

**PENGARUH PENYIANGAN DAN SUHU PENYIMPANAN TERHADAP MUTU  
KIMIAWI, MIKROBIOLOGIS DAN ORGANOLEPTIK  
IKAN TONGKOL (*Auxis thazard*, Lac)**

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**ABSTRAK**

Ikan tongkol merupakan salah satu bahan pangan yang dikonsumsi masyarakat dan jika dibiarkan pada suhu kamar, maka terjadi proses penurunan mutu menjadi busuk. Ikan yang sudah mengalami proses pembusukan, bila dikonsumsi dapat menimbulkan keracunan (*Histamine fish poisoning*). Keracunan ini disebabkan oleh kontaminasi bakteri patogen dengan dekarboksilasi asam amino histidin oleh enzim histidin dekarboksilase menghasilkan histamin. Bakteri ini banyak terdapat pada anggota tubuh manusia yang tidak higienis, kotoran/tinja, isi perut ikan, insang serta peralatan yang tidak bersih.

Penelitian eksperimental dengan pola faktorial, yaitu faktor P adalah faktor penyilangan dengan 2 taraf, tanpa penyilangan dan penyilangan, sedangkan faktor T adalah suhu penyimpanan dengan 3 taraf yaitu suhu penyimpanan 30°C, 15°C dan 0°C.

Analisis statistik terhadap mutu kimiawi seperti kadar histamin, kadar total volatil bases (TVB) dan trimetilamin (TMA) menunjukkan perbedaan nyata ( $P < 0,05$ ) pada pengaruh penyilangan dan suhu penyimpanan. Terjadi peningkatan kadar histamin, kadar TVB dan TMA selama penelitian. Selama penelitian terjadi peningkatan jumlah koloni bakteri, jumlah *Coliform*, kecuali bakteri *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* negatif. Perlakuan penyilangan dan suhu penyimpanan 0°C memiliki mutu kimiawi, mikrobiologis terbaik sampai hari ke 10 serta masih diterima panelis.

Hubungan antara kadar histamin dengan jumlah bakteri mempunyai hubungan sangat kuat, ditunjukkan dengan nilai  $r \geq 0,7$  kecuali kadar histamin dengan waktu memiliki hubungan agak lemah  $r \leq 0,5$ .

Keamanan ikan tongkol dengan penerapan teknologi tepat guna berupa tanpa penyilangan dan penyilangan pada suhu 30°C hanya aman untuk dikonsumsi sampai hari ke 0. Perlakuan tanpa penyilangan dan suhu penyimpanan 15°C aman sampai hari ke 4, sedangkan dengan penyilangan aman sampai hari ke 6. Untuk perlakuan tanpa penyilangan dan penyilangan dengan suhu penyimpanan 0°C aman sampai hari ke 10.

**Kata kunci :** Ikan tongkol, penyilangan, dan suhu penyimpanan.

**Pendahuluan**

Ikan merupakan salah satu bahan pangan yang banyak dikonsumsi oleh masyarakat, untuk mengkonsumsi ikan perlu pengetahuan masyarakat bahwa ikan merupakan suatu bahan pangan yang cepat mengalami proses pembusukan (*perishable food*), hal ini disebabkan karena beberapa hal seperti kandungan protein yang tinggi dan kondisi lingkungan yang sangat sesuai untuk pertumbuhan mikrobia pembusuk. Adapun kondisi lingkungan tersebut seperti suhu, pH, oksigen, waktu simpan, dan kondisi kebersihan sarana prasarana.

Ikan tongkol yang tergolong famili scombroidae, jika dibiarkan pada suhu kamar, maka segera akan terjadi proses penurunan mutu, menjadi tidak segar lagi dan jika ikan tongkol ini dikonsumsi akan menimbulkan keracunan. Keracunan ini disebabkan oleh kontaminasi bakteri patogen seperti *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella*, *Vibrio cholerae*, *Enterobacteriaceae* dan lain-lain. Salah satu jenis keracunan yang sering terjadi pada ikan tongkol adalah keracunan histamin (*scombroid fish poisoning*) karena ikan jenis ini mengandung asam amino histidin yang dikontaminasi oleh bakteri dengan mengeluarkan enzim histidin dekarboksilase sehingga menghasilkan histamin. Bakteri ini banyak

terdapat pada anggota tubuh manusia yang tidak higienis, kotoran/tinja, isi perut ikan serta peralatan yang tidak bersih.

