Studies on contamination and quality of fresh fish meats during storage

Gamal El-Deen, M. R. El-Shamery
Dept of Micro, Fac of Science, Taiz Univ, Republic of Yemen
E-mail: HYPERLINK "mailto:GAMALRASAM@YAHOO.COM" GAMALRASAM@YAHOO.COM

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study showed the possibility to evaluate the quality and find out the degree of contamination of local fresh fish meats, this fish its common name in Yemen is (Gahsh), and its scientific name is (Lethrinus elongatus). The samples taken from Taiz city markets [Republic of Yemen], and stored at room temperature, the microbiological, physical and chemical changes were followed by examination of samples during storage at zero time as (control samples) and every day. The results illustrate the microbial contamination increasing and the evaluation of the physical and chemical characteristics quality were decreased and deteriorated during storage. As well as isolation seventeen species of bacteria identified and classification to six groups of Bacillus spp obtained from prior samples. On other hand the population of Aerobic, Anaerobic, Spore formers, Yeast and Moulds Enterobacteriaceae, Coli form groups, Salmonella spp, Staphylococcus spp, Streptococcus spp, Clostridium spp, Bacillus spp, Enterococcus spp and Proteolysis bacteria, were increased by the following percentages: 68.56%, 43.2%, 26.75%, 28.82%, 49.59%, 16.66%, 15.00%, 30.53%, 24.24%, 14.52%, 14.49%, and 50.50% respectively. The nutrition chemical characteristics i.e. [Moisture, Protein and Fat content] were decreased as following percentages: 0.81%, 0.54% and 0.63% respectively, and the Carbohydrate content increasing as 43.97%. The chemical indicates for spoilage i.e. [Total volatile nitrogen, Tri methyl amine, Ammonia nitrogen, Thiobarabituric acid, Total energy value and Water holding capacity] increasing as following percentages: 147.87%, 114.74%, 82.55%, 62.57%, 1.43% and 16.36% respectively. The pH value and Bound water decreased as 7.00% and 3.89% respectively, as compared with the control samples.

Keywords: Microbial, fish, storage, quality, contamination.

INTRODUCTION

From the earliest civilization, all societies have had two means for ensuring adequate supplies of safe and nutritious food to meet the needs of their people (kaferstein and Moy 1999). The quality of fish meat is the reflection of microbiological, physical and chemical characteristics before and during storage (Abd El-Latife, 1998). Nutritional and protein play an important role in the life of man and nation, fish are known for their high nutritional quality they are relatively low in fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol, and high in polyunsaturated fatty acids, protein and minerals such as calcium, phosphorus, sodium, potassium and magnesium (Hany El-Said, 2004). Meat from of fresh fish flesh are the most common source of high protein food and important source of protein in human nutrition (Youssef et al., 2007). There are many fish sources in Yemen (Red sea in the west, Arab sea in the south). In Yemen most of people from lack of meat, hence the local consumption decreased daily (day by day). Some of villages in Republic of Yemen have not electric.
current and they stored their Fish at air condition in retail stores so that it loss many of nutritious value. Storage of food at high temperature also to cause a loss of nutritional value. The chemical composition of the food and the metabolic activates of the organisms growing in the food determine the compounds which can be used as indicators, because of the extreme perish ability of some products, occasionally decomposed foods get into market channels (Sayed, 2002), so the object of our present investigation is to evaluate sum quality parameters of high nutrition and anther chemical composition in Yemeni fish, determination of different total bacterial counts of tested samples were carried out, the total number of microorganisms present did appear to be high during storage at room-temperature. Also the aim of this study could be mentioned as follows: (1)-To find out the degree of bacterial contamination of fish, this is given the term bacteriological flow sheet. (2)-Effect of storage at room temperature on the different microbiological, physical and chemical quality of local fresh fish meats. (3)-To find out the chemical nutritional characteristics of the samples under investigation (4)-Evaluate the microbiological, physical and chemical quality of fresh fish meats in retail markets. (5)-Isolation and identification of Bacillus species of all tested samples as a selection of fish meats contamination.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

