計畫編號: CNPH94-02

計畫名稱:控釋技術之應用-(I)應用在魚類養殖效能與環境水質之影響評估

執行期間:94年1月1日至94年12月31日

整合型計畫

□個別型計畫

計畫總主持人: 許立人

計畫主持人:

子計畫主持人: 許立人 林恆弘 陳俊仁 荊樹人

計畫參與人員:游慧美 張麗珍 莊庭禎

執行期間: 94 年 1 月 1 日至 94 年 12 月 31 日

執行單位: 嘉南藥理科技大學 藥學系

中華民國 95 年 2 月 28 日

子計畫一:具控釋效果之微粒 (Microparticles) 型魚飼料研發

計畫編號: CNPH-94-02 (1)

計畫主持人:許立人嘉南藥理科技大學 藥學系

子計畫二:具控釋效果之圓粒 (pellet) 型魚飼料研發

計畫編號: CNPH-94-02 (2)

計畫主持人:林恆弘嘉南藥理科技大學 藥學系

子計畫三:具控釋效果之大粒型魚飼料研發

計畫編號: CNPH-94-02 (3)

計畫主持人:陳俊仁嘉南藥理科技大學 藥學系

子計畫四:控釋型飼料對魚類養殖池之水質改善研究

計畫編號: CNPH-94-02 (4)

計畫主持人:荊樹人嘉南藥理科技大學 藥學系

摘 要

的散開與溶解,然而此種飼料的崩解 只是時間長短的問題,未經魚類攝取 仍會污染水質,因此,若要更有效的 降低水質的污染,則應採用進入魚隻 體內才崩解之控制釋放型飼料設計。

關鍵詞:控制釋放,酸鹼敏感性,微 粒,圓粒,大顆粒,魚飼料,水質

計畫編號:CNPH94-02 (1)

計畫名稱:具控釋效果之微粒(Microparticles)型魚飼料研發

Investigation of Controlled Release Microparticles for Fish

Feeds

執行期間:94年1月1日至94年12月31日

計畫主持人:許立人 計畫主持人:

共同主持人: 林恆弘

計畫參與人員:游慧美 吳佩珊

執行期間: 94 年 1 月 1 日至 94 年 12 月 31 日

執行單位:嘉南藥理科技大學 藥學系

中華民國95年2月28日

一、中文摘要

水產養殖類似人類其他活動對環境有不良影響,因此應有更大的省思盡全力來保護水中生態系統。由於在水中與在魚腸道中酸鹼值的劇烈差異,本研究中我們嘗試發展酸鹼敏感性微粒來控制魚飼料釋放。魚飼料購自市場並研磨成粉,不同比例的藻酸鈉與 Eudragit EP 100 溶液是作為凝集液,將魚飼料粉導入凝集液中進行微包而成為微粒,體外釋出研究是以改良式 Franz 擴散槽與 pH1.2 鹽酸溶液以及 pH=7.0 磷酸鹽溶液進行 24 小時。結果顯示,魚飼料微粒在中性環境下,可延緩釋離達 12 小時;微粒在酸性的環境下,最初的一小時即經酸催化水解成小粒子並釋出包覆物質。

關鍵詞:控制釋放,酸鹼敏感性,微粒,魚飼料

Abstract

Aquaculture, like any other human activity can have adverse effects on the environment. Hence, greater consideration is needed towards a general strategy of protecting the aquatic ecosystem at all levels. Owing to drastic variation of pH value between in water and in fish gut, we attempt to develop a pH-sensitive microparticles for controlled release of fish feed in this work. Original fish feed was bought from market and then grinded to powder. Homogenous aqueous solution of sodium alginate and Eudragit EP 100 in various ratios were used as coagulation fluid. The powder was encapsulated to form microparticle by transferring microparticles into coagulation fluid. The in vitro release study was determined over 24 hours, using modified Franz diffusion cells at HCl solution (pH=1.2) and PBS solution (pH=7.0) as a dissolution medium. The results show that the release of encapsulated microparticle can be reduced at least for 12 hours in neutral medium. Moreover, the resulting microparticles undergo acid-catalyzed hydrolysis into small parts and should therefore release encapsulated material (i.e. Vitamin B2) at an accelerated rate in acidic environments during first one hour.

