REPORT OF THE ON-SITE TRAINING ON ENVIRONMENTAL/USER-FRIENDLY FISH HAND ING AND PRESERVATION TECHNIQUES

4-6 AUGUST 2009, PHU YEN PROVINCE, VIETNAM









TD/RP/131 SEPTEMBER 2009



TRAINING DEPARTMENT SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER

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What is SEAFDEC?

The Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) is an autonomous intergovernmental body established as a regional treaty organization in 1967 to promote sustainable fisheries development in SoutheastAsia.

Objectives

SEAFDEC aims specifically to develop fishery potential in the region through training, research and information services in order to improve the food supply through rational utilization of fisheries resources in the region.

Functions

To achieve its objectives the Center has the following functions:

1 To offer training courses, and to organize workshops and seminars, in fishing technology, marine engineering, extension methodology, post-harvest technology, and aquaculture.

2 To conduct research and development in fishing gear technology, fishing ground survey, post-harvest technology and aquaculture, to examine problems related to the handling of fish at sea and quality control, and to undertake studies on the fisheries resources in the region ; and

3 To arrange for the transfer of technology to the countries in the region and to make available the printed and non-printed media, which include the publication of statistical bulletins for the exchange and dissemination related to fisheries and aquaculture development.

Membership

SEAFDEC members are the ASEAN Member Countries (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR., Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) and Japan.

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¹ Annex 3 to Annex 6 are provided in separate in CD-RAM format to save on the number of pages of this report

REPORT OF THE ON-SITE TRAINING ON ENVIRONMENTAL/USER-FRIENDLY FISH HANDLING AND PRESERVATION TECHNIQUES

4-6 August 2009, Phu Yen Province, Vietnam

I. OPENING AND INTRODUCTION

1. The Director of the Sub-DECAFIREP for Phu Yen Province, Mr. Gio, welcomed Dr. Chu Tien Vinh, Director-General of DECAFIREP, resource persons from SEAFDEC Training Department, and local participants to the On-Site Training. He stated the importance of improving the quality of tuna catch landed in Phu Yen, considering that it is one of the three major landing provinces in Vietnam. He also mentioned that careful handling and chilling system on boat are very essential, as it has been observed that the quality of tuna landed in Phu Yen is considered lower quality compared with those landed in the other two provinces (Binh Dinh and Khan Hoa Provinces). He then invited the Director-General of DECAFIREP to give his Opening Remarks.

2. The On-site Training was attended by tuna longline fishers, harbor authorities, officers from factories as well as local officers of the Phu Yen Fisheries Office. The list of participants appears as <u>Annex 1</u>.

3. The SEAFDEC Project Coordinator, Mr. Suppachai Ananpongsuk introduced the resource persons and staff from the SEAFDEC Training Department, and outlined the functions and responsibilities of SEAFDEC in supporting the SEAFDEC Member Countries in the development and management of fisheries. He then invited Mr. Thaweesak Thimkrap to introduce the objectives and arrangements of the On-site Training (Annex 2).

4. Specifically, the objectives of the On-site Training are:

- To provide technical support to the fishers, provincial fishery officers, and other stakeholders on the reduction of post-harvest losses and improvement of at-sea fish handling techniques;
- To transfer the appropriate post-harvest technology on environmental/userfriendly fish handling and preservation techniques; and
- To exchange views/ideas and discuss with the fishers on the ways to improve the quality of landed tuna catch.

5. Based on the abovementioned objectives, the expected outcomes of the On-Site Training could include:

- Improvement of the quality of catch of tuna and other commercially important species in the major landing site in the South China Sea area;
- Knowledge for reduction of post-harvest losses is transferred; and

- Formulation of a set of recommendations from the discussions with fishers and other stakeholders on ways to improve the quality of tuna catch.

II. FISH HANDLING AND PRESERVATION TECHNIQUES FOR TUNA CATCH

6. The Fish Handling and Preservation Techniques for Tuna Catch was presented by Mr. Thaweesak Thimkrap and Mr. Suthipong Thanasansakorn (<u>Annex 3</u> and <u>Annex 4</u>).

7. After their presentations, the participants of the On-Site Training shared the current situation of the quality of tuna landed in Phu Yen Province. Specifically, the Training was informed on the two major causes of low quality tuna landed in Phu Yen:

- Poor fish handling at-sea and on-boat due to poor development and management of the cooling system; and
- Most longliners in Phu Yen prefer to use low quality ice for the preservation of catch at-sea for its lower cost. In addition, it seems that there is no demand from buyers for high-grade tuna in Phu Yen. This may be due to the far distance for transferring the tuna catch to Nha Trang which is the origin of high-grade tuna export, while the another two major landing sites for Tuna in Vietnam are closer to Nha Trang.

8. In response to the needs of the tuna longliners for reducing the post-harvest losses atsea, Mr. Suthipong explained a principle on post-harvest techniques, which include:

Step 1: Short-time spent from hooking till de-hookingStep 2: Quick process before chillingStep 3: Only few days spent in cool storage

9. Based on the experiences of the tuna longliners in Phu Yen Province, approximately 20-30% of tuna are already dead when hauling. In this connection, it could be presumed that the dead tuna are of lower quality compared to the live tuna. Therefore, in connection with the Step 1, it was recommended that the immersion time of the fishing operation should not be too long. The recommended immersion time should be less than 6 hours.

10. For Step 2, the period of the post-harvest processing for the live tuna (from killing the fish, removing gills, and gutting) should take within a 20 minute period, and the cleaned tuna should be put into the cool storage as soon as possible.

