Seasonal changes in feeding rate, digestive enzyme activity, and assimilation efficiency of *Calanus pacificus*

R. Patrick Hassett¹, Michael R. Landry²

¹ Marine Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Stony Brook, New York 11794, USA
² Department of Oceanography and Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, University of Hawaii, 1000 Pope Rd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, USA

ABSTRACT. The feeding behavior of the marine calanoid copepod *Calanus pacificus* was investigated during the winter/spring transition in Puget Sound, Washington, USA. Maximum ingestion rate \(I_{\text{max}}\), maximum clearance rate \(F_{\text{max}}\), and digestive enzyme activity were determined during spring and fall 1982, and the same measures plus assimilation efficiency were determined during spring 1984. Maximal feeding rates and digestive enzyme activity increased concurrently with the onset of the spring bloom in 1982. In 1984 feeding rates and digestive enzyme activity were already fully developed at the start of the sampling period, apparently due to an unusually early bloom in Puget Sound. Once developed, digestive enzyme activity remained high even during periods when maximal feeding rates were declining. Assimilation efficiencies also were found to be relatively constant during the 1984 sampling.

INTRODUCTION

Maximum feeding rates of *Calanus pacificus* in Puget Sound, Washington USA, undergo a seasonal change that cannot be explained solely by changes in the size of the copepods (Runge 1980). Runge suggested that these changes may be the result of long-term acclimation of the copepods to food conditions, with the regulation of digestive enzymes a possible mechanism of acclimation. Seasonal changes in digestive enzyme activity have been observed in heterogeneous zooplankton samples (Mayzaud & Conover 1976, Mayzaud & Poulet 1978) and in individual calanoid species (Hirche 1981, Tande & Slagstad 1982). Mayzaud & Conover (1976) found a positive correlation between digestive enzyme activity and several measures of food concentration (protein, carbohydrate, chlorophyll a). A similar observation was also made by Hirche (1981). Mayzaud & Poulet (1978) hypothesized that acclimation of digestive enzymes could be necessary before the copepod could take advantage of the increased food supply.

Previously we demonstrated that long-term acclima-
Sound. Measurements were made of maximum ingestion and clearance rates (measured at high and low food concentrations respectively), dry weight, water temperature, chlorophyll a concentration, and 3 digestive enzymes (laminarinase, cellobiase, and maltase) which varied markedly in the seasonal study of Mayzaud & Conover (1976).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field studies were conducted with adult female Calanus pacificus during the spring and early fall of 1982 and 1984. The 1982 study involved six 1 d sampling cruises from the end of March to mid-June and 3 cruises from late September to mid-October. Copepods were collected from the main basin of Puget Sound with a 1 m diameter, 500 μm mesh net towed for 10 min at a depth of 200 m. Copepods were returned to the laboratory within a few hours of capture for the feeding experiments. While in the field, water samples were taken at depths of 0, 20, and 40 m by water pump for analysis of chlorophyll a concentration (Lorenzen 1966). Temperature was taken only at the surface since temperature differences through the water column are usually less than 2°C (Collias et al. 1974).

Upon returning to the lab, samples of copepods were removed and frozen in liquid nitrogen for subsequent dry weight measurements and digestive enzyme analyses. The remaining copepods were then sorted into 12 1 jars of filtered seawater and left overnight at 12°C. The following day the copepods were transferred to 12 capped 1 l jars for the grazing experiment. Aliquots of exponentially growing cultures of the diatom Thalassiosira weissflogii were added to each experimental and control jar. Six experimental, 3 initial and 3 control, jars were run at each 2 concentrations: 1500 cells ml⁻¹ (to measure maximum clearance rate) and 6000 cells ml⁻¹ (to measure maximum ingestion rate). Later references to low and high food concentrations distinguish between concentrations below and above the level at which ingestion rate is saturated (ca 4000 cells ml⁻¹ T. weissflogii). The experiments were run for 5 to 6 h on a rotating wheel (1 rpm) in dim light. Grazing rates were determined according to the equations of Frost (1972), using particle counts measured with an Elzone 80 XY Particle Analysis System. At the conclusion of the experiment the remaining copepods were removed and assayed for digestive enzyme activity to test for short-term changes during the course of feeding. Activities of 3 digestive enzymes, laminarinase, cellobiase, and maltase, were measured using a 2-step fluorometric assay (Hassett & Landry 1982).