Keywords: Controlled release, pH sensitive, Microparticles, Fish feeds

二、Introduction

Aquaculture appears to have strongest potential to meet the increasing demands for aquatic products in most regions of the world. Global production of farmed fish and shellfish has more than doubled in the past 15 years. Asia contributes more than 90% to the world's aquaculture production. (1-3) Fish farmers actively seek to exploit certain aspects of feeding behaviour to optimize and hopefully therefore to maximize their production. Two aspects are of prime interest, namely increasing appetite and therefore consumption of food and ensuring that dietary energy is maximized for growth and minimized for general daily expenditure (swimming, feeding). (4,5) Thus, fish growers maximize their productivity by using feeds that provide balanced nutrition and result in good feed conversion efficiency. Proper nutrition is an essential component to increased weight gain and overall fish health. An alternative aspect through the production cycle has on occasion come to the fore in recent years in Taiwan is well health management. (6-8) Successful fish health management begins with prevention of disease rather than treatment. Prevention of fish disease is accomplished through good water quality management, nutrition, and sanitation. In regard to water quality management and nutrition, the good feed should not contaminate the water quality. (9)

It is well known that hydrochloric acid is secreted to reduce gut pH and to allow enzymes to work in fish with a stomach. The level of pH value before and after digestion is a key indicator of disintegration of feed. The pH-sensitive controlled release of feed to maximum food consumption is a minimization of waste food, leaching and overall pollution. In the present study, we attempt to investigate controlled release microparticles of fish feed in intensive culture as following: cost-effectiveness of feed (i.e. the cheapest feed that can adequately supply nutrient requirement), attractiveness to the fish, efficiency of the feed conversion ratio, and stability in water to prevent feed loss and minimize water pollution. The results show that the release of

三、Results and discussion

The formulations used in the experiments are shown in Table 1. Vitamin B2 was added as a marker for dissolution tests. The mixtures of vitamin B2, CaCl2 and fish feeds as bulk materials were dry mixed thoroughly. After the water was added as a binding agent, the moistened mass was immediately passed through a 20 mesh sieve. The resulting extrude was dried at temperature 50°C and then crush to form

microparticles. Homogenous aqueous solution of sodium 5alginate and Eudragit EP 100 in various ratios were used as coagulation fluid. The microparticle was encapsulated by transferring microparticles into coagulation fluid and dried at room temperature. Light scattering measurements of particle size were performed with a Zetasizer particle size analyzer. The microparticle preparations were diluted 1:20 with filtered distilled water. The result shows in Fig 1 and indicates that the microparticles have a mean particle size ranging from 20 μ m to 60 μ m. The disintegration studies were carried out in modified Franz diffusion cells and analyzed by turbidimeter. The in vitro release of vitamin B2 from the prepared microparticles was determined over 24 hours, using modified Franz diffusion cells at 700 rpm, 15 ml of HCl solution (pH=1.2) and PBS solution (pH=7.0) at $37^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ were used as a dissolution medium. At predetermined time intervals, an aliquot of the samples was withdrawn and passed through 0.45µm filter. The concentration of Vitamin B2 in each sample was measured spectrophotometrically. It can be seen that the powder of original fish feed bought from market disintegrated significantly at pH 7.0 as well as at pH1.2. The release of encapsulated microparticle can be reduced at least for 12 hours in neutral medium. Moreover, the resulting microparticles undergo acid-catalyzed hydrolysis into small parts and should therefore release encapsulated material (i.e. Vitamin B2) at an accelerated rate in acidic environments during first one hour.

Table 1. Formulae of fish feed pellet product

Composition Amount ratio (%,W/W)

Feed dried powder 72.2~92.7 Vit.B2 0~1.0

Eudragit EP100 0~1.3 Sodium alginate 0~2.0 CaCl2 0~4.0

Water

0~25

Total

100

Fig. 1. Particle distribution of fish feed microparticles were performed with a Zetasizer particle size analyzer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This project was supported by the Chia Nan University of Pharmacy and Science.

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計畫編號:CNPH94-02 (2)

計畫名稱:具控釋效果之圓粒(pellet)型魚飼料研發

執行期間:94年1月1日至94年12月31日

整合型計畫

□個別型計畫

計畫主持人: 林恆弘

計畫主持人:

共同主持人: 許立人

計畫參與人員:張麗珍 孟慶鼎

執行期間: 94 年 1 月 1 日至 94 年 12 月 31 日

執行單位: 嘉南藥理科技大學 藥學系

中華民國 95 年 2 月 28 日

嘉南藥理科技大學專題研究計畫成果報告 具控釋效果之圓粒 (pellet) 型魚飼料研發

Investigation of Controlled Release Pellets for Fish Feeds

計畫編號: CNPH-94-02 (2)