11. Referring to Step 3, the appropriate preservation duration in the cool storage should not be longer than 20 days. The Training noted that some buyers would request for 15 cm tail-off tuna after immersing the catch into the cool storage for about 15 hours. This cross-section will be observed and used for checking the level of ice contained in the tuna meat. The Training also noted that the approximate total number of tuna per boat was 40 pieces

(about 10 kg each) for a 20-day trip of a boat which is about 10 meters long. Therefore, each boat has enough space for preserving tuna catch and still be able to bring the tuna to the shore within 20 days.

12. The Training was informed that there is no chilled-seawater cooling system for most of the longliners because of space limitation. Generally, there are four fish holes onboard but one hole is kept empty and filled with the fish and ice done individually until the fish hole is full.

13. The representative from DECAFIREP presented the steps of tuna preservation techniques based on the national standard processing operation practices (<u>Annex 5</u>).

III. DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Major issues in tuna landing in Phu Yen

14. The Training noted that there are three major tuna landing sites in the central part of Vietnam, namely: Binh Dinh and Khanh Hoa and Phu Yen Provinces. Generally, the local tuna longliners of Phu Yen prefer to land their catch in the other two provinces where they could get higher price for their catch. In addition, there is also possibility that they could buy ice at low prices from the two provinces. However, some Phu Yen local tuna longliners also opt to unload their catch at Phu Yen so that they do not have to spend more time and fuel for going/coming to/back from the other two provinces, and they can also spend more days at home.

15. The Training also noted that the quality of the unloaded tuna in Phu Yen is not good compared to those in the other two provinces. The result could be lower priced tuna as most of the tuna landed in Phu Yen are consumed domestically since the quality is not suitable for export. It is also worthy to note one question raised by a fisher: "who can guarantee to the fishers that they could get better price if the quality of tuna is improved".

3.2 Problems involving in post-harvest tuna catch of Phu Yen longliners

16. In connection with the low quality tuna catch as mentioned above, the Training was informed that there are major problems involving the post-harvest processing of both onboard preservation at-sea and during the uploading, which include the following:

- Poor cooling system and/or cold storage
- Poor quality of ice for post-harvest preservation
- Lack of management and knowledge of post-harvest tuna preservation and techniques

17. The Training noted that the first two problems could be resolved with the modification and improvement of the facilities onboard longliners and at the landing site. Regarding the modification of the facilities onboard longliners, further discussion will be

made during the agenda of the Training on inspection visit to a fishing boat. With regards to the improvement of facilities of the landing site, the Training noted that this issue will be included in the discussion during the Meeting among key stakeholders of Phu Yen tuna longline and Phu Yen sub-regional DECAFIREP scheduled on 6 August 2009 at Phu Yen. The Tuna Association Workshop will be held on 5 August 2009 in Phu Yen Province, where the major output from this Training could also be an input to the Workshop in terms of ways to improve the quality of tuna in the Province. The Training was also informed that selected participants of the Training will be invited to the Workshop.

18. The Training was informed by Trinh Thi Ngoc Sam, Director of Vinhsam Import Export Company Limited, a tuna buyer in Phu Yen, that in case the quality and assurance standard of tuna from Phu Yen improved, they could be directly contacted at sea. The tuna catch will be bought in close collaboration with the fishers from Phu Yen Province, was the their commitment made to buy the fish. In addition, the major output from this Training should also be disseminated to the other tuna fishers in order to ensure the improvement of the quality of tuna catch from the Phu Yen Province as a whole.

3.3 Questions and Answers for the Improvement of Tuna Quality in Phu Yen

19. During the discussion, the following questions/answers were made during the Training.

Questions	Answers		
How to produce the first	Major factor that leads to low quality of catch is "temperature".		
class or premium grade of	In order to get the premium grade, the following procedures are		
tuna for sashimi?	needed to reduce the effects of high temperature:		
	- Prepare canvas's deck of the fishing boat to protect the		
	fish from direct heat of the sun.		
	- Reduce the deck temperature by spraying seawater on the		
	deck before, during and after the fishing operation.		
	- Avoid the abrupt change of temperature in the		
	refrigeration system when preserving the tuna \rightarrow it is		
	better to apply/use chilling-seawater system before the		
	next step/method of preservation takes place.		
How to improve quality of	The sour taste and difference in quality in the different parts of		
tuna catch because the	the same body may occur due to the chemical reaction when the		
meat of tuna at the tail is	tuna was handled onboard. Blood circulation in the body before		
good but the other part of	death could be a major reason. Therefore, tuna should be killed		
that tuna is not good	as soon as possible to shorten the chemical process mentioned		
quality and why the taste	above.		
of the tuna meat			
sometimes became sour?			

Equipment for the cooling	Modify a fish hole to be the chilling system using the following
system in Phu Yen is not	ways:
available, how to develop	1. Walling the fish hold space by two portions: (1) fiber
the system. (most of the	materials (for water resistance); and (2) fiber-glass and
tuna longline fishing boat	lamination
are not using the chill-	2. Use 3% salt solution into the water when preserving the
seawater system)	tuna in the fish hold.
Even the quality of tuna is	From the buyers' point of view, it was clarified that the price of
improved; there is a trend	tuna meat as sashimi product will be different from that of the
that the tuna buyer will	current Grade B fresh tuna landed in Phu Yen area.
not give a better price for	
those good quality tuna.	