The 1984 field study involved 5 sampling cruises between late March and the end of June and 2 cruises in September. Copepods were collected and handled as in 1982. However, chlorophyll a was not measured, and during the first part of the study the activity of only one digestive enzyme, laminarinase, was assayed. Feeding experiments were conducted in nested 1 l polyethylene containers with the bottom of the inner container (which contained the copepods) having a 500 μm mesh nitex screen to allow for the easy separation of the fecal pellets from the copepods. Thalassiosira weissflogii was added at the start of the experiment and aliquots were removed to provide an initial particle count. An initial sample was taken for the carbon, nitrogen, and chlorophyll a content of the phytoplankton stock. At the end of the experiment the inner container with the copepods was removed, and a final particle count was taken.

Assimilation efficiencies were estimated from the amount of carbon or nitrogen ingested (cells ingested × carbon or nitrogen content cell⁻¹) minus that egested (quantitative recovery of fecal pellets). Fecal pellets were separated from the phytoplankton remaining in the containers by several concentrations and dilutions through 73 μm Nitex mesh. The fecal pellet sample was examined for copepod eggs; due to the overnight starvation period that preceded feeding, eggs were rarely produced during the short feeding interval. Fecal pellets were then filtered, dried at 60°C, and analyzed for carbon and nitrogen content on a Carlo Erba elemental analyzer. Standards were weighed on a Cahn model 20 electrobalance. Assimilation efficiency (AE) was determined from the equation AE (carbon) = [1-(carbon in fecal pellets/carbon in food)] × 100. In these experiments the conditions (container size, number of copepods, and duration of experiment) were adjusted to yield similar amounts of total cells ingested per container regardless of food concentration. Thus, any problem with contamination, which would tend to decrease apparent efficiency, should affect both the high and low concentration conditions equally.

RESULTS

The main basin has a seasonal cycle of food availability that is marked by the onset of a spring bloom in mid-April or later and frequent blooms thereafter throughout the spring and summer (illustrated in Fig. 1, from samples collected in 1979-1980). There were changes in all parameters measured during the course of the spring bloom in 1982 (Figs. 2 and 3). Surface temperature, not depicted in the figures, increased gradually from 9°C on March 29 to 11°C on May 17. Maximum clearance rate (Fₜₙ₉), maximum ingestion rate (Iₜₙ₉), and all 3 digestive enzymes showed significant changes during the spring period from March 29 to
Hassett & Landry: Seasonal changes in feeding of Calanus pacificus

Fig. 1. Seasonal cycle of chlorophyll a (integrated from 0 to 35 m) at Stn 1, Puget Sound, Washington, USA, during 1979 and 1980.

Fig. 2. Calanus pacificus. Seasonal changes in maximum clearance and ingestion rates, and chlorophyll a concentration in the main basin of Puget Sound during spring and autumn 1982. Values are means and 95% confidence intervals.

June 3, 1982 (Table 1). An increase in copepod dry weight paralleled the seasonal increase in feeding rates. $I_{\text{max}}$ increased at approximately the same rate as dry weight during the spring bloom, but later decreases in $I_{\text{max}}$ probably would not be explained by changes in dry weight. $F_{\text{max}}$ increased disproportionally to dry weight, as previously described by Runge (1980).

