

# Harvesting, handling practices and processing of bluefin tuna captured in the trap fishery: possible effects on the flesh quality

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# OVERVIEW: HISTORY OF TUNA COMMERCE

The international commerce of BFT dates back to the  
5<sup>th</sup> century B.C.

Phoenicians established a number of colonies along the  
Mediterranean coast in the vicinity of saltpans





# OVERVIEW: HISTORY OF TUNA COMMERCE



The eating of tuna has been closely connected with the advancement of conservation methods:

- *Garum* (from the Greek word *garos*) derived from flesh, blood and viscera
- Salt, for processing tuna and prepare Dry tuna
- Olive oil, for Tuna in oil conservation
- Freezing



# OVERVIEW: market considerations



- The tuna commerce was improved considerably with the development of rapid transportation, packaging and chilling in response to the demands of foreign market





# OVERVIEW: market considerations

THE HIGHEST DEMAND FOR TUNA IS FOR RAW CONSUMPTION IN THE FORM OF SUSHI AND SASHIMI



INSPECTION OF QUALITY OF PRODUCT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT



HIGHER QUALITY PRODUCTS ATTRACT HIGHER PRICES AND THESE MEANS HIGHER RETURNS TO MANAGERS, AND PAYMENTS FOR THE CREW

# THE CONCEPT OF QUALITY FISH OR FRESH FISH

## What buyers Look for ?

### EMPYRICAL FACTORS

translucence, transparency, tissue texture, smell, fat content





# THE CONCEPT OF QUALITY FISH OR FRESH FISH

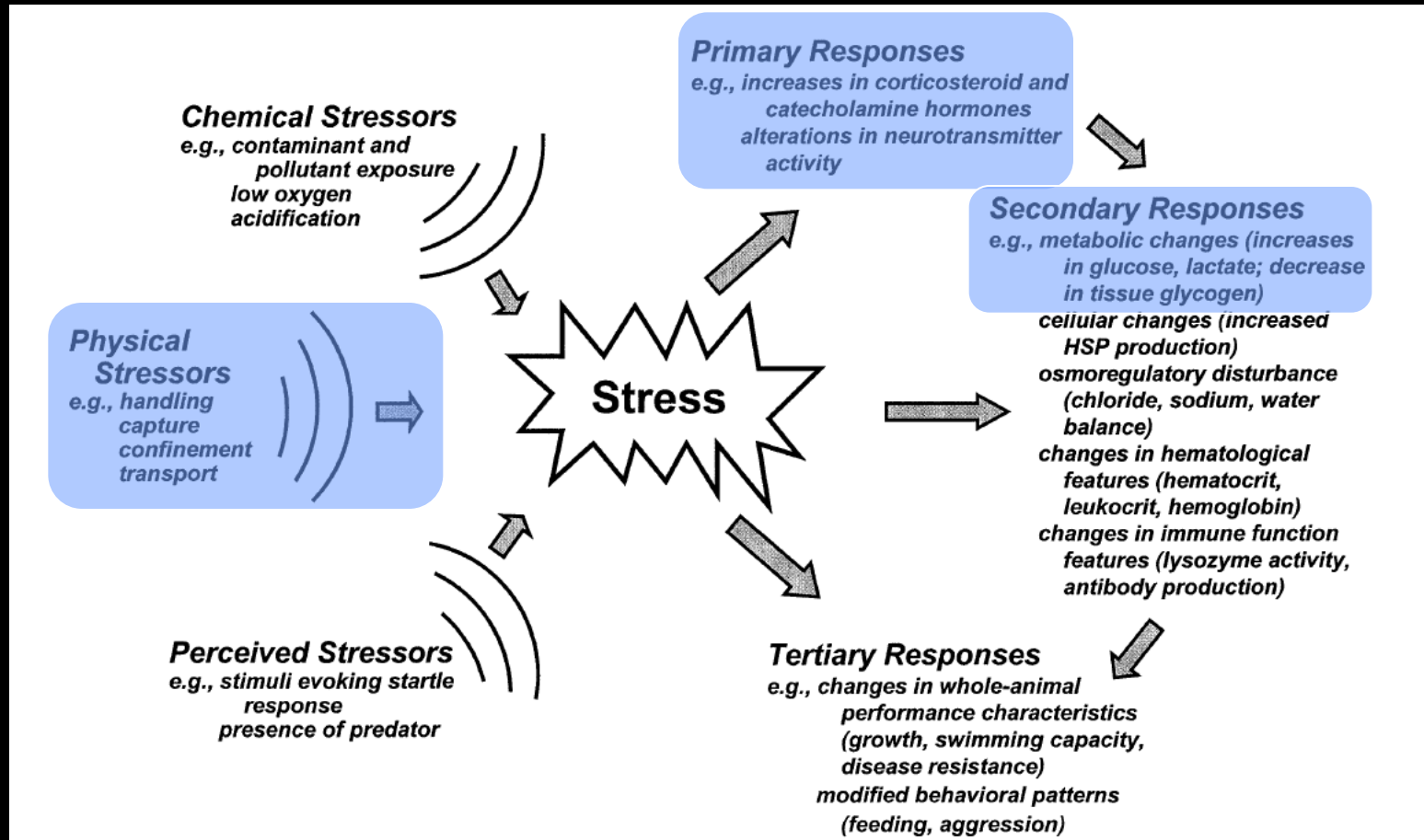
## Determinants of Fish Quality



**BIOLOGICAL FACTORS** (not controlled by human)  
- age, size, sexual maturity, parasites or disease, feeding

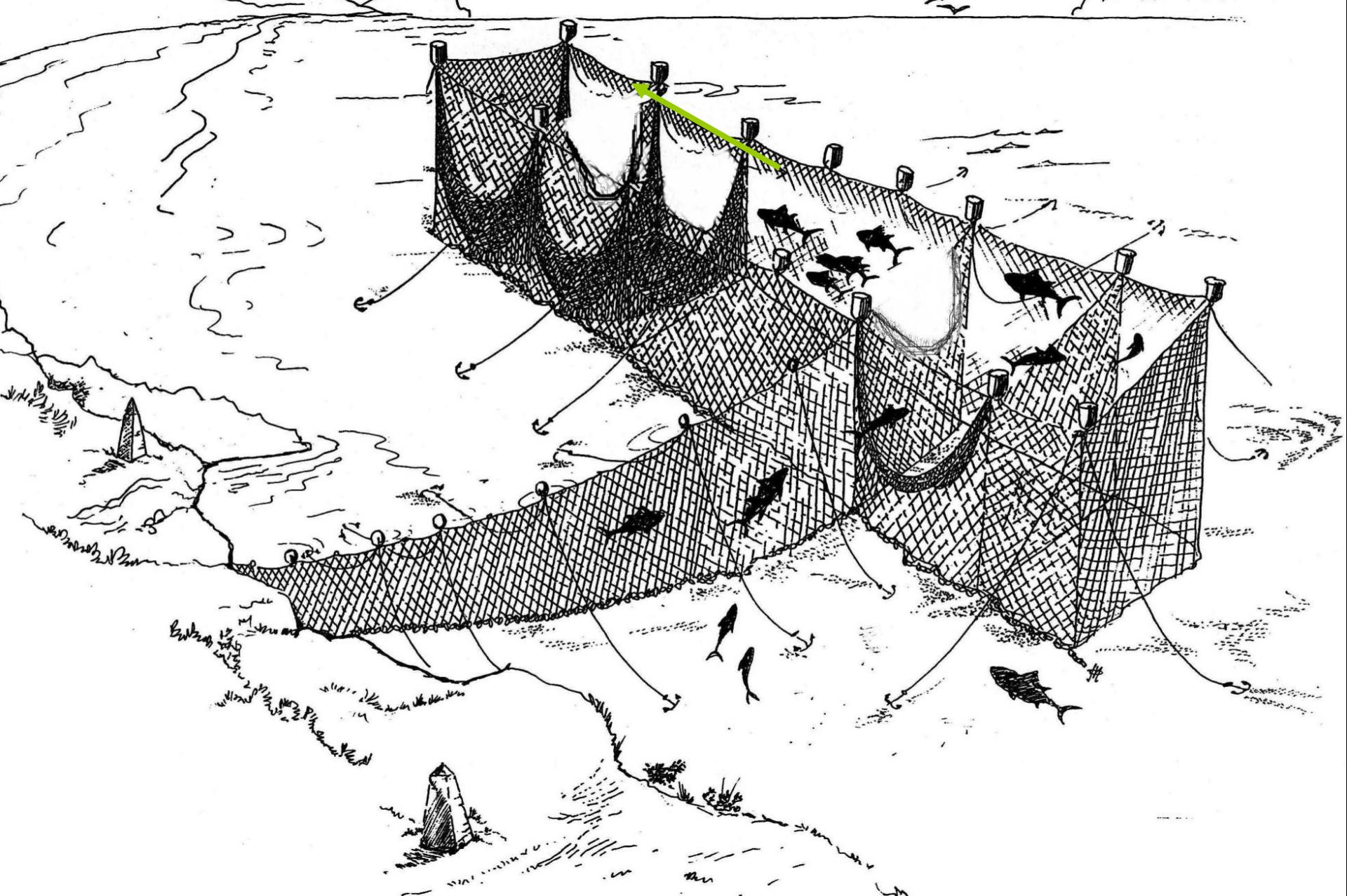
**NON-BIOLOGICAL FACTORS** (within the CREW control)  
Fishing method, handling, chilling and storage techniques

# CAUSE AND EFFECT OF STRESS IN FISH





# CAUSE AND EFFECT OF STRESS: CONFINEMENT





# CAUSE AND EFFECT OF STRESS: MATTANZA





# CAUSE AND EFFECT OF STRESS:

## GAFFING





# CAUSE AND EFFECT OF STRESS



## STORAGE & TRANSPORT





# CAUSE AND EFFECT OF STRESS:



## BLEEDING & EVISCERATION





# CAUSE AND EFFECT OF STRESS:

## CHILLING



# Objectives

- Investigate the primary (neuroendocrine) and secondary (plasma changes) physiological response of bluefin tuna under stress –free and stress state
- Identify relationships between stressors and color variability of muscle
- Study the color variability of muscle tissue under the effects of air exposure over time
- Study the color variability of muscle tissue over time during defrosting