1- Materials (preparation and storage of samples)
Ten kilogram of fresh fish; its common name in Republic of Yemen is (Gahsh), and its scientific name is (Lethrinus elongates. The samples were collected and purchased from different local retail stores in Taiz city (Republic of Yemen), the whole Fish flesh were immediately to remove the skin surface slime, dirt, head, wing, viscera, fins and skeleton were removed and any residual blood were also removed after that the samples immediately transferred in ice-box to the microbiology laboratory (Faculty of Science, Taiz University) and divided to small retail severance meat (each severance meat contain 50 grams), and directly storage at room temperature (30°C), the bacteriological, physical and chemical changes were followed examination of retail severance of fresh fish meats carried out at zero time (as a control samples) within 2hr and day by day (every day) during storage at room temperature for three (3) days, until signs of spoilage appeared by the border line of fish meats acceptability for total microbial count was found to be (<108) cell/g and appearance of putrid smell as reported by Microbiological Criteria for Arabia and Egyptian Standard Food (Hany, 2004 and El-Shamery, 2007).

2- Methods:
A- Chemical and physical analysis
Moisture content (M.O), Total nitrogen (P.R), Crude fat and ash content were determined according to method described by A.O.A.C, (2002). Total Carbohydrate (C.B) were calculated by the differences according to Egan et al., (1981), as follows: [Total carbohydrate = 100-(% Moisture + % Protein + %Fat + %Ash) = (% Gram per 100 gram on dry weight basis). Total volatile bases nitrogen (T.V.N), Trim ethyl amine nitrogen (T.M.A) and Ammonia nitrogen (A.N) were determined according to the method mentioned by A. M.C, (1979) (Mg per/ 100gm sample on dry weight basis. Thiobarbituric acid (T.B.A) was determined as indicated according the method of Siu and Draper, (1978) mg mono aldhyed per 100 gram sample on weight basis. The pH value was measured according to method described by Krilova and Liskovskain, (1961). Energy value was calculated according to the equation given by Winton and
Winton, (1958). Water holding capacity (W.H.C), and Water bound (B.W), were measured by following the filter press method of Gram and Hamm, (1957) as described by Soloviev, (1966).

**B- Microbiological examination**

Twenty five grams from (randomly samples) of the fish meats were blended with 225 ml of 0.1% peptone water in a sterile blender jar for 1-2 minutes and decimal dilutions prepared for testing. numbers of viable organisms were determined by the plate count method. One ml of each dilution was inoculated with appropriate media for the particular group of organisms to be tested as (Colony forming unit per gram (c.f.u/g). The total aerobic bacterial count was determined according to A.P.H.A, (1992) using plate count agar medium incubated at 37°C for 3-5 days. Anaerobic bacterial count was determined by A.P.H.A, (1992) using cooked meat agar medium with anaerobic jars (Gas pak system by B. BL cockyssville marland 21030 USA). Yeasts and moulds were counted on malt extract agar medium (Oxoid, 1985) incubated at 25-30°C for 3-5 days as described by Pitt and Hocking, (1985). Spore former bacteria were determined according to method described by Chalmers, (1955) the suitable dilution were subjected to 80°C at 2 0m for 48-72h. proteolysis bacteria inoculation were made TGY to which 10 % (10 ml / 100 ml medium) of sterile skim med milk has been added just before pouring plates were incubated for 2-3 days at 30°C (A.P.H.A, 1992). Streptococcus spp bacterial count was determined by used Dried brain heart infusion agar and Ma Cconky agar media (Oxoid, 1985) the inoculums was spread on the surface of plate, after incubation at 37°C for 24-48 h, as mentioned by Mossel and Tamminege, (1980). Enterobacteriaceae was determined on Violet red blue dextrose agar medium after incubation at 37°C for 20-24 h, as described by Robert et al., (1995).

