

# 2010 Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory

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# 2010 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
Level 5	35-125	Smoking 1-2 packs of cigarettes per day
	7-30	Having 200 chest x-rays per year
	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
Level 2	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
	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 predicted with certainty. Currently, cancer affects about 1 out of every 4 people by the age of 70, primarily due to smoking, diet, and hereditary risk factors. Exposure to contaminants in fish you eat may not increase your cancer risk at all. If you follow this Advisory over your lifetime, you should be able to lower your exposure, thus reducing your cancer risk from contaminants in fish.

The American Heart Association (AHA) recommends two 6 ounce fish meals per week 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 benefits, since fish often replaces a high-fat food in the diet.

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 months or years of regularly eating contaminated fish to accumulate levels that are a health concern. If you follow this Advisory, the amount of methylmercury you take into your body is safely eliminated over time. Larger amounts of methylmercury may harm your nervous system. An unborn child is especially at risk of mercury poisoning.

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\\_advisories/advice/](http://www.epa.gov/fish_advisories/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 6 (ADVISORY GROUPS FOR INDIANA FISH CONSUMPTION) 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

Because of the recent appearance of Asian carp in many waterways of the Great Lakes region (which includes Indiana), we will now change the carp listings to be known as "Common Carp". Generally, common carp are contaminated with PCBs. *Unless noted otherwise, carp in all Indiana rivers and streams fall under the following risk groups:*

Common Carp	15-20 inches	Group 3
	20-25 inches	Group 4
<b>Common Carp</b>	<b>over 25 inches</b>	<b>Group 5</b>

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

IMPORTANT NOTE: For more detailed information, especially for the sensitive population, please review the [2010 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 <b>One meal per week **</b>
Canned albacore "white" tuna (6 oz.), tuna steak, halibut, and lobster	1 meal per week for adults <b>One meal per month**</b>
Shark, swordfish, tile fish, king mackerel, orange roughy, Spanish mackerel, marlin, grouper, bass (Chilean), walleye (Great Lakes, Canada)	1 meal per month for adult males and females <b>Do not eat**</b>

\*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

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.

## 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).

2010 Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory  
Streams and Rivers

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
<b>All Indiana Rivers and Streams</b>				
<b>All Counties</b> (unless specified otherwise)	<b>Carp</b>	15-20	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		20-25	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		<b>25+</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
<b>Aboit Creek</b>				
Allen County	Creek Chub	Up to 5		1
<b>Anderson River</b>				
Perry County	Black Buffalo	25+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	22+	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	2
Spencer County	Channel Catfish	13+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<b>Beanblossom Creek</b>				
Monroe County	Channel Catfish	13+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<b>Big Blue River</b>				
Henry/Rush Counties	Carp	19-24	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		24+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Rock Bass	4-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		7+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	White Sucker	8-10	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		10+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Shelby/Johnson Counties	Carp	19-24	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		24+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Northern Hogsucker	8-10	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		10+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Smallmouth Bass	15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	White Sucker	8-10	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
10+		<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
<b>Big Camp Creek</b>				
Jefferson County	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
<b>Big Monon Creek</b>				
White County	Bluegill	up to 6		1
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
	Rock Bass	up to 8		1
	White Sucker	Up to 10		1
	Smallmouth Bass	11+	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 7.)

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
<b>Big Raccoon Creek</b>				
Parke County	Black Redhorse	Up to 11		1
	Carp	Up to 22	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	2
		22+	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	3
<b>Big Walnut Creek</b>				
Putnam County	Carp	Up to 24	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		24+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Channel Catfish	Up to 14		1
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
<b>Blue River</b>				
Harrison County	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 7		1
	Shorthead Redhorse	17+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Spotted Bass	10+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<b>Buck Creek</b>				
Delaware County	Longear Sunfish	5-6	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		6+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Smallmouth Bass	11+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	White Sucker	14+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<b>Cedar Creek</b>				
Allen County	Carp	Up to 22	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	2
<b>Christiana Creek</b>				
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 7.)

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
<b>Cicero Creek (upstream of Morse Reservoir)</b>				
Hamilton County	Carp	Up to 20		1
		20+	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Channel Catfish	24+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
<b>Clear Creek</b>				
Monroe County	<b>ALL SPECIES</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
<b>Clear Creek</b>				
Whitley County	Creek Chub	Up to 7		1
<b>Crooked Creek</b>				
Steuben County	Carp	23+	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<b>Deer Creek</b>				
Carroll County	Carp	Up to 19	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	2
		19+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	Smallmouth Bass	10+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<b>Eagle Creek (upstream Eagle Creek Reservoir)</b>				
Boone/Marion Counties	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 22	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	2
		22+	<input type="checkbox"/>	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
Consumption of any fish from this segment of Eagle Creek should be limited to no more than one meal per month (Group3) for the general populatio and NO COMSUMPTION by the sensitive population.				
Marion County 10th St. to confluence with White River West Fork	Carp	Follow statewide rivers advice		
<b>Easterday Ditch</b>				
Kosciusko County	Carp	Up to 23	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	2
		23+	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 7.)

