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 Aquafeeds


Assessing the effect of four macroalgae inclusions in diets of Pacific white shrimp

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Study shows beneficial impact on shrimp growth, immune response, intestinal microbiota



Results of this study showed that various macroalgae like red seaweeds (*Gracilaria* sp.; left) and Asian kelp or wakame (center, right; *Undaria pinnatifida*), in addition to being popular food items in many Asian countries, have much potential as dietary functional ingredients in *L. vannamei* aquafeeds. Left: *Gracilaria* sp. Photo by Emoody26 at English Wikipedia, CC BY 3.0 (via Wikimedia Commons). Center: Photo by , CC BY 2.0 KR (via Wikimedia Commons). Right: Asian kelp underwater. Photo by National Marine Sanctuaries (Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons. National Marine Sanctuaries, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons).

Various macroalgae or seaweed species have been used as human food in many countries, to replace animal ingredients in terrestrial animal feeds, as a source of pigments, to enhance antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities, to improve gut function and for various other uses. Seaweeds are now also gaining increasing attention due to their abundant bioactive compounds that have shown benefits to some of the main aquacultured species like rainbow trout, sea bass, black tiger and Pacific white shrimp, among others, as dietary supplements that can improve aquafeed pellet quality, feed efficiency and animal product quality.

Several species of macroalgae have already been tested as potential ingredients in shrimp diets. However, we believe there are other macroalgae that may have potential as shrimp aquafeed ingredients, including economically important ones that should be tested simultaneously and compared regarding not just their nutritional performance, but also other potentially beneficial effects on cultured shrimp.

This article – adapted and summarized from the original publication (Niu, J. et al. 2019. Comparison and Evaluation of Four Species of Macro-Algae as Dietary Ingredients in *Litopenaeus vannamei* Under Normal Rearing and WSSV Challenge Conditions: Effect on Growth, Immune Response, and Intestinal Microbiota. *Front. Physiol.* 9:1880. doi: 10.3389/fphys.2018.01880) – reports on a study that evaluated four marine seaweeds (*Porphyra haitanensis*, *Undaria pinnatifida*, *Saccharina japonica* and *Gracilaria lemaneiformis*) as dietary ingredients on the growth performance, immune response, intestinal microbiota, and resistance to White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV) in Pacific white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) juveniles.

"Underutilized marine organisms as potential aquaculture feed ingredients (https://www.aquaculturealliance.org/advocate/underutilized-marine-organisms-as-potential-aquaculture-feed-ingredients/?hstc=236403678.07caf9ae4c20472971c20864a25c1a65.1680687917912.1680687917912.1680687917912.1&_hssc=236403678.1.1680687917912&_hs)"

Study setup

Samples of the macroalgae were supplied by the National Algae Project Technology Research Center of China and were dried and finely ground. Diet D1 was the control diet and had no macroalgae additions. Diets D2 through D5 diets were supplemented with added *Porphyra haitanensis* (PH), *Undaria pinnatifida* (UP), *Saccharina japonica* (SJ) and *Gracilaria lemaneiformis* (GL), respectively.

The feeding trial was conducted at Sanya, Hainan Province, China. Before the trial, *L. vannamei* juveniles were acclimated to a control diet for two weeks, and then 600 shrimp (individual weights 0.65 ± 0.01 grams) were not fed for 24 hours, weighed, and randomly distributed in 15 fiberglass tanks, and reared for 56 days and fed the control and experimental diets.

For detailed information on experimental setup; animal husbandry; diet preparation; sample collections; composition analyses of macroalgae, diets and shrimp samples; immune responses; WSSV challenge test and results; and statistical analyses, refer to the original publication.

Results and discussion

Our results showed that shrimp fed the *Gracilaria lemaneiformis* (GL) diet had the highest growth performance and were significantly larger than shrimp fed the control and the SJ diets, indicating that this seaweed is the most suitable one feed ingredient compared to the other three macroalgae we tested. Our data also suggested that there is a species-specific response to macroalgae and that even low-level inclusions of these seaweeds in shrimp diets had a general beneficial effect on our experimental animals.

