

日粮中添加植酸酶对鸡粪中不同形态磷含量的影响

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摘要:由于植物性饲料中大部分磷不能被动物吸收利用,生产上往往添加一定无机磷,容易造成禽畜粪中的磷累积,提高环境磷污染风险。为保证种鸡日粮磷需求前提下降低鸡粪磷排放量,设计 0、300、500 IU 植酸酶用量与 0.4%、0.3%、0.2%有效磷含量的不同组合日粮进行种鸡饲养试验,研究了不同日粮对鸡粪磷形态的影响。结果显示,添加植酸酶对鸡粪中总磷、有机磷和无机磷含量影响未达显著水平,但显著降低鸡粪植酸磷含量。鸡粪总磷、植酸磷、有机磷和无机磷含量则随日粮有效磷含量增加而显著提高。其中,以 0.2%有效磷日粮处理鸡粪总磷、有机磷和无机磷含量最低,0.2%有效磷+500 IU 植酸酶日粮处理鸡粪植酸磷含量最低。因此,在生产上降低有效磷含量的同时添加适量植酸酶可以降低鸡粪磷盈余。

关键词:植酸酶;鸡粪;总磷;磷形态

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Effects of Phytase Addition in Diets on Phosphorus Forms in Chicken Manure

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Abstract: Since most of P in the animal diet can not be efficiently utilized by animals, high level of P remained in the animal manures is often inevitable, leading to increase the risk potential of P pollution. In order to reduce the residual P in chicken manure while ensuring P demand for normal growth of breeding hen, a experiment was conducted to investigate contents and forms of P in the chicken manure as affected by three levels of phytase (0, 300 and 500 IU) and three levels of available P (0.4%, 0.3%, 0.2%) in the diet. Results showed that adding phytase did not significantly affect the contents of total P, organic P or inorganic P in the chicken manure, but it did for contents of the phytate P. The phytate P contents significantly decreased with an increase in the phytase rate. The contents of total P, phytate P, organic P and inorganic P in the manure were increased significantly by the increased rate of available P in the diet. The contents of total P, organic P and inorganic P in the manure were the lowest from the diet amended with 0.2% available P, and the diet with 0.2% available P + 500IU phytase generated the lowest phytate P contents. The results indicated that reducing the excessive P excreted to manure by adjusting the rates of phytase and available P in the diet was practicable in the intensive animal production.

Keywords: phytase; chicken manure; total phosphorus; phosphorus species

磷对动物的生长发育具重要作用。植物性饲料中的磷有 65%~85%为植酸磷,不被单胃动物利用或利用率极低^[1]。为了满足畜禽对磷的需要和最大限度地发挥其生产潜力,畜禽日粮中往往添加一定量的无机

磷。未被吸收的无机磷和大量未被消化的植酸磷随粪尿排出^[2],导致禽粪中磷含量较高^[3]。目前,绝大部分禽粪作为有机肥施入农田。畜禽粪肥通常是基于作物需氮量计算用量或按传统用量^[4],而畜禽粪的 P/N 比通常高于一般作物^[4],基于需氮量施用畜禽粪肥往往造成磷素盈余。盈余的磷素随地表径流进入水体,容易导致水体富营养化^[5-7]。因此,在保证禽畜正常生长所需磷营养的前提下降低禽畜粪的磷排放,是降低畜牧业磷盈余的根本途径。

植酸酶又名肌醇六磷酸水解酶,它可以通过催化

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水解反应将磷酸盐从植酸中彻底释放出来,因而使用植酸酶既可提高磷的利用率,又可降低磷对环境的污染^[8]。研究表明,在低磷日粮中添加植酸酶可提高畜禽对植物性饲料中磷的利用率^[9-11],减少饲料无机磷的添加量,从而降低畜禽粪总磷和植酸磷的排放量^[12-13]。禽畜粪施入土壤后,不同形态磷的易流失程度不同,其中水溶性磷最易流失^[14-16]。有研究报道了添加植酸酶对鸡粪中磷赋存形态的影响^[16-17],但 Gilley 等^[18]和 Applegate 等^[19]认为在动物日粮中添加酶对粪磷组成没有显著影响。由于国内外饲料配方、畜禽品种及生产管理水平等存在一定差异,本实验设计不同水平植酸酶和有效磷日粮,进行种鸡饲养试验,研究日粮中植酸酶供应水平对鸡粪的磷排放总量及赋存形态的影响。研究结果为保证种鸡正常生长发育条件下降低鸡粪磷盈余及如何合理施用鸡粪以降低磷在土壤的流失提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验设计