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
<b>East Fork of White Lick Creek</b>				
Hendricks County	Creek Chub	9+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Northern Hogsucker	11+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Yellow Bullhead	10+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<b>East Fork of White River</b>				
Bartholomew/ Jackson Co.	Buffalo spp.	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Carp	Up to 18		1
		18-23	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		23+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Carp sucker	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Flathead Catfish	up to 13		1
		24+	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Golden Redhorse	14-16	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		16+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Smallmouth Bass	13+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Lawrence/Martin/Dubois/ Daviess counties	Bluegill	up to 8	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Buffalo spp.	20+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Carp	All Follow Statewide advice		
	<b>Shorthead</b>	14-16	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		<b>16+</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
	Spotted Bass	less 12	<input type="checkbox"/>	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.				
<b>East Fork of Whitewater River</b>				
Wayne County	Carp	18+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Channel Catfish	15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
	Northern Hogsucker	Up to 9		1
<b>East Fork of Wildcat Creek</b>				
Howard County	Carp	Up to 23	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	2
		23+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<b>Eel River (West Fork White River Basin)</b>				
Clay/Greene Counties	Channel Catfish	23+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Sauger	18+	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 7.)

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
<b>Eel River (Upper Wabash River Basin)</b>				
Whitley/Wabash/Miami/Cass Counties				
<i>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:</i>				
	Bluegill	6+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Carp	24+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
<b>Elkhart River</b>				
Elkhart County (Goshen, IN downstream to Hivey Rd. @ So. End of Elkhart)	Golden Redhorse	up to 17		1
	Rock Bass	up to 7		1
	White Sucker	up to 16		1
Elkhart County (Hivey Rd., downstream to confluence w/St. Joseph River)	Rock Bass	9+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Smallmouth Bass	17+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	White Sucker	16+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<b>Elkhorn Creek</b>				
Randolph County	Creek Chub	Up to 3		1
<b>Elliot Ditch</b>				
Tippecanoe County	<b>ALL SPECIES</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
<b>Fall Creek</b>				
Hamilton/Madison Co. (Upstream of Geist Reservoir)	Carp	Up to 22	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		22+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Channel Catfish	24+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Hamilton County (Downstream Geist Reservoir Keystone Ave.)	Black Crappie	Up to 9		1
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Caro	Up to 23+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Redhorse spp.	Up to 17		1
Marion County (Downstream Keystone Ave. to confluence with White River West Fork)	<b>Carp</b>	Up to 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		<b>20+</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
		Up to 18	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	<b>Channel Catfish</b>	18-20	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		<b>20+</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
<b>Flatrock River</b>				
Rush/Shelby/Bartholomew	Carp	up to 23	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	2
		23+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Flathead Catfish	Up to 18		1
<b>Galena River (South Branch)</b>				
LaPorte County	Creek Chub	Up to 7	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 7.)

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
<b>Graham Creek</b>				
Jennings County	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
<b>Great Miami River</b>				
Dearborn County	<b>Carp</b>	16-20	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		<b>20+</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Channel Catfish</b>	Up to 15	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		<b>15+</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
	Largemouth Bass	18+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
White Crappie	8-11	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	11+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
<b>Hanna Creek</b>				
Union County	Carp	Up to 16		1
		16+	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	2
<b>Honey Creek</b>				
White County	Largemouth Bass	20+	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	3
<b>Indian Creek (Whitewater Basin)</b>				
Union County	Carp	Up to 9		1
		9+	○	2
<b>Indian Creek (Ohio River Valley)</b>				
Harrison County	Flathead Catfish	Up to 13		1
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
<b>Iroquois River</b>				
Jasper/Newton Counties	Carp	Up to 19		1
		28+	<input type="checkbox"/>	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
<b>Juday Creek</b>				
St. Joseph County	White Sucker	17+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<b>Kankakee River</b>				
LaPorte/Lake/Newton Counties	Bigmouth Buffalo	22+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Black Crappie	Up to 10		1
	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Quillback	15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Rock Bass	Up to 8		1
	Shorthead Redhorse	Up to 13		1
	Silver Redhorse	20+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

General Population

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Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months

Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on Page 7.)

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
<b>Kankakee River (Cont.)</b>				
LaPorte/Lake/Newton	<b>Smallmouth</b>	22-28	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	<b>Buffalo</b>	28-32	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		32+	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
<b>Killbuck Creek</b>				
Madison County	Carp	Up to 25	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		25+	<input type="checkbox"/>	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
<b>Kilmore Creek</b>				
Clinton County	Carp	Up to 12		1
	Creek Chub	Up to 7		1
<b>Kokomo Creek</b>				
Howard County	<b>ALL SPECIES</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
<b>Laughery Creek</b>				
Dearborn/Ohio Counties	Carp	All	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	2
Dearborn County	White Crappie	Up to 10		1
<b>Little Blue River (Ohio River Basin)</b>				
Crawford County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 23		1
	Channel Catfish	16+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Freshwater Drum	18+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 10		1
		18+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Sauger	14+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
White Crappie	Up to 9		1	

General Population

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Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months

Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on Page 7.)