執行期限:94年1月1日至94年12月31日主持人:林恆弘 嘉南藥理科技大學 藥學系

計畫參與人員:張麗珍 嘉南藥理科技大學 藥學系

孟慶鼎 嘉南藥理科技大學 生科所

一、中文摘要

理想的魚飼料應是能提供均衡的營養與良好的食料轉換效率卻不會影響水質。由於在水中與在魚腸道中酸鹼值的劇烈差異,本研究中我們嘗試發展酸鹼敏感性圓粒來控制魚飼料釋放。魚飼料購自市場並研磨成粉,魚飼料粉混合黏合劑經由擠出搓圓的過程而製成圓粒,該圓粒分別在 pH 7.0 與 pH 1.2 的條件下依美國藥典轉籃式溶離試驗法進行溶離試驗;結果顯示,魚飼料圓粒在中性環境下,可延緩釋離達 4 小時;圓粒在酸性的環境下,最初的一小時即經酸催化水解成小粒子並釋出包覆物質,上述結果有助於爾後發展其他魚飼料控制釋放系統之參考依據。

關鍵詞:控制釋放,酸鹼敏感性,圓粒,魚飼料

Abstract

Ideally, the fish feed that provide balanced nutrition and result in good feed conversion efficiency should not contaminate the water quality. Owing to drastic variation of pH value between in water and in fish gut, we attempt to develop a pH-sensitive pellet for controlled release of fish feed in this work. Original fish feed was bought from market and then grinded to powder. The pellets were obtained by combining the powder of feed and binders through extrusion-spheronization process. The release profiles of fish feed pellets were studied, using the USP rotating-basket dissolution method at pH 7.0 and pH 1.2. The results show that the release of pellets can be reduced for 4 hours in neutral medium. Moreover, the resulting pellets undergo acid-catalyzed hydrolysis into small parts and should therefore release encapsulated material (i.e. Vitamin B2) at an accelerated rate in acidic environments during first one hour. The above results will be helpful to possible development of the other fish feed controlled delivery systems.

Keywords: Controlled release, pH sensitive, Pellets, Fish feeds

二、Introduction

30% of the world's seafood is supplied by the aquaculture industry. Fish farming is a rapidly growing industry.(1) For the past 20 years, this has been the fastest growing segment of aquaculture. Asian countries lead the world in aquaculture production with 70% of the world's fish feed being consumed in this region. (2,3) Fish farmers actively seek to exploit certain aspects of feeding behaviour to optimize and hopefully therefore to maximize their production. Two aspects are of prime interest, namely increasing appetite and therefore consumption of food and ensuring that dietary energy is maximized for growth and minimized for general daily expenditure (swimming, feeding). (4,5) Thus, fish growers maximize their productivity by using feeds that provide balanced nutrition and result in good feed conversion efficiency. Proper nutrition is an essential component to increased weight gain and overall fish health. An alternative aspect through the production cycle has on occasion come to the fore in recent years in Taiwan is well health management. (6-8) Successful fish health management begins with prevention of disease rather than treatment. Prevention of fish disease is accomplished through good water quality management, nutrition, and sanitation. In regard to water quality management and nutrition, the good feed should not contaminate the water quality. (9) It is well known that hydrochloric acid is secreted to reduce gut pH and to allow enzymes to work in fish with a stomach. The level of pH value before and after digestion is a key indicator of disintegration of feed. The pH-sensitive controlled release of feed to maximum food consumption is a minimization of waste food, leaching and overall pollution. In the present study, we attempt to investigate controlled release pellets of fish feed in intensive culture as following: cost-effectiveness of feed (i.e. the cheapest feed that can adequately supply nutrient requirement), attractiveness to the fish, efficiency of the feed conversion ratio, and stability in water to prevent feed loss and minimize water pollution.

三、Results and discussion

The extrusion-spheronization is one of the valuable methods used to prepare pellets. The formulations used in the experiments are shown in Table 1. Vitamin B2 was added as a marker for dissolution tests. The binary mixtures of vitamin B2 and fish feeds as bulk materials were dry mixed thoroughly. After the water or Eudragit gel was added as a binding agent, the moistened mass was immediately passed through a 20 mesh sieve. The resulting extrude was then sphered by rotating friction plate. The

produced pellets were dried at room temperature. The release of vitamin B2 from the prepared pellets was determined over 24 hours, using the USP rotating-basket dissolution method at 150 rpm, 1000 ml of HCl 10 solution (pH=1.2) and PBS solution (pH=7.0) at $37^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ were used as a dissolution medium. After dissolution test, the residual pellets in rotating-basket were collected and dried in the oven to achieve a "constant weight". The percentage of disintegration in pellet is then calculated.

