A $n$-sided polygon in $\mathbb{R}^3$ can be described as a point in $\mathbb{R}^{3n}$ by listing in order the coordinates of its vertices. In this way, the space of $n$-sided polygons embedded in $\mathbb{R}^3$ is a manifold in which points correspond to piecewise linear knots and paths correspond to isotopies which preserve the geometric structure of these knots. Restricting to polygons of unit edge length gives a submanifold consisting of equilateral knots. We will discuss some aspects of the topology of the space of equilateral hexagons as well as its symplectic structure. (Received August 30, 2016)