Chlorophyll a concentration peaked in late April and subsequently showed a rapid decline. Although chlorophyll a was not measured beyond the bloom, repeated blooms are to be expected throughout the summer (Fig. 1). Digestive enzyme activities increased during the bloom. The rise in laminarinase activity was particularly sharp. Increases in feeding rate appeared to be delayed by several weeks compared to digestive enzymes. There was also a sharp decrease in maximal feeding rates on the last sampling date of the spring,
June 3. Enzyme activities continued to increase (cellobiase and maltase) or remained the same (laminarinase) on this date. The 3 fall sampling dates, when chlorophyll values were low, initially showed a high maximum rate for both ingestion and clearance, followed by a decline. However, digestive enzyme activities remained high or increased (cellobiase), as feeding rates declined.

The similarity in the timing of the changes in the feeding rates and enzyme activities, not surprisingly, led to positive correlations among those parameters when measured over the course of the spring bloom. The strongest correlations were between maximum clearance rate and each of the 3 digestive enzymes (Table 2). However, when the data are compared on a specific date, that is, comparing feeding rates and enzyme activities within a single grazing experiment, the only consistently significant correlations are between individual digestive enzymes (Table 3). This lack of correlation between feeding rate and enzyme activity may be due to the smaller range of values on a given date relative to the range exhibited over the course of the bloom. Nonetheless, it does illustrate the problem of using digestive enzymes as indicators of grazing rates. This problem is further emphasized by the fall 1982 results where digestive enzyme activities remained high even while maximal feeding rates declined.

The data for 1984 provides an interesting contrast to 1982. Although sampling began several days earlier in 1984 (Mar 26 vs Mar 29) high laminarinase levels were already induced (Fig. 4). Maximal feeding rates were higher in 1984 than in 1982, but the trends over the course of spring were similar for both years (Fig. 5).

In the 1984 field season carbon and nitrogen assimilation efficiencies (AE) were determined for Calanus pacificus feeding on low (1300 cells ml\(^{-1}\)) and high (6000 cells ml\(^{-1}\)) concentrations of Thalassiosira weissflogii (Fig. 6). Food concentration had a significant effect on assimilation efficiency only for carbon AE on May 21, with higher efficiencies at the higher food concentration (p < 0.05, Wilcoxon 2-sample test). The data from June 4 may have been affected by preconditioning of the copepods: this was the only experiment in which the copepods were starved for 3 d prior to the experiment. The copepods were starved for less than 2 d in other experiments. We have elsewhere indicated that the starvation period may influence initial assimilation of food (Hassett & Landry 1988). There was little evidence for higher nitrogen assimilation efficiency as previously

### Table 2. Calanus pacificus. Correlation (Spearman rank test) between enzyme activities, feeding rates, and dry weight during spring 1982 (March 29 to May 3). \(I_{\text{max}}\): maximum ingestion rate; \(F_{\text{max}}\): maximum clearance rate; r: correlation coefficient; n: number of observations. * sig., p < 0.05, ** sig., p < 0.01

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(I_{\text{max}})</th>
<th>(F_{\text{max}})</th>
<th>(I_{\text{max}})-dry weight</th>
<th>(F_{\text{max}})-dry weight</th>
<th>(I_{\text{max}})-Laminarinase activity</th>
<th>(I_{\text{max}})-Cellobiase activity</th>
<th>(I_{\text{max}})-Maltase activity</th>
<th>(F_{\text{max}})-Laminarinase activity</th>
<th>(F_{\text{max}})-Cellobiase activity</th>
<th>(F_{\text{max}})-Maltase activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+0.20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-0.30</td>
<td>+0.30</td>
<td>-0.30</td>
<td>+0.42</td>
<td>+0.42</td>
<td>+0.42</td>
<td>+0.42</td>
<td>+0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 12</td>
<td>+0.81*</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-0.64</td>
<td>-0.64</td>
<td>-0.38</td>
<td>+0.91</td>
<td>+0.91</td>
<td>+0.91</td>
<td>+0.91</td>
<td>+0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 26</td>
<td>+0.53</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-0.19</td>
<td>-0.12</td>
<td>-0.38</td>
<td>+0.82</td>
<td>+0.82</td>
<td>+0.82</td>
<td>+0.82</td>
<td>+0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>+0.38</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>+0.47</td>
<td>+0.47</td>
<td>+0.38</td>
<td>+0.71</td>
<td>+0.71</td>
<td>+0.71</td>
<td>+0.71</td>
<td>+0.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3. Calanus pacificus. Correlation (Spearman rank test) between enzyme activities, feeding rates, and dry weight for experiments conducted during given days in spring 1982. \(I_{\text{max}}\): maximum ingestion rate; \(F_{\text{max}}\): maximum clearance rate; n: number of observations. * sig., p < 0.1; ** sig., p < 0.05; *** sig., p < 0.01