Kasus-kasus keracunan akibat mengkonsumsi ikan masih sering terjadi. Untuk itu upaya penanganan ikan tongkol selama penyimpanan dengan penerapan teknologi tepat guna berupa penyiangan isi perut dan insang serta penyimpanan pada suhu rendah perlu dilakukan.

### **Materi dan Pembahasan**

Penelitian eksperimental dengan rancangan acak kelompok (RAK) pola faktorial 2 faktor (Nazir, 2003). Faktor penyiangan dengan 2 taraf yaitu tanpa penyiangan dan penyiangan (insang dan isi perut). Faktor suhu penyimpanan dengan 3 taraf yaitu :suhu penyimpanan ( $30^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2$ ); ( $15^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2$ ); ( $0^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2$ ).

#### **Mutu Kimiawi**

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian perlakuan penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  memiliki kadar histamin sebesar 6,25 mg/100 g meningkat menjadi 23,68 mg/100 g sampai hari ke 10 dibandingkan tanpa penyiangan lebih tinggi yaitu sebesar 7,74 mg/100 g menjadi 35,35 mg/100 g. Keadaan yang sama terdapat pada perlakuan penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  hari ke 0 dengan kadar histamin sebesar 14,88 mg/100 g menjadi 62,13 mg/100 g, sedangkan perlakuan tanpa penyiangan hari ke 0 kadar histamin sebesar 19,43 mg/100 g menjadi 93,45 mg/100 g. Kadar histamin hari ke 0 dengan penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  sebesar 27,10 mg/100 g menjadi sebesar 423,20 mg/100 g, sedangkan tanpa penyiangan hari ke 0 sebesar 30,73 mg/100 g meningkat menjadi 502,17 mg/100 g.

Hasil analisis ragam bahwa perlakuan suhu penyimpanan dan penyiangan berpengaruh nyata ( $P < 0,05$ ). Menurut Rickenbacker (2006), penyebab utama pembusukan oleh bakteri, bersumber dari insang, permukaan kulit dan isi perut, oleh karena itu ikan perlu disiangi dan dibersihkan dengan air dingin. Hasil penelitian Chytiri dkk (2004) diperoleh kadar histamin dan biogenic amin lebih rendah pada rainbow trout (*Onchorynchus mykiss*) yang difillet dibandingkan dengan bentuk utuh pada suhu penyimpanan  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$  setelah penyimpanan 12 hari.

Hasil pembusukan berupa histamin oleh bakteri optimal pada temperatur  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  dan menurun pada temperatur dingin yaitu  $0-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Lehane and Olley, 2000). Kose dkk (2003), melaporkan produksi histamin sebesar 80,96 mg/100 g pada ikan mackerel yang disimpan pada suhu  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  selama 1 minggu. Hasil penelitian Aflal dkk (2005), menemukan konsentrasi kadar histamin sebesar 77,7 mg/100 g pada ikan sardine yang disimpan pada suhu  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  selama 24 jam.

Perlakuan penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  terdapat total volatile bases (TVB) paling rendah yaitu sebesar 8,60 mg/100 g menjadi 109,29 mg/100 g, dibandingkan dengan tanpa penyiangan sebesar 12,96 mg/100 g meningkat sampai hari ke 10 menjadi 127,94 mg/100 g. Peningkatan terjadi pada perlakuan penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  dan meningkat lagi pada suhu penyimpanan  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Kadar TVB ini dipengaruhi oleh jumlah bakteri yang tahan hidup sehingga hasil metabolisme bakteri berupa TVB juga berbeda. Menurut Kerr dkk, (2002); Anon., (2006), TVB merupakan indikator kualitas ikan maksimum 200 mg/100 g merupakan batas layak dikonsumsi. termasuk trimetilamin, dimetilamin, amonia dan basa-basa nitrogen lain yang merupakan hasil kerja bakteri dan enzim autolitik selama proses pembusukan.