**Results can be useful for:**  
**Trap Managers, Fishermen, Wholesaler ...**

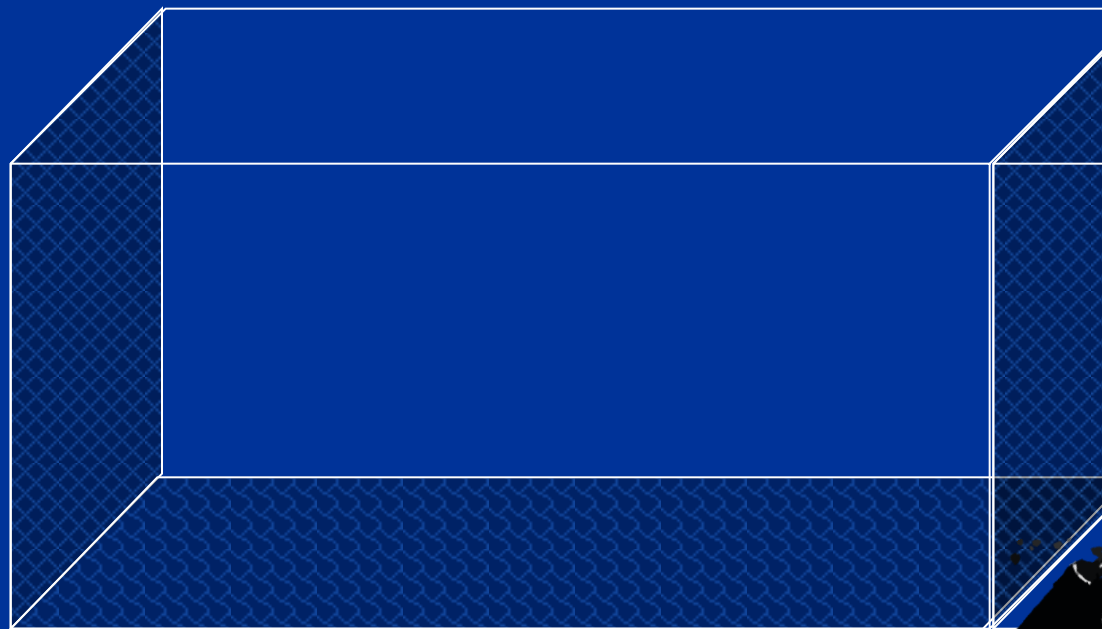


# FIRST ISSUE

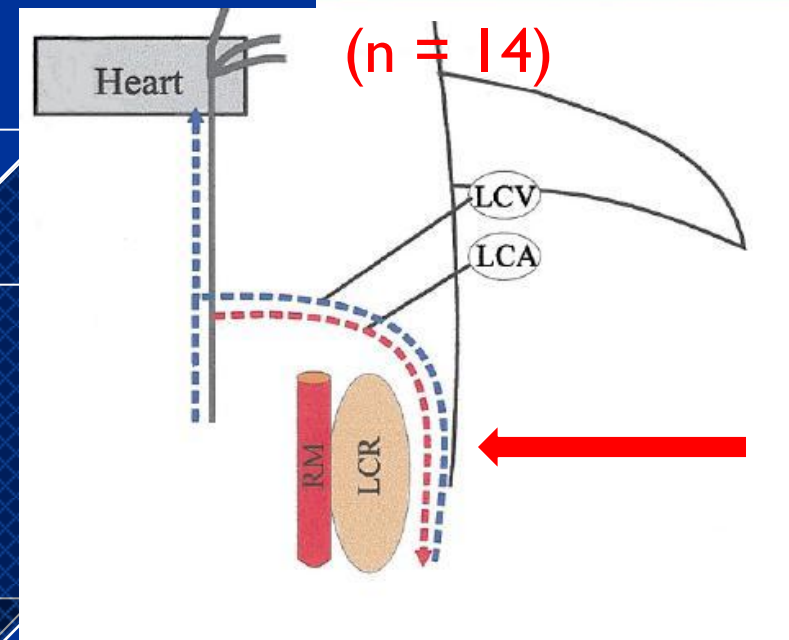
**How is the physiological response of bluefin tuna**

- **before** the fishing phase (no-stress condition) and
- **after** the fishing (stress condition) ?

# EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN: blood sampling



Death chamber



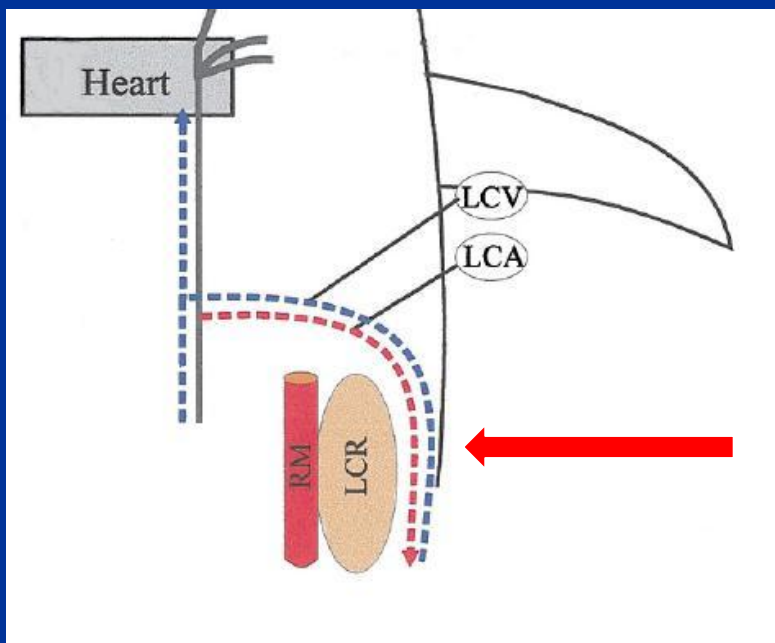
The west chamber



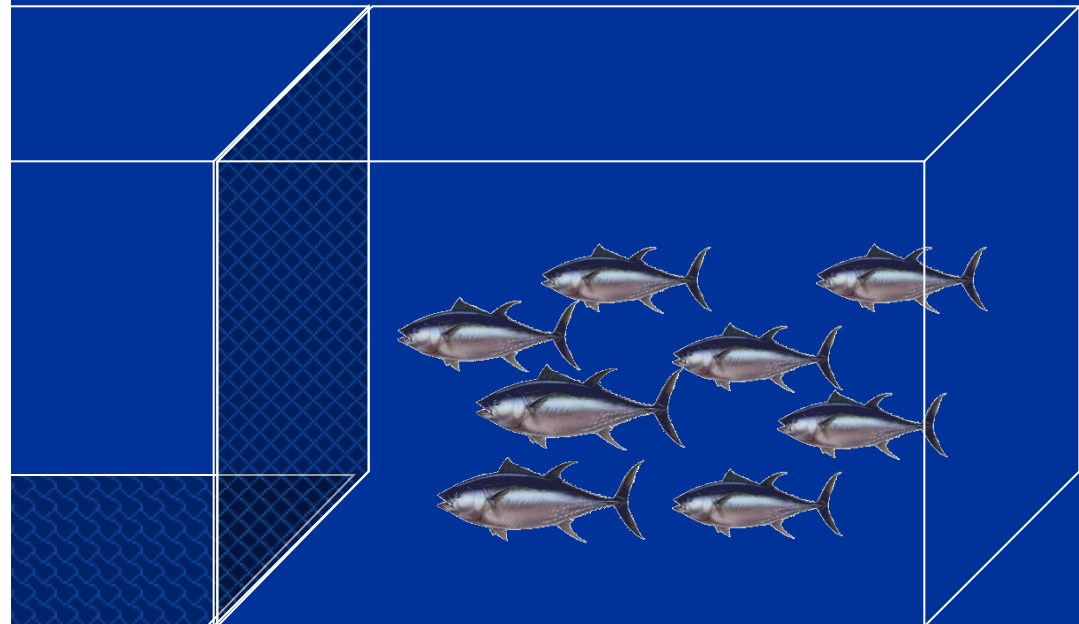
# EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN: blood sampling



Stress state (the Lift or Mattanza;  $n = 14$ )



Death chamber



The west chamber

# ANALYSIS OF BLOOD SAMPLES

- **Cortisol** (ng/ml) was determined using a diagnostic ELISA immunoenzymatic kit (DRG® Cortisol ELISA).
- **Lactate** ( $\mu\text{mol/ml}$ ) was determined using a diagnostic kit (BM-Lactate, Roche Diagnostics)
- **Glucose** (mg/dL) by the chemistry analyzer MINDRAY-BS I20 (Mindray Medical International Ltd).



# ANALYSIS OF DATA

- Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics plotting box and whiskers plots (mean  $\pm$  S.D.)
- Student's *t*-test ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) considering the experimental condition “No-stress Vs. Stress” conditions.