Bacillus spp was counted by using Manitol egg yolk-poly mixing (MYP) agar and incubation for 16- 24 h, at 37°C as described by Roberts et al., (1995) . Salmonella spp was carried out using the most probable number technique (M.P.N) according to (ISO, 1982), after enrichment at 37°C for 24 h, in Silent broth, the cultures were streaked on Brilliant green agar and incubated at 37°C for 24 h, then colonies were biochemical examined in Triple sugar iron agar (TSI) and Lysine carbonate broth. Staphylococcus spp was enumerated on Baird–parker medium using surface plating technique as recommended by I.A.E.A, (1990), incubated at 37°C for 24 h. Enterococci spp was enumerated on Konamycin insulin aside agar medium (Mossel and Tamminge, 1980) positive colonies were confirmed by Microscopic examination for the presence of short chain streptococci. Coli form group was counted used the ( M.P.N ) method as reported by I.A.E.A, (1990), by inoculating MaCconkey agar medium incubated at 44°C for 24-48 h. Clostridum spp used Cooked meat agar medium incubated at 37°C for 24 h. in anaerobic system using gas generation kit as mentioned by Cravene et al., (1979) and Oxoid, (1985).

**C- Isolation and identification of Bacillus spp**

Isolation and identification of Bacillus spp were determined from total count plates (APT) agar (A.P.H.A, 1992) colonies in opposite sectors, were picked and transferred to agar slants of the same medium, after purification, bacterial grouping according to morphological characteristics and Gram stain was carried out. Gram- positive groups were identified to generic and species level with the aid of Bergey’s Manual for Systematic Bacteriology, (1986); Kotzekidou, (1996) and Bergey’s Manual of Determinative Bacteriology, (1999). The method of identification adopted for
this purpose genus Bacillus with standard tests and classification schemes described by Smith et al., (1952), in conjunction with and examination were carried out according to Holt et al., (1986).

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

A-Chemical and physical analysis of fresh fish meat during storage at room temperature.

Table (1) showed the effect of storage at room temperature on chemical composition and physical properties of local fresh fish meats.

**Table 1: Effect of storage at room temperature on chemical composition and physical properties of local fresh fish meats.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>Storage in days</th>
<th>M.O %</th>
<th>P.R %</th>
<th>FAT %</th>
<th>ASH %</th>
<th>C.B %</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>T.V.N %</th>
<th>T.M.A %</th>
<th>A.N %</th>
<th>T.B.A %</th>
<th>E.N %</th>
<th>W.H.C %</th>
<th>B.W %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>79.23</td>
<td>15.79</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>61.03</td>
<td>29.03</td>
<td>120.26</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>80.162</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish meat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>79.99</td>
<td>15.79</td>
<td>3.76</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>91.88</td>
<td>17.476</td>
<td>29.489</td>
<td>120.49</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>79.584</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>78.89</td>
<td>15.78</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>121.52</td>
<td>23.509</td>
<td>36.197</td>
<td>121.32</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>78.013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>78.16</td>
<td>15.70</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>151.08</td>
<td>29.984</td>
<td>45.70</td>
<td>121.89</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>77.057</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W.W = Wet weight basis T.M.A = Tri methyl amine content mg/100g
D.W = Dry weight basis% A.N = Ammonia nitrogen content mg/100g
M.O = Moisture content % T.B.A = Thiobarbituric acid value mg/100g
P.R = Protein content % E.N = Energy value% cal/100g
C.B = Carbohydrate content % W.H.C = Water holding capacity (cm³)
T.V.N = Total volatile nitrogen content mg/100g B.W = Bound water %

**Table 2: Effect of storage at room temperature on microbiological properties of local fresh fish meats.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>Storage in days</th>
<th>A.b</th>
<th>A nb</th>
<th>Spor</th>
<th>Y.M</th>
<th>Ent</th>
<th>Coli</th>
<th>Salm.s</th>
<th>Stph.s</th>
<th>Strep.s</th>
<th>Clo.s</th>
<th>Bac.s</th>
<th>Enter.s</th>
<th>Pro</th>
<th>Genus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.0x10⁶</td>
<td>7.0x10⁶</td>
<td>2.6x10⁶</td>
<td>1.0x10⁶</td>
<td>3.2x10⁵</td>
<td>2.0x10⁵</td>
<td>2.1x10⁶</td>
<td>8.6x10⁵</td>
<td>3.7x10⁵</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1.6x10⁶</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>1.6x10⁵</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish meat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0x10⁶</td>
<td>7.0x10⁶</td>
<td>2.6x10⁶</td>
<td>1.0x10⁶</td>
<td>3.2x10⁵</td>
<td>2.0x10⁵</td>
<td>9.6x10⁵</td>
<td>3.7x10⁵</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1.6x10⁶</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>1.6x10⁵</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.2x10⁶</td>
<td>3.2x10⁶</td>
<td>4.7x10⁵</td>
<td>2.7x10⁵</td>
<td>5.8x10⁵</td>
<td>3.6x10⁵</td>
<td>2.0x10⁶</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>3.7x10⁵</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>3.9x10⁵</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.0x10⁶</td>
<td>1.0x10⁶</td>
<td>9.4x10⁴</td>
<td>4.1x10⁵</td>
<td>2.0x10⁶</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.2x10⁵</td>
<td>2.0x10⁵</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.2x10⁵</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.6x10⁵</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A.b = Aerobic Bacteria Salm.s = Salmonella spp Bacteria
A nb = Anaerobic Bacteria Stph.s = Staphylococcus spp Bacteria
Spor = Spore former Bacteria Strep.s = Streptococcus spp Bacteria
Y.M = Yeast and Moulds Clo.s = Clostridium spp Bacteria
Ent = Enterobacteriaaceae Bacteria Bac.s = Bacillus spp Bacteria
Coli = Coli form group Bacteria Enter.s = Enterococcus spp Bacteria
Pro = Proteolytic Bacteria