3.4 Fishing boat observation and discussion with fishers and key stakeholders at landing site of Phu Yen

20. During the visit, some of the following key issues were observed and discussed.

21. It was observed that the major problem was in the boat construction since the temperature in the cold storage (fish holds) could not be kept at the appropriate level because of the fact that the wall of the fish hold directly contacts with the boat hull. In this connection, the temperature in the fish hold may not be low enough even if ice is used. It was therefore recommended to modify the wall of the fish holds by constructing an additional two layers of the wall including foam and lamination.

22. The Training noted that one tuna longliner could generally have 4-5 fish holes, 10 crew members, 1000 hooks line per one basket of the longline having 0.5% catch rate. The high season of tuna fishing is from December to July of each year.

23. A major tuna buyer in Phu Yen, Ms Sam, encouraged tuna fishers to use better quality of ice for better quality of fresh tuna. She also invited the tuna fishers of Phu Yen to observe her ice-making plant to see how good quality of ice is being produced.

24. The SEAFDEC Team members assessed the facilities of the tuna quality checking point at the landing site. They concluded from the evaluation that the quality is rather considered poor.

25. During the observation onboard longliners and visit at the landing site facilities, the following recommended options were provided to the longliners and other stakeholders.

- Longliners should use chilled-seawater system onboard by modifying one of the fish holes to carry sufficient quantity of ice from shore. The details of the model are shown in Fig. 1.

- The temperature of the fish hole should be could be kept as low as possible as already discussed above.
- In addition, circulating system for the ice/water in the fish hole is also necessary in order to circulate warm water from the bottom layer to the surface where the temperature is lower.
- The maximum 20 sea-operation days may be appropriate for the size of the fish holes observed. However, more volume of ice is needed in case of increased number of days at sea.
- There is no facility/capacity in Phu Yen to construct/modify the fish hole as recommended above due to low investment and poor condition of the fishers in the province. In this connection, it was recommended by a fisher that support from the government is needed, more particularly for the improvement of the facility to service the modification of the fish hole (The participants were informed that there is an external support from Italy to invest on two tuna fishing vessels having complete system, to carry out fishing operations the catch of which would be exported to such country).

26. During the visit, and all throughout the plenary discussion at the landing site, the following recommendations were made for the improvement of the tuna quality in Phu Yen:

- Strengthen coordination with the other two major tuna landing provinces, particularly Khanh Hoa in Nha Trang, in order to gain experience and lessons learned on the good practices of the neighboring province, where good quality of tuna catch has been produced.
- On-the-job training using the expertise of the professional tuna fishers in Khanh Hao for the tuna longliners of Phu Yen Province.

27. The Training was informed that the issues discussed during the Training will be raised to the upcoming Workshop of Tuna Association of Phu Yen, which focuses on the improvement of the quality of tuna landed in the Province. The set of recommendations will also be submitted to the policy making authorities in order to get the government's support on the issues. The Training was informed by Dr. Vinh that additional support from the government will be provided to the Phu Yen fishers in order to improve the tuna quality landed in this area. This is to improve the tuna quality of Phu Yen since the tuna landed in the other two major landing provinces is already considered better quality and hence is receiving good price, and they are now targeting the production of premium grade tuna.



Fig. 1 Major recommendation for improvement of the tuna quality onboard, based on the results of the discussions and observation of tuna fishing boats in Phu Yen Province. The picture shows an example for medium-scale tuna longliners, approximately 25 days at sea, 20 days fishing days, 40 tails of tuna catch per trip, with 4 fish holes available onboard.

Annex 1

List of Participants and Resource Persons

Department of Capture Fisheries and Fisheries Resources Protection (DECAFIREP)

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Tuna Longline Fishers in Phu Yen and Other Major Stakeholders from Central and Local

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10.	Nyuyen Van Le	KP6, P. P Phu Dong, TP. Tuy Hoa
11.	Le Dai	KP6, P. P Phu Dong, TP. Tuy Hoa
12.	Nguyen Van Ro	KP6, P. P Phu Dong, TP. Tuy Hoa

13.	Tran Binh	KP6, P. P Phu Dong, TP. Tuy Hoa
14.	Le Tring	KP6, P. P Phu Dong, TP. Tuy Hoa
15.	Tran Van Che	KP6, P. P Phu Dong, TP. Tuy Hoa
16.	Nguyen Ngoc Yen	KP6, P. P Phu Dong, TP. Tuy Hoa
17.	Le Ra	KP6, P. P Phu Dong, TP. Tuy Hoa
18.	Do Nam	67/3 Tran Hung Dao, P6, TP. Tuy Hoa
19.	Le Van Lai	8/3 Tran Hung Dao, P6, TP. Tuy Hoa
20.	Le Van Huong	8/3 Tran Hung Dao, P6, TP. Tuy Hoa
21.	Le Thai Binh	8/3 Tran Hung Dao, P6, TP. Tuy Hoa
22.	Le Van Guip	3/21 Tran Hung Dao, P6, TP. Tuy Hoa
23.	Nguyen Vai Thi	12/23 Tran Hung Dao, P6, TP. Tuy Hoa
24.	Pham Lanh	P6, TP, Tuy Hoa
25.	Tran Van Tu	Khu pho Le Duan, F6, TP, Tuy Hoa
26.	Pham Phong Trong	Khu pho Le Duan, F6, TP, Tuy Hoa
27.	Phan Van Lai	21/23 Tran Hung Dao, F6, Tuy Hoa
28.	Nguyen Duc	Khu pho Bach Dang, P6, TP, Tuy Hoa
29.	Pham Dan	Phuong 6, TP, Tuy Hoa
30.	Vo Mua	Phuong 6, TP, Tuy Hoa
31.	Phan Thuan	Phuong 6, TP, Tuy Hoa
32.	Tran Phuong	Tien Chau, An Nin Tay, Tuy An
33.	Nguyen The Anh	Tien Chau, An Nin Tay, Tuy An
34.	Manh Sen	Tien Chau, An Nin Tay, Tuy An
35.	Le Hau	Thon 5, An Ninh Dong, Tuy An
36.	Le Du	Thon 5, An Ninh Dong, Tuy An

