于肌肉,这与刘穗华等^[15] 研究结果相似。3 种组织中脂肪酸含量对比显示,两组饵料对性腺和肝胰腺脂肪酸含量影响较大,而对肌肉脂肪酸含量影响较小,这是因为中华绒螯蟹性腺和肝胰腺脂肪酸周转代谢较快而肌肉脂肪酸组成相对比较稳定^[30,42]。

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Effects of formulated dietary replacement of trash fish on growth performance, body composition and fatty acid composition of *Eriocheir sinensis*

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Abstract: Effects of replacement of trash fish with formulated diets on growth performance, body composition and fatty acid composition of Chinese mitten crab (*Eriocheir sinensis*) were investigated in this study. The culture tests were carried out at Chongming County, Shanghai, which lasted 240 days, from March to November. The survival and weight gain of each treatment were counted after breeding. Random sampling and then the hepatopancreas index (HSI), gonad index (GSI), meat percentage, body composition and fatty acid composition of each tissue of both male and female crab were determined. The result indicated that the formulated diets treatment had no significant influence on trash fish treatment in survival, weight gain, HSI, GSI and meat percentage ($P > 0.05$). The moisture content in hepatopancreas of female and male crab of trash fish treatment were significantly higher than the formulated diets treatment ($P < 0.01$), and the moisture content in meat of male crab of trash fish treatment was significantly higher than that of formulated diets treatment ($P < 0.01$). Total lipid in hepatopancreas and gonad of female and male crab of trash fish group were significantly lower than that of formulated diets ($P < 0.05$), and total lipid in meat of female crab of trash fish was significantly lower than that of formulated diets ($P < 0.05$). Crude protein in hepatopancreas of female and male crab of trash fish was significantly higher than that of formulated diets ($P < 0.05$), while crude protein in ovary of female crab of trash fish was significantly lower than that of formulated diets ($P < 0.05$). Free fatty acid (FAA) in hepatopancreas of female of formulated diets treatment was significantly higher than trash fish treatment ($P < 0.05$), and phospholipids (PL) content in hepatopancreas of female of trash fish treatment was significantly higher than formulated diets treatment ($P < 0.05$). Triglycerides (TG) in both ovary and muscle of female of formulated diets treatment were significantly higher than trash fish treatment ($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$), while FAA and PL contents of female of trash fish treatment were significantly higher than formulated diets treatment in ovary and muscle ($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$). Cholesterol (CHO) in muscle of female of trash fish treatment was significantly higher than formulated diets treatment ($P < 0.01$). There were no significant differences in hepatopancreas of two treatments ($P > 0.05$). FAA and TG in testis of trash fish treatment were significantly higher than formulated diets treatment ($P < 0.01$), while PL in testis of trash fish treatment was significantly lower than formulated diets treatment ($P < 0.05$). CHO in muscle of male of formulated diets treatment was significantly lower than trash fish treatment ($P < 0.01$). Linolic acid (C18:2n-6) in hepatopancreas and meat of male crab of trash fish were significantly lower than that of compound feed ($P < 0.01$ or $P < 0.05$), while ARA (C20:4n-6) in meat of trash fish was significantly higher than that of compound feed ($P < 0.05$). Linolenic acid (C18:3n-3), DHA (C22:6n-3) and ARA in ovary of female crab of trash fish were significantly lower than those of compound feed ($P < 0.01$ or $P < 0.05$). The results obtained from the present study indicated that suitable compound feed replacement of trash fish had no significant influence on growth and development of crab, while body composition and fatty acid composition of crab changed with different feeds.

Key words: *Eriocheir sinensis*; trash fish; formulated diets; biochemical composition; fatty acid

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