Regarding the effect of the macroalgae on apparent digestibility coefficients (ADC) of the experimental diets – which reflects the levels of the digested and absorbed ingredient – our results showed that shrimp fed the PH, UP and GL diets had higher ADC of dry matter compared to shrimp fed the SJ diet. This relatively lower ADC of dry matter of SJ could be explained by its content of more indigestible polysaccharides and ash compounds, which are difficult to be digested by *L. vannamei*, as has been previously shown by other researchers. For protein ADC, the highest value was determined in shrimp fed the GL and UP diets, and the lowest ADC for protein in shrimp fed the control and SJ diets. The high protein ADC of the GL and UP diets is probably related to their well-balanced amino acid profiles.

In the White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV) challenge trial we carried out, shrimp were injected with the virus after the end of the initial 56-day trial, and shrimp started dying on the fourth day. Shrimp mortalities in challenged animals receiving the D2, D3 and D5 diets were significantly lower than in animals in control and the SJ diets during this challenge ($P < 0.05$).

The effect of macroalgae on intestinal microbiota of the experimental shrimp showed increased microbial diversity in shrimp intestines compared with the control group. The highest diversity [assessed using a common ecological diversity index, the Shannon Index] was observed in the GL diet group, followed by the UP, PH, SJ, and the control diet groups. Various studies have reported that diet and stress response can easily alter intestinal microbiota community composition, disturb intestinal homeostasis [steady condition] and influence anti-inflammation response.

Our results indicated that some unknown immunostimulant(s) in the macroalgae could act as a prebiotic [nutrients that stimulate growth of healthy bacteria in the gut] to support microbial homeostasis in the shrimp intestine. Also, our tests showed that dietary macroalgae additions resulted in modifying the intestinal microbiota of *L. vannamei*, increasing the relative abundance of beneficial bacteria such as Bacteroidetes, Firmicutes and Bacillaceae, and decreasing detrimental bacteria such as Gammaproteobacteria and *Vibrionaceae*.

Data from our study indicate that the dietary macroalgae tested, especially GL, can regulate intestinal community composition and can improve intestinal homeostasis. Intestinal microbes and their products are known to play crucial roles in the modulation of intestinal immune responses and are closely associated with the development of the animal's immune system.

We observed that the resulting intestinal microbiota community compositions of *L. vannamei* juvenile shrimp with different species of macroalgae added to their feed were significantly different, as were their regulation of intestinal immune responses. Our data, including the results of a WSSV injection challenge test, suggest that dietary GL, PH, or UP could make a positive difference on shrimp health by inhibiting the WSSV-causing bacterium, by improving nutrition and by enhancing the shrimp immune responses. However, we believe the mechanism(s) by which dietary macroalgae can regulate the intestinal microbiota composition and maintain the intestinal homeostasis in *L. vannamei* merit further research.

In addition, the dietary macroalgae additions in our study enhanced hepatopancreas immunity through various antioxidant mechanisms and reduced damage to this organ in our experimental *L. vannamei* juveniles. Overall, our results indicate that an optimal inclusion of various macroalgae species could contribute to attenuate hepatic oxidative damage by improving the hepatopancreas antioxidant ability and immunity, as well as regulating the intestinal microbiota in *L. vannamei*. And our data suggest that *G. lemaneiformis* (GL) is the most suitable macroalgae for inclusion in *L. vannamei* diets, followed by *U. pinnatifida* and *P. haitanensis*.

Perspectives

Our results showed that dietary macroalgae, especially *Gracilaria lemaneiformis* (GL), *Porphyra haitanensis*(PH), or *Undaria pinnatifida* (UP), attenuated the oxidative damage to and also improved intestinal immunity in *L. vannamei* juveniles.

In addition, dietary inclusion of macroalgae modified the intestinal microbiota of *L. vannamei* by enhancing the relative abundance of members of bacterial phyla like Bacteroidetes and Firmicutes, and the family Bacillaceae, while decreasing the abundance of the class Gammaproteobacteria and the family *Vibrionaceae*.

Our data suggest that the dietary inclusion of various macroalgae species could serve as functional ingredients or have a prebiotic-like role for preventing intestinal oxidative damage in *L. vannamei* shrimp, whether under normal culture or while facing WSSV challenge conditions.

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