SEAFDEC Training Department

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PROVISIONAL PROSPECTUS

Background and Rationale

Phu Yen Province is recognized as the important fish landing site, serving the country as one of the major ports for landing tuna in the coastline of Vietnam. Local catchers including tuna fishers in this area typically use both hand-line and longliner fishing boats equipped with line-hauler to catch adult tuna from waters approximately 100 meter deep. However, the quality of landed tuna is one of the major problems in this Province, since more than 50% of tuna landed in this province are domestically consumed and could not be utilized as materials for sushi grade. Therefore, there is the need to improve their at-sea fish handling and preservation techniques.

This activity is intended to support the SEAFDEC Member Countries in the improvement of the tuna catch quality by focusing on the reduction of post-harvest losses. SEAFDEC in close collaboration with the Department of Capture Fisheries and Resources Protection (DECAFIREP) of Vietnam therefore organize the on-site training program for longliners and other fishing boat operators from the major fishing ports in Phu Yen Province, Vietnam. This activity, which is being supported by the Japanese Trust Fund Program JFT209-C203, is under the project on "Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fisheries Resources and Reduction of the Post-harvested Losses".

Objectives

- To provide technical support to the fishers, provincial fishery officers, other key stakeholders for the reduction of the post-harvest losses and improvement of at-sea fish handling techniques;
- To transfer the appropriate post-harvest technology on environmental/user-friendly fish handling and preservation techniques; and
- To exchange views/ideas and discuss with the fishers on the ways to improve the quality of landed catch.

Expected Output:

- Improvement of the quality of catch, including tuna and other commercially important species, in the major landing site in the South China Sea area;
- Knowledge for reduction of the post-harvested losses in tuna catch is transferred; and
- Set of recommendations from the discussion with fishers on ways to improve quality of tuna and other important species, is developed.

Target Participants: Fishers; local provincial/local fishery officers, and key stakeholders, approximately 30-40 persons.

Duration and Venue: 4-6 August 2009, Phu Yen Province, Vietnam

Agenda	and A	rrangeme	nt of th	ie Tr	aining
Ingenua	anu	irangeme	m or u		aming

Date	Agenda
4 August 2009	1. Welcome and Introduction of the Training
	2. Fish handling and preservation techniques for tuna catch
	3. Tuna handling techniques onboard for the reduction of
	post-harvest losses
5 August 2009	4. Observation and discussions with fishers and key
	stakeholders on tuna catch handling at-sea and its
	preservation techniques.
	5. Wrap-up and follow up action discussion among
	SEAFDEC TD and DECAFIREP
6 August 2009	6. Tuna Association Workshop

Annex 3

SEAFDEC's Responsibility and Functions in Supporting Member Countries on Sustainable Development and Management of Fisheries in the Southeast Asian Region

by Mr. Suppachai Ananpongsuk – SEAFDEC Training Department



About SEAFDEC/TD

The Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) is an intergovernmental organization established in December 1967 for the purpose of promoting sustainable fisheries development in the region.

It's current Member Countries are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao , Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Four Departments were established to pursue the objectives of the Center:

About SEAFDEC



The secretariat coordinates and oversee the General policy and planning of the center and Acts as the focal point for channeling and Implementing the decision and resolution of The SEAFDEC council of Director.



The Training Department (TD) in Samutprakan Thailand. TD has been focusing on the development of modern fisheries technique to ald region fisheries in a more sustainable approach through the promotion of responsible fishing technologies and practice



About SEAFDEC/TD

The Training Department (TD) in Samutprakan, Thailand, established in 1968 for marine capture fisheries development;

The Marine Fisheries Research Department (MFRD) in Singapore, established in 1967 for fishery post-harvest technology;

The Aquaculture Department (AQD) in Iloilo, the Philippines, established in 1973 for aquaculture research and development; and

The Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (MFRDMD) in Kuala Terrengganu, Malaysia, established in 1992 for the development and management of the marine fishery resources in the exclusive economic zones (EEZs) of SEAFDEC Member Countries.

Experts from SEAFDEC/TD



Dr. Worawit Wanchana

Capture Fishery Technology Division Head and Course Director

Experts from SEAFDEC/TD



Mr.Suppachai Ananpongsuk

Administrative Division Head , Course Coordinator and expert on TED and JTED

Experts from SEAFDEC/TD



Mr.Suthipong Thanasarnsakorn

Fishery Engineering Section Head And Expert on Fish handling

Annex 4

Fish Handling and Preservation Techniques for Tuna Catch

by Mr. Thaweesak Thimkrap - SEAFDEC Training Department









Illustrated fishes in fish hold of a purse seine. Fish is decomposing as results of lag of Cooling medium.





The comparison of dry squid between good handling practice and poor handle

Fish handling and preservation techniques for tuna catch

Method of storage

- 1. Fresh fish (unfrozen fish)***
 - 1.1 Ice boxes, flake ice ,granular ice crushed

ice and chip ice

- 1.2 Chilly
 - Chilly seawater (csw)
 - Chilly refrigeration seawater (rsw)
 - Seawater sherbet ice
- 2. Frozen fish (freezing) ***











Table below is i cool down 10 temperatures.	llustrated the kg of fish to	e weight of i 0 °C at var	ce needed to ious ambient
	Ambient temperature,.	Weight of ice required	
	°C	kg	•
	30	3.4	1
	25	2.8	1
	20	2.3	1
	15	1.7	1
	10	1.2	1
			-





Preservation by Chilly :

The ratios for mixing of ice, water and fish in insulated container or chill tanks vary depending on the climate temperature. It's very important method should be do it.