# SECOND ISSUE

- Does colour of muscle changes Before Vs. After fishing ?
- Does colour of muscle changes after landing ?
- ... and after defrosting (for cannery) ?



# AFTER THE MATTANZA ...



1. Transfer



2. Landing



3. Inspection



4. Evisceration



5. Chilling



6. Freezing-Defrosting (for cannery)



# EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN: muscle sampling

## FRESH SAMPLES (n = 48)

Time 1 (90')

Time 2 (180')

Time 3 (240')



# EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN: muscle sampling

## DEFROSTED SAMPLES (n = 16)

Time 1 (90')

Time 2 (180')

Time 3 (240')





# ANALYSIS OF MUSCLE: methods



Tuna – Box (self-made using FOREX®)  
Two fluorescent lights of 12W with a 5.000K color temperature  
High resolution Digital Camera (12M pixel)

Alternative: Konica-Minolta Handle spectrophotometer K400

# ANALYSIS OF MUSCLE: methods

High resolution pictures (~500K JPEG format)

Pictures were standardized (white balance)



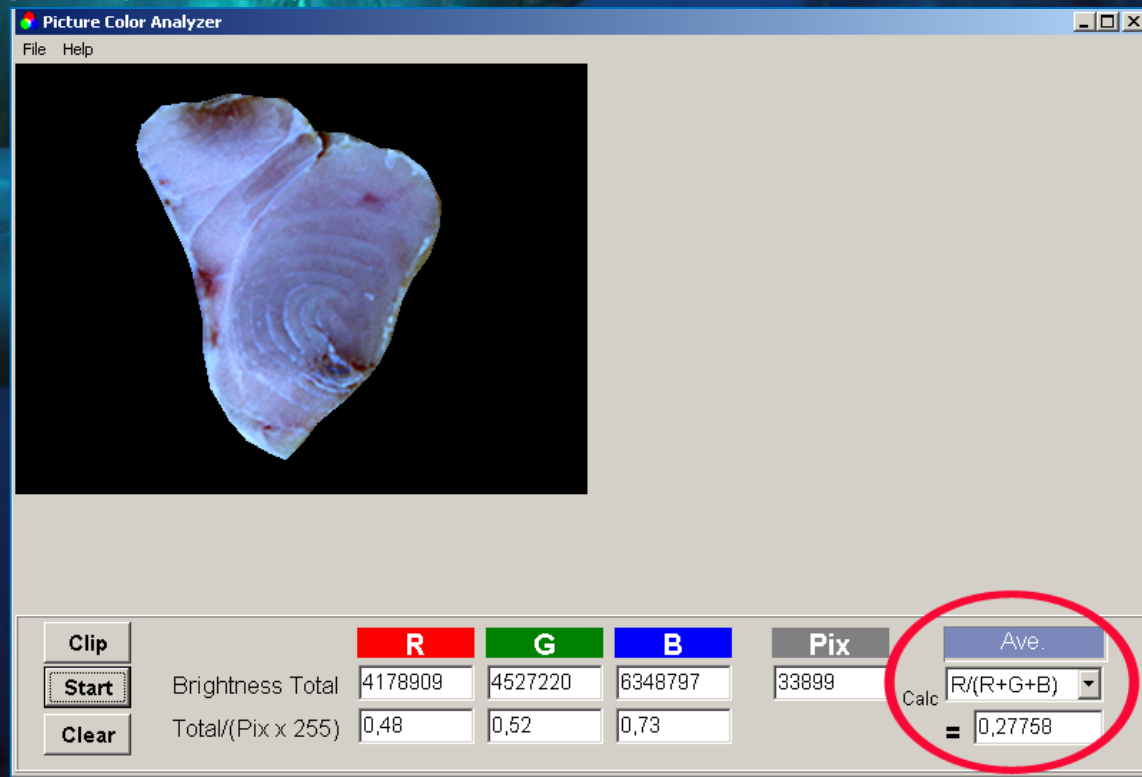


# ANALYSIS OF MUSCLE: methods



- Tracing of ROI (region of interest) of slices by Picture Color Analyzer (Otaka, 2002)
- Calculation the number of pixels for three monochromatic channels, RGB
- Percentage value of the surface was calculated using:  $\text{total area}/(\text{pixel} \times 255)$  considering a scale from 0 = white and 255 = black.
- Percentages of R, G, B on the overall pixels is:  
 $R_p = R/(R+G+B)$ ;  $G_p = G/(R+G+B)$ ,  $B_p = B/(R+G+B)$ ,

Color Space: RGB  
(Red, Green, Blue)



# ANALYSIS OF DATA: methods



ANOVA was performed to test the hypothesis that the variability of percentage of channels Rp, Gp, Bp differed over the three time intervals (90' – 180' – 240') for *Fresh* and *Frozen* experiments.

Two-way ANOVA ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) was applied to test for differences *Fresh* Vs. *Frozen* experiments