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
<b>Little Blue River</b>				
Shelby County	Northern Hogsucker	11+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<b>Little Calumet River</b>				
Lake County	<b>Carp</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
	White Sucker	Up to 11		1
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 10		1
Porter County	Black Buffalo	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 22	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		23+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Flathead Catfish	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<b>Little Mississinewa River</b>				
Randolph County	<b>ALL SPECIES</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
<b>Little Pigeon Creek</b>				
Warrick County	Bluegill	Up to 5		1
	Channel Catfish	17+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Freshwater Drum	19+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Largemouth Bass	11+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Sauger	18+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<b>Little Pipe Creek</b>				
Miami County	Creek Chub	Up to 5		1
<b>Little Salt Creek</b>				
Lawrence County	Longear Sunfish	Up to 4		1
<b>Little Sugar Creek/East Fork White River Basin</b>				
Hancock County	Creek Chub	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<b>Little Sugar Creek/Walnut Fork Sugar Creek to Sugar Creek</b>				
Montgomery County	<b>ALL</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
<b>Little Wabash River</b>				
Allen/Huntington Counties	Longear Sunfish	up to 6		1
	Northern Hogsucker	up to 11		1
	White sucker	up to 7		1
<b>Maumee River</b>				
Allen County	Bigmouth Buffalo	20+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	<b>Carp</b>	Up to 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		<b>20-22</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
	Channel Catfish	14-16	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		16+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Freshwater Drum	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Largemouth Bass	9+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	River Redhorse	12-14	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		14+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4

General Population

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Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on Page 7.)

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
<b>Maumee River (Cont.)</b>				
Allen County (Cont.)	Rock Bass	7-8	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		8+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Sauger	24+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Shorthead	14-16	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		16+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	<b>Walleye</b>	Up to 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	<b>21+</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Middle Fork Wildcat Creek</b>				
Tippecanoe County	Channel Catfish	20+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Common Carp	Up to 22	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		22+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Freshwater Drum	up to 13		1
	Redhorse species	up to 13		1
<b>Mill Creek</b>				
Fulton County	Creek Chub	Up to 5		1
<b>Mississinewa River:</b> 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				
Randolph County	<b>Channel Catfish</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Common Carp	up to 19	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Green Sunfish	<b>19+</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		3+	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>3</b>
	Quillback	15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	White Crappie	10+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	White Sucker	10+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Delaware/Grant Counties	Channel Catfish	up to 24	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		24+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Common Carp	up to 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		21+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Flathead Catfish	16+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Delaware/Grant Counties (cont)	Quillback	15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	White Crappie	up to 9		1
	White Sucker	10+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Miami County	Common Carp	Follow Statewide Advice		
<b>Mud Creek</b>				
Fulton County	Creek Chub	Up to 7		1
	White Sucker	Up to 11		1

General Population

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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 7.)

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
<b>Muddy Fork of Sand Creek</b>				
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	
<b>Muscatatuck River</b>				
Jackson/Washington Counties	Bigmouth Buffalo	26+	□	3
	Carp	ALL	○	2
	Freshwater Drum	17+	○	3
	Smallmouth Buffalo	23+	□	3
<b>North Fork Salt Creek</b>				
Brown County	Carp	23+	○	2
	Longear Sunfish	All		1
<b>North Fork Vernon Fork Muscatatuck River</b>				
Jennings County	Carp	20+	○	2
	Longear Sunfish	All		1
<b>Otter Creek</b>				
Vigo County	Black Redhorse	14+	□	3
	Spotted Bass	8+	○	3
<b>Paw Paw Creek</b>				
Miami County	Creek Chub	Up to 7		1
	White Sucker	Up to 10		1

General Population      ○ = **Mercury**      □ = **PCBs**  
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 Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months      Group 5 = DO NOT EAT  
 (For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on Page 7.)

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
<b>Patoka River</b>				
Dubois/Gibson/Pike	Buffalo species	21+	☐	3
	Carp	All	☐○	2
	Channel Catfish	Up to 14		1
	Carp sucker species	14+		3
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
	Wiper	25+	☐	3
<b>Pigeon Creek (St. Joseph River Basin)</b>				
Steuben County	Carp	21-25	☐	3
		25+	☐	4
<b>Pigeon Creek (Ohio River Basin)</b>				
Vanderburgh County	Channel Catfish	11-13	☐	3
		14+	☐	4
	Flathead Catfish	Up to 18	☐	3
	Freshwater Drum	19+	☐	3
<b>Pigeon River</b>				
LaGrange County	Hornyhead Chub	Up to 6		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 8		1
<b>Pipe Creek (White River Basin)</b>				
Madison County	Carp	All	☐	3
	Channel Catfish	All	☐	3
	White Sucker	12+	☐	3
<b>Pipe Creek (Wabash)</b>				
Miami County	Creek Chub	Up to 7		1
	White Sucker	Up to 10		1
<b>Pleasant Run Creek</b>				
Lawrence County	<b>ALL SPECIES</b>	<b>ALL</b>	☐	<b>5</b>
<b>Prairie Creek</b>				
Boone County	Creek Chub	6-7	☐	3

General Population

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Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on Page 7.)