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mar 29</th>
<th>Apr 12</th>
<th>Apr 26</th>
<th>May 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{max}})-Laminarinase</td>
<td>+0.20</td>
<td>+0.81*</td>
<td>+0.42</td>
<td>+0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{max}})-Cellobiase</td>
<td>-0.30</td>
<td>-0.64</td>
<td>-0.38</td>
<td>+0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{max}})-Maltase</td>
<td>-0.30</td>
<td>+0.47</td>
<td>+0.71</td>
<td>+0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(F_{\text{max}})-Laminarinase</td>
<td>+0.57</td>
<td>-0.64</td>
<td>-0.30</td>
<td>+0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(F_{\text{max}})-Cellobiase</td>
<td>+0.57</td>
<td>+0.19</td>
<td>-0.12</td>
<td>-0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(F_{\text{max}})-Maltase</td>
<td>+0.70</td>
<td>-0.77*</td>
<td>+0.32</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laminarinase-Cellobiase</td>
<td>+0.57**</td>
<td>+0.88***</td>
<td>+0.56*</td>
<td>+0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laminarinase-Maltase</td>
<td>+0.69***</td>
<td>+0.64***</td>
<td>+0.46*</td>
<td>+0.50*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellobiase-Maltase</td>
<td>+0.69***</td>
<td>+0.42</td>
<td>+0.46*</td>
<td>+0.60**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{\text{max}})-Dry weight</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+0.54</td>
<td>+0.20</td>
<td>-0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(F_{\text{max}})-Dry weight</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-0.43</td>
<td>-0.60</td>
<td>-0.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
observed by Landry et al. (1984) for C. pacificus feeding on the same diatom used here. A significant difference was observed on only one occasion (also on May 21, at low food concentrations; $p < 0.05$, Wilcoxon 2-sample test), which was also the date when a food concentration effect was observed. While nitrogen AE did tend to be higher in these experiments, the differences were generally obscured by variability in the data. Also, on one date, April 30, assimilation efficiencies were determined for male C. pacificus feeding at high food concentrations. Assimilation efficiencies for males were $31 \pm 14$ for carbon and $54 \pm 17$ for nitrogen (average and 95% confidence interval, $n = 6$).

**DISCUSSION**

The dominant feature of the seasonal feeding response of *Calanus pacificus* in Puget Sound is the increase in feeding rates and digestive enzyme activities in early spring. The observation of low enzyme activities during copepod diapause is well established (Hallberg & Hirche 1980, Hirche 1981, 1983, Tande & Slagstad 1982, Head & Conover 1983). In addition, Hallberg & Hirche (1980) noted degenerate gut epithelial cells in diapausing copepods. The results of Head & Conover (1983) suggest that the development of the post-diapause copepod gut requires from 1 to 3 wk and is a function of both temperature and the presence of food. Even starved copepods showed induction of enzyme activity as the copepodites developed and molted to adults although the presence of food both accelerated and enhanced the process. The field study reported here supports these earlier studies and clearly shows an increase in the feeding abilities of the copepods associated with the induction of enzyme activity. From the 1984 data there appears to be a wide latitude in the timing of the increase. This result is consistent with Head & Conover’s (1983) observation that the presence of food can speed enzyme induction.

