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Abstract

The study was designed to investigate the effect of frozen storage period on the chemical composition, microbiological organisms of Nile tilapia fish (Oreochromis niloticus) .The fish were collected from Jebel Aulia dam, Khartoum, and were subjected to thirty days of frozen storage period and analyzed at intervals of ten days (0, 10, 20, 30 days). Protein decreases with increasing duration of frozen storage; with the fresh samples (not frozen) having the highest protein content $31.05 \pm 0.21\%$ while the least $24.70 \pm 0.42\%$ was recorded for fish samples that were frozen for thirty days. Similar results were obtained for the moisture content where the least content was $77.03 \pm 0.09\%$ and the highest was $81.75 \pm 0.35\%$. Also the fat content changed from $7.80 \pm 0.14\%$ to 1.950 ± 0.07 Mineral composition (Fe, Ca, Mg, P, Zn and I) of the samples showed a slight variation with respect to duration of storage. pH values ranged between 6.3 to 5.3 while the total bacterial coli-form count ranged between 3.6×10 to 2.6×10. it decreased in descending order.

خلاصة الأطروحة

أجريت هذه الدراسة لتقييم تأثير فترة التجميد علي التركيب الكيميائي والحمل الميكروبي علي السماك البلطي النيلي Nile Tilapia .

تتكون العينة من ١٥ كيلو غرام من اسماك البلطي النيلي جمعت من منطقة خزان جبل أولياء ، ثم نقلت إلي معمل قسم علوم الأسماك والحياة البرية بجامعة السودان كلية الطب البيطري والإنتاج الحيواني، قسمت هذه العينات إلي مجموعات ووضعت في الثلاجة لكي يتم تجميدها وتحليلها على فترات متتالية (٠، ٢٠، ٢٠، ٣٠ يوم) أثناء فترة التجميد.

أظهرت نتائج الدراسة الحالية ، بشكل واضح في التركيب الكيميائي للأسماك إن نسبة البروتين قد انخفضت من 31.05 إلى 24.70 مع مرور زيادة زمن التبريد. كما أوضحت الدراسة أيضا بان زيادة فترة التجميد تؤثر مما يؤدي إلى نقصان محتوي البروتين والدهون مع زيادة محتوي الرطوبة . بينما أوضحت الدراسة أن محتوي المعادن للأسماك الطازجة لدية اختلافات معنوية عن المجمدة ماعدا الفسفور والايودين. والمحتوي البكتيري ليس لدية اختلافات معنوية في فترات التجميد المختلفة.