Table 1. Formulae of fish feed pellet product

Composition Amount ratio (%,W/W)

Feed dried powder 72.2~98.7 Vit.B2 0~1.0

Eudragit EP100 0~1.3 Acetic acid 0~0.5

Water 0~25

Total 100

The spherical pellets were obtained by extrusion-spheronization process. The particles have a mean particle size ranging from 500 $\,\mu$ m to 1000 $\,\mu$ m is shown in Fig. 1.

The original fish feed which was bought from market disintegrated significantly at pH 7.0 than at pH1.2 (Fig 2). While the feed were grinded to powder and then prepared to form pellet with water as a binder. The release profile of pellet is similar to original fish feeds and shown in Fig 3, the more vitamin B2 diffused out from the pellets resulting in an increase in pH value. The character of fish feed will result early broken down into smaller parts in water but hardly converted to absorbed nutrients from food in fish gut. This is a source of water pollution through aquaculture. Instead of water, Eudragit EP100 was used as a binder that suitably exploits both pH-sensitive and time-dependent functions. It can be seen that the release of pellets can be reduced for 4 hours in neutral medium. Moreover, the resulting pellets undergo acid-catalyzed hydrolysis into small parts and should therefore release encapsulated material (i.e.

Vitamin B2) at an accelerated rate in acidic environments during first one hour as shown in Fig 4.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This project was supported by the Chia Nan University of Pharmacy and Science.

Fig. 1. The photograph of fish feed pellets obtained by extrusion-spheronization process. 0.30.40.50.60.70.80.91024681012141618202224PH1.2PH7.0 以水為 binder 含 B2

Fig. 2. Release profile of vitamin B2 from original fish feeds in pH1.2 and pH7.0 solution.

0.10.150.20.250.30.350.40.450.5024681012141618202224 時間(hrs) 吸光? pH=1.2pH=7.0

Fig. 3. Release profile of vitamin B2 from pellet with water as a binder in pH1.2 and pH7.0 solution.

0.10.150.20.250.30.35024681012141618202224 時間(hrs) 吸光? pH=1.2pH=7.0 Fig. 4. Release profile of vitamin B2 from pellet with Eudragit EP100 as a binder in pH1.2 and pH7.0 solution.

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計畫編號:CNPH94-02 (3)

計畫名稱:具控釋效果之大粒型飼料研發

執行期間:94年1月1日至94年12月31日

整合型計畫

□個別型計畫

計畫主持人: 陳俊仁

計畫主持人:

共同主持人: 許立人

計畫參與人員: 呂炎田

執行期間: 94 年 1 月 1 日至 94 年 12 月 31 日

執行單位:嘉南藥理科技大學 藥學系

中華民國 95 年 2 月 28 日

Eudragit E100 於魚飼料之延遲釋放試 驗

摘要

魚飼料由於大量灑於飼養池中,經常時間的浸泡,飼料容易溶解於水中,健而造成水的濁度上升,並且養化,量的細菌,以及造成水質的優養化,因此,本實驗乃採用 Eudragit E100來給予飼料包覆,進而延緩飼料的溶來的開散,進而減緩水質的惡化。與解及崩散,進而減緩水質的惡化。以實驗藉由在水中,即在低pH 值的環境中進行飼料包覆與否的崩散試驗,並且得到具相當顯著的差異的結果。

1. 前言:

本實驗的飼料是採用統一企業產品實多福錦鯉飼料來進行利用 12.5%的 Eudragit E100 製成的膜衣液來包覆控制釋放。本實驗並使用崩散試驗機,並嘗試在各種不同的條件下諸如在一般水質,或是在類似胃酸的低 pH值環境下,來進行長時間觀察魚飼料的崩散情形,以及濁度計的使用來比較出包覆與否,飼料對於水質的濁度之影響。

2.實驗方法:

2.1

12.5% Eudragit E100 膜衣液的製備: a.將 Eudragit 粉末秤重至 6.25g。 b.將 6.25g 的 Eudragit 粉末加入 50ml 的藥用酒精中攪拌溶解。

2.2 飼料包覆秤重:

(Table-1)