Analisis ragam bahwa perlakuan suhu penyimpanan dan penyiangan berpengaruh nyata ( $P < 0,05$ ). Perbedaan kadar TVB ini disebabkan oleh karena perbedaan populasi bakteri, dengan demikian jumlah metabolismenya dalam bentuk TVB juga berbeda dan terjadi peningkatan selama waktu pengamatan. TVB merupakan hasil dekomposisi protein oleh aktivitas bakteri dan enzim. Pemecahan protein dapat menghasilkan 95 % amonia dan  $\text{CO}_2$ , disamping itu akibat langsung pemecahan protein menjadi total N non protein tubuh ikan menjadi basis dengan pH 7,1-7,2. Hasil pemecahan protein bersifat volatile dan menimbulkan bau busuk seperti ammonia,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ , merkaptan, phenol, kresol, indol dan skatol (Aurand dkk, 1987). Berdasarkan penelitian Antoine dkk (2004), potongan daging ikan mahi-mahi yang disimpan pada suhu  $5^\circ\text{C}$ , kemudian diamati pada hari ke 3 diperoleh kadar TVB mencapai 30 mg/100 g.

Trimetilamin (TMA) pada perlakuan tanpa penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan  $30^\circ\text{C}$  maupun penyiangan hari ke 0 kadar TMA sebesar 33,91 mg/100 g dan 28,98 mg/100 g terjadi peningkatan dengan cepat sampai hari ke 10 menjadi sebesar 332,62 mg/100 g dan 288,70 mg/100 g. Apabila suhu penyimpanan diturunkan menjadi  $15^\circ\text{C}$ , kemudian  $0^\circ\text{C}$ , maka pada hari ke 0 kadar TMA menjadi lebih rendah, karena jumlah bakteri yang memproduksi TMA populasi lebih sedikit, dan selanjutnya meningkat selama waktu pengamatan yang diikuti oleh meningkatnya jumlah bakteri.

Analisis ragam menunjukkan suhu penyimpanan dan penyiangan berpengaruh nyata ( $P < 0,05$ ). Perbedaan kadar TMA ini disebabkan oleh perbedaan populasi bakteri. TMA merupakan hasil pembusukan spesifik terhadap produk ikan laut yang mengandung senyawa trimetilamin oksida (TMAO) dan senyawa non protein nitrogen lainnya, kemudian oleh bakteri dan enzim direduksi menjadi TMA (Ilyas, 1983). Jumlah TMA pada tiap perlakuan sangat berkaitan erat dengan jumlah bakteri. Menurut Kerr dkk (2002), kadar TMA pada produk perikanan yang layak untuk dikonsumsi tidak melebihi 100 mg/100 g.

### **Mutu Mikrobiologis**

Pada hari ke 0 ikan tongkol dengan penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan  $0^\circ\text{C}$  terdapat jumlah bakteri paling rendah yaitu  $1,2 \times 10^2$  koloni/g dibandingkan dengan tanpa penyiangan sebesar  $3,2 \times 10^2$  koloni/g. Keadaan ini terus meningkat sampai hari ke 10 menjadi  $4,4 \times 10^4$  koloni/g dan  $6,2 \times 10^4$  koloni/g. Keadaan yang sama pada perlakuan penyiangan maupun tanpa penyiangan dengan suhu penyimpanan  $15^\circ\text{C}$  dan  $30^\circ\text{C}$  dengan pola peningkatan berbeda.

Hasil analisis ragam suhu penyimpanan berpengaruh nyata ( $P < 0,05$ ). Jumlah koloni bakteri ini sangat menentukan mutu ikan tongkol segar, seperti mutu kimiawi dan organoleptik. Penggunaan suhu rendah  $0-5^\circ\text{C}$  pada proses pengawetan, dapat memperlambat pertumbuhan bakteri, bahkan ada beberapa bakteri mengalami kematian dan beberapa lagi tetap tumbuh lambat dengan membentuk spora (Gaman dan Sherrington, 1994). Selanjutnya penggunaan suhu rendah mengakibatkan penurunan proses kimia dan jumlah bakteri yang berhubungan dengan pembusukan, namun penggunaan suhu rendah tidak dapat membunuh semua bakteri.