Sea water : Ice : Fish

1 : 2 : 6











To maintain chilly seawater salt density concentrated, salts about 2 to 3% by weight of ice need to added

Chilly refrigeration seawater:

Refrigeration seawater (rsw) generally when a mechanical refrigeration system is used as cooling unit instead of ice.

Then RSW system is no used of ice added or mixed with seawater.

Water circulation system is very important which used to conveys every bit of fish freshness.

Fish handling and preservation techniques for tuna catch

Major component of chilly refrigeration seawater

- Chilling unit/water cooler
- Condensing unit.(compressor + condenser)
- Circulation water pump.
- Driven components and control system

(engine/motor)









An advantage of RSW as following:

- 1. Greater speed of cooling
- 2. Reduced pressure on the fish body
- 3. Lower holding temperature possible
- 4. Quicker handling of large quantities of fish with little delay or less of labor involvement
- 5. Extended storage time and fishing duration.






	100-200 CAR 200 CAR					
1. Coils/tube freezer	Refrigerant is eveporated in coil/tubes cool the fish hold down to-30°C. The tub are arranged beside of fish hold or shelves					
2. Air blast freezer	Similar to the coils/tubes freezer but equipped with fans to circulate air at 2- 5m/sec.					
3. Contact freezer	Refrigerant is eveporated in flat plates which sandwiches and cools the fishes/food.					
4. Immersion freezer	Fishes are placed directly in brine (usually NaC1) which is cooled by refrigeration system.					







4.Immersion freezer	Fishes	are pla	iced	directly	in	brine (usually
(Brine)	NaC1) system	which	is	cooled	by	refrigeration

Brine is the name given for a solution when salts are mixed and dissolved in the water. Whenever a salt dissolves in water, the freezing temperature of the brine solution will be lower than the freezing temperature of pure water. Up to a certain point, (the usual value is about 23% max. of salt contents in the water)

Fish handling and preservation techniques for tuna catch

The brine is required to be of lower than freezing temperature, large specific heat and good heat transfer. It is also required to be non-corrosive in the plant, harmless to human body or foodstuffs and must be inexpensive.

The freezing point of the Nacl solution is -21.2°C. For this freezing temperature the salt concentration in the solution is approximately 23% by weight of solution.





Solution Ingredient (Ton/kg)	Brine temperature (°C)	Specific growity (Kg/l)	Brume scale (Scale)
Fresh water/ NaCl	20	1.172	21.177
1/302	15	1.175	21.491
	10	1.177	21.700
	0	1.182	22.218
	-10	1 186	22.630
	-15	1.190	23.039
	-20	1 193	23.344
	-21.2	1.1934	23.384

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Solution Ingredient (Ton/kg)	Brine temperature (°C)	Specific gravity (Kg/l)	Brume scale (Scale)
	20	1.152	19.035
	15	1.154	19.256
Sea water/NaCl	10	1.155	19.473
1/270	0	1.159	19.796
	-10	1.160	19.903
	-15	1.161	20.010
	-20	1.162	20.117











Squid Preservation Research

Squid is once of high value sea food that it's very difficult for preserve. So that we are necessary to study about it.

Method of preserve

- 1. Storage with ice only
- 2. Chill for 5-7 hrs before storage with ice
- 3. Chill for 5-7 hrs before freezing at -30°c

Period for squid preserve

- 1 night
- 2 night
- 3 night
- 10 night











After squid was chill in chilly seawater , there are two method of handling

1. Handling as fresh squid by storage with ice

2. Handling as frozen Squid by storage by freezing







Squid Quality analysis's

- 1. Analysis by Chemical
 - 2. Analysis by Sensibility

Summary squid preservation on board research

- 1. Freezing squid of 10 days are still fresh equal 1 night of squid
- The chill process can be extend freshness more longer than without chill process.
- 3. Freezing squid still uniform of fresh both with physical property and color or taste
- 4. The best time for chill process before keeping around 5-7 hr.

Annex 5

Tuna Handling Techniques Onboard for Reduction of Post-harvested Losses

by Suthipong Thanasansakorn – SEAFDEC Training Department



Tuna handling technique onboard for reduction of post-harvest losses

Introduction:

Only genuine premium quality fish will fetch a good price on the sashimi market. Fish quality is determined by several factors, both biological and non-biological.

The Quality products attract higher prices at both domestic and international markets. Higher prices mean higher returns to the boat, and higher wages for the crew.

Importantly, the deck of a boat is a food preparation area. It is no different from a restaurant kitchen in this respect.

Biological factors such as species, age, size, degree of sexual maturity, and the presence of parasites or diseases, are not within the fishing crew's control. The size, species and stage of sexual maturity are very important because they influence the fat content of the fish. The tuna with the highest fat content attract the best prices in the sashimi market.

Non-biological factors are within the crew's control. They include fishing method, and handling and chilling techniques used after capture.

Tuna handling technique onboard for reduction of post-harvest losses



Why is Tuna flesh red?

The flesh of tuna is red due to a large blood supply and the presence of a higher proportion of red muscle tissue.



What happens when a fish dies?