While maximum, hunger-induced feeding rates and digestive enzyme activities develop concurrently at the start of the bloom, they do not appear to be coupled later in the season. Digestive enzyme activities remained high during periods in the late spring and early fall when maximum feeding rates were declining. Also, on a given day digestive enzyme activities were not correlated with feeding rates. It is not clear how the initial increases in feeding rates that we observed relate to Runge’s (1980) study. Runge did not cover the
period prior to the spring bloom and we did not extend far into June, where Runge found a peak in rates. However, Runge (1980) reported maximum clearance rates of 5.8 to 6.7 ml copepod$^{-1}$ h$^{-1}$ for his June feeding experiments with *Thalassiosira weissflogii* (previously *fluviatilis*) and rates of 2.3 to 4.5 for his August and September experiments. Our estimates of clearance rate follow a similar seasonal pattern with the exception that our peak rates, in excess of 6 ml copepod$^{-1}$ h$^{-1}$, were observed as early as late April and mid-May, respectively, in 1984 and 1982. This would suggest that there might be considerable interannual variability in the seasonal patterns described by Runge (1980).

It is possible that absolute differences in feeding rates from year to year were due to differences in the *Thalassiosira weissflogii* culture (if the stock had undergone changes in size, for instance) or to the shorter duration of feeding experiments in 1984 (3 to 4 h in 1984 vs 5 to 6 h in 1982). There may also have been significant differences in the phytoplankton cycle between 1982 and 1984. Dabob Bay, a nearby fjord, had an unusually early spring bloom in 1984, with *Calanus pacificus* coming out of diapause much earlier than normal (J. Downs pers. comm.). Although spring blooms in Dabob Bay are initiated by different physical conditions than blooms in the main basin of Puget Sound, it is possible that both areas were anomalous in 1984, and that the high laminarinase activity in late March was due to an early spring bloom. Head & Conover (1983) have shown that induction of enzyme activity in *Calanus hyperboreus* occurred as they come out of diapause regardless of whether food is present. However, induction occurred faster and to a greater extent in the presence of food. An early bloom could thus have brought about an early induction of enzyme activity in *C. pacificus* in the spring of 1984.

One point that should be made is that the feeding rates measured prior to the bloom are only low relative to rates measured later in the spring. The lowest hunger-induced feeding rates of the present study, which includes the pre-bloom rates (Mar 29 and Apr 12, 1982), are comparable to rates observed for continuously feeding *Calanus pacificus* (Fig. 7; data for continuously feeding copepods from Hassett & Landry 1983). At constant, high food concentrations, *C. pacificus* feeds at the same rate that it does prior to the spring bloom, when its digestive system is poorly developed. These 2 conditions may be related if the ability of the gut cells to regenerate is limited when feeding continuously at high food concentrations (see Nott et al. 1985), just as the gut is limited by lack of development in early spring. The hunger-induced response, the ability to ingest at higher rates for short
periods of time, may thus be a behavior that is limited by
the assimilation of food in the gut.

Since the digestive system of the copepods had
apparently been fully developed at the start of the 1984
field season, it is not clear that assimilation efficiency
would have shown the same trend as feeding rates and
enzyme activities in early 1982, that is, initial low
values followed by a sharp increase. However, there is
evidence to support such a relationship. However, the
laminarinase levels appear to have been fully
developed at the start of the 1984 study, the trend in
feeding rates were similar in the 2 years (Fig. 5). Given
the rapid increase in enzyme activity observed in 1982,
it is possible that the 1984 study was begun just as the
enzyme activities were peaking. Assimilation efficien-
cies were lower, particularly for nitrogen, on that first
sampling date in 1984, consistent with an increase
during the early spring. Also, male Calanus pacificus
have lower enzyme activities and feeding rates than
females in late spring (Hassett 1986), and males of C.
finmarchicus and C. helgolandicus demonstrate both
low enzyme activities and reduced digestive epithelial
cells relative to females (Hallberg & Hirche 1980).
Thus, the male gut may be analogous to the under-
developed gut of the early-spring female. In one exper-
iment conducted with males in this study, they had
much lower assimilation efficiencies than did females
on the same date. In general, the data are consistent
with the view that assimilation efficiencies, like diges-
tive enzyme activities, rapidly peak in early spring and
remain high throughout the feeding season, despite
high week to week variability in phytoplankton availa-
bility estimated from chlorophyll a (Fig. 1).

