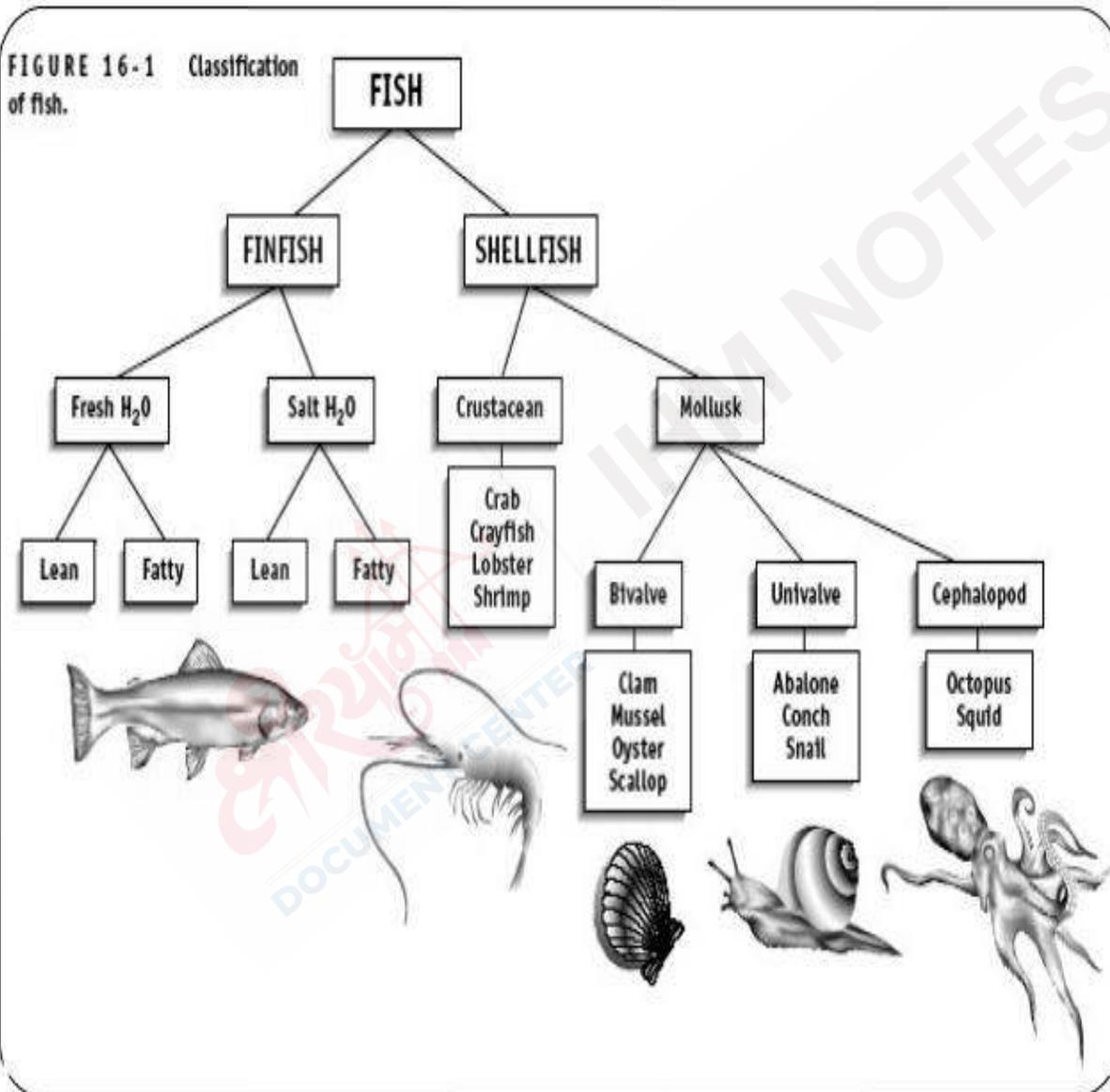