When a fish dies a temporary stiffening of the body muscles occurs. This stiffening is called rigor mortis. After rigor mortis the flesh once again becomes soft. Postponing or prolonging rigor mortis in seafood, which can be achieved by chilling it, is highly desirable. This is because significant bacterial spoilage of the flesh will occur after rigor mortis has passed, therefore postponing the onset of rigor mortis will assist in extending the shelf life of the fish.

Tuna handling technique onboard for reduction of post-harvest losses

THE ESSENTIAL TOOLS:

Before hauling in the long line, the crew should prepare the necessary equipment so that the fish that will be hauled aboard can be dealt with quickly.

- gloves, preferably cotton or nylon, for all handling purposes,
- two gaffs, to haul the fish aboard,

- · a mat, a carpet or a foam pad to lay the fish.
- a club to stun the fish
- a spike to kill it.
- lengths of monofilament nylon or a stainless steel wire to destroy the spinal cord.
- a drop blood knife, with a very short blade, to bleed the fish.

Tuna handling technique onboard for reduction of post-harvest losses

- a sharp knife to gill and gut the fish.
- a stiff brush to scrub out the gill cavity.
- a seawater hose, to force the bleeding of the fish and to rinse away all blood and slime.
- elasticised cloth sleeves (or "socks") or plastic body bags to protect the fish once in the slurry (chilled sea water - CSW) or in the refrigerated sea water (RSW).





 If the boat doesn't have a gate in the bulwarks, it is advisable to lift the fish by the tail to help haul it on board.

The fish should be landed on a foam pad, a carpet or a mat.3

 Take care to fold the pectoral fins under the fish so that they are not damaged, especially when turning the fish from one side to the other.

· Carry out all subsequent handling on the foam pad, carpet or mat.







BLEEDING

Bleeding the fish immediately after killing it1 improves the appearance of the flesh2 and extends its shelf life3. This is a vital stage for the quality of the fish and its subsequent value on the sashimi market.

Joseph Mark

Make a cut with the drop blood knife on each side of the fish, behind the pectoral fin

















ONBOARD STORAGE

Tunas are the most evolved species of fish in that they control their internal (body) temperature. This internal temperature can even rise to 30°C+, for short periods of time, under certain conditions (e.g. during a feeding frenzy or during capture). In order to keep the fish in pristine condition, the internal temperature must be lowered as quickly as possible to 0°C and then maintained during onboard storage, unloading, packing and transport.

Tuna handling technique onboard for reduction of post-harvest losses

UNLOADING

These rules should be followed during unloading.

Do not twist or bend fish when removing them from the ice, as there is a risk
of making the fillets an odd shape, which causes gaping and damages the fish's
external appearance.

 Handle fish gently. Do not throw them or drag them along the deck or the ground.

 Do not leave fish too long in the open air or sunlight. Put fish on ice or pack them for export as soon as possible.















Protect fish on deck from sunlight and wind, keep cool and wash baskets of fish with gentle deck hose.



Fish should be cleaned from deck. Wash the container box, hand gloves clean and other equipment ensure no fish are trapped



Deck or working area, fish hold fish boxes, and every corner should be washed and scrubbed after each shot

Chilling fish is the first priority, net repairs should not be allowed. Fish should be placed into the chilly water quickly as soon as possible.

Tuna handling technique onboard for reduction of post-harvest losses



Monitor and check of chilly water and fish temperature. Regularly monitor and record temperatures of chilly tanks, holding room and fish. To ensure that correct temperatures and ice added is required to bring fish temperature down to -1°C within seven to eight hours.

While arrange for fish loading at the harbor do not used deck hose due to water quality to prevent fish early spoils by a contamination of bacteria from water



Tuna handling technique onboard for reduction	ī
of post-harvest losses	

Thank you for you attention

Annex 6

TIÊU CHUẨN KỸ THUẬT SƠ CHẾ VÀ BẢO QUẢN CÁ NGỪ TRÊN TÀU Tuna Post-handling Standard Procedure

by Mai Van Thuan – Processing Technologist – DECAFIREP

TIÊU CHUẨN KỸ THUẬT SƠ CHẾ VÀ BẢO QUẢN CÁ NGỪ TRÊN TÀU

ThS. Phạm Ngọc Tuấn Cục Khai thác và Bảo vệ nguồn lợi thủy sản

I. GIỚI THIỆU

- Xuất khẩu cá ngừ của Việt Nam đã dần dần tăng,
- Sản phẩm cả ngừ mắt to và vây vàng của Việt Nam hiện nay chủ yếu được tiêu thụ nguyên con tại thị trường Nhật Bản và thị trường Mỹ để làm sashimi.
- Việt Nam giữ vị trí thứ 8 (về số lượng) trong số các nước cung cấp cả ngừ lớn nhất cho thị trường Nhật Bản, nhưng do chất lượng còn thấp nên giá trung bình của Việt Nam thấp hơn 7.01% so với mức bình quân chung giá nhật khẩu tại thị trường này.
- Nhật Bản là nhà sản xuất, nhập khẩu và tiêu thụ cá ngừ lớn nhất thế giới, chiếm gần 1/4 lượng cung cấp cá ngừ cho toàn cầu mỗi năm.
- Nhật Bản cũng tiếp tục là thị trường lớn nhất về cá ngừ sashimi tươi và đông lạnh.