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
<b>Richland Creek</b>				
Monroe/Greene/Owen Counties to Newark Road near Solsberry in Greene County				
<i>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</i>				
	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				
<i>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:</i>				
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		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 8		1
	White Sucker	Up to 7		1
<b>Salamonie River</b>				
Jay/Blackford/Huntington/Wabash counties				
	Common Carp	ALL	☐○	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 8		1
	White Sucker	up to 7		1
<b>Salt Creek Monroe County**</b> (tailwaters of Monroe Reservoir Dam to Clear Creek)				
	<b>Freshwater Drum</b>	Up to 16	☐	4
		<b>16+</b>	☐	<b>5</b>
	Striped Bass	12+	☐	3
	Walleye	15-21	☐	3
		21+	☐	4
Lawrence County	<b>ALL SPECIES</b>	<b>ALL</b>	☐	<b>5</b>
<i>**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.</i>				

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 7.)

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
<b>Sand Creek</b>				
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
<b>Silver Creek</b>				
Floyd County	Carp	21-25	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		25+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Channel Catfish	Up to 10		1
	Freshwater Drum	18+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
<b>South Fork Wildcat Creek</b>				
Clinton County Consumption of fish from South Fork of the Wildcat Creek in Clinton County 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: Common Carp Follow Statewide advice for Rivers & Streams				
Tippecanoe County Consumption of fish from the South fork of the Wildcat Creek in Tippecanoe County should be limited to no more than one meal per week (Group 2) by the general population and one meal per month for the sensitive population. Exceptions to this advice for the general population are:				
	Channel Catfish	13+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Common carp	up to 18	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		18-26	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		26+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Flathead Catfish	up to 12		1
<b>Stony Creek</b>				
Hamilton County	<b>ALL SPECIES</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
<b>Stouts Creek</b>				
Monroe County	ALL SPECIES	ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<b>St. Joseph River (Lake Michigan Basin)</b>				
Elkhart County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Common Carp	Up to 25	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		25+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4

General Population

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Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on Page 7.)

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
<b>St. Joseph River (Lake Michigan Basin)</b> (Cont.) Elkhart County	Channel Catfish	ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Northern Hogsucker	15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Rock Bass	Up to 7		1
	Redhorse species	17+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Walleye	25+	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		22+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 13		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 8		1
	Spotted Sucker	Up to 17		1
White Sucker	Up to 14		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+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Common Carp	<b>Follow statewide advice</b>		
	Channel Catfish	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Chinook Salmon	28+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	<b>Carp sucker species</b>	Up to 19 <b>19+</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <b>5</b>
	Rock Bass	Up to 7	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Smallmouth Bass	up to 16	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	2
	Steelhead	30+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<b>St. Mary's River</b>				
Allen County	Black Redhorse	15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Carp	Up to 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		20+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Channel Catfish	13-15	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 15	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	3
		15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Silver Redhorse	17+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
White Sucker	11+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	

General Population

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Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months

Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on Page 7.)

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
<b>Sugar Creek (East Fork White River Basin)</b>				
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
<b>Sugar Creek, Walnut Fork</b> Montgomery County				
<i>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:</i>				
	Black Redhorse	Up to 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		14+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
<b>Sugar Creek (Middle Wabash River Basin)</b> Montgomery County - Upstream of I-74				
<i>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 for the general population are:</i>				
	Black Redhorse	Up to 13		1
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
Montgomery County - I-74 to State Road 32				
<i>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 sensitive population. Exceptions to this advice are:</i>				
	<b>Black Redhorse</b>	<b>13+</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Channel Catfish</b>	<b>14+</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Freshwater Drum</b>	<b>13+</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
Montgomery County - State Road 32 to Parke County including stream reaches along Shades and Turkey Run State Parks				
<i>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:</i>				
	Black Redhorse	15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Channel Catfish	Up to 13	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		20+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Flathead Catfish	23+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Rock Bass	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Shorthead	Up to 13	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Redhorse	15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Smallmouth Bass	19+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4

General Population

○ = Mercury

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Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months

Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on Page 7.)

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
Sugar Creek (Middle Wabash River Basin) (Cont.) Parke County to the Wabash River <i>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:</i>				
	Black Redhorse	14+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Channel Catfish	13-20	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		20+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Freshwater Drum	16+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Sauger	17+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Smallmouth Bass	15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Spotted Bass	15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
<b>Tanners Creek</b>				
Dearborn County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Carp	19-21	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	2
		21+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 13		1
		17+	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	3
<b>Tippecanoe River</b>				
Kosciusko County (Oswego to State Road 15)				
	Bluegill	Up to 5		1
	Common Carp	Up to 23	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		23+	<input type="checkbox"/>	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)				
	Common Carp	up to 29	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		29+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Largemouth Bass	up to 11		1
	Smallmouth Bass	up to 10		1
	White Sucker	up to 2		1
Fulton/Pulaski Counties to Lake Shafer	Common Carp	Up to 24	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		24+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Longear Sunfish	up to 4		1
White County between Lake Shafer Dam and the headwaters of Lake Freeman Follow Advisory information for Lake Freeman listed in the Lakes and Reservoirs section.				
Carroll County (from Lake Freeman Dam to the confluence with the Wabash River)				
	Black Redhorse	up to 17		1
	Common Carp	21-22		1
	Freshwater Drum	uo to 12		1
	Rock Bass	up to 7		1
	Smallmouth Bass	up to 10		1

