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**RESEARCH PAPER** 

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## Effect of gamma radiation on microbiological changes in dry salted ribbon fish (*Lepturacanthus savala*, Cuvier, 1829)

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## SUMMARY:

A study was conducted to determine the effects of gamma radiation on microbiological qualities of dry salted ribbon fish (Lepturacanthus savala) collected from fish drying yard. Results of microbiological analysis showed that total plate count in non-irradiated ribbon fish was 6.9±0.15 log cfug<sup>-1</sup> which was significantly reduced by 1 logs at 1.0 kGy, 2 to 3 logs at 3.0 kGy and 3 to 4 logs at 5.0 kGy gamma radiation. Maximum staphylococci count was noted in non-irradiated ribbon fish (3.17±0.17 log cfug<sup>-1</sup>) compared to irradiated with 1.0 kGy (2.63±0.50 log cfug<sup>-1</sup>), 3.0 kGy (2.35±0.35 log cfug<sup>-1</sup>) and 5.0 kGy (1.95±0.50 log cfug<sup>-1</sup>) on 0<sup>th</sup> day. At the end of experiment, the halophilic count was 4.98±0.40 log cfug<sup>-1</sup> in control while in 5.0 kGy irradiated fish sample it was 1.49±0.49 log cfug<sup>-1</sup>. Vibrio cholera, Salmonella and Shigella and E.coli were not detected in experimental fish samples during investigation. Total fungal count recorded was 2.48±0.03 log cfug<sup>-1</sup> in non-irradiated ribbon fish but it was totally eliminated in 5.0 kGy irradiated fish samples. Gamma irradiation doses (1.0, 3.0 and 5.0 kGy) had no significant effect (P > 0.05) on sensory properties (appearance, colour, odour and texture) of dry salted ribbon fish sample neither at zero time nor during nine month storage periods. It can be concluded that, gamma irradiation dose of 3.0 and 5.0 kGy had a significant (P<0.05) effects on decreasing microbial load and improve the microbiological safety of dry salted ribbon fish without any adverse effects on their sensory quality.

KEY WORDS : Dry fish, Gamma irradiation, Microbiological, Sensory attributes, Ribbon fish

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