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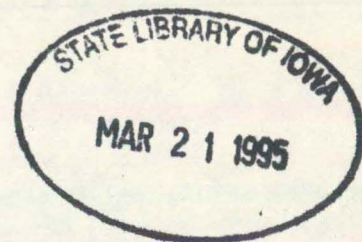
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PESTICIDE LEVELS IN FISH FROM IOWA STREAMS

#71-23

9 November 1970

Submitted to the State Conservation Commission November 10, 1970 by the
State Hygienic Laboratory
University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa



PESTICIDE LEVELS IN FISH FROM IOWA STREAMS

The State Hygienic Laboratory in conjunction with the State Conservation Commission undertook a study of the concentrations of pesticides in the edible portions of fish in Iowa streams.

Several varieties of fish have been assayed to determine the levels of dieldrin and other pesticides in the edible portion of their flesh. It is felt that the pesticides used for row crop treatment in Iowa have washed off the soil as erosion silt and settled to the bottom in streams across the state.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) action guideline for the maximum permissible concentration of dieldrin in the edible portion of fish is 300 parts per billion (ppb). The Food and Drug Administration has recommended that fish containing dieldrin above this level not be eaten.

Species of fish feeding on the bottom area appear to have aggregated larger amounts of dieldrin, a degradation product of aldrin used for corn rootworm treatment, than have species whose feeding habits are less directly related to the bottom silts.

Catfish have evidenced the highest dieldrin levels (up to 1600 ppb) as shown in Table 1 and other rough fish such as buffalo, carp and carp suckers have been somewhat lower (see Table 2).

There is a definite relationship between the dieldrin content of catfish and their age or size, with catfish under 15 inches in length being generally below maximum acceptable dieldrin concentrations essentially everywhere. This is probably due to increased oil content in older, larger catfish and of course longer exposure to their contaminated environment.

A distinct relationship between latitude and dieldrin content in catfish exists probably due to accumulated siltation as row crop draining streams proceed southward. Impounding of a given stream tends to produce conditions conducive to dieldrin buildup

TABLE I
CATFISH COMPOSITES
Parts per Billion Dieldrin in Edible Portion

RIVER	LOCATION	DATE SAMPLE COLLECTED	AVE LENGTH INCHES	PPb DIELDRIN
East Nishnabotna	Shenandoah	July 6, 1970	15.7	940
	Shenandoah	July 6, 1970	11.5	400
Nishnabotna	Hamburg	July 6, 1970	16.5	1600
	Hamburg	July 6, 1970	11.7	820
Iowa	LeGrande	Aug. 20, 1970	17.5	360
	Marengo	Aug. 17, 1970	17.0	680
	Marengo	Aug. 17, 1970	9.5	195
	Coralville Reservoir	Aug. 10, 1970	24.0	1440
	"	July 17, 1970	23.0	820
	"	Oct. 14, 1970	21.5	920
	"	July 13, 1970	16.1	720
	"	July 8, 1970	15.5	480
	"	July 8, 1970	10.0	370
	(3/4 miles below Coralville Dam)	Aug. 17, 1970	20.0	1250
	"	Aug. 21, 1970	20.2	885
	"	Aug. 17, 1970	10.0	210
	Fredonia	Aug. 17, 1970	18	730
Nodaway	Clarinda	Aug. 20, 1970	16.7	1100
Cedar	Mt. Vernon	Aug. 31, 1970	18.0	580
	Rochester	Aug. 20, 1970	19.4	530
Des Moines	Red Rock Reservoir	Aug. 24, 1970	16.6	570
	Keosauqua	Aug. 27, 1970	16.6	270
Mississippi	Dubuque, Pool 12	Aug. 22, 1970	20	73
	Sabula Pool 13	June 15, 1970	18	52*
	Clinton, Pool 14	June 15, 1970	14	79*
	Commanche, Pool 14	June 15, 1970	14	360*
	Commanche, Pool 14	June 15, 1970	14	110*
	Muscatine, Pool 17	Aug. 22, 1970	12	230
	Burlington, Pool 19	Aug. 22, 1970	23	435
	Pool 20, Below Keokuk	Oct. 19, 1970	14.6	380
	Pool 20, Below Keokuk	Oct. 19, 1970	12.3	260
Little Sioux	Correctionville	Aug. 22, 1970	16.9	340