*Coliform* merupakan bakteri heterogen dari famili Enterobacteriaceae, dimana pada perlakuan tanpa penyiangan dengan suhu penyimpanan  $0^\circ\text{C}$  hari ke 0 telah terjadi pertumbuhan bakteri *Coliform* sebesar  $8 \times 10^1$  koloni/g dan pertumbuhan terus meningkat sampai hari ke 10 sebesar  $2 \times 10^8$  koloni/g. Berdasarkan Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI) (Anon., 1994) menyatakan batas keamanan ikan segar dari cemaran bakteri *Coliform*

adalah  $1 \times 10^4$  koloni/g, Kualitas mikrobiologi khususnya *Coliform* pada ikan tilapia (*Sarotherodon galilaeus*) yang telah dibekukan sampai hari ke 10 diperoleh jumlah *Coliform* antara  $3,0 \times 10^3$  koloni/g -  $7,5 \times 10^6$  koloni/g (Arannilewa dkk, 2005).

Berdasarkan analisis ragam suhu penyimpanan dan penyiangan berpengaruh nyata ( $P < 0,05$ ). Kelompok *Coliform* merupakan bakteri berbentuk batang, gram negatif dan bersifat anaerobik fakultatif, atau aerobik, memfermentasi laktosa, membentuk asam dan gas dalam waktu 24 jam pada temperatur  $37^\circ\text{C}$ . Kelompok ini seperti *Escherichia*, *Edwardsiella*, *Citrobacter*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Klebsiella*, *Enterobacter*, *Hafnia*, *Serratia*, *Proteus*, *Yersinia* dan *Erwinia* (Fardiaz, 1989).

Pada penelitian ini tidak ditemukan *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, karena bakteri ini termasuk flora laut yang banyak dijumpai pada kerang-kerangan, kepiting, udang, ikan dan tumbuhan laut, serta bersifat halofilik (Desmarchelier, 1997); (Anon., 2003) selanjutnya dikatakan bahwa bakteri *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* banyak terdapat di daerah muara, tepi pantai dan di daerah-daerah endapan. Ikan tongkol merupakan schooling fish untuk tujuan beruaya dan hidup dipermukaan (ikan pelagis) (Dahuri, 2003), sehingga ikan tongkol tidak terkontaminasi.

### **Mutu Organoleptik**

Pada hari ke 10 perlakuan penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan  $0^\circ\text{C}$  masih diterima panelis dengan nilai 7,4 (kenampakan mulai kurang cemerlang redup kemerahan). Berdasarkan analisis ragam suhu penyimpanan berpengaruh nyata ( $P < 0,05$ ) terhadap kenampakan dan kenampakan sangat ditentukan oleh kandungan air. Disamping itu tingginya jumlah bakteri akan merombak protein menjadi senyawa-senyawa sederhana dengan memanfaatkan kandungan air bebas sehingga dapat mengubah kenampakan yang cemerlang menjadi redup.

Pada hari ke 10 perlakuan suhu penyimpanan  $0^\circ\text{C}$  dengan penyiangan masih diterima panelis dengan nilai 7,1 (bau amis ikan segar hampir netral). Berdasarkan analisis ragam suhu penyimpanan dan penyiangan berpengaruh nyata ( $P < 0,05$ ) terhadap bau. Perubahan nilai bau yang sangat tajam pada perlakuan tanpa penyiangan dan penyiangan pada suhu penyimpanan  $30^\circ\text{C}$  disebabkan karena proses pembusukan berjalan sangat cepat dan efektif, dimana bakteri dan enzim menguraikan komponen-komponen makro pada ikan terutama protein menjadi senyawa-senyawa sederhana dan akhirnya menjadi senyawa yang berbau busuk seperti amonia, histamin,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ , indol, skatol dan lain-lain sampai bahan-bahan tersebut habis terurai. Pada suhu penyimpanan  $0^\circ\text{C}$ , proses pembusukan berupa perombakan berjalan lambat, namun beberapa bakteri psikrofilik masih mampu melakukan aktivitas minimal sampai hari ke 10 dan masih diterima panelis.

