This Map is to Help You Find Safe Ogaa (Walleye) in Lakes Harvested by Bad River

MAP FOR USE BY PREGNANT WOMEN, WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE, AND CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE. DO NOT EAT OGAAN LARGER THAN 20 INCHES. EAT OGAAN LESS THAN 20 INCHES AND CHOOSE EVEN SMALLER OGAAN TO FURTHER REDUCE MERCURY EXPOSURE.

For Ogaa Smaller than 20 Inches:
- Eat up to 8 meals or 64 ounces per month.
- Eat up to 4 meals or 32 ounces per month.
- Eat up to 2 meals or 16 ounces per month.
- Do not eat ogaa from these lakes.

Number of meals is based on an 8 ounce meal size. If your meal size is larger, you should reduce the number of meals you eat per month.

Funding for these maps was provided by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). GLIFWC: March 2014

MAP FOR USE BY WOMEN BEYOND CHILDBEARING AGE AND BY MEN.

For Ogaa Larger than 20 Inches, Eat Fewer Meals.

Not enough information available.
### Sorting and Labeling Ogaa Prior to Freezing

When cleaning ogaa:
- Put ogaa under 20 inches in bags labeled “under 20 inches.”
- Put ogaa over 20 inches in bags labeled “20 inches and over.”
- Label bags with the lake name.
- Follow the advice below for maximum number of meals per month.

### Using This Chart to Find Safer Giigoonh

#### Maximum Number of Meals per Month

Advice is for all lakes combined. For example, if you eat four meals in a month from green lakes you should not eat any other meals of ogaa in that month.

**Meal Size**

Meal size is based on 8 ounces. An average 19 inch ogaa will have 8 ounces of meat. If your meal size is larger, you should eat fewer meals of ogaa. If it is smaller, you can eat more meals of ogaa.

**Other Giigoonh**

Giigoonh such as muskulogonne, lagemosh bass, smallmouth bass, and northern pike will have more mercury than giigoonh such as lake whitefish, herring, bluegill, sunfish, crappie or perch. Try to choose safer giigoonh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lake Name</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Maximum Number of Meals per Month of Green Lakes</th>
<th>Maximum Number of Meals per Month of Other Lakes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Women of Childbearing Age and Children less than 15</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Women beyond childbearing years and men 15 and older</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Name</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>Maximum Number of Meals per Month</td>
<td>Maximum Number of Meals per Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommended Maximum Number of Ogaa Meals per Month for Lakes Harvested by Bad River</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For many native people, giigoonh are part of a traditional and healthy diet. If you rely on giigoonh, choose safer giigoonh with lower levels of mercury by following the advice on this map.

**Risks and Benefits**

Risk: Mercury can damage the nervous system, especially the brain. Fetuses and babies are the most at risk because their nervous systems are rapidly developing. Children exposed to unsafe levels while in the womb have been found to experience delayed development in walking and talking, even though the mother was not affected. Mercury cannot be removed by trimming or cooking.

Benefit: Eating even as few as two to three meals of giigoonh a month may reduce your risk of death due to heart disease.

If you have questions about finding safer ogaa, call GLIFWC at 1-715-682-6619.

To learn more about mercury in ogaa, visit GLIFWC’s website at www.glifwc.org/Mercury/mercury.html.