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Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
<b>Trail Creek</b>				
LaPorte County	Brown Trout	18+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	<b>Carp</b>	Up to 23	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		<b>23+</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Rock Bass	10+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Smallmouth Bass	14-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		19+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Walleye	18-27	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
27+		<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
<b>Travers Ditch</b>				
Fulton County	Blacknose Dace	Up to 2		1
<b>Unnamed Tributary of Eel River</b>				
Miami County	Creek Chub	Up to 3		1
<b>Vernon Fork Muskatuck River</b>				
Jennings County	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 7		1
<b>Wabash River</b>				
Jay/Adams/Wells Counties	Channel Catfish	up to 13		1
		21+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Freshwater Drum	Up to 12		1
	Redhorse species	Up to 13		1
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
Huntington/Wabash	Blue Sucker	21-26	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		26+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Golden Redhorse	up to 13		1
	River Carpsucker	up to 14		1
	White Crappie	up to 8		1

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Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
<b>Wabash River (Cont.)</b>				
Miami/Cass/Carroll/ Tippecanoe (upstream of Lafayette) Counties	Black Buffalo	up to 20		1
	Black Redhorse	19+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Blue Sucker	21-26	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		26+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Carp sucker species	ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Channel Catfish	15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Freshwater Drum	16+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Sauger	13+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Shorthead Redhorse	15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Smallmouth Bass	up to 8		1
	Smallmouth Buffalo	Up to 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		20+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	White Crappie	up to 8		1
Tippecanoe (downstream from Lafayette)/ Fountain/Warren/ Vermillion/Parke Counties	Bigmouth Buffalo	18+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Blue Sucker	21-26	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		26+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	<b>Carp suckers</b>	Up to 13	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		13-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		<b>19+</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
	Channel Catfish	Up to 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		20+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Flathead Catfish	21+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Paddlefish	34+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Sauger	13+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Smallmouth Buffalo	Up to 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		20+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Vigo/Sullivan/Knox Counties	Bigmouth Buffalo	21-24	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		24+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Blue Sucker	21-26	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		26+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Carp suckers	17+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Channel Catfish	13-22	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		22+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Flathead Catfish	21+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Freshwater Drum	16+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Paddlefish	34+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Sauger	13+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Shovelnose Sturgeon	30+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Striped/Wiper Bass	10-12	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
12+		<input type="checkbox"/>	4	

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

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Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group	
West Fork White River (Cont.)	Spotted Sucker	11-13		3	
		13+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
	White Sucker	15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Bluegill	6+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
Hamilton/Marion Counties from Stony Creek to Broad Ripple Dam	<b>Channel Catfish</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>	
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		14+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
	Longear Sunfish	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Quillback	13-18	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		18+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
	Redhorse species	Up to 16	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		16+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
	Rock Bass	9+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Spotted Sucker	11-13	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		13+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
	White Sucker	15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	Marion County (Downstream of Broad Ripple Dam)	Black Bass species	11+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		Bluegill	6+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<b>Carp</b>		Up to 19	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		<b>19+</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>	
Channel Catfish		12-17	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		17+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
Flathead Catfish		13-15	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	3	
		15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
Redhorse species		Up to 16	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		16+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
Carp sucker species		13-17	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		17+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	

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Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
<b>West Fork White River (Cont.)</b>				
Morgan/Owen/Greene/ Daviess/Pike/Gibson Counties to the confluence with the Wabash River	Buffalo species	20+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Carp	16-27	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		27+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Carp sucker species	16+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		Channel Catfish	12-20	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Flathead Catfish</b>	20+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		Up to 16	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		16-30	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Freshwater Drum	30+	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Sauger/Walleye	Up to 14	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	3
		14+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Spotted Sucker	11-13	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		13+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	White Bass	14-15	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	3
15+		<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
<b>White River</b>				
Pike/Gibson Counties	Bigmouth Buffalo	25+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Channel Catfish	18+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Flathead Catfish	16+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Largemouth Bass	17+	○	3
	Quillback	13-18	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		18+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Smallmouth Bass	12+	○	3
	Smallmouth Buffalo	18-22	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		22+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Spotted Bass	9+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Spotted Sucker	11-13	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		13+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
<b>White Lick Creek</b>				
Hendricks County	Channel Catfish	22+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Smallmouth Bass	14+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Morgan County	Channel Catfish	22+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Smallmouth Bass	12+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