本试验根据美国 NRC 建议的种鸡饲养标准(即在不添加植酸酶条件下有效磷含量为 0.4%)设定基础日粮配方,在此基础上根据广东省农科院畜牧研究所多年种鸡育种、营养研究及饲养经验,降低基础日粮中有效磷含量,同时添加梯度浓度植酸酶以代替基础日粮的部分磷酸氢钙形成不同配方日粮,以保证日粮有效磷的供应。植酸酶用量分别为 0、300 和 500 IU,有效磷含量分别为 0.4%、0.3% 和 0.2%,植酸酶和有效磷组合见表 1。

表 1 鸡日粮中植酸酶和有效磷用量组合处理

Table 1 The combinations of phytase and available phosphorus used in the diet of breeding hens

植酸酶	有效磷		
	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
0	P ₀ IP _{0.4}	P ₀ IP _{0.3}	P ₀ IP _{0.2}
300 IU	P ₃₀₀ IP _{0.4}	P ₃₀₀ IP _{0.3}	P ₃₀₀ IP _{0.2}
500 IU	P ₅₀₀ IP _{0.4}	P ₅₀₀ IP _{0.3}	P ₅₀₀ IP _{0.2}

将 1 350 只产蛋高峰期种鸡(28 周龄)随机分成 9 组,每组各 5 个重复进行饲养试验。对分组鸡群进行 7 d 观察,在观察期内饲喂基础日粮,并记录各组试验鸡是否健康,各组鸡生产性能之间(采食量、产蛋率、蛋重等)是否有显著差异($P<0.05$),如果有显著性差异需要调整;然后转入 3 d 过渡期,各试验组饲喂试验日粮;最后进入正式试验期 60 d(之前把过渡期

鸡粪清空),在正式试验期内按常规的饲养操作及免疫程序实施,保证各组饲养管理水平一致。

1.2 样品采集及测试

在正式试验期,分别收集每组各个重复的鸡粪,共 45 个样品。鸡粪样品经过风干、磨碎、过筛(2 mm)备用。鸡粪总磷用 H₂SO₄-H₂O₂ 消煮法^[20]测定,植酸磷用硫酸铁铵法^[21]测定,有机磷用磷钼酸喹啉重量法^[22]测定,无机磷用 0.1 mol·L⁻¹ 盐酸浸提法^[23]测定。

1.3 数据统计和分析

试验数据用 Excel 进行整理分析,用 SAS(1989-1996 by SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA)软件进行二因素和单因素 LSD 统计。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 鸡粪总磷

对不同处理鸡粪总磷变异进行方差分析,日粮中有效磷含量对鸡粪总磷含量有极显著影响($P<0.0001$),植酸酶影响未达显著水平($P<0.0787$),这与 Applegate 等^[19]认为鸡粪中总磷含量取决于日粮中磷的添加量而与是否添加植酸酶关系不大的结果一致。在 3 个植酸酶用量范围内,有效磷含量从 0.4%降低至 0.3%,鸡粪总磷含量下降 13.3%~16.1%;有效磷含量从 0.3%降低至 0.2%,鸡粪总磷含量下降 13.9%~22.9%(表 2)。表明随着有效磷含量的减少,鸡粪总磷含量极显著降低,且降低幅度逐渐增大。原因可能是植酸酶促使植酸磷中磷的释放供动物利用,提高日粮中有机磷的利用率,从而降低日粮中无机磷的添加量,最终降低了鸡粪总磷含量。本试验结果同 Hatten 等^[24]研究结果一致。在所有处理中,处理 P₀IP_{0.2} 鸡粪总

