Advice About Eating Fish

What Pregnant Women & Parents Should Know

Fish and other protein-rich foods have nutrients that can help your child's growth and development.

For women of childbearing age (about 16-49 years old), especially pregnant and breastfeeding women, and for parents and caregivers of young children.

- Eat 2 to 3 servings of fish a week from the "Best Choices" list OR 1 serving from the "Good Choices" list.
- Eat a variety of fish.
- Serve 1 to 2 servings of fish a week to children, starting at age 2.
- If you eat fish caught by family or friends, check for fish advisories.
 If there is no advisory, eat only one serving and no other fish that week.*

Use this chart!

You can use this chart to help you choose which fish to eat, and how often to eat them, based on their mercury levels. The "Best Choices" have the lowest levels of mercury.

What is a serving?





To find out, use the paim of your hand!

For an adult 4 ounces

For children, ages 4 to 7 2 ounces

Best Choices EAT 2 TO 3 SERVINGS A WEEK

Anchovy

Atlantic croaker

Atlantic mackerel

Black sea bass

Butterfish

Catfish

Clam

Cod

Crab

Crawfish

Flounder

Haddock

Hake

Herring

Lobster,

American and spiny

Mullet

Oyster

Pacific chub mackerel

Perch, freshwater

and ocean

Pickerel

Plaice

Pollock

Salmon Sardine Scallop

Shad

Shrimp

Skate

Smelt

Sole

Squid

Tilapia

Trout, freshwater

Tuna, canned light (includes skipjack)

Whitefish

Whiting

OR Good Choices EAT 1 SERVING A WEEK

Bluefish

Buffalofish

Carp

Chilean sea bass/ Patagonian toothfish

Grouper

Halibut

Mahi mahi/ dolphinfish Monkfish

Rockfish

Sable fish Sheepshead

Snapper

Spanish mackerel

Striped bass (ocean)

Tilefish (Atlantic Ocean)

Tuna, albacore/ white tuna, canned and fresh/frozen

Tuna, yellowfin

Weakfish/seatrout

White croaker/ Pacific croaker

Choices to Avoid HIGHEST MERCURY LEVELS

King mackerel

Marlin

Orange roughy

Shark Swordfish Tilefish (Gulf of Mexico)

Tuna, bigeye

www.FDA.gov/fishadvice

www.EPA.gov/fishadvice





^{*}Some fish caught by family and friends, such as larger carp, catfish, trout and perch, are more likely to have fish advisories due to mercury or other contaminants. State advisories will tell you how often you can safely eat those fish.