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To cite this article: Jin-yu Tang, Yang-xin Dai, You-ming Li, Jian-guang Qin & Yan Wang (2015) Can Application of Commercial Microbial Products Improve Fish Growth and Water Quality in Freshwater Polyculture?, *North American Journal of Aquaculture*, 77(1), 1-10, DOI: 10.1080/15222055.2015.1023712

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/15222055.2015.1023712>



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ARTICLE

Can Application of Commercial Microbial Products Improve Fish Growth and Water Quality in Freshwater Polyculture?

Jin-yu Tang, Yang-xin Dai, and You-ming Li

College of Animal Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058, Zhejiang, China

Jian-guang Qin

School of Biological Sciences, Flinders University, General Post Office Box 2100, Adelaide, South Australia 5001, Australia

Yan Wang*

Ocean College, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310058, Zhejiang, China

Abstract

A 31-d experiment was conducted to examine the effects of three commercial microbial products (Novozymes pond plus, Zhongshui BIO-AQUA, and Effective Microorganisms) on production performance and water quality in freshwater tanks stocked with Grass Carp *Ctenopharyngodon idellus*, Gibel Carp *Carassius gibelio* and Silver Carp *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*. Four treatments were used: blank control (BL), adding Novozymes pond plus (NO), adding BIO-AQUA (PB), or adding Effective Microorganisms (EM). The fish were fed daily with a formulated feed, and each of the microbial products was added to the tanks every 10 d. No significant differences were found in survival, weight gain, and feed conversion ratio of the fishes, Secchi depth, chemical water quality, and phytoplankton between the blank control and any other treatments (NO, PB and EM). This study indicates that the addition of these three microbial products every 10 d has limited function to improve production performance and water quality in freshwater polyculture of Grass Carp, Gibel Carp, and Silver Carp within the first 31 d of application.

Penaeus vannamei (..., 2005), A...
P. monodon (... 2009; h... 2001)
Paralichthys olivaceus (... 2006).
Ictalurus punctatus (B... 1984; ... 2009) ...
(h... 2009). h...

*... @ ...
... 6, 2015; ... 30, 2015

... (1982; ... 2004; ... 2015). ... (2015). ... (2003; ... 2010). ...

Ctenopharyngodon idella,
Mylopharyngodon piceus,
Carassius gibelio,
Cyprinus carpio,
Hypophthalmichthys molitrix,
Hypophthalmichthys nobilis.

METHODS

Microbial products and fish polyculture system.

... (B... B...), h... h... B...-A... A...
 (h... h... h...)
 (h... h...)
 (h... h...)
 16... A... 15,
 2010... h...
 ... 14°... h...
 h... h... B...
 ... h...
 ... 16... A-281.0...)-2.9...)-239.1...)-2.7...)-6...)-10...)-194.7...)-281.5-281.

Table 1. Phytoplankton community structure and biomass in the AB zone (n=3). Data are presented as mean ± SD. Significant differences between treatments (A and B) are indicated by different letters (p < 0.05). Biomass is expressed as dry weight (DW) in mg/L.

Treatment	Community Structure (r/h)			Biomass (%)			Community Structure (r/h)			
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
A	4.9 ± 1.1	8.1 ± 1.0	1.2 ± 0.4	92 ± 0	87 ± 23	78 ± 19	20.3 ± 3.6	17.5 ± 3.7	50.6 ± 10.2	1.46 ± 0.23
B	5.3 ± 0.3	9.0 ± 1.1	1.9 ± 1.3	76 ± 25	93 ± 12	67 ± 0	14.2 ± 2.8	16.3 ± 1.9	77.9 ± 16.3	1.94 ± 0.27
B	4.6 ± 0.4	8.7 ± 1.0	1.7 ± 1.2	83 ± 6	100 ± 0	67 ± 0	14.9 ± 6.8	16.1 ± 1.3	52.0 ± 19.8	1.64 ± 0.30
B	5.4 ± 1.1	8.0 ± 0.9	1.2 ± 0.4	92 ± 0	100 ± 0	56 ± 19	16.0 ± 3.3	16.8 ± 1.4	43.6 ± 28.5	1.47 ± 0.19

dominant species in the AB zone were *Schroederia*, *Tetraedron*, *Selenastrum*, *Kirchneriella*, *Nephroclytium*, *Actinastrum*, *Pediasstrum*, *Ankistrodesmus*, *Micractinium*, *Crucigenia*, *Scenedesmus*, *Westella*, *Oocystis*, *Mougeotia*, *Spirogyra*, *Cosmarium*, *Staurastrum*, *Arthrodesmus*, *Euglena*, *Trachelomonas*, *Lepocinclis*, *Phacus*, *Cryptomonas*, *Heterotrachales*, *Synura*, *Stephanodiscus*, *Coscinodiscus*, *Cyclotella*, *Melosira*, *Navicula*, *Frustulia*, *Cocconeis*, *Surirella*, *Synedra*, and *Gymnodinium*.

