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2009 Indiana Fish Advisory

Background

We have prepared this booklet to support fishermen and those who like to eat fish by providing helpful information to make healthy choices. Fishing and eating fish from Indiana waterways can be safe and fun if you follow the suggestions on the following pages. In addition to describing healthy eating of sport-caught fish, interest has increased over the years about consuming commercial and farm-raised fish. We have, therefore, included information in the Advisory.

The Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH), Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), with support from Purdue University, collaborate to produce this annual *Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory* .

The Advisory is based on the statewide collection and analysis of fish samples for long-lasting contaminants found in fish tissue, such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, and/or heavy metals (e.g., mercury). Samples were taken from fish that feed at all depths of the water, predatory and bottom-feeding.

Well over 200 Indiana water bodies have been tested for fish contaminants through the years. Because testing is expensive, the focus of samples generally is to:

- Check water with known or suspected pollution sources
- Check lakes susceptible to mercury contamination
- Check waters where long-term contaminant trends are tracked

Criteria for the *2009 Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory* were developed from the Great Lakes Sport Fish Advisory Task Force.

We have strived to improve this booklet by including only the most important points about sport fishing and fish consumption, while also commercial fish information. **We also removed most Group 2 fish from the tables, since the guidance of the Advisory states "that a person should assume any fish you catch is a Group 2..." if it is not specifically listed**.

Using the Advisory

It may not be legal to catch and keep all sizes of fish that we have included in this Advisory.

Please refer to the DNR's Indiana Fishing Guide for information about the legal size limits and number of fish that can be caught based upon the species of fish. To obtain a copy of the Indiana Fishing Guide, log on to DNR's Web site at http://www.in.gov/dnr/fishwild/2347.htm or by calling 317.232.4080

Carefully read the instructions below, since meal advice depends upon the species and size of fish.

1. Measure the fish from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail fin.

2. Find the table that includes your fishing site. Look for the symbol showing the type of contaminant and the size of the fish that you caught. If there is no listing for the size of fish, keep in mind that larger fish are likely to be as contaminated, or more, than any that were tested. If you do not find the species of fish in the Advisory, then assume that the fish is in a Group 2 advisory (one meal per week).

3. While fish may have been tested for more than one contaminant, the symbol listed for each fish indicates the contaminant of greatest concern.

Guidelines to Reduce Your Risks

Follow this guidance:

☞**Use the groupings** in the Advisory to determine the number of fish meals you can eat in a week or month.

☞ **Assume that any fish you catch is a Group 2** if it is not listed or the site where you are fishing is not listed in the Advisory.

☞ **Eat smaller, less fatty fish** like pan fish (bluegill, perch, and crappie).

☞ **Remove fat near the skin of the fish prior to cooking** and **broil, bake, or grill fish** so the fat drips away.

☞**Eat at least 2 servings (3-4 ounces/serving) of fish per week.**

Risk Comparisons Risk of Death		
Estimated Advisory Group	Level of Risk (chances out of 1,000)	Activity
	35-125	Smoking 1-2 packs of cigarettes per day
	7-30	Having 200 chest x-rays per year
Level 5	5-30	Eating one 10-oz. meal per week of Group 5 fish
	17	Driving a motor vehicle
Level 4	11-12	Eating one 8-oz meal per week of mixed Great Lakes salmonids at 1984 contaminant levels
Level 3	3-6	Eating one 8-oz meal per week of mixed Great Lakes salmonids at 1987 contaminant levels
	0.1-6	Breathing air in the U.S. urban areas at early 1980's contaminant levels
	3.5	Recreational boating
	1-2	Drinking one 12-oz. beer per day
	1.5	Recreational hunting
Level 2	0.014	Complications from an insect bite or sting

Health Risks & Benefits from Eating Sport & Commercial Fish

General Health Risk

Your risk of getting cancer from eating contaminated fish cannot be

The American Heart Association (AHA) recommends two 6 ounce fish meals per fish to provide a diet high in protein and low in saturated fats when properly prepared. Many doctors suggest that eating fish each week is helpful in preventing heart disease. Almost all fish may provide health

Since fish species differ in diet, habitat, growth rate, and physiology, they build up contaminants in their bodies at different rates. Long-term effects of human exposure to PCBs and pesticides have not been fully determined by health experts. People who regularly eat sport fish, including women of childbearing age and children, are particularly susceptible to contaminants that build up in the body over time. Because contaminants may produce harmful effects when consumed over a period of time, the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) advises that intake of these fish be limited.

Contaminants in Fish

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, and mercury collect in the soil, water, sediment, and in microscopic animals. They build up in greater amounts in larger, older fish and in predatory fish (fish that eat other fish). Contaminants are not usually found in smaller panfish such as bluegill and crappie.

Once in a lake, mercury is changed into methylmercury by bacteria and other processes. Fish absorb methylmercury from their food and it is tightly bound to the fish's muscles. There is no method of cooking or cleaning fish that will reduce the mercury.

PCBs and pesticides tend to be stored in the fat of fish, especially fatty fish such as carp and catfish. Unlike mercury, cleaning and cooking a fish to remove fat will lower the amount of PCBs in a fish meal. Most of the fat is located near the skin of the fish.

Eating a boneless, skinless fillet, with the fat layer along the belly flap and the midpoint of the back removed, will limit the amount of fat consumed.

PCBs and methylmercury build up in your body over time. It may take
Men typically face fewer health risks following exposure to contaminants. However, animal studies have also shown that mercury can damage sperm, which could result in fertility problems.

The Advisory advice for PCBs is intended to protect children from developmental problems. PCBs also cause changes in human blood and in the liver and immune function of adults. The meal advice for PCB-contaminated fish is based on the developmental delays that have been measured in infants. It is difficult to say what other effects PCBs may have on anglers and their families, but PCBs cause cancer in laboratory animals and may cause cancer in humans.

Purchased Fish

People often ask about the levels of contaminants in fish bought in stores or restaurants. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) sets tolerance levels for contaminants to regulate the interstate sale of fish. Recently, the FDA and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued fish consumption advice for women (of childbearing age) and children about commonly eaten commercial fish species. The FDA/EPA advice recommends that up to 12 ounces of cooked G160fish that are low in mercury be eaten per week to gain the health benefits from fish and shellfish.
http://www.epa.gov/fish advisiories/advice/

A fact sheet which gives detailed advice about consuming fish that is targeted at women and children can be seen at:
http://fn.cfs.purdue.edu/fish4health/

Because fish bought in a store or restaurant do not come with labels that tell you the contaminant levels or even where the fish came from, it is up to the consumer to ask about the source of the fish. In addition to checking the FDA/EPA advice, it is important to eat a variety of fish species to make certain that you benefit the most from fish.

The *Commercial Fish Consumption Table* shown in this booklet separates two types of canned tuna into different categories by the amount a person can eat. "Light" tuna is made from young fish, while "white" tuna like albacore comes from older fish that have higher levels of mercury. When choosing canned tuna, "light" tuna is lowest in mercury but is also lower in the "healthy" fats found in fish.

Fish sticks from the grocery, fast-food sandwiches, or restaurant-prepared fish most often come from pollock, which is low in mercury.

Recent studies have discussed the levels of contaminants in farm-raised salmon versus wild salmon. Wild salmon have been shown to have very low levels of contaminants. While farm-raised salmon are said to have "significantly" higher levels than wild salmon, these levels of contaminants are still NOT high enough to be of serious concern. Farm-raised salmon are actually slightly higher in "helpful" omega-3 fatty acids than wild salmon.

There may be times when friends and family catch fish that you may want to eat. If there is no advice about how much you can eat, then assume it is a Group 2 (one meal per week). This means eating no more than 8 ounces (before cooking) in one week.

It is also likely that, at some point, you may eat more fish and shellfish in one week than you ordinarily would. There is little change in the level of methylmercury in that short period of time. Just lower the amount of fish that you eat over the next couple of weeks.

Advisory Groups
The chart on page 7 explains the fish groupings used throughout this Advisory to help in choosing the amount and type of fish that are safe to eat. Additionally, a list of fish species affected by "mercury" on a statewide basis has also been added to this chart.