Untuk suhu penyimpanan  $0^\circ\text{C}$  pada perlakuan tanpa penyiangan dan penyiangan terjadi penurunan nilai tekstur. Berdasarkan analisis ragam suhu penyimpanan dan penyiangan berpengaruh nyata ( $P < 0,05$ ) terhadap tekstur. Pada perlakuan penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan  $0^\circ\text{C}$  proses rigormortis berjalan lambat karena perombakan glikogen menjadi asam laktat sampai kandungan glikogen habis ini sangat dipengaruhi oleh suhu. Pada proses ini tekstur ikan tongkol masih kompak, elastis dan sedikit menurun sampai hari ke 10 serta masih diterima panelis.

Hubungan antara kadar histamin dengan; kadar *total volatile bases*; kadar trimetilamin; jumlah bakteri; jumlah *Coliform*; kenampakan; bau, dan tekstur, mempunyai hubungan sangat kuat yang ditunjukkan dengan nilai  $r = \geq 0,7$  kecuali kadar histamin dengan waktu memiliki hubungan agak lemah  $r = \leq 5$ . lemahnya hubungan

tersebut disebabkan karena kadar histamin tidak berpengaruh langsung dengan waktu/hari, namun histamin berpengaruh langsung dengan jumlah bakteri.

### **Simpulan**

Peningkatan keamanan ikan tongkol (*Auxis thazard*, Lac) dengan penerapan teknologi tepat guna ditinjau dari mutu kimiawi, mikrobiologis dan organoleptik yang terbaik diperoleh pada perlakuan penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan 0°C, kemudian berturut-turut diikuti oleh tanpa penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan 0°C, penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan 15°C, tanpa penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan 15°C, penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan 30°C serta tanpa penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan 30°C.

Temuan baru pada penelitian ini adalah penyiangan dan tanpa penyiangan dengan suhu penyimpanan 0°C mampu memperpanjang waktu simpan dan aman untuk dikonsumsi sampai hari ke 10, dibandingkan dengan penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan 15°C sampai di bawah 6 hari, berikutnya tanpa penyiangan dan suhu penyimpanan 15°C di bawah 4 hari, kemudian penyiangan dan tanpa penyiangan dengan suhu penyimpanan 30°C hanya aman sampai di bawah 1 hari.

Hubungan sangat kuat dan signifikan antara kadar histamin dengan kadar TVB; kadar TMA; jumlah bakteri; jumlah bakteri *Coliform*; kenampakan; bau; tekstur, sedangkan kadar histamin dengan waktu (hari) memiliki hubungan agak lemah, namun masih signifikan.

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# THE EFFECT OF DRESSING AND STORAGE TEMPERATURE ON CHEMICAL, MICROBIOLOGICAL AND ORGANOLEPTIC QUALITY OF FRIGATE MACKEREL FISH (*Auxis thazard, Lac*)

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## ABSTRACT

Frigate mackerel fish is one of the food sources consumed by the community, and if left in room temperature, will easily putrefy. Fish that have been through putrefaction process, if consumed by the community can cause *histamine fish poisoning*. This poisoning is due to pathogenic bacteria contamination with decarboxylase amino acid histamine by decarboxylase histidine enzyme resulting in histamine. These bacteria are commonly found in parts of unhygienic human body, excrement, fish entrails, gills, and insanitary equipments.

This is an experimental study with factorial method, i.e factor P referring to two levels of dressing (with and without dressing), and T factor refer to storage temperature with 3 level, 30°C, 15°C and 0°C.

The statistical analysis on chemical quality such as histamine level, total volatile bases level (TVB), trimethylamine content (TMA), shows a significant different ( $P < 0.05$ ) to the effect of dressing and storage temperature. There was an increase in histamine, TVB and TMA contents and a decrease in water content during observation. In additions, an increase of bacterial colony and number of *Coliform* was also noted, except for *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* which was negative. Dressing and 0°C storage temperature treatment has the best chemical and microbiological qualities up to day 10 and were still accepted by the panelist.