Sampling was not conducted during summer in this
study, so that it is unknown how much variation in
enzyme activity occurred during this period. Activities
for laminarinase were comparable in spring and fall
both in 1982 and 1984, suggesting that high activities
will be maintained once induced. However, much sea-
sonal variability in activity, beyond an initial induction
period, has been observed in other species of Calanus
(Hirche 1981, Tande & Slagstad 1982) and in community
averages (Mayzaud & Conover 1976).

In contrast to laminarinase, cellulobiose varied mark-
edly between spring and fall in 1982, although the
reason for this difference is unclear. Both cellulobiose
and maltase showed strong seasonal signals in the zoo-
plankton community in Bedford Basin (Mayzaud &
Conover, 1976), which is one reason why they were
included in the present study. Cellulobiose (β-glucosid-
ase) is involved in the secondary digestion of laminarin
(Avigad 1982, McConvilie et al. 1986) and so would be
expected to be associated with laminarinase activity.
The enzyme could also be involved in the secondary
digestion of cellulose. We have detected cellulase activ-
ity in Calanus pacificus, but the activity was extremely
low, and so possibly the result of activity of an enzyme
not specific for cellulose. In long-term acclimation ex-
periments with C. pacificus, the highest cellulobiose activi-
ties were induced when the copepod was fed the dio-
flagellate Gymnodinium simplex (Hassett 1986). Why
cellulobiose would increase in response to G. simplex is
a puzzle, as dinoflagellates utilize starch (which is hy-
drolyzed by amylase and maltase) as a storage product,
although cellulose would be present in the cell wall mate-
rinal (Bold & Wynne 1978). While phytoplankton species
distributions were not determined in the field
studies reported here, inspection of net samples for 1979
and 1980 revealed that dinoflagellates were abundant
(particularly Peridinium and Ceratium spp.) in several of
the late summer and fall samples. Also, a survey of
phytoplankton species distribution by Anderson et al.
(1984) for the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle
(Metro), which partly overlapped our seasonal study,
indicates that dinoflagellates are important numeri-
cally, relative to diatoms, during late summer and fall
while being swamped by diatom numbers during the
spring bloom. Thus the cellulobiose increase observed in
the field study may be a response to a seasonal shift in
food supply to dinoflagellates. A similar response was
proposed by Hirche (1981), who suggested that a shift in
the proportions of amylase and trypsin activity in field
samples of C. finmarchicus and C. helgolandicus may
also have been due to a shift in phytoplankton domi-
nance from diatoms to dinoflagellates.

Enzyme induction in copepods recovering from
diapause appears to be largely nonspecific (Head &
Conover 1983), most likely related to the development
of gut epithelial cells as indicated by Hallberg & Hirche
(1980). From this study it also appears that enzyme
induction and feeding capabilities develop concur-
tently. Once digestive enzymes are induced, however,
they become less closely coupled with feeding rates.
An important consideration for this population of
Calanus pacificus is the frequency of blooms from
spring to fall. If digestive enzymes respond to dietary
changes on a time scale of a day to a week, as sug-
gested by several studies (Mayzaud & Poulet 1978, Cox
1981, Hassett & Landry 1983), then the frequent blooms
observed in Puget Sound may dampen seasonal fluctu-
ations in digestive enzyme activity. Changes in diet
that persist over several bloom cycles in Puget Sound,
such as that resulting from the fall transition to a dio-
flagellate/diatom assemblage, may allow longer-term
acclimation of digestive enzymes to occur.

Acknowledgements. We gratefully acknowledge the assist-
ance of V. Fagerness and J. Lebher-Fournier with the field
collections. Our work was supported by Department of Energy
Contract DE-AT06-76-EV-75026 and Grant DE-FG05-
88ER60528.
LITERATURE CITED


This article was submitted to the editor

Manuscript first received: September 7, 1989
Revised version accepted: January 25, 1990