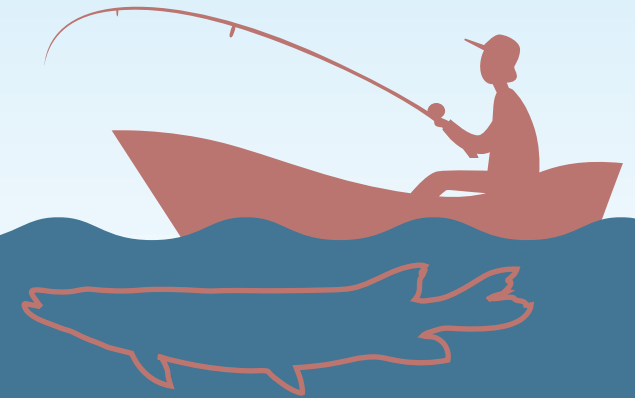


Bioaccumulation in Fish

Bioaccumulation is the gradual buildup of substances, such as mercury or other chemicals, in the body of an organism. These chemicals will not break down in the body or are not able to be excreted. This will cause the chemical to accumulate over time. The larger a fish becomes, the more it can bioaccumulate. Size should be considered when deciding which fish to keep to eat.



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AVOID
CONSUMPTION

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EAT ONLY A FEW
PER MONTH

EAT ONLY A FEW
PER WEEK

L
O
W

STANDARD
CONSUMPTION



HIGH

Bioaccumulation Potential

- Buffalo (Bigmouth, Smallmouth, Black)*
- Carp (Common, Mirror, Grass)
- Flathead Catfish
- Northern Pike
- Bass (Striped, Largemouth, Smallmouth)
- Walleye



MEDIUM

Bioaccumulation Potential

- Bass (Yellow, White)
- Bullhead (Black, Yellow)*
- Channel Catfish
- Crappie (Black, White)
- Suckers (Desert, Sonoran)*
- Sunfish (Redear, Green)
- Trout (Brown, Tiger)
- Yellow Perch*

LOWER

Bioaccumulation Potential

- Arctic Grayling*
- Bigmouth Buffalo*
- Bluegill
- Tilapia
- Trout (Apache, Brook, Cutthroat, Gila, Rainbow)

Arizona Green Light Fishery
and Fish Consumption
Advisory interactive eMap



BIOACCUMULATION
LEVEL

Note:

Some waters may have information on a specific kind of fish. Before consuming fish from a specific water, check for consumption advisories at azdeq.gov/fca.

EPA-FDA Advice about Eating Fish and Shellfish: epa.gov/fish-tech/epa-fda-advice-about-eating-fish-and-shellfish.

* Indicates fish that are not commonly caught in Arizona