For certain waters, more or less restrictive advice is needed, because fish have been found to contain higher or lower levels of mercury or PCBs. Follow the advisory information for rivers, lakes and streams.

Carp Advisory for all Indiana Rivers and Streams

Generally, carp are contaminated with PCBs. *Unless noted otherwise, carp in all Indiana rivers and streams fall under the following risk groups:*

Carp	15-20 inches	Group 3
Carp	20-25 inches	Group 4
Carp	**over 25 inches**	**Group 5**

Group 5 Waterways
All fish from the following waters are in the Group 5 advisory due to the high levels of contaminants.

DO NOT EAT ANY FISH CAUGHT IN THESE WATERS:
Clear Creek, Monroe County
Salt Creek, Downstream of Clear Creek in Monroe County and Lawrence County
Pleasant Run Creek, Lawrence County
Elliot Ditch, Tippecanoe County
Wea Creek, Tippecanoe County
Grand Calumet River/Indiana Harbor Canal, Lake County
Kokomo Creek, Howard County from U.S. 31 to Wildcat Creek
Wildcat Creek, Downstream of the Waterworks Dam in Kokomo through Howard and Carroll Counties
Little Mississinewa River, Randolph County
Little Sugar Creek/Walnut Fork, Montgomery County
Sugar Creek, Montgomery County (I-74 to SR-32)
Stony Creek, Hamilton County

Advisory Groups of the Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory	
Group 1	Unrestricted consumption. **One meal per week for women who are pregnant or breast-feeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15.**
Group 2	Limit to one meal per week (52 meals per year) for adult males and females. **One meal per month for women who are pregnant or breast-feeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15.**
Group 3	Limit to one meal per month (12 meals per year) for adult males and females. **Women who are pregnant or breast-feeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15 do not eat.**
Group 4	Limit to one meal every 2 months (6 meals per year) for adult males and females. **Women who are pregnant or breast-feeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15 do not eat.**
Group 5	**No consumption (DO NOT EAT).**

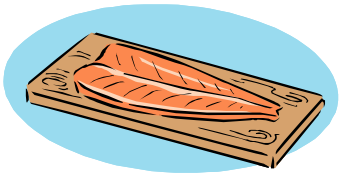
IMPORTANT NOTE: For more detailed information, especially for the sensitive population, please review the 2009 Safe Eating Guidelines for Selected Sport Fish from Most of Indiana's Inland Waters.

Commercial Fish Consumption*	
Fresh or canned salmon; shellfish like shrimp, crab, and oysters; tilapia; herring; canned "light" tuna; scallops; sardines; pollock; cod; and catfish	Unlimited for all adults **One meal per week ****
Canned albacore "white" tuna (6 oz.), tuna steak, halibut, and lobster	1 meal per week for adults **One meal per month****
Shark, swordfish, tile fish, king mackerel, orange roughy, Spanish mackerel, marlin, grouper, bass (Chilean), walleye (Great Lakes,	1 meal per month for adult males and females **Do not eat****

*References:
1. C. R. Santerre, PhD., *Fish for Your Health* . Department of Foods and Nutrition, Purdue University - Version 2.1, Copyright 2006 2. US Dept.of Health and Human Services and US EPA - 2004; EPA & FDA: Advice for Women Who Might Become Pregnant
3. Choose Wisely 2004, Wisconsin DNR
4. An Expectant Mother's Guide to Eating Minnesota Fish, 2004

**Consumption guidelines for the at-risk population: women of childbearing years, nursing mothers, and all children under the age of 15 years.

A meal is 8 ounces (before cooking) of fish for a 150-pound person, or 2 ounces of uncooked fish for a 40-pound child. Tip: Subtract or add 1 ounce of uncooked fish for every 20 pounds of body weight.



Health Benefits

A 2002 touchscreen survey* conducted for the ISDH showed that **nearly 44 percent of Indiana residents eat little, if any, fish, whether commercially purchased or recreationally caught.** For this reason, the most important message the ISDH wants to share is, "Include fish as a part of your regular diet." The key to gaining the most health benefits from fish is to eat a variety of fish that are low in contaminants. (See pages 3 and 5.) Unlike women of childbearing age and young children, most men and postmenopausal women can eat moderate amounts of fish without being harmed by contaminants. Fish provide a high-protein, low-fat food, which is low in saturated fats. The American Heart Association recommends that consuming two cooked 6 ounce meals of fish per week is beneficial in preventing heart disease.

It is important for people to continue eating fish, including salmon, whether or not it is farm-raised or wild, but at levels that are recommended by the ISDH to maximize benefits and minimize risks.

The health benefits gained from eating either farm-raised or sport-caught fish may far outweigh the risks associated with the low levels of contaminants found in these fish or the choice of eating no fish.

Fish of almost any species, lean or fat, may have substantial health benefits when they replace a high-fat food in the diet. Nutritionists recommend eating at least 2 servings (2-3 ounces/serving) per week. **Three ounces of cooked fish is about the size of a deck of cards.**

The information on the Grouping table for Indiana sport fish and the commercial Fish Consumption tables seen in this guidance helps to provide safe and healthy choices.

*****Indiana State Department of Health's *Fish Consumption Advisory Booklet Survey,* Survey of America, Aug-Sept. 2002

Commonly Asked Questions

What are PCBs?

PCBs are synthetic oils that were once widely used in electrical transformers and capacitors, and other industrial applications. PCBs break down very slowly in the environment.

What is mercury?

Mercury is a naturally occurring metal that does not break down but cycles between land, water, and air. Some mercury that reaches Indiana waters occurs naturally. Mercury is also released from coal-burning power plants and from burning household and industrial waste.

How can I tell if a fish is contaminated?

Although contaminated fish may not smell, taste, or look different, they can still pose an increased risk to anyone who eats them. This is especially true for pregnant mothers and their fetuses, babies, and children. The Fish Advisory informs you about which fish are contaminated.

What about pay-to-fish lakes?

Generally, fish caught in pay lakes are safe to eat. The ISDH recommends that consumption be limited to no more than one meal per week.

Parasites and Tumors in Fish

Parasites

Anglers sometimes catch fish that contain worms, grubs, cysts, or lumps in the flesh. When cleaning fish, anglers may notice worms in or around the intestines of the fish or fungus growths on the skin, fins, or gills. These fish parasites are a normal part of the ecosystem in which the fish lives. While not nice to look at, the edible parts of the fish that have parasites can be eaten, provided they are thoroughly cooked.

Some of the most commonly seen parasites of fish are black spots, yellow grubs, and tapeworms. Most fish have parasites, and they seldom affect the well-being of the fish except under unusual conditions. **Parasites in fish are only a problem when fish are not thoroughly cooked or are eaten raw.**

Black Spot

Black spot is caused by a parasite called a fluke, which burrows into the skin of fish. The black pigment (about pinhead size) forms in the tissue surrounding the fluke and is a fish's reaction to the parasite. The fluke itself is actually a whitish color.

Yellow Grub

Yellow grubs are also caused by a fluke, which penetrates the skin of fish and curls up into a sac under the skin or in the muscle where it grows to be the grub. The grubs are often found in the flesh of fish near the dorsal fins. When freed from the sac, the grub may be up to ½-inch long.

Tapeworms

Young tapeworms are common in the organs and body cavity of many fish. They usually live in the internal organs of the fish. They resemble long, thin ribbons about 1/16-inch wide.

Tumors

Occasionally, anglers catch fish with external growths, tumors, sores, or other lesions. Such abnormalities generally result from viral or bacterial infections. Abnormalities in the liver or intestines are sometimes seen in fish such as white suckers and brown bullheads and can be caused by parasites or tumors. Concern about the potential effects of these diseases on the fish themselves, and the possible role of pollution in causing tumors in some coarse fish, has prompted ongoing investigations into these abnormalities. Growths on game fish caused by viruses include lymphocystis, dermal sarcoma, and lymphosarcoma.

Viruses infect fish skin through contact with infected fish during the spring spawning run, forming pale or white cauliflower-like growths. Lymphocystis does not kill affected fish, and tagging studies have shown that these fish can lose the growths by the following spring. There is no known health risk from consuming an infected fish once it has been skinned and cooked.