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Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Whitewater River  (Greens Fork, Martindale Creek, Middle Fork, Nolands Fork, West Fork) Wayne, Fayette, Franklin, and Dearborn counties	Carp	16-25	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	2
		25+	<input type="checkbox"/> ○	3
	Channel Catfish	23+	<input type="checkbox"/>	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
Wildcat Creek Howard County (Upstream of the Waterworks Dam in Kokomo)	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Common Carp	Up to 19	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		19+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 7		1
	Spotted Sucker	up to 13		1
	Walleye	up to 11		1
	<b>All Species</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
Howard County (Downstream of the Waterworks Dam in Kokomo)	<b>All Species</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
Carroll County	<i>Consumption of fish from the Wildcat Creek in <b>Tippecanoe County</b> 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:</i>			
Tippecanoe County	<b>Common Carp</b>	<b>ALL</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>5</b>
	Channel Catfish	14+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Flathead Catfish	14+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Redhorse species	15+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	River Carpsucker	16+	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Creek Chub	Up to 5		1
Wilson Ditch Miami County	Northern Hogsucker	10+	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

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2010 Lakes and Reservoirs Advisory

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
<b>Adams Lake</b>				
LaGrange County	Walleye	20+	○	3
	Yellow Perch	Up to 13		1
<b>Atwood Lake</b>				
LaGrange County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
<b>Ball Lake</b>				
Steuben County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 15		1
	White Sucker	Up to 16		1
<b>Big Turkey Lake</b>				
LaGrange County	Black Crappie	Up to 8		1
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
<b>Blue Lake</b>				
Whitley County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
<b>Brookville Reservoir</b>				
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
<b>Cagles Mill Reservoir (Cataract Lake)</b>				
Putnam County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
<b>Cedar Lake</b>				
Lake County	Carp	20+	□	3
	Channel Catfish	15+	□	3
<b>Cedarville Reservoir</b>				
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
<b>Center Lake</b>				
Kosciusko County	Black Bullhead	11-14	□	3
		14+	□	4
	Bluegill	7+	□	3
	Largemouth Bass	14+	□	3
<b>Clear Lake</b>				
Steuben County	Rainbow Trout	Up to 18		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 10		1

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Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
<b>Dewart Lake</b>				
Kosciusko County	Black Crappie	Up to 12		1
	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Northern Pike	30+	○	3
<b>Dugger Lake</b>				
Sullivan County	Catfish	All	□	3
<b>Eagle Creek Reservoir</b>				
Marion County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 21		1
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 17		1
<b>Eagle Lake</b>				
Noble County	Bluegill	Up to 5		1
	White Sucker	Up to 20		1
<b>Fish (Plato) Lake</b>				
LaGrange County	Golden Redhorse	Up to 18		1
	White Sucker	Up to 19		1
<b>Flint Lake</b>				
Porter County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Warmouth	Up to 7		1
<b>Fox Lake</b>				
Steuben County	Black Crappie	Up to 9		1
	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
<b>Geist Reservoir</b>				
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	
<b>Greensburg Reservoir</b>				
Decatur County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 9		1
<b>Griffy Lake</b>				
Monroe County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Largemouth Bass	13+	○	3
<b>Harden Reservoir</b>				
Parke County	Black Crappie	Up to 8		1
	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Carp	All	□	2
	Striped Bass	Up to 23		1

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Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
<b>Hamilton Lake</b>				
Steuben County	Black Crappie	Up to 13		1
	Brown Bullhead	Up to 11		1
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 15		1
<b>Hardy Lake</b>				
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 22+	○	3
<b>Henderson Lake</b>				
Noble County	Bluegill	5-6	□	3
		6+	□	4
	Carp	17+	□	3
<b>Hominy Ridge Lake</b>				
Wabash County	Redear Sunfish	Up to 8		1
<b>Hovey Lake</b>				
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	
<b>J. Edward Roush Lake</b>				
Huntington County	Bigmouth Buffalo	Up to 16		1
	Common Carp	22+	□	3
	Channel Catfish	24-28	□	3
		28+	□	4
	Freshwater Drum	<13		1
	White Crappie	<11		1

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Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
<b>Kokomo Reservoir</b>				
Howard county	Black Crappie	up to 11		1
	Bluegill	up to 7		1
	Common Carp	up to 19		1
	Walleye	up to 16		1
	White Bass	up to 10		1
	White Crappie	up to 10		1
<b>Kunkel Lake</b>				
Wells County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
<b>Lake Freeman</b>				
White County	Bluegill	up to 7		1
	Common Carp	All	☐	2
	Freshwater Drum	up to 12		1
	Longear Sunfish	up to 5		1
	Largemouth Bass	up to 16		1
	River Carpsucker	up to 17	☐	3
		17+	☐	4
	Smallmouth Bass	up to 15		1
White Crappie	up to 10		1	
<b>Lake George</b>				
Steuben County	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1
<b>Lake James</b>				
Steuben County	Northern Pike	20-36	○	3
		36+	○	4
<b>Lake Lemon</b>				
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
<b>Lake Maxinkuckee</b>				
Marshall County	Channel Catfish	21+	☐	3
	Walleye	23+	○	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 7.)