The phytoplankton community structure in the AB zone was dominated by green algae (86.6%), followed by cyanobacteria (12.2%). The biomass of green algae was significantly higher in treatment B (14.2 mg/L) than in treatment A (20.3 mg/L) (p < 0.05). The biomass of cyanobacteria was significantly higher in treatment A (78 mg/L) than in treatment B (67 mg/L) (p < 0.05).

The phytoplankton community structure in the AB zone was dominated by green algae (86.6%), followed by cyanobacteria (12.2%). The biomass of green algae was significantly higher in treatment B (14.2 mg/L) than in treatment A (20.3 mg/L) (p < 0.05). The biomass of cyanobacteria was significantly higher in treatment A (78 mg/L) than in treatment B (67 mg/L) (p < 0.05).

Table 2. Phytoplankton community structure and biomass in the B zone (n=3). Data are presented as mean ± SD. Significant differences between treatments (A and B) are indicated by different letters (p < 0.05). Biomass is expressed as dry weight (DW) in mg/L.

Treatment	Community Structure (r/h)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	0.396 ± 0.290	0.011 ± 0.016	0.023 ± 0.025	0.457 ± 0.391	2.752 ± 1.306	0.804 ± 0.342	16.17 ± 0.89
B	0.481 ± 0.246	0.016 ± 0.021	0.022 ± 0.022	0.567 ± 0.496	2.825 ± 1.311	0.940 ± 0.492	16.32 ± 0.13
B	0.403 ± 0.197	0.013 ± 0.016	0.026 ± 0.032	0.544 ± 0.459	2.956 ± 1.467	0.981 ± 0.470	16.70 ± 0.06
B	0.421 ± 0.232	0.009 ± 0.018	0.025 ± 0.028	0.492 ± 0.395	2.183 ± 1.413	0.881 ± 0.374	16.23 ± 0.60

The phytoplankton community structure in the B zone was dominated by green algae (97.6%), followed by cyanobacteria (0.24%). The biomass of green algae was significantly higher in treatment B (16.3 mg/L) than in treatment A (16.17 mg/L) (p < 0.05). The biomass of cyanobacteria was significantly higher in treatment A (78 mg/L) than in treatment B (67 mg/L) (p < 0.05).

DISCUSSION

The phytoplankton community structure in the AB zone was dominated by green algae (86.6%), followed by cyanobacteria (12.2%). The biomass of green algae was significantly higher in treatment B (14.2 mg/L) than in treatment A (20.3 mg/L) (p < 0.05). The biomass of cyanobacteria was significantly higher in treatment A (78 mg/L) than in treatment B (67 mg/L) (p < 0.05). The phytoplankton community structure in the B zone was dominated by green algae (97.6%), followed by cyanobacteria (0.24%). The biomass of green algae was significantly higher in treatment B (16.3 mg/L) than in treatment A (16.17 mg/L) (p < 0.05). The biomass of cyanobacteria was significantly higher in treatment A (78 mg/L) than in treatment B (67 mg/L) (p < 0.05).

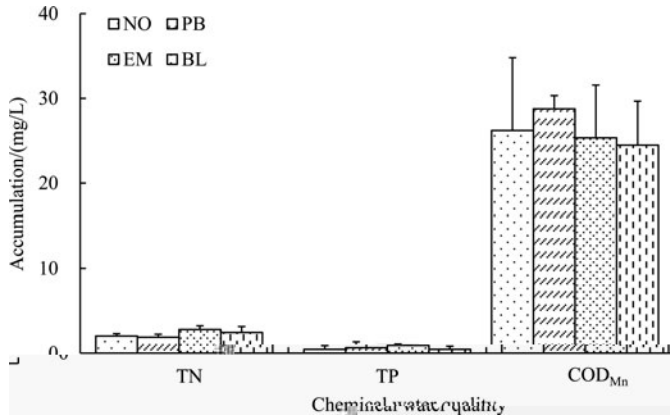


Figure 1. Accumulation of TN, TP, and COD_{Mn} in the four treatments (NO, PB, EM, BL) under A (A) and B (B) conditions.

Figure 2. Changes in the abundance of *Litopenaeus setiferus* (A) and *Bacillus subtilis* (B) in the four treatments (NO, PB, EM, BL) under A (A) and B (B) conditions. The abundance of *Litopenaeus setiferus* (A) and *Bacillus subtilis* (B) was significantly higher in the NO treatment compared to the other three treatments (PB, EM, BL) under both A and B conditions.

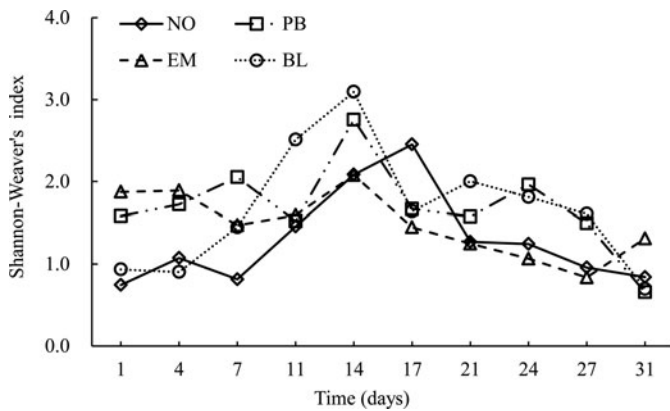


Figure 2. Changes in the Shannon-Weaver's index of the four treatments (NO, PB, EM, BL) under A (A) and B (B) conditions.