*Single fish

TABLE I -- Page 2

RIVER	LOCATION	DATE SAMPLE COLLECTED	AVE LENGTH INCHES	PPb DIELDRIN
Skunk	Oakland Mills	Sept. 9, 1970	10.8	325
Wapsipinicon	Independence	Sept. 16, 1970	15.5	110
	Wheatland	Aug. 27, 1970	15.7	325
Lake MacBride	Lake MacBride	Sept. 18, 1970	17.6	240
	Lake MacBride	Sept. 18, 1970	15.7	230
Big Sioux	Sioux City (10 miles above)	Aug. 22, 1970	17.5	230
Maquoketa	Maquoketa	Sept. 14, 1970	19.1	220
East Grande	Davis	Aug. 20, 1970	16.3	200
Boyer	West Leveland	Aug. 22, 1970	10.2	170
Chariton	Rathbun Reservoir	Sept. 1, 1970	13.0	140
Turkey	Elkader	Sept. 3, 1970	16.2	60
	Millville	Aug. 27, 1970	16.5	78
Lake Allerton	Lake Allerton	Aug. 19, 1970	15.8	39
Missouri	Sioux City	Aug. 22, 1970	15.0	34

TABLE II
ROUGH FISH COMPOSITES
PARTS PER BILLION DIELDRIN IN EDIBLE PORTION

RIVER	LOCATION	SPECIES	DATE SAMPLE COLLECTED	AVE LENGTH INCHES	DIELDRIN (ppb)
Iowa	Coralville Reservoir	Big Mouth			
		Buffalo	11/7/69	18.0	840
		Carp	11/7/69	20.4	214
		Carp Sucker	11/7/69	14.4	313
		Big Mouth Buffalo	6/24/70	17.5	782*
Lake MacBride	Lake MacBride	Big Mouth			
		Buffalo	11/7/69	22.2	720
		Carp	11/7/69	22.0	135
Des Moines	Red Rock Reservoir	Big Mouth			
		Buffalo	6/10/70	17	520
		Carp	6/10/70	18	560
Mississippi	Guttenberg, Pool II	Big Mouth			
		Buffalo	11/3/69	18.5	28
	Guttenberg, Pool II	Carp	11/3/69	17.5	15

*Composite of 333 fish

in bottom feeders as silt settles out over broader areas of feeding habitat.

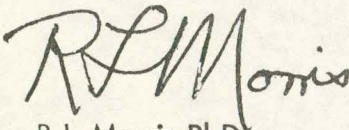
Streams in northeast Iowa draining non-row crop areas and which carry far less silt load apparently are not producing elevated pesticide levels in catfish or other species.

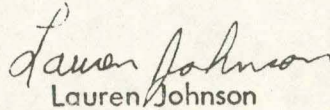
The Mississippi, which receives drainage from the interior streams such as the Iowa-Cedar, Skunk and Des Moines rivers, indicate levels slightly above acceptability in its lower Iowa reaches, but catfish caught above the Muscatine-Davenport area are well below the level of significance.

Predator game fish with their different feeding habits have been uniformly well below the dieldrin limits even in areas where catfish dieldrin levels have been high (see Table 3). The dieldrin levels demonstrated in river waters correlate well with the areas where catfish levels have been the highest.

Therefore, it seems fair to say that larger catfish over the entire state have accumulated abnormally high dieldrin levels in the edible portion with the exceptions of the upper Mississippi, the northeast Iowa streams and the northern reaches of the interior streams. Predator game fish show no evidence of pesticide concentrations approaching significance to date. The Missouri River also does not appear to have this problem in catfish.

Since turbidity correlates with pesticide levels in streams, it is felt that better soil conservation practice, holding the agricultural chemicals on the fields where they belong, is the most logical method of improving the problem. Reduction of pesticide use to a minimum level consistent with farm product economics should also be immediately instigated.


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Lauren Johnson
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mrw

TABLE III

PAN AND PREDATOR GAME FISH
PARTS PER BILLION DIELDRIN IN EDIBLE PORTION

RIVER	LOCATION	SPECIES	DATE SAMPLE COLLECTED	AVE LENGTH INCHES	DIELDRIN (ppb)
Iowa	Coralville Res.	Large mouth bass	11/7/69	14.6	35
		Black Crappie	11/7/69	9.2	12
		Large mouth bass	9/28/70	15.6	80
		White crappie	9/29/70	11.8	59
		Black Bullhead	9/29/70	12.3	98
		Bluegill	9/28/70	6.1	34
		Walleye	9/29/70	13.3	24
		Northern Pike	9/29/70	22.0	54
Lake MacBride	Lake MacBride	Large mouth bass	11/7/69	10.6	18
		Bluegill	11/7/69	9.6	14
Mississippi	Guttenberg Pool II	Walleye	11/3/69	25	41
	Guttenberg Pool II	Walleye	11/3/69	25.2	20
	Guttenberg Pool II	Walleye	11/3/69	27	33
	Sabula, Pool 13	Large mouth bass	10/12/70	15.0	11
	Montpelier, Pool 16	Large mouth bass	10/13/70	13.4	39
	Burlington, Pool 19	Large mouth bass	10/15/70	15.3	41
	Sabula, Pool 13	White bass	10/15/70	13.6	91
	Montpelier, Pool 16	White Bass	10/13/70	13.7	175
	Burlington, Pool 19	White Bass	10/15/70	9.8	110
	Burlington, Pool 19	Walleye	10/15/70	16.5	60