Ab

From data in table, (1) it could be notice the Moisture (M.O), Protein (P.R), Fat, Ash, Carbohydrate (C.B), pH value, Total volatile nitrogen (T.V.N), Tri methyl amine (T.M.A), Ammonia nitrogen (A.N), Thiobarbituric acid (T.B.A), Total calories [Energy value (A.N)], Water holding capacity (W.H.C) and Bound water (B.W), on control samples at 0.0 time of storage were, 74.83%, 79.24%, 15.79%, 3.79%, 1.17% mg/100g, 5.7 pH value, 61.193%, 13.907%, 25.033%, 0.163% mg per/100gm, 120.26% mg cal/100g, 5.5% and 80.162% of fish meat respectively. These results were in agreement with the chemical criteria for Arabia and Egyptian Standard Food and within the range of values of fresh fish meat as reported by Nessrin, (1997); El-Mongy et al., (2001); Ibrahim et al., (2009) and Gamal El-Deen, (2007).

Regarding to the room temperature storage the Moisture, Protein, Fat, Bound water and pH value changes were slightly decreased with storage time increased being at first day of storage 74.52%, 78.44%, 15.70%, 79.58% and 5.6 pH value of fish meat respectively and decreased throughout storage to reached at end of storage to 74.22 %, 78.81 %, 15.69%, 77.037%, 5.3 pH value after 3 days of storage for fish samples respectively these results were in agreement with findings with [Min et al., 1998; Ahn et al., 1999 and Bader, 2004]. In the other words it is means the decreasing percentages were 0.81 %, 0.54%, 0.63%, 89% and 7.0% for the Moisture, Protein, Fat, Bound water and pH value of the above mentioned samples comparing with the control samples respectively, these decrease in moisture content of above samples may be due to evaporation of water during storage, these results agree with [Hammad, 1995; Nam and Ahn, 2003 and El-Shamery, 2007]. Also, the decreased in Fat content of above samples may be due to oxidation and hydrolysis by activity of microorganism, leading to the conversion of part of lipids into aldehydes, ketenes and other non fatty substances. As agree with [Anon, 2000; Du et al., 2001 and Lee et al., 2005]. Mean while, the decreased in Bound water (B.W) of above samples were attributed to protein denaturalize according to [Silva and Chamul, 2000; El-Shourbagy, et al., 2003; Youssef et al., 2007 and Kanatt, et al., 2009]. More over, the decreased of pH value in above fish meats could be due to formation of lactic acid and break down of glycogen. This as findings of [El-Hanafy and Amira, 2001; Bassiouny et al., 2002 and Aycicek et al., 2004]. In addition, it is clear from table,(1) illustrate the total Carbohydrate (C.B), total Volatile nitrogen (T.V.N), Tri methyl amine (T.M.A), Ammonia nitrogen (A.N)content, Thiobarbituric acid content (T.B.A), total Calorie [Energy value (E.N)] and Water holding capacity (W.H.C) changes were increasing during storage at room temperature with storage time increased, they were in the beginning [at first day of storage] 2.072%, 91.88%, 17.476%, 29.458%, 0.205%, 120.499% and 5.7% of fish meat respectively, and increasing through storage to reached at end of storage to 1.703%, 151.68%, 29.864%, 45.70%, 0.265%, 121.99% and 6.4% after 3 days of storage for fish meat respectively, such results were in agreement with [Du and Ahn, 2002; Yilmaz et al., 2002; El-Shamery, 2007 and Lacroix et al., 2009]. In the other words, it is means the increasing percentages were 43.97 % for Carbohydrate content (C.B), 147.87% for total Volatile nitrogen (T.V.N), 114.74% for Tri methyl amine (T.M.A), 82.55% for Ammonia nitrogen content (A.N), 62.57% for Thiobarbituric acid, 1.43 % for total Calories [Energy value (E.N)] and 16.36% for Water holding capacity of the previous samples respectively comparing with the control samples. These increased of energy may be due to increased of carbohydrate content and evaporation of...
water from the meat as results agree with [Hamad, 1995 and El-Shamery, 2007]. Also that increasing in Carbohydrate during storage at room temperature may be due the natural feeding which resulted increase of glycogen in muscles or may be due to evaporation of water from the outer surface of meat. These results agree with [Zayas, 1997; Ali, 2004 and Gamal El-Deen, 2007].