表 2 不同处理鸡粪总磷含量

Table 2 Total phosphorus contents in chicken manures for various treatments

处理	总磷含量/g·kg ⁻¹	总磷含量增幅/%
P ₀ IP _{0.4}	24.0±0.3 a	—
P ₀ IP _{0.3}	20.8±0.0 c	-13.3
P ₀ IP _{0.2}	16.0±0.2 g	-22.9
P ₃₀₀ IP _{0.4}	24.2±0.4 a	0.8
P ₃₀₀ IP _{0.3}	20.3±0.4 d	-16.1
P ₃₀₀ IP _{0.2}	16.6±0.0 f	-31.3
P ₅₀₀ IP _{0.4}	23.0±0.4 b	-3.9
P ₅₀₀ IP _{0.3}	20.0±0.3 d	-13.5
P ₅₀₀ IP _{0.2}	17.2±0.2 e	-25.5

注:表中数据后不同字母表示在 0.05 水平上差异显著,下同。

Note: Data followed by different letters in each column mean significant difference at 0.05 level, the same below.

磷含量极显著低于其他处理,处理 $P_{300}IP_{0.4}$ 鸡粪总磷含量最高。从降低鸡粪总磷含量来看,处理 $P_0IP_{0.2}$ 效果最好, $P_{300}IP_{0.2}$ 处理次之。

2.2 鸡粪植酸磷

对鸡粪植酸磷含量进行方差分析表明,植酸酶、有效磷及两者的交互作用对鸡粪中植酸磷含量有极显著的影响($P \leq 0.0001$)。由表 3 可知,在 3 个有效磷含量范围内,当植酸酶用量从 0 增至 300 IU,鸡粪中植酸磷含量极显著降低 13.4%~31.8%;当植酸酶添加量从 300 IU 增至 500 IU,鸡粪中植酸磷含量降低 0.2%~27.3%。即随着植酸酶用量的增加,显著降低鸡粪中植酸磷的排放量,这与 Maguire^[17]的研究结果一致。在 3 个植酸酶用量范围内,有效磷含量从 0.4%降低至 0.2%,鸡粪中植酸磷极显著降低 15.2%~53.9%,而且随有效磷含量降低,鸡粪植酸磷含量也随之极显著下降。这是因为植酸酶是一种微生物饲料添加剂,具有生物活性通过催化水解将饲料中丰富的植酸及其络合物分解为能被畜禽利用的无机磷和肌醇酸,从而降低粪便中植酸磷含量^[25]。在所有处理中,处理 $P_{500}IP_{0.2}$ 鸡粪中植酸磷含量最低,显著低于其他处理。因此,在日粮中增加植酸酶用量并适当降低有效磷含量,可极显著降低鸡粪中植酸磷的排放。

表 3 不同处理鸡粪植酸磷含量

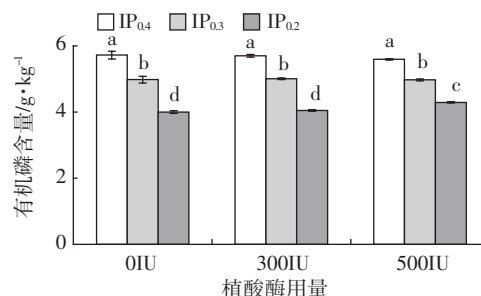
Table 3 Phytate phosphorus contents in chicken manures for various treatments

处理	植酸磷含量/ $g \cdot kg^{-1}$	植酸磷含量提高/%
$P_0IP_{0.4}$	23.1 ± 0.8 a	—
$P_0IP_{0.3}$	13.1 ± 0.1 c	-43.4
$P_0IP_{0.2}$	11.4 ± 0.5 de	-50.8
$P_{300}IP_{0.4}$	16.8 ± 0.2 b	-27.2
$P_{300}IP_{0.3}$	11.3 ± 0.7 de	-32.6
$P_{300}IP_{0.2}$	7.7 ± 1.0 f	-53.9
$P_{500}IP_{0.4}$	12.2 ± 0.2 cd	-47.1
$P_{500}IP_{0.3}$	10.3 ± 0.6 e	-15.2
$P_{500}IP_{0.2}$	7.4 ± 1.4 f	-39.7