Dermal sarcoma, another viral disease affecting walleye, is caused by viruses that infect cells and cause growths just under the skin. These growths can be removed by skinning the fish.

The appearance of viral or bacterial infections in fish may be unattractive, but there is no evidence to suggest that these infections pose a threat to consumers.

Summary

Fish is a good source of protein, minerals, and vitamins and can be very healthy for you. As with many foods, you should eat certain fish in moderation. How fish is prepared, age, gender, and health are factors to consider when choosing fish. Refer to our **Safe Eating Guidelines** table if you eat recreationally caught fish. Recommendations are also provided for store-bought/commercial (fresh, frozen, or canned fish) on our **Commercial Fish Consumption** table.

Some fish may absorb contaminants from the water where they live and from the food that they eat. The amount of these contaminants in the fish can increase over time. It is important to keep your exposure to these contaminants to a minimum by remembering four important facts:

• For sport-caught fish: larger, older, or fattier fish (e.g., catfish, carp, and bass) take in more contaminants such as PCBs.

• Mercury is bound to the meat and not to the fat of the fish.

• Cooking fish can reduce some contaminants, such as PCBs, but not mercury.

• Women of childbearing age, infants, and children are more at risk from consuming contaminated fish than men.

Don't see your fish or site listed? Assume it is a Group 2 (general population: 1 meal/week; women/children: 1 meal/month).

2009 Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory
Streams and Rivers

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
All Indiana Rivers and Streams				
All Counties (unless specified otherwise)	**Carp**	15-20	☐	3
		20-25	☐	4
		25+	☐	**5**
Aboit Creek				
Allen County	Creek Chub	Up to 5		1
Anderson River				
Perry County	Black Buffalo	25+	☐	3
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	22+	☐○	2
Spencer County	Channel Catfish	13+	☐	3
Beanblossom Creek				
Monroe County	Channel Catfish	13+	☐	3
Big Blue River				
Henry/Rush Counties	Carp	19-24	☐	3
		24+	☐	4
	Rock Bass	4-7	☐	3
		7+	☐	4
	White Sucker	8-10	☐	3
		10+	☐	4
Shelby/Johnson Counties	Carp	19-24	☐	3
		24+	☐	4
	Northern Hogsucker	8-10	☐	3
		10+	☐	4
	Smallmouth Bass	15+	☐	3
	White Sucker	8-10	☐	3
		10+	☐	4
Big Camp Creek				
Jefferson County	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Big Creek				
Jefferson County	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
Big Monon Creek				
White County	Longear Sunfish	Up to 4		1
	White Sucker	Up to 10		1
Big Pine Creek				
Warren County	Black Redhorse	Up to 13		1
	Flathead Catfish	Up to 10		1
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	Smallmouth Bass	11+	☐	3
Big Raccoon Creek				
Parke County	Black Redhorse	Up to 11		1
	Carp	Up to 22	☐○	2
		22+	☐○	3
Big Walnut Creek				
Putnam County	Carp	Up to 24	☐	2
		24+	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	Up to 14		1
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
Blue River	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
Harrison County	Rock Bass	Up to 7		1
	Shorthead Redhorse	17+	☐	3
	Spotted Bass	10+	☐	3
Buck Creek				
Delaware County	Longear Sunfish	5-6	☐	3
		6+	☐	4
	Smallmouth Bass	11+	☐	3
	White Sucker	14+	☐	3
Cedar Creek				
Allen County	Carp	Up to 22	☐○	2
Christiana Creek				
Elkhart County	Northern Hogsucker	Up to 14		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 7		1
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 9		1

General Population ○ **= Mercury** ☐ **= PCBs**

Group 1 = Unlimited meals Group 2 = 1 meal/week Group 3 = 1 meal/month

Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on page 5.)

Don't see your fish or site listed? Assume it is a Group 2 (general population: 1 meal/week; women/children: 1 meal/month).

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Cicero Creek (upstream of Morse Reservoir)				
Hamilton County	Carp	Up to 20		1
		20+	☐	2
	Channel Catfish	24+	☐	3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
Clear Creek				
Monroe County	**ALL SPECIES**	**ALL**	☐	**5**
Clear Creek				
Whitley County	Creek Chub	Up to 7		1
Crooked Creek				
Steuben County	Carp	23+	☐	2
Deer Creek				
Carroll County	Carp	Up to 19	☐○	2
		19+	☐	3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	Smallmouth Bass	10+	☐	3
Eagle Creek (upstream Eagle Creek Reservoir)				
Boone/Marion Counties	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 22	☐○	2
		22+	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	Up to 16		1
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
Marion County downstream Eagle Creek Reservoir to 10th St.	Black Crappie	Up to 10		1
	Black Redhorse	Up to 13		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 8		1
Marion County 10th St. to confluence with White River West Fork	Carp	Follow statewide rivers advice		
	Channel Catfish	17+	☐	3
	Smallmouth Bass	14+	☐	3
	White Sucker	All	☐	3
Consumption of any fish from this segment of Eagle Creek should be limited to no more than one meal per month (Group 3) for the general population and NO CONSUMPTION by the at-risk population.				
Easterday Ditch				
Kosciusko County	Carp	Up to 23	☐○	2
		23+	☐	3
East Fork of White Lick Creek				
Hendricks County	Creek Chub	9+	☐	3
	Northern Hogsucker	11+	☐	3
	Yellow Bullhead	10+	☐	3
East Fork of White River				
Bartholomew/Jackson Co.	Buffalo spp.	All	☐	3
	Carp	Up to 18		1
		18-23	☐	2
		23+	☐	3
	Carpsucker	All	☐	3
	Flathead Catfish	up to 13		1
		24+	☐	1
	Golden Redhorse	14-16	☐	3
		16+	☐	4
	Smallmouth Bass	13+	☐	3

General Population ○ **= Mercury** ☐ **= PCBs**

Group 1 = Unlimited meals Group 2 = 1 meal/week Group 3 = 1 meal/month
Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months Group 5 = DO NOT EAT
(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on page 5.)

Don't see your fish or site listed? Assume it is a Group 2 (general population: 1 meal/week; women/children: 1 meal/month).

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
East Fork of White River (Cont.)				
Lawrence/Martin/Dubois/	Bluegill	up to 8	☐	2
Daviess counties	Buffalo spp.	20+	☐	4
	Carp	All Follow Statewide advice		
	Shorthead Redhorse			
		14-16	☐	4
		14+	☐	**5**
	Spotted Bass	less 12	☐	2
Consumption of any fish from this portion of the East Fork of the White of the White River should be limited to no more than one meal per month (Group 3) for the general population and NO CONSUMPTION of any fish for the sensitive population. Exceptions to this advice for the general population are listed below.				
East Fork of Whitewater River				
Wayne County	Carp	18+	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	15+	☐	3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
	Northern Hogsucker	Up to 9		1
East Fork of Wildcat Creek				
Howard County	Carp	Up to 23	☐○	2
		23+	☐	3
Eel River (West Fork White River Basin)				
Clay/Greene Counties	Channel Catfish	23+	☐	3
	Sauger	18+	☐	3
Eel River (Upper Wabash River Basin)				
Whitley/Wabash/Miami/Cass Counties				
Consumption of fish from the Eel River should be limited to no more than one meal per month (Group 3) by the general population and NO CONSUMPTION by the at-risk population. Exceptions to this advice for the general population are:				
	Bluegill	6+	☐	4
	Carp	24+	☐	4

General Population ○ **= Mercury** ☐ **= PCBs**
Group 1 = Unlimited meals Group 2 = 1 meal/week Group 3 = 1 meal/month
Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months Group 5 = DO NOT EAT
(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on page 5.)