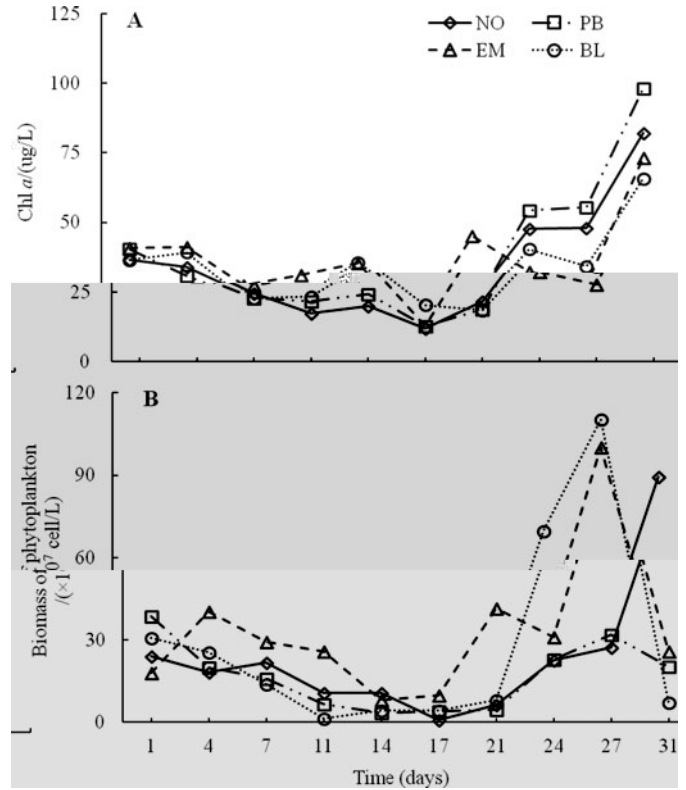


Figure 3. Changes in the concentration of Chl a (A) and the biomass of phytoplankton (B) in the four treatments (NO, PB, EM, BL) under A (A) and B (B) conditions.

Figure 3. Changes in the concentration of Chl a (A) and the biomass of phytoplankton (B) in the four treatments (NO, PB, EM, BL) under A (A) and B (B) conditions. The concentration of Chl a (A) and the biomass of phytoplankton (B) were significantly higher in the NO treatment compared to the other three treatments (PB, EM, BL) under both A and B conditions.

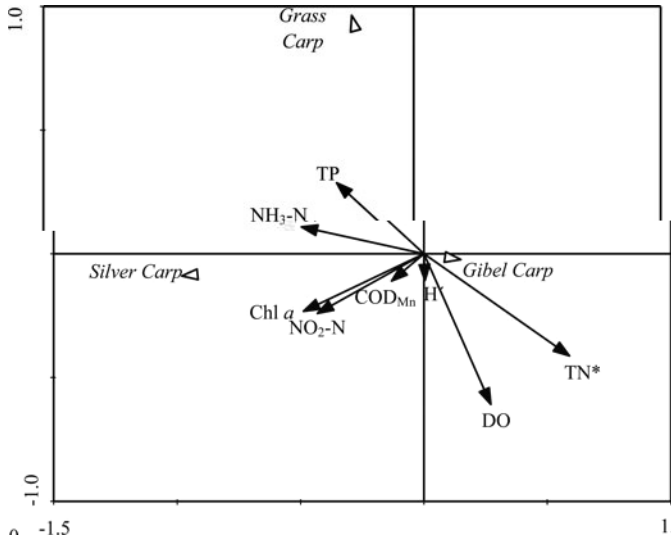


Figure 4. Biplot of environmental variables and fish species. The plot shows the relationship between environmental variables and fish species. The axes range from -1.5 to 1.0. Environmental variables are represented by vectors: TP, NH₃-N, Chl a, NO₂-N, COD_{Mn}, DO, and TN*. Fish species are represented by points: Grass Carp, Silver Carp, and Gibel Carp. The plot shows that Grass Carp is associated with high TP and NH₃-N, Silver Carp with high Chl a and NO₂-N, and Gibel Carp with high TN* and DO. (P < 0.05).

The biplot shows the relationship between environmental variables and fish species. The plot shows that Grass Carp is associated with high TP and NH₃-N, Silver Carp with high Chl a and NO₂-N, and Gibel Carp with high TN* and DO. (P < 0.05).

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 72:310-321.
 2009. B
 A 71:315-319.
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 B 64:655-671.

. 2004.
 28:568-572. (.
 B 2008.
 A 281:1-4.
 B 2005. h
 *Penaeus vannamei*
 71:1036-1041.
 A 2010.
 (*Oreochromis*)