The effect of the purging time on the dose and fillet yield of barramundi and hybrid striped bass

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Summary

A significant breakthrough of the Hungarian fish production may originate in the production of precious warmwater fish species, such as the barramundi (Lates calcarifer) and the hybrid striped bass, which is a cross between striped bass (Morone saxatilis) and white bass (Morone chrysops). These fishes are being more popular worldwide due to their excellent flesh and rapid growth, thus having a significant export potential. We have tried to find out in the experiment how the length of purging influenced the slaughter weight, the dose fish yield and the fillet yield. The experiment was conducted in 5 treatment groups in duplicate, with periods of purging: 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 days. The loss of the slaughter weight in the 8 days period was nearly 4% in barramundi, while it was 8% in hybrid striped bass. Depending on the purging time, in barramundi the dose fish yield was between 79,0%±1,106 and 82,9%±0,391, and the fillet yield ranged between 52,7%±0,878 to 56,0%±0,581. In hybrid striped bass these parameters were between 79,3%±1,283 and 80,0%±1,229, as well as 51,8%±1,382 and 54,5%±1,603, respectively. It can be concluded that, in case of the 8-days purging time, the dose fish yield was near the same in the examined two fish species, and the fillet yield of the barramundi has proved to be more effective than of the hybrid striped bass.

Key words: barramundi, hybrid striped bass, purging, fillet yield