編號淨重/層第一層第二層第三層第四 層第五層 1 0.0860 0.091 0.0968 0.1007 2 0.1061 0.1220 0.1264 0.1312 3 0.1066 0.1171 0.1264 0.1328 4 0.1127 0.1212 0.1306 0.1383 5 0.0893 0.1033 0.1088 0.1117 6 0.1076 0.1202 0.1270 0.1335 7 0.0905 0.0971 0.1040 0.1085 0.1144 0.1174 8 0.1128 0.1224 0.1343 0.1405 0.1463 9 0.0970 0.1119 0.1177 0.1221 0.1274 0.1314 10 0.0983 0.1154 0.1209 0.1230 0.1284 0.1318 11 0.1058 0.1268 0.1333 0.1416 0.1511 0.1554 12 0.0944 0.1024 0.1070 0.1093 0.1177

*包覆一層飼料平均增加為0.005 公克

2.3 飼料包覆三層以及五層之酸中 (pH=3)與水中之崩散試驗:

(Table-2)

日期環境觀察結果 050824(16:25) Acid 編號為 4,5,6,10,11,12

存部分 gel, 飼料也明顯崩解

Water 編號為 1,2,3,7,8,9

0.1218 (單位:公克)

050825(13:10) Acid 飼料懸浮, Gel 已明顯脫落,且體積稍微膨脹(水質較為澄清) Water 飼料懸浮, Gel 外層有些許溶解,但飼料體積並無變化(水質混濁) 050826 (10:00) Acid Gel 完全脫落, 飼料膨脹(包覆五層水質較混濁) Water 3:結構已完全破壞 5: gel 脫落,飼料開始膨脹 050829(10:00) Acid 結構已完全崩散 Water 包覆五層的飼料僅

結果:

- 1. 在水中,包覆五層的效果較包 覆三層的效果來得顯著,然而包覆五 層的飼料經較長的時間後,有沉入水 中的現象。
- 2. 在酸中,無論是包覆三層或是 五層,外圍包覆的 Eudragit 都較在水 中溶解來得快速,但是飼料本身在酸 中得經過長時間的崩散試驗,結構才 會崩散。

討論:

- 1. 包覆三層的飼料再更早期的實驗中已經證實,有包覆跟沒包覆的時間差距將近一天,然而包覆至五層,卻有沉入水中之現象,因此不符合實驗的目的,未來將可能不採用包覆五層。
- 2. 在酸中的試驗裡,很訝異的發現了飼料包覆 Eudragit 之後,在酸中久久未崩散,因此懷疑是 Eudragit 的溶解,改變了其溶解度,以及飼料本身在酸中是否就比較難崩散。
- 3. 為了證實第一點以及第二點,因此 設計了另外的實驗:
- part 1. 飼料包覆三層與未包覆之崩散 時間比較。
- part2. 飼料在 pH=1 的環境下,含有 polymer 以及未含 polymer 之崩散時間之比較。

Part 1. 飼料包覆三層與未包覆之崩散 時間比較:

(Table-3)

日期環境觀察結果 050907 (14:00) Water 整點將飼料至入崩散試驗器 (15:00) 包覆外型無變化未包覆飼料 開始膨脹飼料靜置 20hr 之後啟動崩 散試驗器 050908 (10:00)啟動包覆外圍 gel 部分開始溶於水中(週遭變白色) 未包覆飼料完全膨脹(13:00) 包覆無 顯著改變未包覆有物質開始溶解崩散 於水中(15:00) 包覆無明顯改變未包 覆物質明顯溶解崩散(17:00) 包覆仍 無明顯改變未包覆大部分已溶解崩散 050909 (09:30) 包覆 Gel 開始完全開 展,將飼料分開未包覆幾乎完全崩散 (10:00) 包覆主結構已經破開, 大部 分仍懸浮未包覆完全崩散 over (17:00) 包覆給予些許外力發現結構已崩散, 但仍可靠著外部的 gel 繼續懸浮未包 覆 over over

Part 2. 飼料在 pH=1 的環境下,含有 polymer 以及未含 polymer 之崩散時間之比較:

- 1.800ml 的 H2O 以 HCl 調整至 pH=1 2. (i) 在上述條件下加入 800ul 的 Eudragit 的溶劑(polymer 6.25g/50 ml Alch)
- (ii) 上述條件未另外改變
- 3. 經過崩散靜置約一周,其外型僅有 膨脹,卻無崩散。
- 2.4 魚飼料在水中崩散之濁度計檢測: (Table-4)

