



Sardines - [Herring family Clupeidae]

Sardines There are many varieties of Sardine, all members of the Herring Family, and each variety is likely to be known by a number of local names. Larger fish may be sold fresh but many millions are canned every year, packed in water, oil, mustard sauce and tomato sauce, particularly in Canada, Southeast Asia and Morocco.

My preference is for Canadian, followed by Polish and Southeast Asian - with Moroccan a distant last place. Morocco is by far the largest canner of both sardines and anchovies - you'd think they could figure out how to make them taste decent. The photo shows a short stubby variety from Thailand canned in tomato sauce.

California Sardine

Sardines [South American Pilchard, *Sardinops sagax*]

California is fortunate in having a good supply of these sardines sold fresh, but they are also found along both Pacific coasts, in the Indian Ocean and on the Atlantic side of South Africa. The photo specimens are about 7 inches long and weigh about 2 ounces each.

Cut

Shear

Pull

Cut

Cut

California sardines are very delicate, especially in the belly area. If you have the fish guy clean them you'll end up with fish a bit torn up with ribs sticking out. You can do better.

These fish are way too large to eat the heads like with smelts, and if you cook them head-on the head bends back and looks ugly - it's best to remove it right from the start and that's the way we'll do it here.

If you go the full route through filleting (see below), you'll get at about 1.1 ounces from a 2 ounce fish (55%). The skin is very delicate and not removed. It has negligible shrink when cooked - a whole butterflied sardine can be pan fried without curling.

If after cleaning or filleting you freeze these fish for future use keep in mind that oily flesh becomes rancid rather quickly even in a good freezer compartment, so use them within a month. Of course these fish are much too strong and oily to use the heads, fins and bones for soup stock.

1. Make a shallow cut on both sides behind the collar and behind the bottom fin tilting the knife to cut under the collar.
2. Use your kitchen shears to cut from the top just deep enough to cut through the spine.
3. Now pull the head off forward and the innards will come out with it with no damage to the body. The gut is sometimes reluctant to part from the anus so you may need to pull it out separately.
4. If the gut breaks, and it often does, make a cut just forward of the anus as shown. You can now rinse the fish under running water open end up and the gut will flush out the cut and be easily removed.
5. Rinse your sardines thoroughly and toss into a bowl of ice water as you work.
6. They can now be cooked by any recipe calling for them cooked bone-in or you can go ahead and fillet and butterfly them (see below).

Because the flesh of these fish is so tender they can be filleted with great ease, a real plus for such small fish.

1. After cleaning (see above) cut the belly from the head end to the back of the body cavity. Clean out any remaining membranes or other stuff.
2. Make a cut on both sides of the anal fin with your filleting knife and pull the fin out.
3. Cut off the tail.
4. Now, with the fish on its back, open the flesh out from the tail end removing it from the spine and bones. Pull up the spine and follow right behind it with a finger on each side to hold the flesh down, going under the ribs and right off the front of the fish. With a little practice you will lose almost no flesh.
5. With your sharp kitchen knife trim off the fleshless edges which will also cut away the pelvic fins in the belly area.
6. Check for any ribs remaining on the fillet, usually near the back end of the body cavity. If you are going to pickle the fillets or give them a long acid marinade you don't have to be too careful about the tiny ones, they'll dissolve, or if you fry the fillets they'll be crisped.
7. Now close the fish skin side out, and holding it from the sides pull out the dorsal fin and its spines. It will pull a thread behind it so hold the flesh so it doesn't cut the top of the fish.

Spanish Sardine - [*Sardinella aurita* (fb Round Sardinella), *Sardinella maderensis* (fb Maderensis Sardinella)]

Sardine Spanish Sardine is supposed to be *S. aurita*, but the photo specimen, sold as such, looks more like *S. maderensis* to me. *aurita* lives all along both Atlantic coasts, the Caribbean and the Mediterranean in both tropical and temperate zones. *Maderensis* is an East Atlantic and Mediterranean fish. While both species can grow to over 12 inches, the photo specimen was 10-1/2 inches long, 3 inches high, 1-1/4 inches thick and weighing 7-1/2 ounces. These fish are doing well and do not have an at-risk rating. Prep & Cooking Details