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Elkhart River				
Elkhart County	Rock Bass	9+	☐	3
	Smallmouth Bass	17+	☐	3
	White Sucker	16+	☐	3
Elkhorn Creek				
Randolph County	Creek Chub	Up to 3		1
Elliot Ditch				
Tippecanoe County	**ALL SPECIES**	**ALL**	☐	**5**
Fall Creek				
Hamilton/Madison Co.	Carp	Up to 22	☐	2
(Upstream of Geist Reservoir)		22+	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	24+	☐	3
Hamilton County	Black Crappie	Up to 9		1
(Downstream Geist Reservoir	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
Keystone Ave.)	Caro	Up to 23+	☐	3
	Redhorse spp.	Up to 17		1
Marion County				
(Downstream Keystone Ave. to confluence with White River West Fork)				
	Carp	Up to 20	☐	4
		20+	☐	**5**
	Channel Catfish	Up to 18	☐	3
		18-20	☐	4
		20+	☐	**5**
	Largemouth Bass	14+	☐	3
Flatrock River				
Rush/Shelby/Bartholomew Co.	Carp	up to 23	☐○	2
		23+	☐	3
	Flathead Catfish	Up to 18		1
Galena River (South Branch)				
LaPorte County	Creek Chub	Up to 7	☐	3
Graham Creek				
Jennings County	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1

Don't see your fish or site listed? Assume it is a Group 2 (general population: 1 meal/week; women/children: 1 meal/month).

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Great Miami River				
Dearborn County	**Carp**	16-20	☐	4
		20+	☐	**5**
	Channel Catfish	Up to 15	☐	4
		15+	☐	**5**
	Largemouth Bass	18+	☐	3
	White Crappie	8-11	☐	3
		11+	☐	4
Hanna Creek	Carp	Up to 16		1
Union County		16+	☐○	2
Honey Creek				
White County	Largemouth Bass	20+	☐○	3
Indian Creek (Whitewater Basin)				
Union County	Carp	Up to 9		1
		9+	○	2
Indian Creek (Ohio River Valley)				
Harrison County	Flathead Catfish	Up to 13		1
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
Iroquois River				
Jasper/Newton Counties	Carp	Up to 19		1
		28+	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	Up to 18		1
	Golden Redhorse	Up to 15		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 6		1
	Shorthead Redhorse	Up to 12		1
Juday Creek				
St. Joseph County	White Sucker	17+	☐	3
Kankakee River				
LaPorte/Lake/Newton Counties	Bigmouth Buffalo	22+	☐	3
	Black Crappie	Up to 10		1
	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Quillback	15+	☐	3
	Rock Bass	Up to 8		1
	Shorthead Redhorse	Up to 13		1
	Silver Redhorse	20+	☐	3
	Smallmouth Buffalo	22-28	☐	3
		28-32	☐	4
		32+	☐	**5**
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Killbuck Creek				
Madison County	Carp	Up to 25	☐	2
		25+	☐	3
	Black Crappie	Up to 10		1
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 8		1
	Smallmouth Bass	Up to 13		1
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 10		1
Kilmore Creek				
Clinton County	Carp	Up to 12		1
	Creek Chub	Up to 7		1
Kokomo Creek				
Howard County	**ALL SPECIES**	**ALL**	☐	**5**
Laughery Creek				
Dearborn/Ohio Counties	Carp	All	☐○	2
Dearborn County	White Crappie	Up to 10		1
Little Blue River (Ohio River Basin)				
Crawford County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 23		1
	Channel Catfish	16+	☐	3
	Freshwater Drum	18+	☐	3
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 10		1
		18+	☐	3

	Sauger	14+	☐	3
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
Little Blue River				
Shelby County	Northern Hogsucker	11+	☐	3
Little Calumet River				
Lake County	**Carp**	**ALL**	☐	**5**
	White Sucker	Up to 11		1
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 10		1
Porter County	Black Buffalo	All	☐	3
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 22	☐	3
		23+	☐	4
	Flathead Catfish	All	☐	3
Little Mississinewa River				
Randolph County	**ALL SPECIES**	**ALL**	☐	**5**

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(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on page 5.)

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Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Little Pigeon Creek				
Warrick County	Bluegill	Up to 5		1
	Channel Catfish	17+	☐	3
	Freshwater Drum	19+	☐	3
	Largemouth Bass	11+	☐	3
	Sauger	18+	☐	3
Little Pipe Creek				
Miami County	Creek Chub	Up to 5		1
Little Salt Creek				
Lawrence County	Longear Sunfish	Up to 4		1
Little Sugar Creek/East Fork White River Basin				
Hancock County	Creek Chub	All	☐	3
Little Sugar Creek/Walnut Fork Sugar Creek to Sugar Creek				
Montgomery County	**ALL**	**ALL**	☐	**5**
Maumee River	Bigmouth Buffalo	20+	☐	3
Allen County	**Carp**	Up to 20	☐	4
		20-22	☐	**5**
	Channel Catfish	14-16	☐	3
		16+	☐	4
	Freshwater Drum	All	☐	3
	Largemouth Bass	9+	☐	3
	River Redhorse	12-14	☐	3
		14+	☐	4
	Rock Bass	7-8	☐	3
		8+	☐	4
	Sauger	24+	☐	3
	Shorthead Redhorse	14-16	☐	3
		16+	☐	4
	Walleye	Up to 21	☐	4
		21+	☐	**5**
Middle Fork Wildcat Creek				
Tippecanoe County	Black Redhorse	Up to 10		1
	Carp	Up to 22	☐○	2
		22+	☐○	3
	Golden Redhorse	Up to 10		1
Mill Creek				
Fulton County	Creek Chub	Up to 5		1
Mississinewa River: Consumption of fish from the Mississinewa River should be limited to no more than one meal per month (Group 3) by the general population and NO CONSUMPTION by the sensitive population. Exceptions to this advice for the general population are:				
Randolph County				
	Carp	Up to 18	☐	4
		18+	☐	**5**
	Channel Catfish	Up to 15	☐	4
		15+	☐	**5**
	Green Sunfish	**3+**	☐	**5**
	Quillback	15+	☐	4
	Smallmouth Bass	14+	☐	4

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Mississinewa River (Cont.)				
Randolph County (Cont.)	White Crappie	10+	☐	4
	White Sucker	10+	☐	4
Delaware County	Carp	21+	☐	4
	Channel Catfish	21+	☐	4
	Quillback	15+	☐	4
	White Sucker	10+	☐	4
Grant County	Carp	21+	☐	4
	Channel Catfish	24+	☐	4
	Flathead Catfish	17+	☐	4
	Quillback	13+	☐	4
	White Sucker	10+	☐	4

Miami County	**Carp**	15-20	☐	3
		20-25	☐	4
		25+	☐	**5**
Mud Creek				
Fulton County	Creek Chub	Up to 7		1
	White Sucker	Up to 11		1
Muddy Fork of Sand Creek				
Decatur County	Black Redhorse	15+	○	3
	Bluegill	up to 6	○	1
	Northern Hogsucker	6-10	☐	3
		10+	☐	4
	Rock Bass	up to 6		1
	Yellow Bullhead	up to 6		1
	White Sucker	12		1
Muscatatuck River	Bigmouth Buffalo	26+	☐	3
Jackson/Washington Counties	Carp	ALL	○	2
	Freshwater Drum	17+	○	3
	Smallmouth Buffalo	23+	☐	3
North Fork Salt Creek				
Brown County	Carp	23+	○	2
	Longear Sunfish	All		1
North Fork Vernon Fork Muscatatuck River				
Jennings County	Carp	20+	○	2
	Longear Sunfish	All		1
Otter Creek				
Vigo County	Black Redhorse	14+	☐	3
	Spotted Bass	8+	○	3
Paw Paw Creek				
Miami County	Creek Chub	Up to 7		1
	White Sucker	Up to 10		1