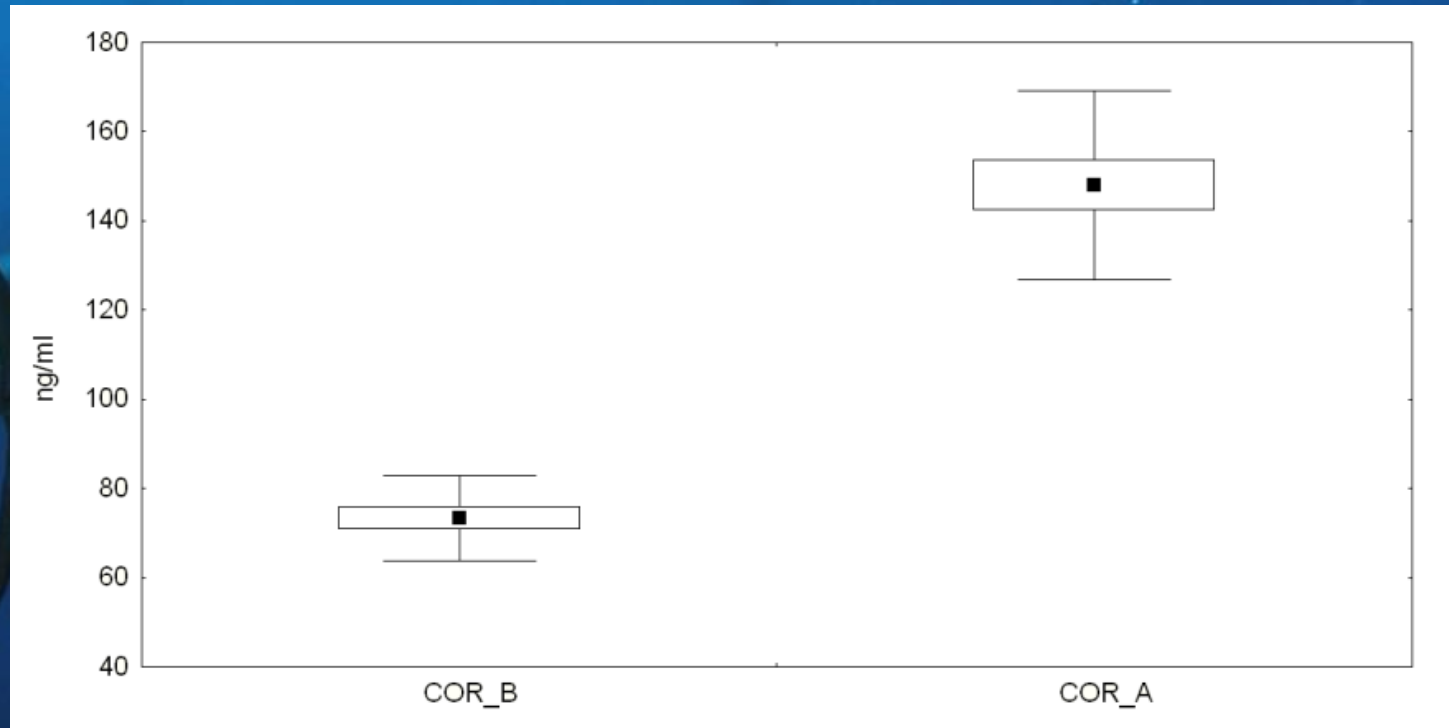
Data were processed using Brodgar v2.6.6 (Highland Statistic Ltd. UK).



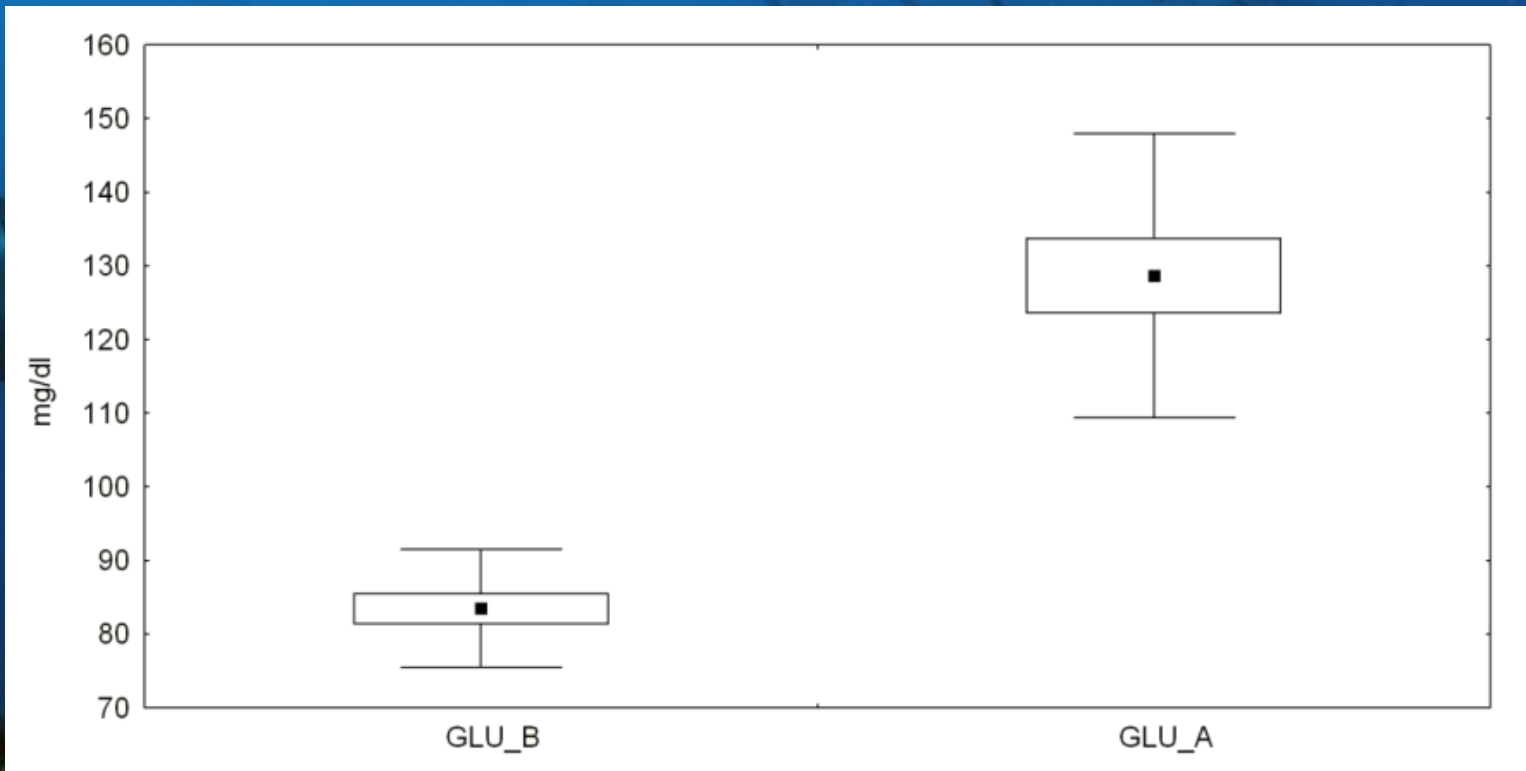
A large school of tuna swimming in deep blue water. The fish are silvery with dark stripes and are swimming in various directions. The word "RESULTS" is overlaid in the center in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