There was a strong correlation between histamine and number of bacteria, showed by  $r$  value  $\geq 0.7$  except histamine level which has weak correlation of  $r \leq 0.5$ .

Frigate mackerel treatment using appropriate technology, with and without dressing combined with 30°C storage temperature is only safe to be consumed until day 0. Treatment without dressing combined with 15°C storage temperature is safe until day 4, while with dressing safe until day 6. Frigate mackerel treated with and without dressing and 0°C storage temperature is safe to be consumed until day 10.

*Key words: frigate mackerel fish, dressing, and storage temperature.*

## INTRODUCTION

Fish is one of the food sources needed by community, before consuming fish, the community needs to know that fish are perishable food, due to some factors such as high protein content and environmental condition favorable for the growth of putrefying bacteria. The environmental condition includes temperature, pH, oxygen, length of storage, sanitary tools and equipments.

Frigate mackerels belong to *Scombroidae* family, if left in room temperature, will promptly decrease its quality, become putrefied and if consumed, can cause fish poisoning. The poisoning is due to pathogenic bacteria contamination such as *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella*, *Vibrio cholerae*, *Enterobacteriaceae* and others. One type of poisoning frequently occurs with frigate mackerel is histamine poisoning (*Scromboid fish poisoning*), because this type of fish contains histidine amino acid which is

contaminated by bacteria, by excreting histidine decarboxylase enzyme and producing histamine. This histamine producing bacteria are commonly found in parts of unhygienic human body, excrement, fish entrails, gills, and insanitary equipments.

Poisoning cases due to fish consumption often occurred. Therefore, efforts to handle frigate mackerel during storage using application of appropriate technology including dressing fish entrails and gills and storage at low temperature need to be done.

## Materials and Discussions

This experimental research applied Randomized Blocked Design with 2 factors (Nazir, 2003), including dressing factor with 2 levels, i.e with and without dressing (gills and entrails) and storage temperature factor with 3 levels: ( $30^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2$ ); ( $15^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2$ ); ( $0^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2$ ).

### Chemical Quality

The results of the experiment shows that the treatment of dressing and  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  storage temperature that had histamine level of 6.25 mg/100g, increased to 23.68 mg/100 g at day 10 compared to without dressing that was higher, reaching 7.74 mg/100g to 35.35 mg/100 g. The same condition occurred on the treatment of dressing and  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  storage temperature day 0, with histamine level of 14.88 mg/100 g that became 62.13 mg/100 g, while the treatment without dressing at day 0, with histamine level of 19.43 mg/100 g became 93.45 mg/100 g. Histamine level of day 0 with dressing and storage temperature  $30^{\circ}$  amounting to 27.10 mg/100 g became 423.20 mg/100 g, while the treatment without dressing day 0 with 30.73 mg/100 g increased to 502.17 mg/100 g.

Analysis of variance resulted in that storage temperature and dressing has significant effect ( $P < 0.05$ ). According to Rickenbacker (2006), the main cause of bacterial putrefaction comes from gills, skin surface and entrails, and therefore fish need to be dressed and cleaned with cold water. A study made by Chytiri *et al.* (2004) revealed that histamine level and biogenic amine were lower on fillet rainbow trout (*Onchorynchus mykiss*) compared to whole fish at  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperature after 12 days storage.

The result of putrefaction in the form of histamine was optimum at  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperature and decreased at cold temperature  $0-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  (Lehane and Olley, 2000). Kose *et al.* (2003) reported that histamine production was 80.96 mg/100 g on mackerel fish which was stored at  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$ , RH 70% for a week. Aflak *et al.* (2005) found histamine level of 77.7 mg/100 g in sardine which was stored at  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 24 hours.

The lowest total volatile bases (TVB) of 8.60 mg/100 g was found on treatment with dressing and  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  storage temperature on day 0, to become 109.29 mg/100g, compared to without dressing 12.96 mg/100g increased to 127.94 mg/100 g at day 10. Increasing level occurred on treatment with dressing and  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  storage temperature and increase more at  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  storage temperature. This TVB level was affected by number of bacteria that stayed alive after treatment, so that bacterial metabolism product in the form of TVB were also different. According to Kerr *et al.* (2002); Anon., (2006b), TVB is an indicator for fish quality, at an maximum level of 200 mg/100g, a proper limit that is safe for consumption including trimethylamine, dimethylamine, ammonia and other nitrogen bases which were products of bacterial activities and autolytic enzyme during putrefaction process.