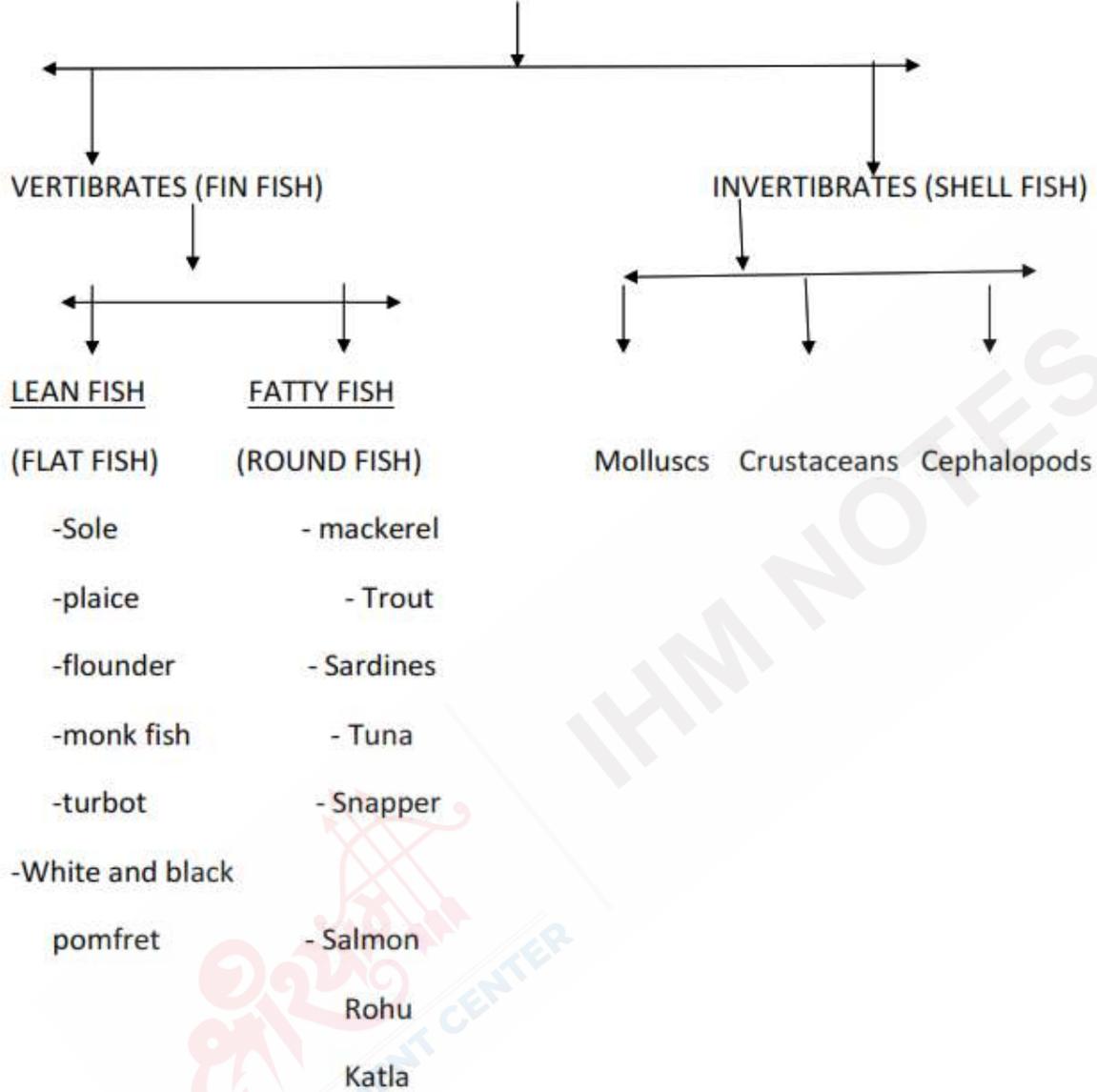


