Spectral photosynthesis, quantum yield and blue-green light enhancement of productivity rates in the diatom *Chaetoceros gracile* and the prymnesiophyte *Emiliania huxleyi*

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ABSTRACT: The photosynthetic properties of white and blue-green light grown cultures of a diatom, *Chaetoceros gracile,* and a prymnesiophyte, *Emiliania huxleyi,* were compared. The aim of the study was to quantify chromaticity effects on the spectral properties of chromophytes which significantly impact bio-optical predictions of in situ primary production. The comparisons emphasized the spectral dependency of cell pigmentation, absorption, quantum yield and rates of photosynthesis. Concentrations of chlorophylls and carotenoids were similar for the white light cultures of *C. gracile* and *E. huxleyi*. While the absorption spectra for the chromophytes were similar, *E. huxleyi* exhibited a higher quantum efficiency and hence a higher photosynthetic rate, than *C. gracile*. The pattern of blue-green light adaptation was quite distinct for the 2 phytoplankters. The diatom exhibited little change in pigmentation, but relative quantum yield increased slightly as did overall rates of photosynthesis. In the prymnesiophyte, total cell pigmentation was reduced by half, lowering cell absorption while increasing in situ chlorophyll-specific rates of photosynthesis. Carbon action spectra were made with and without background blue-green light in order to assess the potential errors produced by restricted 'Emerson enhancement effects' which are inherent in the measurement of photosynthetic action spectra. Rates of photosynthesis increased 17 to 36 % when enhancement effects were taken into account. These direct measures of photosynthesis were in good agreement with bio-optical model predictions based on the spectral properties of chromophytes.

INTRODUCTION

A physiologically based bio-optical model has been developed to predict phytoplankton productivity from measurements of spectral irradiance, pigmentation and testable assumptions regarding cell absorption and quantum yield (primary production/quanta absorbed) (Bidigare et al. 1987, Prézelin et al. 1988, Smith et al. 1990). Variants of this spectral model have been applied to one station in the Sargasso Sea during a spring diatom bloom to derive estimates of the daily production rate (Bidigare et al. 1987) and to 3 frontal stations off the coast of California to derive instantaneous, diurnal and daily rates of production (Smith et al. 1990). In both instances, the model was specifically constructed and applied to chromophytic (chlorophyll [Chl] c containing) phytoplankton communities domi-nated by diatoms and prymnesiophytes. In the Sargasso Sea application, model parameters used to estimate the quantum yield were wavelength(λ)-independent and held constant while the photosynthetic potential (P_{max}) was a predicted variable. The agreement between model estimates and radiolabelled measurements increased when the model was spectrally recast for its application to data from off the California coast (Fronts '85) (Prézelin et al. 1988, Smith et al. 1990), where quantum yield was estimated using λ-dependent photosynthesis-irradiance (P-I) parameters which varied with depth and time of day. With the California data there was agreement within 20 % between ^{14}C measurements and estimates from the spectral model.

The model recognizes the adaptability of algal pigmentation which occurs in all groups of phytoplankton and provides a mechanism for discriminating the con-

tribution made to algal absorption by both photosynthetic and nonphotosynthetic pigments. Further, the model makes use of defined relationships between photosynthesis, quantum yield, and photosynthetically absorbed radiation (Q_{phar}). Such assumptions about the magnitude and sources of variability in optical parameters can and are being inversely tested for all size classes and spectral groups of phytoplankton. The present study is part of this ongoing effort to further identify and quantify the sources and magnitude of the variability in light-dependent spectral properties of phytoplankton which influence bio-optical estimates of primary productivity. Working with a representative coastal diatom and an oceanic prymnesiophyte, the present study documents (1) the effect of blue-green vs white light illumination on pigmentation, absorbance and photosynthesis; (2) blue-green light photosynthetic enhancement effects on carbon (C)-action spectra and spectral quantum yield; and (3) a predictive linkage between directly measured production via PAR-averaged P-I parameters, λ-dependent C-action spectra, and spectral models of productivity. Estimates of production derived from the model were in good agreement with directly measured values provided that spectral irradiances were adequately defined and that measured maximum quantum yield was used in model calculations, rather than the theoretical upper limit (0.1 mol C Ein^{-1}). These results support the view that spectral components used to probe algal photosynthesis in situ are mechanistically linked and that these links provide a means by which the spectral properties of algae can be used as proxy measures of productivity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Growth conditions. Unialgal stocks of the coastal diatom *Chaetoceros gracile* (clone SOLCHAET) and the oceanic prymnesiophyte *Emiliania huxleyi* (clone BT6) were obtained from the Provasoli-Guillard Center for Culture of Marine Phytoplankton at the Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences, Maine, USA. Cultures of *C. gracile* and *E. huxleyi* were grown at 18 °C in 2.8 l Fernbach flasks containing 1.5 l of f/2 + Si and f/2 seawater media respectively (Guillard & Ryther 1962). Replicate cultures were grown under 50 μEin m^{-2} s^{-1} of constant white light (WL) (20 W GE F20T12-CW fluorescent lamps filtered through neutral density cheesecloth) and blue-green light (BG) (white light through a single layer of Lee polyester #118 photographic filter). The spectral outputs of growth illumination have been defined elsewhere (Bidigare et al. 1989). Prior to experimentation, cells were light acclimated for several generations by serially diluting log phase populations with fresh media. All experimental