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Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Patoka River				
Dubois/Gibson/Pike Counties	Buffalo species	21+	☐	3
	Carp	All	☐○	2
	Channel Catfish	Up to 14		1
	Carpsucker species	14+		3
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
	Wiper	25+	☐	3
Pigeon Creek (St. Joseph River Basin)				
Steuben County	Carp	21-25	☐	3
		25+	☐	4
Pigeon Creek (Ohio River Basin)				
Vanderburgh County	Channel Catfish	11-13	☐	3
		14+	☐	4
	Flathead Catfish	Up to 18	☐	3
	Freshwater Drum	19+	☐	3
Pigeon River				
LaGrange County	Hornyhead Chub	Up to 6		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 8		1
Pipe Creek (White River Basin)				
Madison County	Carp	All	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	All	☐	3
	White Sucker	12+	☐	3
Pipe Creek Wabash Basin				
Miami County	Creek Chub	Up to 7		1
	White Sucker	Up to 10		1
Pleasant Run Creek				
Lawrence County	**ALL SPECIES**	**ALL**	☐	**5**
Prairie Creek				
Boone County	Creek Chub	6-7	☐	3
Richland Creek				
Monroe/Greene/Owen Counties to Newark Road near Solsberry in Greene County				
Consumption of any fish from this portion of Richland Creek should be limited to no more than one meal per month (Group 3) by the general population and NO CONSUMPTION by the sensitive population. Exceptions to this advice for the general population are:				
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5	☐	2
	Rock Bass	Up to 6	☐	2
Greene County from Newark Road near Solsberry in Greene County to its confluence with the White River West Fork				
Consumption of any fish from this portion of Richland Creek should be limited to no more than one meal per week (Group 2) by the general population and limited to one meal per month by the at-risk population. Exceptions to this advice for the general population are:				
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
Location	**Species**	**Fish Size**	**Contaminant**	**Group**
Rock Creek				
Huntington County	Carp	20+	○	2
Jay/Blackford/Huntington/	Carp	Up to 19		1
Wabash Counties		19+	☐○	2
	Freshwater Drum	Up to 11		1
	Golden Redhorse	Up to 11		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 6		1
	Spotted Sucker	Up to 10		1
	White Crappie	Up to 7		1
	White Sucker	Up to 10		1
Salt Creek Monroe County** (tailwaters of Monroe Reservoir Dam to Clear Creek)				
	Freshwater Drum	Up to 16	☐	4
		16+	☐	**5**
	Striped Bass	12+	☐	3
	Walleye	15-21	☐	3
		21+	☐	4
Lawrence County	**ALL SPECIES**	**ALL**	☐	**5**

***This listing is based on limited data. It should be noted that fish migrate. Fish not sampled*

***This listing is based on limited data. It should be noted that fish migrate. Fish not sampled from these waters may migrate from the confluence of Clear Creek and Salt Creek, 1.3 miles south. Salt Creek to the confluence with the East Fork White River and Clear Creek are NO CONSUMPTION advisory waters.*

Sand Creek				
Decatur/Jackson/Jennings Counties	Black Redhorse	Up to 7		1
	Redhorse spp	Up to 9		1
	Carp	ALL	○	2
	Channel Catfish	Up to 13		1
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 4		1
	Northern Hogsucker	Up to 8		1
	River Carpsucker	Up to 12		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 5		1
	White Crappie	Up to 10		1
	White Sucker	Up to 8		1
Silver Creek				
Floyd County	Carp	21-25	□	3
		25+	□	4
	Channel Catfish	Up to 10		1
	Freshwater Drum	18+	□	3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1

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Location	Species	Fish Size	Contaminant	Group
South Fork Wildcat Creek				
Clinton/Tippecanoe Counties	Black Redhorse	13+	☐	3
	Carp	Up to 18	☐	2
		18-26	☐	3
		26+	☐	4
	Channel Catfish	19+	☐	3
	Creek Chub	7+	☐	3
	Golden Redhorse	11+	☐	3
	Longear Sunfish	4+	☐	3
	Rock Bass	7+	☐	3
	Smallmouth Bass	10+	☐	3
	White Sucker	12+	☐	3
Stony Creek				
Hamilton County	**ALL SPECIES**	**ALL**	☐	**5**
Stouts Creek				

Location	Species	Fish Size	Contaminant	Group
St. Joseph River (Lake Michigan Basin)				
Elkhart County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Carp	Up to 25	☐	3
		25+	☐	4
	Channel Catfish	ALL	☐	3
	Northern Hogsucker	15+	☐	3
	Rock Bass	Up to 7		1
	Redhorse species	17+	☐	3
	Walleye	25+	☐	3
	White Sucker	Up to 14		1
St. Joseph County(Baugo Bay Area to Petro Park)	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Channel Catfish	Up to 22	☐	3
		22+	☐	4
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 13		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 8		1
	White Sucker	Up to 14		1
	Spotted Sucker	Up to 17		1
St. Joseph County(Lake Michigan Basin)				
(downstream Petro Park to Indiana State Line at St. Patrick's Park). Consumption of any fish from this segment of the St. Joseph River should be limited to no more than one meal per month (Group 3) for the general population and NO CONSUMPTION of any fish for the sensitive population.. Exception to this advice for the general population are listed below.				
	Bluegill	7+	☐	4
	Carp	**Follow statewide advice**		
	Channel Catfish	All	☐	4
	Chinook Salmon	28+	☐	4
	Carpsucker species	Up to 19	☐	4
		19+	☐	**5**
	Rock Bass	Up to 7	☐	2
	Smallmouth Bass	14+	☐	4
	Steelhead	30+	☐	4
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 10	☐	2
St. Mary's River				
Allen County	Black Redhorse	15+	☐	3
	Carp	Up to 20	☐	3
		20+	☐	4
	Channel Catfish	13-15	☐	3
		15+	☐	4
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 15	☐○	3
		15+	☐	4
	Silver Redhorse	17+	☐	3
	White Sucker	11+	☐	3

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Location	Species	Fish Size	Contaminant	Group
Sugar Creek (East Fork White River Basin)				
Hancock/Johnson/Shelby Counties	Bluegill	up to 6		1
	Black Redhorse	up to 13		1
	Carp	ALL	○	2
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	Northern Hogsucker	Up to 11		1
	Rock Bass	up to 6		1
Sugar Creek, Walnut Fork				
Montgomery County				
Consumption of all fish in this upstream portion of the Walnut Fork of Sugar Creek should be limited to no more than one meal per week (Group 2) by the general population and one meal per month by the sensitive population. Exceptions to this advice for the general population are:				
	Black Redhorse	Up to 14	☐	3
		14+	☐	4
Sugar Creek (Middle Wabash River Basin)				
Montgomery County - Upstream of I-74				
All fish upstream of I-74 are located well above the known PCB contamination sources. They have been found to be much lower in contaminants. Follow the General Safe Eating Guidelines. Exceptions to this are:				
	Black Redhorse	Up to 13		1
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
Montgomery County - I-74 to State Road 32				
Consumption of any fish from this reach of Sugar Creek should be limited to no more than six meals per year (Group 4) by the general population and NO CONSUMPTION by the at-risk population. Exceptions to this advice for the general population are:				
	Black Redhorse	**13+**	☐	**5**
	Channel Catfish	**14+**	☐	**5**
	Freshwater Drum	**13+**	☐	**5**
	Rock Bass	**9+**	☐	**5**
	Smallmouth Bass	**9+**	☐	**5**

Location	Species	Fish Size	Contaminant	Group
Sugar Creek (Middle Wabash River Basin) (Cont.)				
Montgomery County - State Road 32 to Parke County including stream reaches along Shades and Turkey Run State Parks				
Consumption of any fish from this portion of Sugar Creek should be limited to no more than one meal per month (Group 3) by the general population and NO CONSUMPTION by the sensitive population. Exceptions to this advice for the general population are:				
	Black Redhorse	15+	☐	4
	Channel Catfish	Up to 13	☐	2
		20+	☐	4
	Flathead Catfish	23+	☐	4
	Rock Bass	All	☐	2
	Shorthead Redhorse	Up to 13	☐	2
		15+	☐	4
	Smallmouth Bass	19+	☐	4
Parke County to the Wabash River				
Consumption of any fish from this portion of Sugar Creek should be limited to no more than one meal per week (Group 2) by the general population and one meal per month by the sensitive population. Exceptions to this advice for the general population are:				
	Black Redhorse	14+	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	13-20	☐	3
		20+	☐	4
	Freshwater Drum	16+	☐	3
	Sauger	17+	☐	3
	Smallmouth Bass	15+	☐	3
	Spotted Bass	15+	☐	4