## Le Poisson (fish)

Fish belongs to the kingdom Pisces. Fish are available in abundance and also due to its high nutritional value; it is widely used in menus. Fish is widely consumed worldwide & is an aquatic animal. The body comprises of proteins, fat, water and traces of minerals and vitamins.

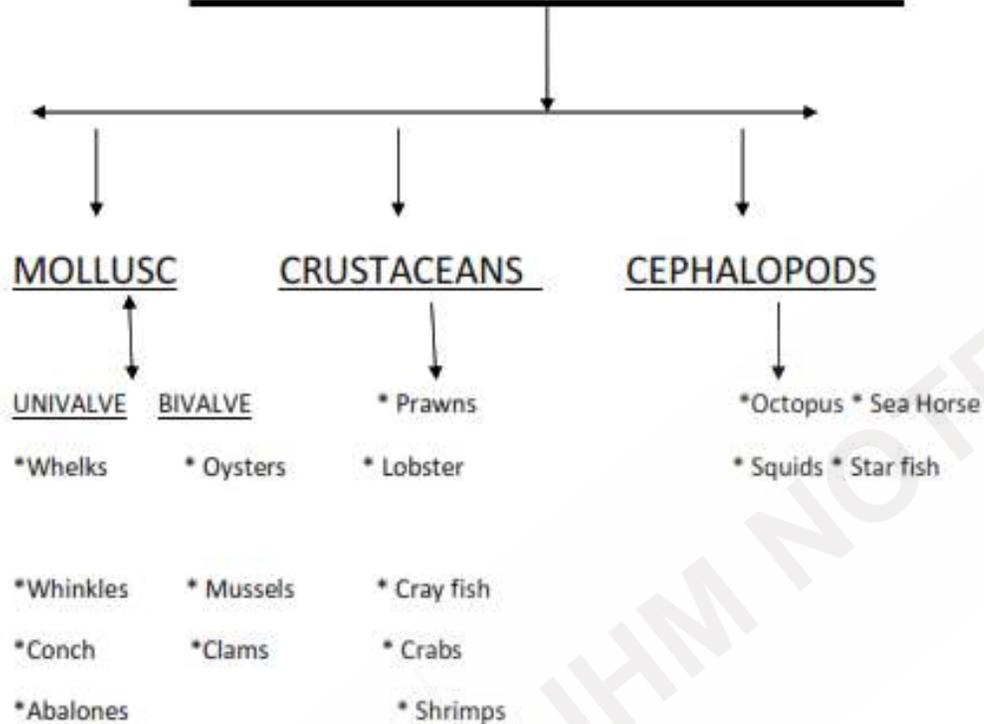


# CLASSIFICATION OF FISH



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# INVERTIBRATES



## ENVIRONMENT BASED / HABITAT BASED

FRESH WATER (round fish)

SALINE WATER

- River e.g trout
- Ponds e.g rohu
- Lakes

## **VERTIBRATES**

They are those fish which have a definite skeleton structure and they respire via gills. They have set of fins enabling body movement. Fish have internal ears and no eyelids. They are divided into LEAN FISH and FATTY FISH.

### **LEAN FISH (Flat fish)**

They are those fish in which the body fat content is upto 1.5% and most of the fat gets stored in the liver. They have very less amount of scales & are mostly found in deep waters and are less colorful. Since they are difficult to fish out they are more expensive than round fish and they are flat fish variety. They stay at the bottom of the rivers or ocean beds and thus are expensive.

**NOTE** – IN FLAT FISHES THE VITAMIN A AND D ARE STORED IN LIVER.

### **FATTY FISH (Round fish)**

Mostly round fish have the fat content is on the higher side upto 20%. Scales are plentiful on the body & they are colorful as well. Most of round fish are larger than flat fish. They stay at the top of the rivers or ocean beds and thus are inexpensive.

**NOTE** – IN ROUND FISHES THE VITAMIN A AND D ARE STORED IN FLESH.

## **#INVERTEBRATES**

Invertebrates are those fish which do not possess any skeletal structure. They are also known as shell fish .They may be divided into 3 categories:-

**Molluscs :-** The body is completely enclosed in the shell. The body grows along with the shell there are spiral formations around the shell and one spiral formation takes place annually from which the age of the fish can be judged. There are two types of mollusc – univalve , bivalve.

--- Univalve is single shelled.

--- Bivalve is two shells joined together at one end which open & close via the muscular extensions & contractions.