Analysis of variance revealed that treatment of storage temperature and dressing was significantly different ( $P < 0.05$ ). The difference in TVB level was caused by



difference in bacterial population, therefore amount of metabolism in the form of TVB was also different and increased during observation time. TVB is the result of protein decomposition by bacterial activities and enzyme. Protein division resulted in 95% ammonia and CO<sub>2</sub>, besides as a direct results, protein was broken into total N non protein of fish became base with pH 7.1 – 7.2. Results of protein degradation were volatile causing bad smell such as ammonia, H<sub>2</sub>S, mercaptane, phenol, kresol, indol and skatol (Aurang *et al.*, 1987). Based on Antoine *et al.* (2004) research, mahi-mahi fish outlets stored at 5°C, then observed on day 3, it was found TVB level achieved 30 mg/100 g.

Trimethylamine (TMA) on treatment without dressing and 30°C storage temperature and treatment with dressing on day 0, TMA level was 33.91 mg/100 g and 28.98 mg/100 respectively and then increased rapidly until day 10 to become 332.62 mg/100 g and 288.70 mg/100 g. When storage temperature decreased to 15°C and then 0°C on day 0, TMA level became lower, due to the number and population of bacteria that produced TMA became lesser, and then increased during observation time, followed by an increase in bacterial number.

Analysis of variance showed that dressing and storage temperature treatment have significant effect ( $P < 0.05$ ). The difference in TMA level is caused by the difference in bacteria population. TMA is a result of degradation product, specific to fish that contains trimethylamine oxide compound (TMAO) and other non protein nitrogen compound, and then were reduced into TMA (Ilyas, 1983). TMA level on each treatment highly correlated with the number of bacteria. According to Kerr *et al* (2002), trimethylamine level on marine product is safe to consume if it is not more than 100 mg/100 g.

### **Microbiology Quality**

On day 0 frigate mackerel with dressing and 0°C storage temperature, the lowest number of bacteria was found,  $1.2 \times 10^2$  colony/g, compared to without dressing and 0°C storage temperature with  $3.2 \times 10^2$  colony/g. This circumstance kept rising until end of observation time on day 10, became  $4.4 \times 10^4$  colony/g and  $6.2 \times 10^4$  colony/g respectively. The same circumstance happened on with and without dressing treatment with 15°C and 30°C storage temperature with different pattern of increase.

Analysis of variance showed significant different ( $P < 0.05$ ). This number of bacterial colony greatly determined fresh frigate mackerel quality, such as chemical and organoleptic quality. Application of low temperature 0 – 5°C on preservation process, could slow down bacterial growth, and some bacteria died, while others had a slow growth by forming spore (Gaman and Sherrington, 1994). Furthermore, application of low temperature resulting in a decrease in chemical process and the number of bacteria related to degradation, but application of low temperature could not kill all the bacteria. According to Anon. (2003), based on maximum temperature and optimum growth, bacteria can be divided into 3 groups, thermophiles, mesophiles and psychrophiles. Thermophiles microbes are bacteria that grow best on temperature 40 - 65°C. Mesophiles microbe, mostly saphrophyte bacteria grow on temperature ranging 15 – 45°C, while psychrophiles microbe are bacteria that grow on low temperature 0-20°C, bacteria types that are commonly found on stored product at low temperature are *Pseudomonas*, *Aerobacter*, *Streptococcus* and *Proteus*.

*Coliform* are heterogen bacterial from *Enterobacteriaceae* family, in which the treatment without dressing with 0°C storage temperature on day 0, result in the growth of bacteria, about  $8 \times 10^1$  colony/g and the growth keep increasing until day 10 to  $2 \times 10^8$

colony/g. Based on SNI (Anon., 1994), fresh fish safety threshold for *Coliform* contamination is  $1 \times 10^4$  colony/g. Microbiology quality of specifically *Coliform* on Tilapia fish (*Sarotherodon galiaenus*) that have been frozen already for 10 days, was  $3.0 \times 10^3$  colony/g –  $7.5 \times 10^6$  colony/g (Arannilewa *et al.*, 2005).