Moreover, the results of increasing the total Volatile nitrogen (T.V.N) as an index of the degree putrefaction, decomposition and the degree of protein genoas break-down as well as protein outlays hank outlays and breaker decomposition, resulted in the high level of total volatile nitrogen (T.V.N) according by these results were going parallel with [El-Shamery, 2001; Nam and Ahn, 2003 and El-Shamery, 2007]. Mean while, increasing of Tri methyl amine (T.M.A) in above samples could be due to break down of amino acids, phospholipids as lecithin and Tri methyl amine (T.M.A), these result agree with, [Shawki, 1998; Affi and El-Nashaby, 2001; El-Shamery, 2007 and Kanatt et al., 2009]. As well as, the increasing on Ammonia nitrogen (A.N) may be due to break down of proteins through proteolysis and decomposition by higher rate of microorganism as reported by Shady, (1999); El-Shamery, (2001); Hany El-Said, (2004); Lee et al., (2005) and Gamal El-Deen, (2007).

B- Microbiological quality of local fresh fish meat during storage at room temperature.

The quality of fresh fish meat are largely dependent on their microbial contamination during sliding, handling marketing and on storage temperature as reported [Affi and El-Nashaby, 2001 and Gamal El-Deen, 2007]. The results in (table, 2) showed the effect of storage at room temperature on total differential counts of Aerobic (A.b), Anaerobic (Anb), Spore formers bacteria (Spor), Yeast and Moulds (Y.M), Enterobacteriaceae (Ent),Coli form groups (Coli), Salmonella spp (Sal.s), Staphylococcus spp (Stph.s), Streptococcus spp (Stre.s), Clostridium spp (Clos.s), Bacillus spp (Baci.s), Enterococcus spp (Entr.s) and Proteolysis bacteria (Pro), as (colony forming unit per gram c.f.u/g) of fresh fish meat. The data in (table, 2) show that the initial organism counts of control samples [at zero time of storage] were 1.4x102, 7.0x101, 2.0x101, 1.0x101, 3.2x101, 3.2, 1.5, 2.1x101, 3.2x101, 3.5, 1.0x101, 3.9 and 9.9 c.f.u/g for a fish meat samples of above microbes respectively. This value is within the range of values of fresh fish meat as reported by Microbiological Criteria for Arabia and Egyptian Standard Food and by Shawki, (1998); El-Feky, (2002); Hany El-Said, (2004); Lee et al., (2005) and El-Shamery, (2007). From same data in (table,2) indicates also that the differential microbial counts were a gradual increasing during storage with the time of storage increasing it being at first day of storage 2.3x104, 3.3x102, 4.7x101, 2.3x101, 5.6x101, 3.3, 1.5, 3.8x101, 9.4x101, 3.7, 2.2 x101, 4.2, 1x101 c.f.u/g and reached to 9.8x108, 1.0 x104, 1.4 x102, 6.6x101, 9.2x103, 4.0, 1.6, 2.2x102, 2.0x102, 4.5, 2.2x101, 4.9 and 1.0x101 c.f.u/g after 3 days end of storage period on fish samples of above microbes respectively. However, the samples were rejected after 3 days of storage, and at this stage, all the other counts of microbiological examination were closed, this rejection of samples depended up on the total Aerobic bacteria counts to reached at [>108] cells/g and appearance of putrid smell also by the border line of fresh fish meat acceptability as reported by Microbiological Criteria for Arabia and Egyptian Standard Food and by Gillespie et al., (2000); Jackson et al., (2001); Eleftheriadou et al., (2002); Hany El-Said, (2004); Ali, (2004) and El-Shamery, (2007). In the other words it is means the increasing percentages were 68.56%, 43.20%, 26.75%, 28.82%, 49.59%, 16.66%, 15.00%, 30.53%, 24.24%, 16.92 %, 14.52%, 14.49%, and 50.50%. of above microbes respectively. This increasing in the total bacterial counts during storage at room-temperature were expected as the fresh fish meats are considered of the most perishable food that is highly susceptible to microbial invasion and the great increasing in bacterial load is mainly due to the direct and in direct effects of higher temperature of storage on microorganism, these agree with [Bennett, 2001; Fang et al., 2003; Ayiccek et al., 2004; Lee et al., 2005 and Gamal El-Deen, 2007]. In addition, it is clear from same (table, 2) that total Aerobic bacterial counts (A.b) was the higher than anther bacterial counts on control samples, also the Salmonella spp...