Time\Condition Coating Non-coating RO H2O 0.810 0.801 0.831 0.90 0.923 1.01

(10/30)13:00 0.902 0.925 0.845 1.21 1.26 1.26

14:00 0.990 0.988 1.09 1.69 1.62 1.60 15:00 0.983 0.973 1.04 1.72 1.83 1.87 16:00 1.00 1.05 1.05 2.06 2.15 1.99

17:00 0.922 1.00 0.993 2.56 2.15 1.9
18:00 1.05 1.10 0.993 2.56 2.52 2.37
19:00 1.05 1.10 1.11 2.80 2.89 2.80
21:00 1.69 1.69 1.70 4.26 4.17 4.14
24:00 3.02 3.12 3.17 6.58 6.50 6.36
Overnight and stop the machine
(10/31)09:00 5.90 6.16 6.17 12.5 12.3
12.2

11:00 6.21 6.16 6.29 13.4 13.6 13.9 12:00 6.47 6.63 6.20 15.6 15.7 16.7 13:00 7.35 7.52 7.30 15.4 15.3 15.0 13:30 7.60 7.53 7.66 15.3 15.1 15.1 Stop machine overnight and open it at 11/01 15:30 (由於飼料僅膨漲,並無明顯差異)

18:00 12.2 12.7 12.3 飼料完全崩散 19:00 15.5 15.5 14.7 飼料完全崩散

(Fig-1)

02468101214161801234567912212223

24485354coatingnon-coating

單位:NTU 單位:小時

3.實驗結果:

由此長時間的濁度計量表中,很明顯

的發現,coating 的有無,對於飼料在水中的釋放有著相當顯著的延遲效果,尤其是在第 12 小時以後,未包覆的飼料明顯的在水中崩散,而已包覆的飼料,則很明顯的延遲了釋放,也確定了 Eudragit E100 12.5% 製備膜衣液包覆的效果。

計畫編號:CNPH94-02 (4)

計畫名稱:控釋型飼料對魚養殖池之水質改善研究

執行期間:94年1月1日至94年12月31日

整合型計畫

□個別型計畫

計畫主持人: 荊樹人

計畫主持人:

共同主持人:

計畫參與人員:張麗珍

執行期間: 94 年 1 月 1 日至 94 年 12 月 31 日

執行單位:嘉南藥理科技大學 藥學系

中華民國 95 年 2 月 28 日

近二十年來,台灣地區之養殖業快速的成長素有養殖王國之稱謂,養殖用水隨之增加。因此,養殖環境的水質條件,直接影響養殖物的存活、生長、繁殖率。傳統漁塭養殖方式因養殖面積需求大、用水量及廢水排放量多,不僅耗用能源相對地對環境產生衝擊。台灣之陸域水產養殖大多採室外止水式漁塭養殖系統,池水除了因日照蒸發偶而補充外,並無經常性的水源流入即廢水排放。

因此養殖物所產生的排泄物與分泌物、加上魚飼料之殘餘,在養殖過程中便會累積於池內,造成池水水質的惡化不易控制,產生養殖物病變,降低產量與品質。

因此本研究計畫擬結合廢水工程處理技術與控釋型飼料養殖技術,建置一實體規模之循環水養殖系統,利用控釋型飼料養魚試驗,希望開發出一種低成本、操作簡單之水淨化技術,提供國內魚養殖業者作為養殖水質之改善參考依據,提供有所助益的技術方法,以配合水資源保育、管理及永續利用的國家政策。而所須進行的工作項目亦相當多且費時,因此,預計以三年來完成,本年度為第一期計畫。

第一期計畫主要研究目的為建造三座養殖池(長 1.2 公尺×寬 0.6 公尺×高 1 公尺),利用控釋型飼料、魚苗等及其他所需之硬體設備,完成後並進行循環水流動及水質測試,同時利用循環水養殖技術,來使養殖池水維持良好水質,在建置的過程中並估算出實體規模之初設成本。

二、 研究方法

1. 養殖池水之特性調查

本研究是選用自來水做為養殖池水之主要來源,於加入飼料前對三座養殖池水進 行水質分析,觀察池水水質之特性及變化,以作為本研究之控制條件之依據。

研究步驟分為:

階段 0:系統設置以及製造控釋型飼料技術之研發

階段 I: 不養魚的狀況下,初步探討控釋型飼料對水質的污染行為

養殖池 A : 不加飼料,作為控制對照組,比較水質污染程度的背景值

養殖池 B:

加入統一寶多福胚芽錦鯉飼料,作為實驗組(1),比較水質污染程度的背景值

養殖池 C:

