



Figure 6. Mercury cycling pathways in aquatic environments are very complex. The various forms of mercury can be converted from one to the next; most important is the conversion to methylmercury (CH_3Hg^+), the most toxic form. Ultimately, mercury ends up in the sediments, fish and wildlife, or evades back to the atmosphere by volatilization. Reprinted with permission from *Mercury Pollution: Integration and Synthesis*. Copyright Lewis Publishers, an imprint of CRC Press.