

**Consideration of the effects of salting on profile fatty acids  
and quality indicators of pike (*Esox lucius*) stored at 4 °C**

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**Abstract**

In this study the effect of salting on lipid and fatty acids of Pike (*Esox lucius*) and its shelf life were studied for 90 days in 4 °C temperature. The identification of fatty acids Profile from fresh and salted Pike were carried out by gas chromatography (GC). Then the changes of fatty acids, Total microbial count, PV and TBA were followed at intervals of 0, 30, 60, 90 days. In fresh Pike sum of the saturated and unsaturated fatty acids were 34.32 and 18.75 % respectively. The results showed that with salted fish after 90 days of storage, the saturated fatty acids increased to 36.22 ( $P>0.05$ ) and the sum of the unsaturated fatty acids due to oxidation decreased to 18.00%. The salting is not only a proper way to conserve, but also by decreasing the fat of the fish from 1.53 to 1.28 % ( $P>0.05$ ), it will have an effect on preserving fatty acids specially omega3 and omega6. In salted fish the amount of PV increased from 1.84 meqO<sub>2</sub>/kg to 2.10 meqO<sub>2</sub>/kg. These results are significant at ( $P<0.05$ ), In salted fish the amount of TBA increased from 0.05 mg/100g to 0.07 mg/100g after 60 days, then started to decrease and finally reached 0.06 mg/100g after 90 days of storage on 4 °C temperature ( $P<0.05$ ). The total microbial count did decrease from  $1.63 \times 10^2$  cfu/g to  $1.51 \times 10^2$  cfu/g ( $P>0.05$ ). This reduction can be due to salting in fish tissues.

**Keywords:** Pike; Fatty acids; Microbial contamination; Shelf life; Salting.

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