(Sal.s), Coli form groups(Coli), Clostridium spp (Clos.s) and Enterococcus spp (Entr.s), counts were lower levels of counts compared with other counts (on the control or all the samples during storage). The total Aerobic bacterial counts (A.b) and the Proteolysis bacteria counts (Pro) were the higher than anther bacterial counts during storage compared with other counts on all the samples these result agree with [Hammad, 1995; Satin, 2002; Hany El-Said, 2004; Gamal Deen, 2007; El-Shamery, 2007; Kanatt et al.,2009 and Ibrahim et al., 2009].

C- Isolation and identification of Bacillus species.

Isolation and identification of Bacillus species were clear in (Table,3) results in table (3) illustrate the Groups of bacterial Bacillus spp identification, Numbers of isolates, Percent distribution (total isolates), physiological and biochemical characteristics of the Bacillus species isolated from local fresh fish meats, in same table, (3) indicated that seventeen bacterial isolates, these bacterial isolates are classification and divided into six groups, all these groups are subjected to extensive toxic studies and identified into deferent seventeen species, identified of these groups and their obtained from as following: Group one was obtained three species of (Bacillus subtilus), their percentage are (17.647%) of total isolates.Group two was (Bacillus pumilus) their number of isolates was two and their percent distribution was (11.764%). Group three was four species of (Bacillus circulans), their percentage was (23.53%) of total isolates group four was three species of (Bacillus lentus) obtained by (17.647%) of total isolates.

Table 3: Numbers of groups, Bacillus spp identification, numbers of isolates, percent distribution physiological and biochemical characteristics of the Bacillus species isolated from samples under investigation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of groups</th>
<th>Bacillus spp identification</th>
<th>No. of isolates</th>
<th>physiological and biochemical characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Percol distribution of total isolates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G1</td>
<td>Bacillus subtilus</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17.647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2</td>
<td>B. pumilus</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11.764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G3</td>
<td>B. circulans</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4</td>
<td>B. lentus</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17.647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G5</td>
<td>B. macrocerus</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G6</td>
<td>B. cereus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No of Bacillus spp</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) = Bacillus (+) = Presente ( – ) = Absent

Group five was four species of (Bacillus mecerans) by (23.53%) of total isolates. Group six was one species only of (Bacillus cereus) obtained from total isolates by (5.882%). On the basis of morphological, biochemical and physiological characteristics and their identified as above and in table, (3) were according to Bergey’s Manual for Systematic Bacteriology, (1986); Kotzekidou, (1996) and Bergey’s Manual of Determinative Bacteriology, (1999), the classification schemes described by Smith et al.,(1952) in conjunction with ( Holt et al., 1986).

REFERENCES


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