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Location	Species	Fish Size	Contaminant	Group
Tanners Creek				
Dearborn County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Carp	19-21	☐○	2
		21+	☐	3
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 13		1
		17+	☐○	3
Tippecanoe River				
Kosciusko County (Oswego to State Road 15)				
	Bluegill	Up to 5		1
	Carp	Up to 23	☐	2
		23+	☐	3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 6		1
	Warmouth	Up to 6		1
Kosciusko County (Downstream of State Road 15)				
	Bluegill	6+	☐	3
	Carp	20-27	☐	3
		27+	☐	4
	Redhorse Species	16-18	☐	3
		18+	☐	4
Fulton County	Carp	Up to 24	☐○	2
		24+	☐	3
Pulaski County	Carp	16-25	☐○	2
		25+	☐	3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 4		1
Carroll County	Carp	21-22	☐○	2
		22+	☐	3
Trail Creek				
LaPorte County	Brown Trout	18+	☐	3
	Carp	Up to 23	☐	4
		23+	☐	**5**
	Rock Bass	10+	☐	3
	Smallmouth Bass	14-19	☐	3
		19+	☐	4
	Walleye	18-27	☐	3
		27+	☐	4
Travers Ditch				
Fulton County	Blacknose Dace	Up to 2		1
Unnamed Tributary of Eel River				
Miami County	Creek Chub	Up to 3		1
Vernon Fork Muskatuck River				
Jennings County	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 7		1

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Wabash River				
Adams/Wells Counties	Channel Catfish	21+	☐	3
	Freshwater Drum	Up to 12		1
	Golden Redhorse	Up to 13		1
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
Huntington/Wabash Counties	Blue Sucker	21-26	☐	3
		26+	☐	4
	Freshwater Drum	Up to 12		1
	White Bass	11-21	☐○	3
		21+	☐	4
Miami/Cass/Carroll/Tippecanoe *(upstream of Lafayette)* Counties	Black Redhorse	19+	☐	3
	Blue Sucker	21-26	☐	3
		26+	☐	4
	Channel Catfish	15+	☐	3
	Sauger	13+	☐	3
	Shorthead Redhorse	15+	☐	3
	Smallmouth Buffalo	Up to 20	☐	3
		20+	☐	4
Tippecanoe *(downstream from Lafayette)/* Fountain/Warren/ Vermillion/Parke Counties	Bigmouth Buffalo	18+	☐	3
	Blue Sucker	21-26	☐	3
		26+	☐	4

	Carpsuckers	Up to 13	☐	3
		13-19	☐	4
		19+	☐	**5**
	Channel Catfish	Up to 20	☐	3
		20+	☐	4
	Flathead Catfish	21+	☐	3
	Paddlefish	34+	☐	3
	Sauger	13+	☐	3
	Smallmouth Buffalo	Up to 20	☐	3
		20+	☐	4
Vigo/Sullivan/Knox Counties	Bigmouth Buffalo	21-24	☐	3
		24+	☐	4
	Blue Sucker	21-26	☐	3
		26+	☐	4
	Carpsuckers	17+	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	13-22	☐	3
		22+	☐	4
	Flathead Catfish	21+	☐	3

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Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Wabash River (Cont.)				
	Freshwater Drum	16+	☐	3
	Paddlefish	34+	☐	3
	Sauger	13+	☐	3
	Shovelnose Sturgeon	30+	☐	3
	Striped/Wiper Bass	10-12	☐	3
		12+	☐	4
Gibson/Posey Counties	Bigmouth Buffalo	21-24	☐	3
		24+	☐	4
	Blue Sucker	21-26	☐	3
		26+	☐	4
	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Carpsuckers	17+	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	20+	☐	3
	Flathead Catfish	21+	☐	3
	Freshwater Drum	16+	☐	3
	Paddlefish	34+	☐	3
	Sauger	13+	☐	3
	Shovelnose Sturgeon	30+	☐	3
	Striped/Wiper Bass	10-12	☐	3
		12+	☐	4
	White Bass	11-21	☐	3
		21+	☐	4
Wea Creek				
Tippecanoe County	**ALL SPECIES**	**ALL**	☐	**5**
West Fork of White River				
Randolph County	Black Redhorse	Up to 13		1
	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Carp	Up to 24	☐	2
		24+	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	14-16	☐	3
		16+	☐	4
	Longear Sunfish	5+	☐	3
	Quillback	13-18	☐	3
		18+	☐	4
	Spotted Sucker	11-13	☐	3
		13+	☐	4
Delaware/Madison/Hamilton Counties to Stony Creek in Noblesville	Black Bullhead	9+	☐	3
	Bluegill	6+	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	**ALL**	☐	**5**
	Green Sunfish	6+	☐	3
	Largemouth Bass	10-15	☐○	3
		15+	☐	4
	Quillback	13-18	☐	3
		18+	☐	4
	Redhorse species	Up to 16	☐	3
		16+	☐	4
	Rock Bass	9+	☐	3
	Spotted Sucker	11-13		3
		13+	☐	4
	White Sucker	15+	☐	3
Location	**Species**	**Fish Size**	**Contaminant**	**Group**
West Fork of White River (Cont.)				
	Bluegill	6+	☐	3
Hamilton/Marion Counties from Stony Creek to Broad Ripple Dam	**Channel Catfish**	**ALL**	☐	**5**
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 14	☐	3
		14+	☐	4
	Longear Sunfish	All	☐	3
	Quillback	13-18	☐	3
		18+	☐	4
	Redhorse species	Up to 16	☐	3
		16+	☐	4
	Rock Bass	9+	☐	3
	Spotted Sucker	11-13	☐	3
		13+	☐	4

	White Sucker	15+	☐	3
Marion County (Downstream of Broad Ripple Dam)	Black Bass species	11+	☐	3
	Bluegill	6+	☐	3
	Carp	Up to 19	☐	4
		19+	☐	**5**
	Channel Catfish	12-17	☐	3
		17+	☐	4
	Flathead Catfish	13-15	☐○	3
		15+	☐	4
	Redhorse species	Up to 16	☐	3
		16+	☐	4
	Carpsucker species	13-17	☐	3
		17+	☐	4
Morgan/Owen/Greene/Daviess/ Pike/Gibson Counties to the confluence with the Wabash River	Black Bass species	12+	☐	3
	Buffalo species	20+	☐	3
	Carp	16-27	☐	3
		27+	☐	4
	Carpsucker species	16+	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	12-20	☐	3
		20+	☐	4
	Flathead Catfish	Up to 16	☐	3
		16-30	☐	4
		30+	☐	**5**
	Freshwater Drum	15+	☐	3
	Sauger/Walleye	Up to 14	☐○	3
		14+	☐	4
	Spotted Sucker	11-13	☐	3
		13+	☐	4
	White Bass	14-15	☐○	3
		15+	☐	4

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Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
White River				
Pike/Gibson Counties	Bigmouth Buffalo	25+	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	18+	☐	3
	Flathead Catfish	16+	☐	3
	Largemouth Bass	17+	○	3
	Quillback	13-18	☐	3
		18+	☐	4
	Smallmouth Bass	12+	○	3
	Smallmouth Buffalo	18-22	☐	3
		22+	☐	4
	Spotted Bass	9+	☐	3
	Spotted Sucker	11-13	☐	3
		13+	☐	4
White Lick Creek				
Hendricks County	Channel Catfish	22+	☐	3
	Smallmouth Bass	14+	☐	3
Morgan County	Channel Catfish	22+	☐	3
	Smallmouth Bass	12+	☐	3
Whitewater River				
(Greens Fork, Martindale Creek, Middle Fork, Nolands Fork, West Fork)				
	Carp	16-25	☐○	2
		25+	☐○	3
	Channel Catfish	23+	☐	3
	Golden Redhorse	Up to 13		1
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	Northern Hogsucker	Up to 9		1
	Walleye	up to 13		1
	White Sucker	Up to 10		1

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Whitewater River (West Fork of the East Fork)				
Wayne County	White Sucker	Up to 7		1
Wildcat Creek				
Howard County (Upstream of the Waterworks Dam in Kokomo)				
	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Carp	Up to 21	☐	3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 6		1
Howard County (Downstream of the Waterworks Dam in Kokomo)				
	All Species	**ALL**	☐	**5**
Carroll County	**All Species**	**ALL**	☐	**5**
*Consumption of fish from the Wildcat Creek in **Tippecanoe County** should be limited to no more than one meal every two months or six meals per year (Group 4) by the general population and NO CONSUMPTION by the sensitive population. Exceptions to this advice for the general population are:*				
Tippecanoe County	Black bass species	10+	☐	3
	Carp	**ALL**	☐	**5**
	Carpsucker	12-13	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	Up to 22	☐	3
	Flathead Catfish	**18+**	☐	**5**
	Freshwater Drum	**16+**	☐	**5**
	Golden Redhorse	12-14	☐	3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5	☐	3
	Shorthead Redhorse	**13+**	☐	**5**
	White Bass	**ALL**	☐	**5**
Wilson Ditch				
Miami County	Creek Chub	Up to 5		1
Young's Creek				
Johnson County	Northern Hogsucker	10+	☐	3

