We know fish can be very nutritious and are packed with great nutrients, such as omega-3’s, the B vitamins and lean protein. But unfortunately, fish can also have some unhealthy contaminants.

Mercury is a contaminant found in fish which can affect brain development and the nervous system. The FDA has released guidelines for children, women who are pregnant and women who are trying to become pregnant. These guidelines state no more than 12 oz of low mercury fish should be consumed weekly. “Highest” mercury fish should be avoided and “high” mercury fish should be kept to only three 6-oz servings per month.

The FDA has released guidelines for children, women who are pregnant and women who are trying to become pregnant. These guidelines state no more than 12 oz of low mercury fish should be consumed weekly. “Highest” mercury fish should be avoided and “high” mercury fish should be kept to only three 6-oz servings per month.

What does this mean for women who are pregnant but also trying to get some of their much needed nutrients from the critters of the sea? It is all about moderation. Recent information released in the American Journal of Preventive Medicine says that no one should cut fish out of their diet altogether. Fish contains too many healthy nutrients which are essential for growth and development, especially in a pregnant mom and baby. There are 4 types of fish that should be on the list to avoid due to mercury levels. These include shark, king mackerel, swordfish and tilefish.

For information regarding other types of fish, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) has released a list of fish and their mercury levels so people can be informed on what they are consuming. If you want to get more detailed information about mercury levels and how much you personally are consuming, you can also use the mercury thermometer to calculate your totals.

### Highest Mercury
**AVOID Eating**
- Marlin
- Orange roughy
- Tilefish
- Swordfish
- Shark
- Mackerel (king)
- Tuna (bigeye, Ahi)

### High Mercury
Eat no more than three 6-oz servings per month
- Sea Bass (Chilean)
- Bluefish
- Grouper
- Mackeral (Spanish, Gulf)
- Tuna (canned, white albacore) See tuna chart below
- Tuna (Yellowfin)

### Lower Mercury
Eat no more than six 6-oz servings per month
- Bass (Striped, Black)
- Carp
- Cod (Alaskan)
- Croaker (White Pacific)
- Halibut (Pacific and Atlantic) Jacks melt (Silverside)
- Lobster
- Mahi Mahi

This information is for educational purposes only and is not meant for diagnosis or treatment. Use of this information should be done in accordance with the health care plan outlined by your health care provider. For specific medical advice, diagnosis, and treatment, consult your doctor. All content is copyrighted by the American Pregnancy Association.
- Monkfish
- Perch (freshwater)
- Sablefish
- Skate
- Snapper
- Sea Trout (Weakfish)
- Tuna (canned, chunk light)
- Tuna (Skipjack)

Lowest Mercury
Enjoy two 6-oz servings per week
- Anchovies
- Butterfish
- Catfish
- Clam
- Crab (Domestic)
- Crawfish/crayfish
- Croaker
- Flounder
- Haddock
- Hake
- Herring
- Mackeral (N Atlantic, Chub)
- Mullet
- Oysters
- Perch (ocean)
- Plaice
- Salmon (Canned, Fresh)
- Sardines
- Scallops
- Shad (American)
- Shrimp
- Sole
- Squid (Calamari)
- Tilapia

- Trout (freshwater)
- Whitefish
- Whiting

Chart obtained from the Natural Resource Defense Council (NRDC); data obtained by the FDA and the EPA.

Tuna mercury levels can be different based on the type of tuna and where it was caught. The NRDC created the chart below as a guideline for how much tuna can be eaten by children, pregnant women or women wanting to conceive, based on their weight.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight in Pounds</th>
<th>White Albacore</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20lbs</td>
<td>1 can/10 wks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30lbs</td>
<td>1 can/6 wks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40lbs</td>
<td>1 can/5 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50lbs</td>
<td>1 can/4 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60lbs</td>
<td>1 can/3 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70lbs</td>
<td>1 can/3 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80lbs</td>
<td>1 can/2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90lbs</td>
<td>1 can/2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100lbs</td>
<td>1 can/2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>110lbs</td>
<td>1 can/12 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120lbs</td>
<td>1 can/11 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>130lbs</td>
<td>1 can/10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>140lbs</td>
<td>1 can/10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>150lbs</td>
<td>1 can/9 day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This information is for educational purposes only and is not meant for diagnosis or treatment. Use of this information should be done in accordance with the health care plan outlined by your health care provider. For specific medical advice, diagnosis, and treatment, consult your doctor. All content is copyrighted by the American Pregnancy Association.