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Environmental Chemistry
environmental problems • chemical approaches

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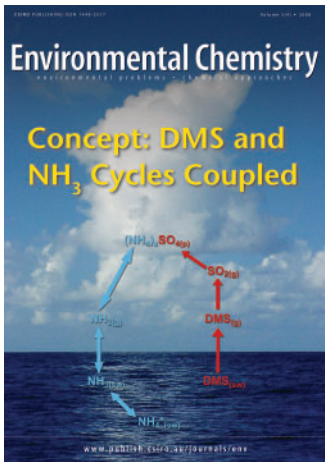
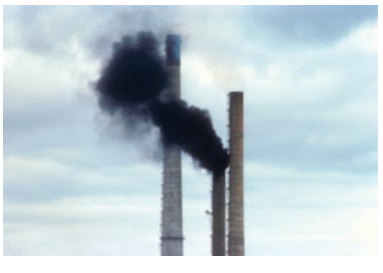
CONTENTS



Cover

Dimethylsulfide (DMS), a climate-forcing gas, plays a significant role in particle and cloud formation in the marine atmosphere, where it is the dominant source of acidity. A biogeochemical coupling of the DMS flux and the ammonia flux from the ocean to the atmosphere has been previously suggested. This is discussed and revised in the Concept article by M. T. Johnson and T. G. Bell where they propose the concept of 'co-emission' of these two gases from seawater (see pp. 259–267).

Photo: T. G. Bell



Mercury (Hg) is a toxic, persistent pollutant that accumulates in the food chain. Anthropogenic sources are estimated to account for approximately one-third of atmospheric Hg. In the paper by N. D. Hutson and B. C. Attwood, Hg capture using bauxite residue (red mud) – a waste product from the aluminium industry – is evaluated and compared with other, more conventional sorbent materials (see pp. 281–288).

Photo: Willem van Aken (CSIRO Land and Water)