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2009 Lakes and Reservoirs Advisory

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Adams Lake				
LaGrange County	Walleye	20+	○	3
	Yellow Perch	Up to 13		1
Atwood Lake				
LaGrange County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
Ball Lake				
Steuben County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 15		1
	White Sucker	Up to 16		1
Big Turkey Lake				
LaGrange County	Black Crappie	Up to 8		1
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
Blue Lake				
Whitley County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
Brookville Reservoir				
Franklin/Union Counties	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	20+	□	3
	Channel Cat	19+	□	3
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 15		1
	Walleye	Up to 18		1
	Crappie spp	Up to 9		1
Cagles Mill Reservoir (Cataract Lake)				
Putnam County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Whtie Crappie	Up to 9		1
Cedar Lake	Carp	20+	□	3
Lake County	Channel Catfish	15+	□	3
Cedarville Reservoir				
Allen County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	All	□○	2
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 14		1
	White Crappie	Up to 11		1
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 10		1
Center Lake				
Kosciusko County	Black Bullhead	11-14	□	3
		14+	□	4
	Bluegill	7+	□	3
	Largemouth Bass	14+	□	3
Clear Lake				
Steuben County	Rainbow Trout	Up to 18		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 10		1
Dewart Lake				
Kosciusko County	Black Crappie	Up to 12		1
	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Northern Pike	30+	○	3

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Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Dugger Lake				
Sullivan County	Catfish	All	□	3
Eagle Creek Reservoir				
Marion County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 21		1
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 17		1
Eagle Lake				
Noble County	Bluegill	Up to 5		1
	White Sucker	Up to 20		1
Fish (Plato) Lake				
LaGrange County	Golden Redhorse	Up to 18		1
	White Sucker	Up to 19		1
Flint Lake				
Porter County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Warmouth	Up to 7		1
Fox Lake				
Steuben County	Black Crappie	Up to 9		1
	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
Geist Reservoir				
Hamilton/Marion Counties	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Brown Bullhead	Up to 12		1
	Carp	22+	□	3
	Channel Catfish	22-27	□	3
		27+	□	4
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 14		1
	Spotted Sucker	Up to 14		1
Greensburg Reservoir				
Decatur County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 9		1
Griffy Lake				
Monroe County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Largemouth Bass	13+	○	3
Harden Reservoir				
Parke County	Black Crappie	Up to 8		1
	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Carp	All	□	2
	Striped Bass	Up to 23		1
Hamilton Lake				
Steuben County	Black Crappie	Up to 13		1
	Brown Bullhead	Up to 11		1
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 15		1
Hardy Lake				
Scott County	Black Crappie	Up to 9		1
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	All		2
	Channel Catfish	Up to 22		1
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1
	Striped Bass	Up to 14		1
	Walleye	Up to 16		1
		22+	○	3

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Location	Species	Fish Size	Contaminant	Group
Henderson Lake				
Noble County	Bluegill	5-6	☐	3
		6+	☐	4
	Carp	17+	☐	3
Hominy Ridge Lake				
Wabash County	Largemouth Bass	12+	○	3
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
Hovey Lake				
Posey County	Carp	30+	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	17-19	☐	3
		19+	☐	4
	Flathead Catfish	17+	☐	3
	Largemouth Bass	15+	☐	3
	River Carpsucker	12+	☐	3
	Smallmouth Buffalo	16-19	☐	3
		19+	☐	4
	White Bass	9-12	☐	3
		12+	☐	4
J. Edward Roush Lake				
Huntington County	Bigmouth Buffalo	Up to 16		1
	Carp	22+	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	24-28	☐	3
		28+	☐	4
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
Kunkel Lake				
Wells County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
Lake George				
Steuben County	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1
Lake James				
Steuben County	Northern Pike	20-36	○	3
		36+	○	4
Lake Lemon				
Monroe County	Black Crappie	Up to 7		1
	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Flathead Catfish	20+	☐	3
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
Lake Maxinkuckee				
Marshall County	Channel Catfish	21+	☐	3
	Walleye	23+	○	3
Lake Shafer				
White County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	23+	☐	3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	River Carpsucker	Up to 17	☐	3
		17+	☐	4

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Lake Shipshewana				
LaGrange County	Carp	30+	☐	3
Lake Wapehani				
Monroe County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
Lake Wawasee				
Kosciusko County	Bullhead	15+	☐	3
Lake of the Woods				
LaGrange County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
Lake of the Woods				
Marshall County	Bluegill	Up to 9		1
	Carp	22+	☐	3
Little Barbee Lake				
Kosciusko County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
Loomis Lake				
Porter County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
Loon Lake				
Whitley County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Yellow Perch	Up to 9		1
Lower Fish Lake				

LaPorte County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Channel Catfish	30+	☐	3
	Walleye	18+	○	3
McClish Lake				
Steuben County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
Marquette Lagoon				
Lake County	Bluegill	4-7	☐	3
		7+	☐	4
	Largemouth Bass	12+	☐	3
Mill Pond				
Marshall County	Redear Sunfish	Up to 7		1
Mississinewa Reservoir				
Wabash County	Carp	20+	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	18+	☐	3
	White Crappie	Up to 10		1
Monroe Reservoir				
Brown/Monroe Counties	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	All	○	2
	Walleye	21+	○	3
Morse Reservoir				
Hamilton County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 21		1
	Golden Redhorse	Up to 18		1
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 17		1
	River Carpsucker	Up to 17		1
	White Bass	Up to 16		1
	White Crappie	Up to 11		1

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Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
North Chain Lake				
St. Joseph County	Channel Catfish	22+	□	3
	Walleye	20+	○	3
Olin Lake				
LaGrange County	Carp	All	□	2
	Rainbow Trout	Up to 15		1
Oliver Lake				
LaGrange County	Carp	All		1
Palestine Lake				
Kosciusko County	Bluegill	8+	□	3
	Largemouth Bass	12-15	□○	3
		15+	□	4
Patoka Reservoir	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
Dubois/Orange Counties	Carp	All	□○	2
	Freshwater Drum	Up to 16	○	1
Pike Lake				
Kosciusko County	Largemouth Bass	11-13	○	3
		13+	○	4
	Walleye	14+	□	3
Pleasant Lake				
Steuben County	Bullhead	12+	□	3
Prairie Creek Reservoir				
Delaware County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Carp	Up to 19		1
		19+	□○	2
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 11		1
	Smallmouth Bass	Up to 11		1
	Yellow Perch	Up to 7		1
	Walleye	Up to 14		1
	White Crappie	Up to 8		1
Reservoir 29				
Sullivan County	Bluegill	Up to 9		1
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 12		1
Rockville Lake				
Parke County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1
Salamonie Reservoir				
Wabash County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	23+	○	3
	White Crappie	All		1
Simonton Lake				
Elkhart County	Black Crappie	Up to 11		1
	Walleye	Up to 16		1
Skinner Lake				
Noble County	Black Crappie	Up to 8		1
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 25		1
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 10		1
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 11		1
Springwood Lake				
Wayne County	Carp	24+	□	3
	Channel Catfish	All	□	3
Location	**Species**	**Fish Size (inches)**	**Contaminant**	**Group**
Starve Hollow Lake				
Jackson County	Bluegill	up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 25		1
	Green Sunfish	Up to 7		1
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 8		1
	White Crappie	up to 8		1