1 Các yếu tố ảnh hưởng đến chất lượng và tầm quan trọng của sơ chế

- Chất lượng cá ngừ thay đổi theo từng vùng và chịu tác ảnh hưởng nhiều của các yếu tố sinh học và các yếu tố khác như thức ăn, tuổi, phương pháp đánh bắt, giết mổ cũng như các phương thức bảo quản....
- Cá ngừ được đánh bắt ngoài tự nhiên, không có cơ sở để quản lý chất lượng từ đầu, do đó phải chú ý bảo quản và đuy trì chất lượng ngay sau khi đánh bắt cho tới lúc bán sản phẩm.
- Cũng như các loài thủy sản khác, thịt cá ngừ sẽ bị hỏng rất nhanh sau khi đánh bắt nêu không xử lý đúng. Nhiệt độ cao làm giai đoạn co cứng của cơ thể diễn ra nhanh hơn, bị vi khuẩn phân huỷ tự hoại nhanh chóng.

1 Các yêu tổ ảnh hưởng đến chất lượng và tâm quan trọng của sơ chế

- Phương pháp đánh bắt ảnh hưởng nhiều đến chất lượng thịt cá ngừ.
- Nhiệt độ bảo quản lạnh cao, có thể dẫn đến chảy thịt hay còn gọi là yake niku, không phù hợp làm sashimi (thực phẩm ăn sống) vì hình thức xấu, mùi chua và có vị chất khi nếm. Khi xuất sản phẩm nảy sẽ ảnh hưởng đến uy tin, của sản phẩm, ảnh hưởng đến thương hiệu gây thiệt hại lâu dài
- Màu sắc tự nhiên của thịt cá ngừ chịu sự ảnh hưởng của nhiều yếu tố. Yếu tố quan trọng nhất là độ tươi, độ bẻo, tỉnh trạng và cỡ cá, thời gian tiếp xúc với không khí mặc dù tuỳ theo từng thị trưởng, thị hiểu có thể khác nhau ít nhiều.













Cách giết cá:

- Đối khi, việc làm choáng cá chỉ làm cho chúng bất tĩnh tạm thời. Một con cá tưởng như đã chết vẫn có thể phục hồi và bắt đầu quẫy đạp trong thùng chứa. Để ngăn chặn điều này, phải giết cá ngay sau khi làm choáng nó bằng cách phá huỷ nhanh bộ nảo của chúng để làm hỏng hệ thần kinh trung ương, gây mất khả năng điều hoà thân nhiệt và làm giảm nhiệt độ thân cá.
- Có ba kỹ thuật (cách giết ca) được mô tả dưới đây. Khi thực hiện trên thực tế, cơ thể cá sẽ bị giật lên, sau đó thả lỏng dần rồi chết.






Xả máu cá

- Sau khi cá bị giết, cần nhanh chóng tiến hành xả máu cá (nên tiến hành trong vòng 5 phút ngay sau khi giết), nhằm mục đích hạ nhanh nhiệt độ thân cá và làm giảm độ axit của cá.
- Việc làm sạch hết máu cho phép cá đông lạnh nhanh hơn. Tim vẫn còn hoạt động ngay cả khi bộ nảo bị phân hủy. Vì vậy phải cần đảm bảo là không đụng chạm đến nó tim vẫn có thể đẩy máu ra khỏi cá. Sau đây là ba phương pháp làm sạch máu cá đúng nguyên tắc:







Lấy ruột và mang cá

Cất bỏ cơ quan nội tạng và mang cá là một cách khác giúp cho cá đông nhanh hơn và để loại bổ các enzym trọng nội tạng. Các enzym này hoạt động mạnh sau khi cá chết sẽ làm hư hỏng trước hết là phần bụng của cá, gây mềm nhảo thịt cũng như sự phát triển của các vi khuẩn có thể gây bệnh cho cá. Cá khi đã cắt bỏ ruột và mang có thể xử lý nhanh hơn và ít phải thực hiện các thao tác bằng tay hơn. Những con cá cái và cá quá lớn có thể gây ra tác động lớn. (giới tính của cá được xác định thống qua sự hiện diện của tinh họàn và buông trứng). Trong suốt mùa để trứng, từ tháng 5 đến tháng 10, tinh hoàn của con đực trơn nhận, có hình thon dài và dễ dàng nhận ra vì nó xuật hiện màu trăng. Trong khi buông trứng của con cái có hình thon dài, bề mặt nhám và xuất hiện màu từ vàng đến cam, đồng thời có các tĩnh mạch nổi lên trên bề mặt.

Có thể được cất ruột và mạng bằng phương pháp vẫn giữ lại đầu cá hoặc không giữ lại đầu cá. Cả hai cách này được mô tả như sau:





























BẢO QUÂN CHÉ BIÉN TRÊN BỞ VÀ TIÊU THỤ

- Cá ngừ có tầm quan trọng hàng đầu trong nghề cá thế giới do sản lượng lớn, phân bố rộng và đặc biệt có giá trị kinh tế cao vì giá trị dinh dưởng của cá ngừ khá cao. Nhu cầu tiêu thụ cá ngừ ngày càng tăng và sản phẩm đa dạng, do đó đã thúc đẩy công nghiệp chế biến cá ngừ phát triển rất nhanh trong thập kỹ vừa qua.
- Nhằm ngăn cản sự giảm chất lượng cá, phải duy trì nhiệt độ cá thường xuyên ở 00C trong suốt quá trình kể cả khi sơ chế, đưa vào bảo quản trên tàu đến khi bốc dỡ, vận chuyển trên bờ. Độc tố histamin sẽ sinh ra trong thịt cá ngừ khi nhiệt độ tối thiểu bên trong cá giảm xuống dưới 70C.