**RESULTS**

# FIRST ISSUE: blood stressors accumulation

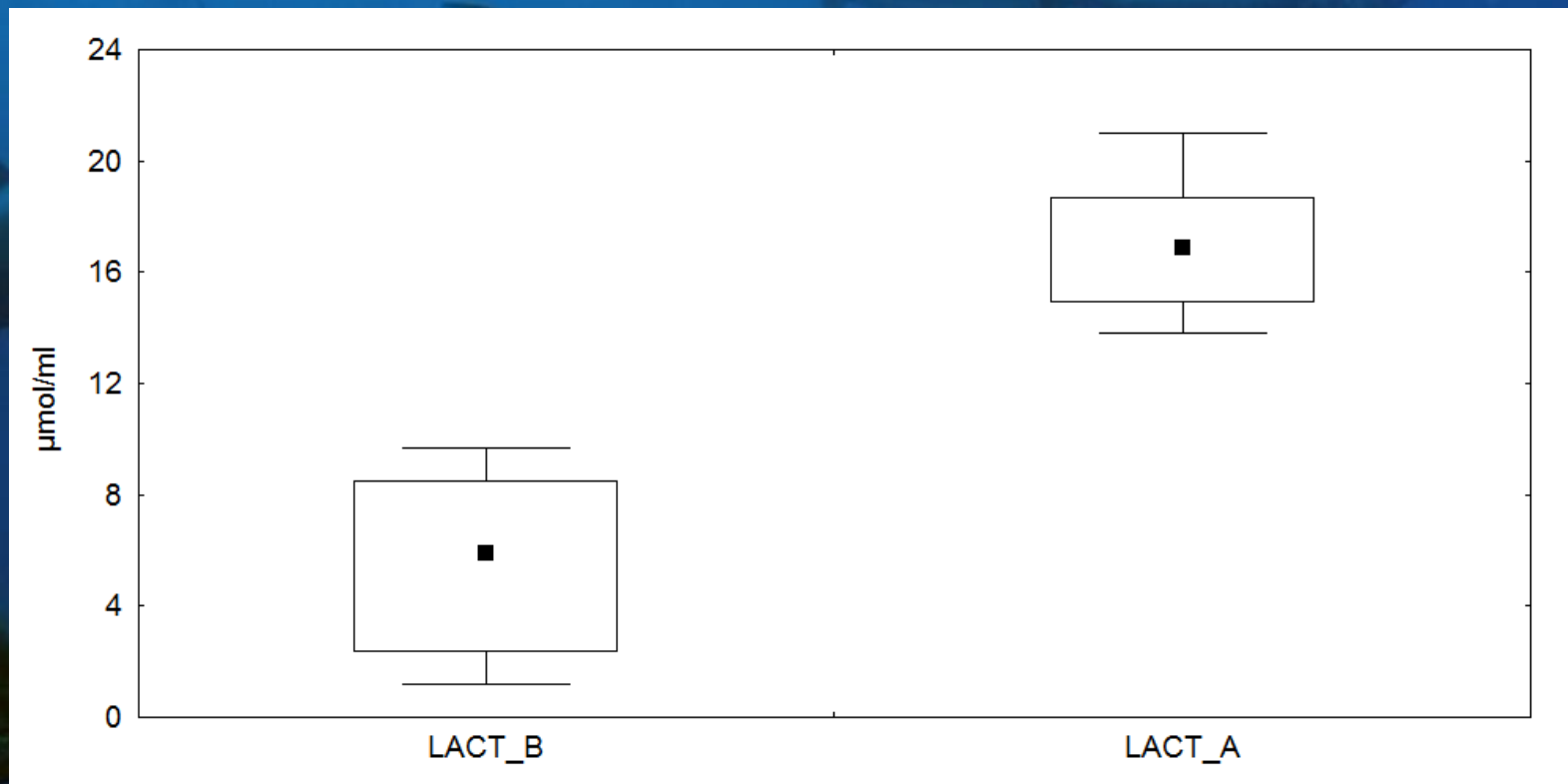


# FIRST ISSUE: blood stressors accumulation





# FIRST ISSUE: blood stressors accumulation



# FIRST ISSUE: blood stressors accumulation

	Before				After			
	mean	sd	min	max	mean	sd	min	max
Cortisol (ng/ml)	73.3	9.5	60.0	85	148.0	21.2	106.0	196.6
Lactate ( $\mu$ mol/ml)	5.7	2.9	1.2	9.7	17.0	2.2	13.8	21
Glucose (mg/dL)	83.5	8.0	78.0	97.9	128.6	19.3	102.0	168

Student's t-test showed significant differences for all pairwise comparisons

**Cortisol: Before Vs. After;**

**Glucose: Before Vs. After;**

**Lactate: Before Vs. After**

A large school of tuna, likely Atlantic bluefin tuna, is swimming in deep blue water. The fish are sleek, elongated, and have a metallic blue-green sheen. They are arranged in a loose, coordinated pattern, moving towards the right side of the frame. The background is a uniform deep blue, suggesting an underwater environment.