Stone Lake				
LaPorte County	Black Crappie	Up to 11		1
Summit Lake				
Henry County	Carp	Up to 24		1
	Channel Catfish	Up to 21		1
Sylvan Lake				
Noble County	Black Bullhead	Up to 13		1
	Black Crappie	Up to 10		1
	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Carp	Up to 28	□	3
		28+	□	4
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 12		1
	Northern Pike	Up to 28		1
	Walleye	Up to 18		1
	White Sucker	Up to 15		1
Tippecanoe Lake				
Kosciusko County	Largemouth Bass	12+	○	3
Tucker Lake				
Orange County	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 10		1
	Warmouth	Up to 7		1
Turtle Creek Reservoir				
Sullivan County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Carp	26+	□	3
	Channel Catfish	Up to 11		1
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
Upper Fish Lake				
LaPorte County	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1
	Warmouth	Up to 7		1
Winona Lake				
Kosciusko County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Carp	24-26	□	3
		26+	□	4
	Largemouth Bass	12+	□	3
	Walleye	24+	□○	3
	White Bass	15-16	□	3
		16+	□	4
	White Sucker	19+	□	3
	Yellow Perch	Up to 8		1
Wolf Lake				
Lake County	Largemouth Bass	13-17	□	3
		17+	□	4
	White Bass	13-15	□	3
Worster Lake				
St. Joseph County	Black Crappie	Up to 8		1
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Brown Bullhead	16+	□	3
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 11		1

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2009 Lake Michigan and Tributaries Advisory

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Grand Calumet River/Indiana Harbor Canal				
Lake County	**ALL**	**ALL**	☐	**5**
Lake Michigan (and tributaries except Grand Calumet River/Indiana Harbor Canal)	Black Crappie	7-8	☐	3
		8+	☐	4
	Bloater	All	☐	3
	Bluegill	8+	○	3
	Brook Trout	All	☐	3
	Brown Trout	Up to 22	☐	3
		22+	☐	4
	Carp	**ALL**	☐	**5**
	Channel Catfish	**ALL**	☐	**5**
	Chinook Salmon	Up to 32	☐	3
		32+	☐	4
	Coho Salmon	All	☐	3
	Freshwater Drum	Up to 16	☐	3
		16+	☐	4
	Lake Trout	Up to 23	☐	3
		23-27	☐	4
		27+	☐	**5**
	Lake Whitefish	All	☐	3
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 7	☐	3
		7+	☐	4
	Longnose Sucker	20+	☐	3
	Northern Pike	Up to 14	☐	3
		14+	☐	4
	Pink Salmon	All	☐	3
	Quillback	20+	☐	3
	Rainbow Trout (also	22+	☐	2
	Rock Bass	9+	☐	3
	Silver Redhorse	**25+**	☐	**5**
	Smallmouth Bass	16+	☐○	3
	Walleye	17-21	☐	3
		21+	☐	4
	White Sucker	15-23	☐○	3
		23+	☐	4

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
2009 Ohio River Advisory				
	Carp	Up to 33	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	14-19	☐	3
		19-26	☐	4
		26+	☐	**5**
	Flathead Catfish	17-23	☐	3
		23+	☐	4
	Freshwater Drum	>13	☐	3
	Largemouth Bass	13+	☐	3
	Paddlefish**	All	☐	3
	**Paddlefish has been added as a precaution due to elevated levels of PCBs that have been noted in preliminary tissue and egg samples.			
	Sauger/Walleye/ Saugeye	13-17	☐	3
		>17	☐	4
	Smallmouth Bass	13-15	☐	4
		15+	☐	**5**
	Spotted Bass	13+	☐	3
	White/Striped/Hybrid Bass	10-20	☐	3
		20+	☐	4

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Where can I get more information?

Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH)

If you have any questions or comments, please contact the ISDH Environmental Epidemiology Section at 317.351.7190, Ext. 253, or write:

Indiana State Department of Health
Environmental Epidemiology Section
2525 North Shadeland Avenue, E-3
Indianapolis, Indiana 46219

To access the Fish Advisory online: http://www.IN.gov/isdhfca/

For more information on health risks of fish contaminants or to request a copy of this booklet, please call the ISDH at 317.351.7190, Ext. 253.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)

www.idem.IN.gov/
For information on sources of contaminants in Indiana waterways and collecting and testing of fish, link to the IDEM Web site or call 317.232.8596.

Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

www.IN.gov/dnr/
For information on good places to fish in Indiana or the Fishing Rules and Regulations, link to the DNR Web site or call 317.232.4060

Indiana Fish Identification

White Bass - Single tooth patch on back of tongue, first stripe below lateral line not complete to tail
Hybrid Striped - Two tooth patches on back of tongue are joined, first stripe below lateral line complete to tail, stripes above lateral line usually broken
CATFISH
Channel Catfish - 24-29 rays in rounded anal fin, caudal fin is deeply forked, dark spots on sides
Blue Catfish - 30-35 anal fin rays, anal fin margin is straight, caudal fin is deeply forked
White Catfish - Caudal fin margin is nearly straight (slightly forked), no dark spots on sides
Bullhead Catfish - Caudal fin is straight
PERCH
Walleye - No spots on dorsal fin, dusky spot at rear of spiny dorsal fin, tip of lower caudal tail and anal ring are white
Yellow Perch - Back and sides with several dark vertical bars, 6-8 anal fin rays. Jaws and roof of mouth without large, prominent teeth
Sauger - 3 or 4 saddle shaped blotches on back and sides, spotted dorsal fin
SUNFISH
Bluegill - 5-9 vertical bars on sides, black opercula flat (ear) with no margin, dark spot at rear of dorsal fin
Black Crappie - 7-8 dorsal spines, random blotches on sides
White Crappie - 6 dorsal spines, black side markings from vertical bars rather than random
TROUT and SALMON
Rainbow Trout - Or steelhead: white mouth, teeth and gums; small black spots on back, sides, caudal and dorsal fins; caudal fin margin is square
Lake Trout - White mouth, teeth, and gums; some orange or red spots on sides, some spots enriched with light blue; caudal fin margin is square
Chinook Salmon - Or king salmon: teeth are set in dark gum; black spots on back and both lobes of caudal fin; 15-17 anal fin rays

To see pictures of these and other fish, visit http://fn.cfs.purdue.edu/anglingindiana/ and select "Fishes of Indiana" from the menu.

1.800.TIP.IDNR

Turn in a Poacher/Turn in a Polluter (TIP) is a joint effort between Hoosier outdoor enthusiasts and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to eliminate the illegal taking of Indiana's fish and wildlife and the polluting of Indiana's environment.

TIP offers rewards for information leading to the arrest of wildlife law violators. Citizens may report violators by calling the toll-free TIP number. Callers are not required to give their names or testify in court.

TIP offers a minimum reward of $200 for information on cases involving big game and endangered species. For other cases, the minimum reward is $100.

Free Fishing Information from DNR

The annual Indiana Fishing Guide, distributed by the DNR, provides anglers with information on general rules and regulations, where to fish, fish identification, record fish program, special regulations for Lake Michigan and the Ohio River and public access. A copy of the Fishing Guide is available at most bait and tackle stores, or you may contact the Division of Fish and Wildlife's Indianapolis office, IGC-W273, 402 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204, 317.232.4080. Information is also available online at:
www.IN.gov/dnr/.

REDUCING MERCURY IN YOUR ENVIRONMENT

In an effort to reduce mercury in Indiana's lakes, rivers, and streams and their respective fish populations, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) created the Mercury Awareness Program (M.A.P.). The M.A.P. was created in partnership with Indiana Solid Waste Management Districts and several Indiana cities to allow residents to safely recycle their mercury-containing items. Listed below are common household items that can be recycled through the M.A.P. program. Remember, never put mercury in the trash, down the drain, or in a burn barrel.

Common household items that may contain mercury	
Mercury Thermostats	Replace with electronic thermostats Recycle old thermostats
Mercury Thermometers	Replace with digital or alcohol (red bulb) Recycle old thermometers
Elemental Mercury	Recycle elemental mercury
Mercury Switches	Replace with mechanical or electrical switches Recycle old switches
Batteries	Replace with mercury-free batteries Recycle old batteries

For additional information on alternatives to mercury or the Mercury Awareness Program, visit our Web site at www.idem.IN.gov/your_environment/mercury or contact:

Kristin Brier
IDEM
1.800.988.7901 kbrier@idem.IN.gov