- Hạ nhiệt độ cá (ngam cá trong dung dịch nước biển + đá) khoang từ 8 – 10 giờ.
- Bọc và ướp cả trong hằm bảo quản (Cần sử dung các túi đá nhét vào hốc mang và bụng cá)
- Không bảo quản quá ba lớp cá trong một hâmf
- Bên cạnh việc áp dụng tốt kỹ thuật sơ chế và bảo quản trên tàu để tằng chất lượng nguyên liệu cá ngừ tươi về bờ, cũng phải quan tâm thích đáng đến việc chế biến, lưu trữ, vận chuyển để nâng cao giá trị sản lượng khai thác, tăng hiệu quả nghề.



Đóng gói và vận chuyển cá ngừ nguyên con

- Khi xếp cá vào thùng cacton để vận chuyển phải đảm bảo:

+ Giu nhiệt độ 00C.

 + Làm sạch bề mặt ngoài của cá phải dùng miếng mũt xốp và nước muối sạch an toàn.

+ Làm sạch nước và các tạp chất khác ở vùng bụng cá.

+ Chèn thành bung (lớp thịt dày) bằng các gói "gel" đông để duy trì nhiệt độ bên trọng của cả, nếu dùng đá khô phải đặt đá trong hộp (không tiếp xúc trực tiếp với cá) để tránh làm "cháy lạnh" lên bề mặt của da và lớp thịt bên ngoài.

+ Để gia cá không bị trầy xước, phải bọc bên ngoài cá bằng lớp dây chuyên dùng có nhúng nước muối để bảo vệ và làm cho gia cá không mất độ ẩm.

Thùng cacton xếp cá phải đủ cứng, không thấm nước, cách nhiệt.

 Chuyên chở bằng xe lạnh và giữ nhiệt độ 00C trong suốt qúa trình chuyển ra sản bay.

Nhu cầu cá ngữ đại dương nguyên con tươi, chất lượng cao phú hợp với sản xuất sashimi và sushi (thực phẩm ăn sống) ngày càng tăng trên thị trường (đặc biệt là thị trường Nhật Bản, Hàn Quốc, Mỹ) và với giá cao hơn nhiều so với mặt hàng khác. Vì vây, việc tuân thủ kỹ thuật sơ chế, lưu trữ và bảo quản nhằm đảm bảo ôn định chất lượng nguyên liệu cần phải được đặt ra từ khâu khai thác đến khâu tiêu thụ.

VI. MỘT SỐ Ý KIẾN NHÂM NÂNG CAO GIÁ TRỊ SẢN PHẨM CÁ NGỬ

Cá ngừ chủ yếu cung cấp cho thị trường Nhật Bản, Mỹ và các nước phát triển. Do là loài cá có những đặc điểm sinh học rất đặc biệt, vì vậy đòi hỏi phải có trượng trình chuyên biệt từ khâu khai thác đến xử lý, bảo quân và tổ chức tiêu thụ. Để nâng giá trị và sản lượng khai thác được, cần giải quyết một số vấn đề sau:

5.1. Nâng cấp công nghệ khai thác và xử lý, bảo quản trên tàu.

- Cần cải tạo hệ thống hằm để xử lý hạ nhiệt thân cá trước khi đưa vào ướp đá, nhằm nàng số ngày đánh bất thực tế của chuyến biển, tăng giá trị chất lượng chuyến biển.
- Cần lập quý tín dụng ưu đãi hoặc các chương trình khuyến ngựcho ngư dân để nâng cấp tàu câu cá ngừ: Cải hoán hằm lạnh bào quản, trang bị thêm thiết bị hàng hải, đón nhận thông tin dự báo ngư trường phục vụ nghề câu.

5.2. Nâng cấp công nghệ xử lý, bảo quản khi giao nhận theo hai phương thức.

- Sử dụng loại tàu ướp bằng dung dịch nước muối được làm lạnh để nhận cá trên biển và vận tải đi tiêu thụ.
- cần lập tiêu chuẩn "Trạm thu mua cá ngừ đại dương" ở các tỉnh miền Trung.
- Xây dựng nhà giao nhận hàng đạt tiêu chuẩn ngành phục vụ cho các loại mặt hàng cá ngừ xuất khẩu.
- Sử dụng phương pháp hạ nhiệt trước khi vận chuyển bằng xe bảo ôn ướp đá.
- Nghiên cứu và đề xuất mô hình khai thác, bảo quản, vận chuyển, chế biến và tiêu thụ sản phẩm cá ngừ cho ngư dân.
- Tổ chức Trung tâm thu gom, cung ứng dịch vụ trên biển để phục vụ các đổi tâu khai thác cá ngừ.
- Ngoài xuất khẩu cá ngừ nguyên con như đã làm lâu nay, cần Đầu tư tư cho cá nhà máy chế biến hiện có để có thể chế biến các sản phẩm cá ngừ phi lê hút trân không, cá ngừ xông khói, đóng hộp, ... từ nguyên liệu trên, phục vụ xuất khẩu và tiêu thụ nội địa,





5.5. Thị trường tiêu thụ - Tổ chức sản xuất:

- Bấp bênh không ổn định về nhiều mặt như giá cả, khách hàng, qua nhiều trung gian, ..., vì vậy ngư dân chựa có sự đảm bảo về chất lượng và giá trị sản phẩm của mình.
- Các tàu khai thác cá ngừ cua ngư dân cần được tổ chức lại theo các hình thức tổ hợp, hợp tác hay hội, đoàn để để có thể hình thành mô hình hoạt động tàu chuyển tải nhằm rút ngẫn thời gian bán biển của tàu khai thác; đồng thời có một tổ chức để bảo vệ quyền lợi chung của những người đánh cá ngừ đại dương.

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