## **CRUSTACEANS**

They are much more mobile than molluscs and they have visible tentacles, eyes & feet. The shell does not grow along with the body which gets shed off annually & a new one develops. As compared to shell fish most of the crustaceans are alive on land also.

## **CEPHALOPODS**

Also known as head, foot or formation of beards in squids .

## **# CHECKING FRESHNESS OF FISH**

1. FIN FISH :- The eyes should be bright full and not sunken.
2. Fish should not have unpleasant odour i.e smell of ammonia which gets provided inside the stomach & intestines via the bacterial activities.

3. The gills of the fish should deep pink or red & not brownish.
4. There should be no cuts , wounds or abrasions visible on the fish.
5. The fish should appear to be heavy in relation to the size, Lighter fish denotes dehydration.
6. The scales should be plentiful if it is a scaly fish and firm.
7. The flesh should be firm and not come off the bone easily.
8. When pressed with a thumb , it should not leave an imprint.
9. The tail should be stiff and not loose.
10. The fish should be slippery due to a natural covering of mucous.

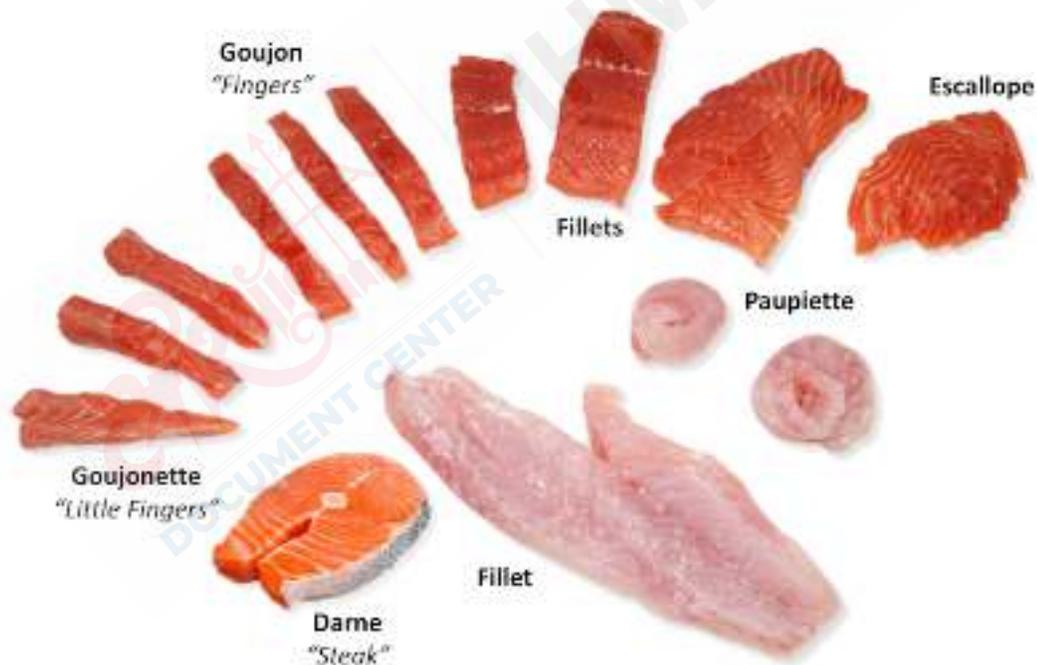
### **SHELL FISH**

1. Ideally shellfish should be purchased alive.
2. The shells of the mollusc should be closed and not open.
3. There should be no foul smell emitting from the flesh.
4. The shells should not be damaged.
5. The color of crustaceans should be grayish green and not orange.
6. The claws and legs of crustaceans should be well developed and meaty.
7. The tail of crustaceans should be firm and should come back after it has been stretched.

## # Pre-preparation of fish for cooking

1. Washing in cold running water. If fish is frozen it needs to be thawed.
2. Descaling using blunt edge of knife.
3. Remove fins & tail using knife / scissors.
4. Gutting :- This is done by inserting a knife via the anus & then running the knife upwards slitting the belly open .Then all the internal organs are taken out & the belly is thoroughly washed.