2.3 鸡粪有机磷

对鸡粪中有机磷含量进行方差分析,可知添加有效磷对鸡粪中有机磷含量有极显著影响($P \leq 0.0001$),植酸酶及两者交互作用对其影响未达显著水平($P \leq 0.0538$)。从图 1 可以看出,在 3 个植酸酶用量范围内,日粮中有效磷含量从 0.4%降至 0.3%,鸡粪有机磷含量显著降低 11.1%~12.2%;有效磷含量从 0.3%降至 0.2%,鸡粪有机磷含量显著降低 13.6%~19.7%。有研究证明日粮中过多的磷通常会造成粪便中磷浓

度过高^[26]。本实验结果表明鸡粪有机磷含量随日粮中有效磷含量增加而显著增加,但增加幅度逐渐降低。在所有处理中,处理 $P_0IP_{0.4}$ 鸡粪有机磷含量最高,显著高于其他处理,处理 $P_0IP_{0.2}$ 鸡粪有机磷含量最低。



图中不同字母表示在 0.05 水平上差异显著,下同。

Note: Different letter in each bar mean significant difference at 0.05 level, the same below.

图 1 不同处理鸡粪有机磷含量

Figure 1 Organic phosphorus contents in chicken manures for various treatments

2.4 鸡粪无机磷

鸡粪无机磷含量方差分析结果表明,植酸酶对鸡粪无机磷含量影响不显著($P < 0.6181$),而有效磷及两者交互作用均有极显著($P \leq 0.0074$)影响。植酸酶属于磷酸单酯水解酶,能催化植酸及植酸盐水解成肌醇和磷酸(磷酸盐),对植酸作用会先后释放出无机磷^[27]。如图 2 所示,在 3 个植酸酶用量范围内,有效磷含量从 0.4%降至 0.3%,鸡粪无机磷含量显著降低 12.7%~17.0%;有效磷含量从 0.3%降至 0.2%,鸡粪无机磷含量显著降低 12.4%~24.4%。表明随日粮中有效磷含量增加,鸡粪无机磷含量显著提高。在所有处理中,处理 $P_{300}IP_{0.4}$ 鸡粪无机磷含量最高,显著高于其他处理, $P_0IP_{0.2}$ 处理最低。

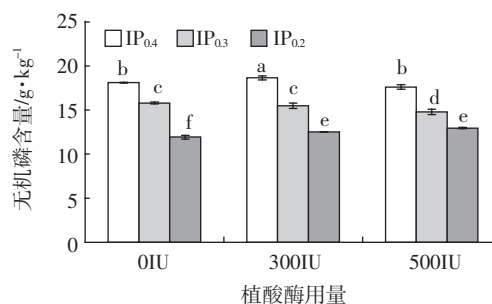


图 2 不同处理鸡粪无机磷含量

Figure 2 Inorganic phosphorus contents in chicken manures for various treatments

3 结论

在日粮中添加植酸酶对鸡粪中总磷、有机磷和无机磷含量均没有显著影响,但对植酸磷含量有显著影

响。随着植酸酶用量增加,鸡粪中植酸磷含量显著降低;鸡粪总磷、植酸磷、有机磷和无机磷含量随日粮中有效磷含量降低均显著降低。植酸酶添加量从0升高到500 IU,鸡粪中植酸磷的含量降低了0.2%~31.8%;当有效磷含量从0.4%降至0.2%,鸡粪中4种磷降低幅度分别为13.3%~22.9%、15.2%~53.9%、11.1%~19.7%、12.4%~24.4%。在所有植酸酶和有效磷组合处理中,仅添加0.2%有效磷处理鸡粪总磷、有机磷和无机磷的含量最低,添加500 IU植酸酶+0.2%有效磷处理组鸡粪植酸磷含量最低。

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