Based on the variance analysis, the treatment of storage temperature and dressing gave significant effect ( $P < 0.05$ ). *Coliform* are heterogen bacteria, stick shape, negative gram and facultative aerobic, or aerobic, fermenting lactose, forming acid and gas in 24 hours at 37°C. This group of *Enterobacteria* includes *Eschericia*, *Edwardsiella*, *Citrobacter Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Klebsiella*, *Enterobacter*, *Hafnia*, *Serratia*, *Proteus*, *Yersinia* and *Erwinia* (Fardiaz, 1989).

In this research, bacteria *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* was not found, because *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* belongs to sea flora mostly found in abundant on shellfish, crab, prawn, fish and sea plants, *halophylic* in nature (Desmarchelier, 1997); (Anon., 2003b), furthermore, stated that this bacteria was found lots in delta areas, coastline and sediment area. Frigate mackerel are schooling fish and live on the water surface (*pelagic fish*) (Dahuri, 2003), so it is very likely that frigate mackerel are not contaminated by bacteria *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*.

#### **Organoleptic Quality**

At the end of observation time at day 10, treatment 0°C with and without dressing was still accepted by the panelist with average score 7.4 (with a little dull, reddish appearance). The analysis of variance on frigate mackerel appearance revealed that storage temperature significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) affects the appearance and it was very much determined by water content. Besides, high number of bacteria will break protein to become simple compounds and using the free water content in the frigate mackerel that could change the appearance of fresh frigate mackerel from bright into dull.

On day 10 treatment 0°C storage with dressing, odor was still accepted by the panelist with average score of 7.1 (fish odor is almost neutral). Based on the analysis of variance the storage temperature and dressing affect significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) on odor score. Sharp change in odor score on treatment with and without dressing at 30°C was caused by very rapid and effective degradation process at 30°C, where bacteria and enzyme broke the macro components on fish, particularly protein, to become simple compounds and finally became odor compound such as ammonia, histamine, H<sub>2</sub>S, indol, skatol, etc until all materials are all degraded. Treatment at 0°C showed that degradation process occurred very slowly, but a number of psychrophilic were still able to do minimum activities until the end of observation period and was still accepted by the panelist.

For storage temperature 0°C, with or without dressing treatment, there was a decrease on texture value. Based on analysis of variance, storage temperature and dressing treatment affect significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) on texture. With dressing treatment and storage temperature 0°C rigormortis process went very slow because glycogen degradation into lactic acid, until glycogen content ran out very much affected by temperature. In this condition, frigate mackerel texture was still compact and elastic, and decrease slightly at the end of observation time at day 10 and was still accepted by the panelist.

Correlation between histamine level with; total volatile bases; trimethylamine level, number of bacteria, number of *Coliform*, appearance, odor, texture, was very strong, shown by value  $r = \geq 0.7$  except for histamine level with time which has low correlation  $r$

= ≤ 5. This low correlation was due to the fact that histamine level did not affect directly on observation time, but histamine did directly affect the number of bacteria.

### Conclusion

The best improvement of fish safety on frigate mackerel (*Auxis thazard*) through the application of appropriate technology from the view points of chemical, microbiology and organoleptic quality, was obtained on dressing treatment and 0°C storage temperature, respectively followed by without dressing and storage temperature 0°C, dressing and storage temperature 15°C, without dressing and storage temperature 15°C, dressing and storage temperature 30°C, and the last was with no dressing and storage temperature 30°C.

Novelty for this research is that dressing and without dressing and storage temperature 0°C can increase storage time and safe for consumption until day 10, compared to treatment of dressing and storage temperature 15°C only less than day 6, followed by without dressing at 15°C under 4 days, and then dressing and without dressing at 30°C storage temperature only safe to be consumed for less than 1 day.

There was a very strong and significant correlation between histamine level with TVB level; TMA level; number of bacteria; number of *Coliform* bacteria; appearance; odor; texture, while histamine level with time (days) had low correlation but still significant.

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