### CLASSICAL CUTS OF FISH



1. DARNE :- A vertical cut of fish (a slice) via the bone of a round fish.
2. TRONCON : Vertical cut via the bone of a flat fish.
3. FILLET : Horizontal cut along the bone of both flat or round fish. Round fish will yield two fillets and flat fish will give four fillets. Fillet is boneless i.e without bone.
4. SUPREME : It is small diagonal cuts obtained from a large fillet.
5. GOUJONS : Are finger sized strips obtained from the fillet.
6. GOUJONETTE : Are dices obtained from goujons mostly used for garnishing.
7. PAUPIETTE : It is a thin stuffed rolled fillet of fish.
8. PAVE : Similar to supreme but it is rectangular in shape.
9. DELICE : Folded fillet of fish.
10. CRAVATE : It is a knotted fillet.
11. ENTRESSE : They are braided or plaited
12. CORNET- Fillet rolled and shaped in form of a cone.

## # FRENCH EQUIVALENTS

ENGLISH		FRENCH
1.	Prawns / shrimps	Crevettes
2.	Scampi( Dublin bay prawns)	Langoustine
3.	Lobster	Homard
4.	Crayfish	Ecrevisse
5.	Crawfish	Langouste
6.	Crab	Crabs
7.	Scallops (bi-valve)	Coquille de St. Jacques
8.	Mussels	Moules
9.	Cockles (bivalve)	Coque
10.	Winkle	Bigorneou
11.	Clams	Palourde
12.	Oysters	Huitre

## # COOKING OF FISH

The fish comes under white meat and consist of small & thin muscle fibres connected with connective tissues . Hence , fish should not be overcooked. Overcooking may lead to breaking of the fish in the appearance of flakes known as flaking of fish.

Not all methods of cooking fish are suitable.

The most suitable method for cooking fish is as follows :-

1. **POACHING** : For poaching a special cooking liquor or liquid is made known as court bouillon ( water + white wine + carrots + celery + vinegar + parsley stalks + bay leaf + peppercorn + onions). The left over liquid after the fish has been poached & removed is known as fumet.

- Lean fish is preferable for poaching. Fumet can be used for preparing soups and sauces. Examples of poached fish dishes are :-
- Fish bonne Femme
- Fish Veronique ( garnish of grapes) Fish Duglere

2. **FRYING** :- Lean fish is preferred for frying . All rules applicable for frying should be followed :-

#### # DEEP FRYING

- Poisson Anglaise ( crumbled fried fish with tartare sauce)
- Fish Colbert (crumb fried fish with Colbert butter / Maitre d' hotel butter)
- Fish orly ( Batter fried fish served with tomato sauce).

#### # SHALLOW FRYING

- Fish Meuniere ( a style of shallow frying fish ) in which supreme of fish or small fillets of fish are shallow fried in butter and fish is served with the leftover brown butter poured over the fish.

## **BRAISED FISH**

Applicable for both lean and fatty & mostly large fish is braised. And braising is done in specialized thick braising pans.

## **BAKED FISH**

Baking is done for large fatty fish since it does not dry up in the oven.

## **ROASTING & STEWING**

Are least preferred method for cooking fish. Roasting mainly done in clay ovens and lean fish is preferred. Example Tandoori pomfrets.

## **STEAMED FISH**

Considered as a very healthy method for cooking fish & direct steaming is involved. Mostly small fish or supreme cuts are taken for steaming.

NOTE: - Fish should not be boiled as it will break the fish very fast. Instead of boiling either poach or steam it.



Le filet



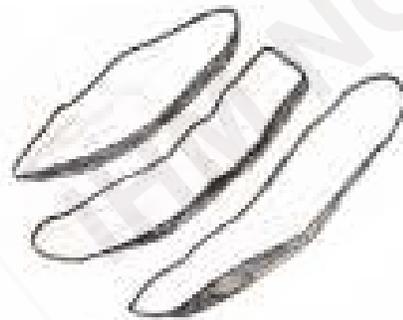
Le délice



Le suprême



La paupiette



Les goujons



Les goujonnettes



Darde



Tragon