加入以統一寶多福胚芽錦鯉飼料所製成之控釋型飼料,作為實驗組(2),比較水質污染程度的背景值

階段Ⅱ:養魚的狀況下,初步探討飼料對水質的污染行為

養殖池 A:

不加飼料,作為控制對照組,比較水質污染程度的背景值,並評估每批次養殖之 魚苗生長趨勢、養殖魚苗最後存活率、收成量、養殖池水質變動趨勢。

養殖池 B:

加入統一寶多福胚芽錦鯉飼料,作為實驗組(1),比較水質污染程度的背景值,並評估每批次養殖之魚苗生長趨勢、養殖魚苗最後存活率、收成量、養殖池水質變動趨勢。

養殖池 C:

加入以統一寶多福胚芽錦鯉飼料所製成之控釋型飼料,作為實驗組(2),比較水質污染程度的背景值,並評估每批次養殖之魚苗生長趨勢、養殖魚苗最後存活率、收成量、養殖池水質變動趨勢。

階段 III:養魚的狀況下,探討自然淨化系統連接後,對水質的

污染改善效益之探討

養殖池 A:

不加飼料,作為控制對照組,比較水質污染程度的背景值,並評估每批次養殖之 魚苗生長趨勢、養殖魚苗最後存活率、收成量、養殖池水質變動趨勢,以及自然 淨化系統對各污染物之處理效能。

養殖池 B:

加入統一寶多福胚芽錦鯉飼料,作為實驗組(1),比較水質污染程度的背景值, 並評估每批次養殖之魚苗生長趨勢、養殖魚苗最後存活率、收成量、養殖池水質 變動趨勢,以及自然淨化系統對各污染物之處理效能。

養殖池 C:

加入以統一寶多福胚芽錦鯉飼料所製成之控釋型飼料,作為實驗組(2),比較水質污染程度的背景值,並評估每批次養殖之魚苗生長趨勢、養殖魚苗最後存活率、收成量、養殖池水質變動趨勢,以及自然淨化系統對各污染物之處理效能。

2. 實驗方法

(1) 養殖池之設置:

實場規模養殖池之大小為長 1.2 公尺、寬 0.6 公尺、控制水深 0.5 公尺,養殖面積 0.72m2、有效容積 0.36m3。水及空氣管線配置為氣動式循環方式、進水、循環水操作、曝氣器、曝氣來源等,如圖一所示。

(2) 養殖池計畫操作方式:

除了階段【不養殖魚類之外,

- .. 各階段實驗期程:每階段養殖時間約3個月,養殖物為魚苗。
- .. 曝氣頻率:養殖池內平時以擴散空氣方式充分曝氣,期能維持水中溶氧在 4 mg/l 以上。
- .. 水量控制:在養殖期間池水每二至四天以自來水補充蒸發損失的水量,使養殖 池水維持固定的水位。至養殖試驗結束期間,均不排水以期達到零排放之目標。 紀錄累積之用水量以作為養殖池水量蒸發之估算。
- .. 餵食方法:飼料之投放量依據魚體大小調整,每日飼料投放率為魚體重的 20 %.. ,每日餵飼 2~4 次並紀錄累計投餌量。
- .. 養殖密度:養殖密度擬採 100 之高密度養殖,放養前約略記錄魚苗平均重量 及體長。
- .. 實驗場所之選擇:本研究之養殖池場所設立於本校教學大樓(F 棟)頂樓處,作為養殖池實驗之場所。

(3) 採樣方法:

- .. 水質採樣頻率:每兩星期採樣一次,分別採集各項系統的進流與放流水。
- .. 魚類生長狀況:除了階段 I 不養殖魚類之外,階段 II 與 III 在養殖期間每個星期隨機取樣魚體,量測養殖物之.尾平均重量及體長,以評估其生長曲線,並作為調整每日飼料投放量之參考。養殖試驗結束後,計數養殖池內魚之總數量及總重量,估算養殖物之存活率、生長率及投餌效率。

(4) 水質分析方式:

◎水樣的各項水質分析項目,包括總懸浮固體物(TSS)、生化需氧量(BOD5)、氨氮(NH3-N)、總磷(TP)、總凱氏氮(TKN)、硝酸氮(NO3-N)、亞硝酸氮(NO2-N)、總大腸菌類(total coliform)、氫離子濃度(pH)等,依照 Standard Methods(APHA, 2000)所

