

A twenty four hour field experiment was conducted during July 2008 at a wetland on the eastern shore of Great Salt Lake to assess the diurnal cycling of methylmercury (MeHg). The study results indicated that daytime monitoring of selected wetlands surrounding GSL may significantly underestimate the MeHg content in the water column. Wetland managers should consider practices that maximize the photodegradation of MeHg during daylight periods. (See Abstract, "Diurnal Trends in methylmercury concentration in a wetland adjacent to Great Salt Lake, Utah, USA" - Chemical Geology / Elsevier B.V.) For additional information on this research, please contact David L. Naftz, US Geological Survey at dlnaftz@usgs.gov.