**SECOND ISSUE**

**Colour changes in muscle**



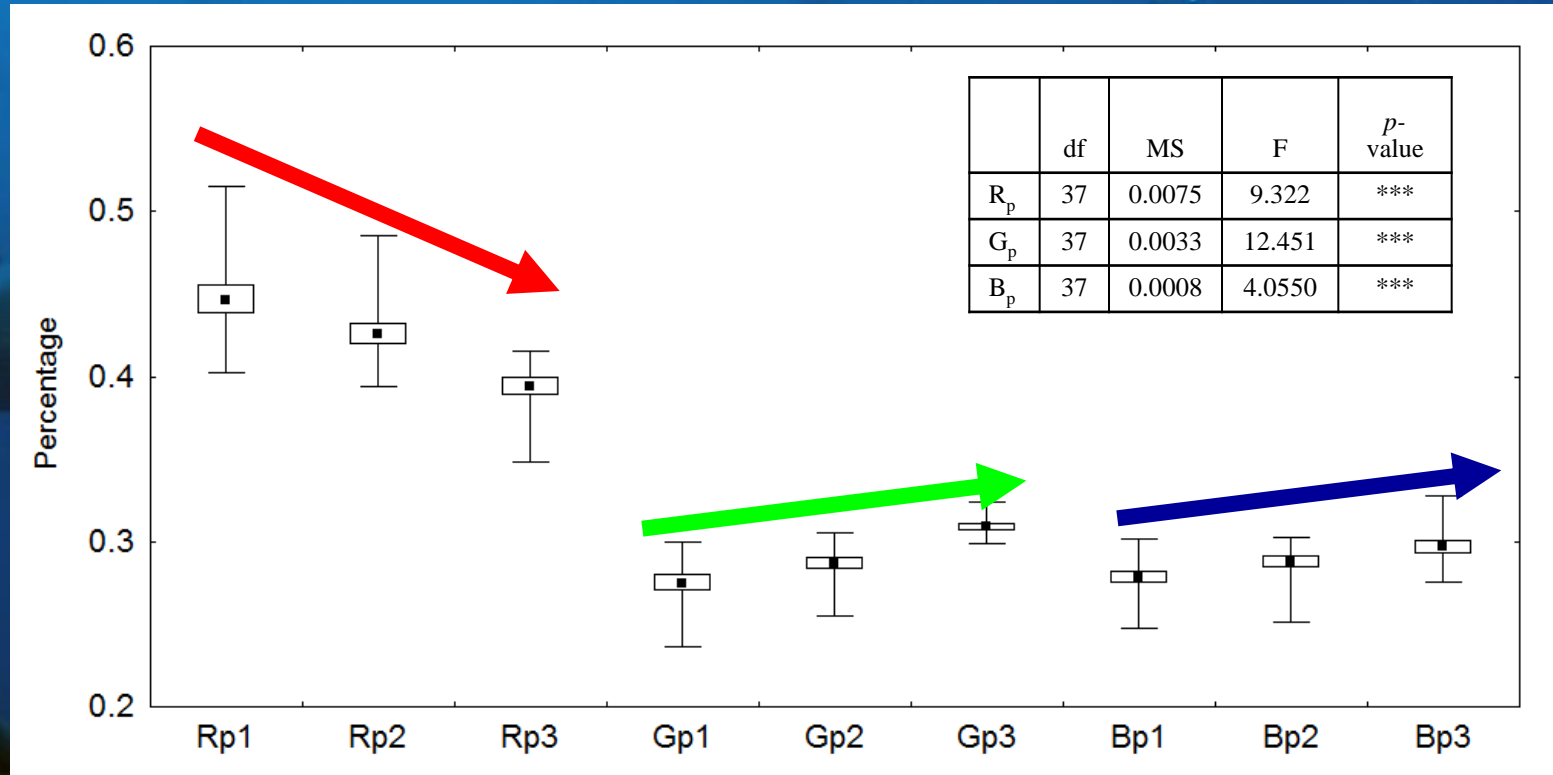
# **SECOND ISSUE: colour changes in muscle**

**There is no-significant difference  
of flesh color**

**Before/After stress state of  
Mattanza**

# SECOND ISSUE: colour changes in muscle

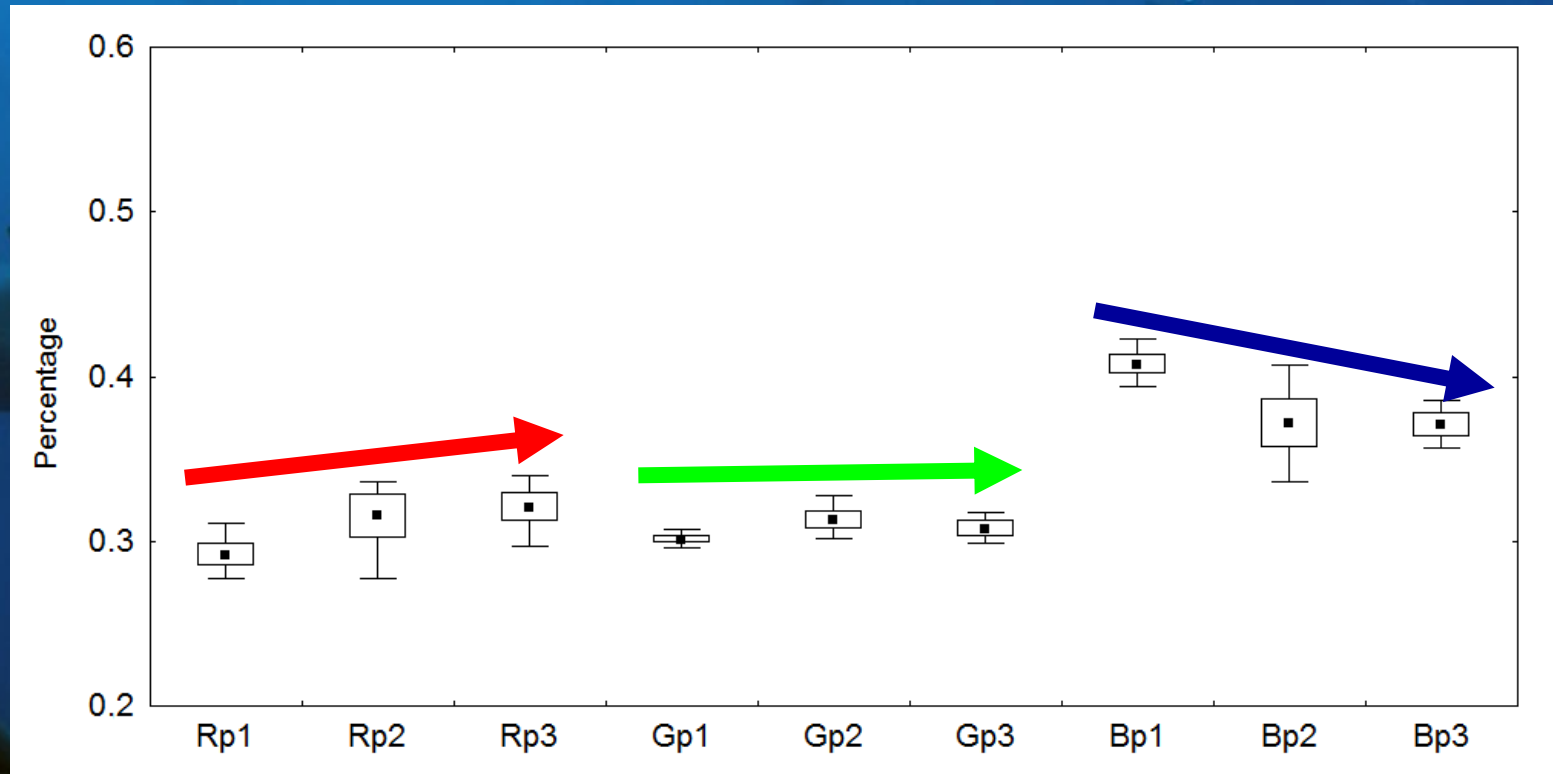
## FRESH TUNA



**Drop of channel RED**  
**Enhance of channel GREEN and BLUE**  
**ANOVA ( $P < 0.05$ )**

# SECOND ISSUE: blood stressors accumulation

## DEFROSTED TUNA



Enhance of RED, steady GREEN, decrease BLUE  
ANOVA no-significant ( $P > 0.05$ )