列的方法進行分析。分析亞硝酸氮、硝酸氮之水樣,均預先以濾膜過濾,分析結果屬溶解態。水中總大腸菌類利用塗抹法以 Chromocult R Coliform Agar(Merk,Germany)在 37℃下培養 24 小時,觀察鮭魚肉-紅色及深藍-紫色之獨立菌落,結果以 CFU/mL 表示。

◎一般物理性質如:溶氧(DO)、pH、氧化還原電位(ORP)、水溫等,每日直接檢測養殖池之池水並紀錄。

(5) 分析方法:

水質採樣的目的在於瞭解各污染特性指標在社區污水及自然淨水系統的變化及分佈特性,以作為自然淨水系統之規劃設計依據。採樣方法將以定點表水採樣器進行採樣,採集水樣後以玻璃瓶或 PE 塑膠瓶盛裝水樣,以利後續各污染物之分析。水樣之酸鹼值(pH)、溶氧(DO)等水質,在現場採樣點以電極棒(sensor)直接量測並紀錄。其他的分析項目,則在現場同一採樣點取水樣後,立即置入攜帶型冰箱中(以避免運輸途中變質) 帶回實驗室進行。回實驗室後,水樣隨即分析懸浮固體物(SS)、總凱氏氮(TKN)、總磷(TP)、大腸菌類,過濾後之水樣並分析 5天生化需氧量(BOD5)、氨氮(NH4-N)、總氮(TN)、重金屬(Cr、Cu、Pb、Mg、Mn、Ni、Zn)。

水質分析依中華民國環保署公告之標準法進行(表 3.3-1),如果環保署沒有公告則依據「水與廢水的標準測試法(APHA, 1995. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19th Edn, American PublicHealth Association/American Water Works Association / Water Environmental Federation, Washington, DC, U.S.A.)」進行。

表 3.3-1 水質採用的採樣及分析方法

分析項目水質檢測方法

採樣方法 NIEA S102.60B 、R118.01B pH 值 NIEA W424.50A 溶氧量 NIEA W421.50A 懸浮固體 NIEA W210.56A 生化需氧量 NIEA W510.54B 氨氮 NIEA W416.50A 總凱氏氮 NIEA W420.50B 總氮 NIEA W439.50C

重金屬(Cr、Cu、Pb、Mg、Mn、Ni、Zn) NIEA W311.51B

三、實驗結果

本子計畫為整合型計畫「控釋技術之應用 - (I) 應用在魚類養殖效能與環境水質之影響評估」中有關水質污染與控釋型飼料應用相關之研究,控釋型飼料之技術研究在 94 年度尚未達到實際投入之結果,因此本子計畫主要為實驗系統之設置與其他子計畫相關工作之準備。

養殖池於民國 94 年 11 月設置完成,並完成進水及曝氣處理。但是本研究團隊至截稿止(95 年 2 月底)一直在積極進行控釋型飼料之設計,其中嘗試發展酸鹼敏感性圓粒來控制魚飼料釋放。在以 Eudragit EP 100 為粘合劑所製成之圓粒,在中性(pH 7)環境下,可延緩釋離達 4 小時。在酸性(pH1.2)的環境下,最初的一小時即經酸催化水解成小粒子並釋出包覆物質。而此酸鹼敏感性圓粒釋出率並未達理想狀態,因此本期計畫並未將控釋型飼料投入水中做魚類養殖池水水質的測試。

本子計畫預計於95年3月中旬始,將本整合研究計畫團隊中另一子計畫所完成 具控釋效果之大粒型魚飼料,投入水中做魚類養殖池水水質的測試及魚體生長趨勢、存活率、收成量等之評估。

四、預計未來研究工作

本子計劃仍持續的進行長期操作,其未來研究目標,希望將養殖池及自然淨水系統連結建立一個循環水養殖系統。期望能維持養殖池良好的水質,提供養殖物良好的生長環境,提升養殖產品品質。並達成節省用水量級降低污染物排放量之多重目標,以減輕水源缺乏及養殖業廢水污染的問題。

養殖池 A 養殖池 B

養殖池 C

 $1.2m \times 0.6m \times 0.5m$ $1.2m \times 0.6m \times 0.5m$

 $1.2m\times0.6m\times0.5m$

氣 動 式 過 濾 器

圖 1.氣動式過濾循環養殖系統示意圖 養殖池 A:不加飼料 養殖池 B: 市面上所購買的飼料

養殖池 C: 控釋型飼料

(A)(B)(C)

照片. 氣動式過濾循環養殖系統現況

- (A)-養殖池設置之場所(F 棟)
- (B)-氣動式過濾器
- (C)-養殖池 B 外觀