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
<b>Lake Shafer</b>				
White County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Common Carp	All	☐	2
	Largemouth Bass	up to 16		1
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	River Carpsucker	Up to 17 17+	☐	3
			☐	4
	Smallmouth Bass	up to 15		1
White Crappie	up to 10		1	
<b>Lake Shishewana</b>				
LaGrange County	Carp	30+	☐	3
<b>Lake Wapehani</b>				
Monroe County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
<b>Lake Wawasee</b>				
Kosciusko County	Bullhead	15+	☐	3
<b>Lake of the Woods</b>				
LaGrange County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
<b>Lake of the Woods</b>				
Marshall County	Bluegill	Up to 9		1
	Carp	22+	☐	3
<b>Little Barbee Lake</b>				
Kosciusko County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
<b>Loomis Lake</b>				
Porter County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
<b>Loon Lake</b>				
Whitley County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Yellow Perch	Up to 9		1
<b>Lower Fish Lake</b>				
LaPorte County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Channel Catfish	30+	☐	3
	Walleye	18+	○	3
<b>McClish Lake</b>				
Steuben County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
<b>Marquette Lagoon</b>				
Lake County	Bluegill	4-7	☐	3
		7+	☐	4
	Largemouth Bass	12+	☐	3
<b>Mill Pond</b>				
Marshall County	Redear Sunfish	Up to 7		1
	White Crappie	Up to 10		1

General Population

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(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on Page 7.)

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(general population: 1 meal/week; women/children: 1 meal/month).

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
<b>Monroe Reservoir</b>				
Brown/Monroe Counties	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	All	○	2
	Walleye	21+	○	3
<b>Morse Reservoir</b>				
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
<b>North Chain Lake</b>				
St. Joseph County	Channel Catfish	22+	□	3
	Walleye	20+	○	3
<b>Olin Lake</b>				
LaGrange County	Carp	All	□	2
	Rainbow Trout	Up to 15		1
<b>Oliver Lake</b>				
LaGrange County	Carp	All		1
<b>Palestine Lake</b>				
Kosciusko County	Bluegill	8+	□	3
	Largemouth Bass	12-15	□○	3
		15+	□	4
<b>Patoka Reservoir</b>				
Dubois/Orange Counties	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	All	□○	2
	Freshwater Drum	Up to 16	○	1
<b>Pike Lake</b>				
Kosciusko County	Largemouth Bass	11-13	○	3
		13+	○	4
	Walleye	14+	□	3
<b>Pleasant Lake</b>				
Steuben County	Bullhead	12+	□	3
<b>Prairie Creek Reservoir</b>				
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

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(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on Page 7.)

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Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
<b>Reservoir 29</b>				
Sullivan County	Bluegill	Up to 9		1
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 12		1
<b>Rockville Lake</b>				
Parke County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1
<b>Salamonie Reservoir</b>				
Wabash County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Common Carp	All	○	2
	Freshwater Drum	up to 11		1
	Largemouth Bass	up to 13		1
	White Crappie	All		1
<b>Simonton Lake</b>				
Elkhart County	Black Crappie	Up to 11		1
	Walleye	Up to 16		1
<b>Skinner Lake</b>				
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
<b>Springwood Lake</b>				
Wayne County	Carp	24+	□	3
	Channel Catfish	All	□	3
<b>Starve Hollow Lake</b>				
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
<b>Stone Lake</b>				
LaPorte County	Black Crappie	Up to 11		1
<b>Summit Lake</b>				
Henry County	Carp	Up to 24		1
	Channel Catfish	Up to 21		1

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Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group	
<b>Sylvan Lake</b>					
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		
<b>Tippecanoe Lake</b>					
Kosciusko County	Largemouth Bass	12+	○	3	
<b>Tucker Lake</b>					
Orange County	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 10		1	
	Warmouth	Up to 7		1	
<b>Turtle Creek Reservoir</b>					
Sullivan County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1	
	Channel Catfish	Up to 11		1	
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 6		1	
<b>Upper Fish Lake</b>					
LaPorte County	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1	
	Warmouth	Up to 7		1	
<b>Winona Lake</b>					
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		
<b>Wolf Lake</b>					
Lake County	Largemouth Bass	13-17	☐	3	
		17+	☐	4	
	White Bass	13-15	☐	3	
<b>Worster Lake</b>					
St. Joseph County	Black Crappie	Up to 8		1	
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1	
	Brown Bullhead	16+	☐	3	
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 11		1	

General Population

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(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on Page 7.)

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(general population: 1 meal/week; women/children: 1 meal/month).

**2010 Lake Michigan and Tributaries Advisory**

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

General Population

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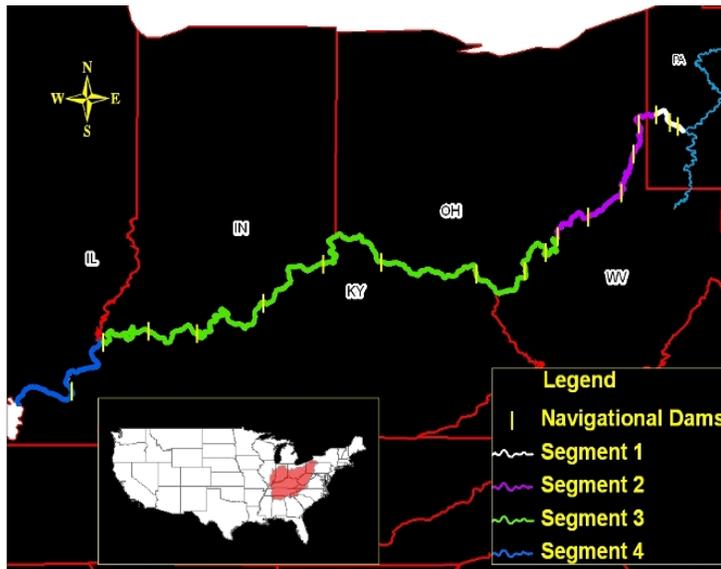
Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on Page 7.)