# Equivalent Colour Scale (ECS)

## FRESH TUNA

T 1

CARDINALE  
MOLTO  
PALLIDO

R = 1 1 4

G = 7 1

B = 7 1

T 2

ROSSO  
MOLTO  
PALLIDO

R = 1 1 2

G = 7 6

B = 7 6

T 3

GRIGIO

R = 9 9

G = 7 9

B = 7 6

# Equivalent Colour Scale (ECS)

FRESH TUNA

(keep at environmental temperature)

T 1



R = 7 9  
G = 7 9  
B = 1 0 4

T 2



R = 8 1  
G = 8 4  
B = 9 6

T 3



R = 8 1  
G = 8 4  
B = 9 9

T 4



R = 7 6  
G = 8 9  
B = 9 6

T 5



R = 7 9  
G = 8 6  
B = 9 6

T 6



R = 7 6  
G = 8 6  
B = 9 9

T 7



R = 7 3  
G = 8 6  
B = 9 9

# Equivalent Colour Scale (ECS)

## DEFROSTED TUNA

(keep at environmental temperature)

T 1	T 2	T 3	T 4
INDACO MOLTO PALLIDO	GRIGIO	GRIGIO	GRIGIO
R = 7 3 G = 7 9 B = 1 0 2	R = 8 4 G = 7 9 B = 9 6	R = 8 6 G = 7 9 B = 6 9	R = 9 4 G = 7 9 B = 8 6

T 5	T 6	T 7
GRIGIO	ROSSO MOLTO PALLIDO	GRANATA MOLTO PALLIDO
R = 9 6 G = 7 9 B = 8 4	R = 1 0 7 G = 8 1 B = 7 3	R = 1 0 7 G = 8 6 B = 6 6



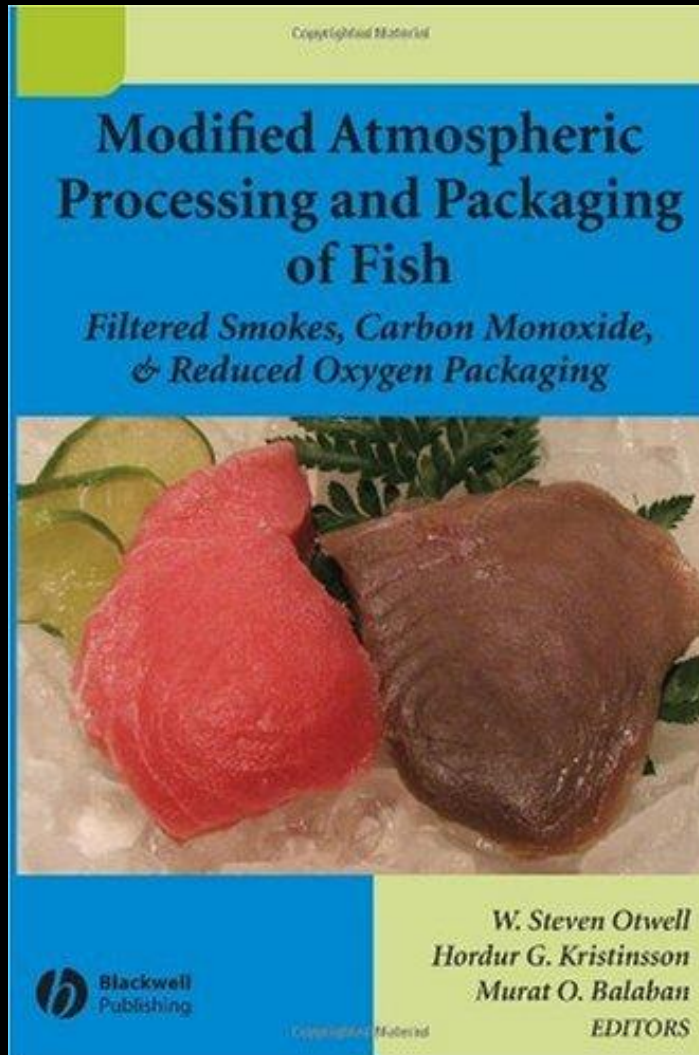
# Equivalent Colour Scale (ECS)

- This Labeling is “no-subjective”
- Could be useful in the qualitative inspection of tuna
- It is useful to verify freshness (Time)
- To avoid food scams (which generate diverse values of RGB)

# Malpractices: red-color



# GASSING FLASH WITH CARBON MONOXIDE





# CONCLUSION

**Bluefin tuna is a high quality species and much prized**

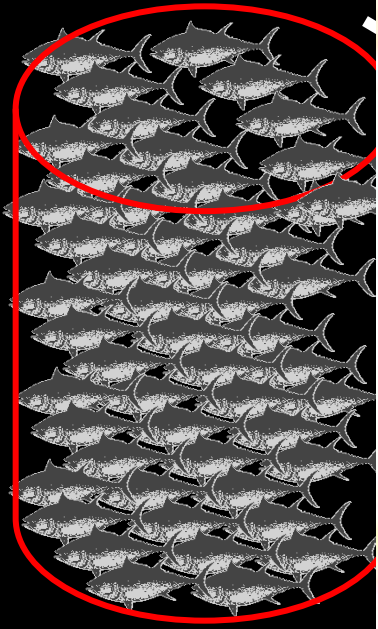


# CONCLUSION

## Good Fishing Practices = Higher Quality

- 1) reduction of the level of hyperactivity of tunas before the mattanza;
- 2) bleeding the specimens instantly and chilling them rapidly on-board
- 3) reducing transfer time from the trap site to the factory
- 4) adopting relative quality rank-colouring for labelling specimens is a useful tool for fresh market.

# Management: QUOTA



**QUALITY**





# **EXPEDIENT STRATEGIES**

**HIGHER QUALITY PRODUCTS ATTRACT HIGHER PRICES AND THESE MEANS HIGHER RETURNS TO MANAGERS, AND PAYMENTS FOR THE CREW**

**THIS IS AN EXPEDIENT STRATEGY IN THIS “NICHE” TUNA FISHERY TO MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF QUOTA REDUCTION**



# Thank you

## Acknowledgements

- Consociazione Tonnare Sarde & Ligure Sarda Spa. (Isola Piana and Portoscuso Traps, Italy)
- 'Tonnarotti' fisherman