## 2010 Ohio River Advisory

The Fish Tissue Contaminants Monitoring Program looks at the levels of certain pollutants in fish from the Ohio River and provides a basis for determining the need for fish consumption advisories. In 1975 the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) began collecting fish tissue samples for analyses of pollutants, to determine the presence or absence of compounds like pesticides and other organic chemicals. In 1987 the program was modified to allow the appropriate state agencies to use the data from the program in creating fish consumption advisories (FCA). Because the states which surround the Ohio River had all developed their own consumption advisory programs independently, variables existed that sometimes caused two states to issue conflicting advisories based on the same fish tissue sample.

Therefore, the Ohio River Fish Consumption Advisory Protocol (ORFCAP) was adopted with the Ohio River States. The ORSANCO Fish Consumption Advisory Panel developed protocols for issuing consistent fish consumption advisories for the Ohio River across state lines. For better communication of fish consumption information, the Ohio River has been divided into four segments. The map below illustrates those segments. Indiana's segments are 3 and 4. The 2011 Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory will list the advisories for only our segments. States sharing common segments will release the same FCA information for their segments. This and further information on the quality of the Ohio River resources can be obtained through the ORSANCO website at [www.orsanco.org](http://www.orsanco.org). To find consumption advice for your favorite fish simply look up the fish species and size from the Ohio River Fish Consumption Advisory Table which follows. Find the column for the segment of the river from where you are catching your fish. The number in the box indicates the consumption advice for that species.



### Ohio River main stem fish advisory segments

<u>Segments</u>	<u>River miles</u>	<u>States</u>
1	0 - 31.7	PA
2	31.8 - 203.9	PA, WV, OH
3	204 - 846	WV, OH, KY, IN
4	846.1 - 981	KY, IN, IL

2010 Ohio River Advisory			
Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Black Bass	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Channel Catfish	<18	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	>=18	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Common Carp	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Flathead Catfish	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Freshwater Drum	<= 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	> 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Hybrid Striped Bass	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Striped Bass	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Suckers	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
White Bass	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

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#### General Population

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For sensitive population (pregnant & childbearing aged women children), please refer to the Guidelines on Page 7.)

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. 262, 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/isdh/23650.htm>  
For more information on health risks of fish contaminants please call the ISDH at 317.351.7190, Ext. 262.

#### **Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)**

[www.IN.gov/idem/](http://www.IN.gov/idem/)

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/](http://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

BASS
<b>White Bass</b> - Single tooth patch on back of tongue, first stripe below lateral line not complete to tail
<b>Hybrid Striped</b> - Two tooth patches on back of tongue are joined, first stripe below lateral line complete to tail, stripes above lateral line usually broken
CATFISH
<b>Channel Catfish</b> - 24-29 rays in rounded anal fin, caudal fin is deeply forked, dark spots on sides
<b>Blue Catfish</b> - 30-35 anal fin rays, anal fin margin is straight, caudal fin is deeply forked
<b>White Catfish</b> - Caudal fin margin is nearly straight (slightly forked), no dark spots on sides
<b>Bullhead Catfish</b> - Caudal fin is straight
PERCH
<b>Walleye</b> - No spots on dorsal fin, dusky spot at rear of spiny dorsal fin, tip of lower caudal tail and anal ring are white
<b>Yellow Perch</b> - Back and sides with several dark vertical bars, 6-8 anal fin rays. Jaws and roof of mouth without large, prominent teeth
<b>Sauger</b> - 3 or 4 saddle shaped blotches on back and sides, spotted dorsal fin
SUNFISH
<b>Bluegill</b> - 5-9 vertical bars on sides, black opercula flat (ear) with no margin, dark spot at rear of dorsal fin
<b>Black Crappie</b> - 7-8 dorsal spines, random blotches on sides
<b>White Crappie</b> - 6 dorsal spines, black side markings from vertical bars rather than random spots
TROUT and SALMON
<b>Rainbow Trout</b> - Or steelhead: white mouth, teeth and gums; small black spots on back, sides, caudal and dorsal fins; caudal fin margin is square
<b>Lake Trout</b> - White mouth, teeth, and gums; some orange or red spots on sides, some spots enriched with light blue; caudal fin margin is square
<b>Chinook Salmon</b> - 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/](http://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 a 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. Remember, never put mercury in the trash, down the drain, or in a burn barrel.

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

For additional information on alternatives to mercury visit our Web site at

<http://www.in.gov/idem/4149.htm> or contact IDEM at:

Office of Pollution Prevention and Technical Assistance

1.800.988.7901