runs were carried out at the same time of the day to minimize the error associated with any of the endogenous rhythms within the cultures. Cells were microscopically enumerated on a hemacytometer and their linear dimensions determined with an ocular micrometer. Cell volumes were estimated from linear dimensions (Kovala & Larrance 1966), assuming a cylindrical cell shape for *C. gracile* and a spherical cell shape for *E. huxleyi*.

Pigment analyses. Ten ml aliquots of culture were filtered in triplicate onto 25 mm GF/F filters and extracted in 5 ml acetone for 48 h (−20 °C). Clarified extracts were analyzed by reverse-phase HPLC using a Spectra Physics Model SP8700 liquid chromatograph equipped with a Radial Pak C_{18} column (0.8 × 10 cm, 5 μm particle size) at a solvent flow rate of 6 ml min^{-1}. Pigment peaks were identified, quantified (ng pigment ml^{-1} culture), and corrected for any pigment isomerzations during extraction according to the procedures outlined by Bidigare (1989).

Absorption spectra. Dilute cell suspensions were sampled directly from culture flasks and serially diluted with fresh media (1:1, 1:2, 1:4, 1:8) for measurements of spectral absorption coefficient. Absorption spectra were measured with a DW-2a spectrophotometer, with samples referenced against similarly diluted cell filtrates (Boucher unpubl.). Opal glass was inserted between the sample/reference cuvettes, and a beam scrambler directed transmitted light to the photomultiplier. The spectra presented here represent whole cell absorption where multiple-scattering was minimized, as evidenced by the linearity of the dilution series and the added criteria that all cell suspensions have an optical thickness less then 0.05 (> 95 % transmittance) (Morel et al. 1987). All absorption data were transferred from the Aminco DW-2a spectrophotometer to a Zenith 248 computer for storage and subsequent data analyses.

Calculations of photosynthetically absorbed radiation. Q_{phar}, the photosynthetically absorbed radiation (Ein m^{-3} h^{-1}) for each culture was calculated as a product of culture absorption (a(λ); m^{-1}) and the spectral output [$Q(\lambda)_{400-700nm}$; Ein m^{-2} h^{-1}] of the growth irradiance (Smith et al. 1990):

$$Q_{phar} = \int_{400nm}^{700nm} Q(\lambda)\ a(\lambda)\ d\lambda \qquad (1)$$

Room temperature fluorescence excitation spectra. Quanta-corrected excitation spectra of photosystem PSII chl *a* fluorescence at 680 nm (F_{680}) and 730 nm (F_{730}) (Neori et al. 1988) were measured using a SLM-Aminco SPF-500C operating in its ratio mode. For F_{680} spectra, bandwidths for excitation and emission were 4 and 10 nm respectively. For F_{730} spectra, bandwidths for excitation and emission were 4 and 5 nm respectively.

Spectra were acquired, stored and analyzed with an attached AT-compatible microcomputer using SLM spectral analysis software. As observed with other algae (Neori et al. 1988), the shape of the F_{680} and F_{730} excitation spectra were similar enough over the wavebands that both measurements could be resolved without any throughput from the exciting light (i.e. below about 620 nm for the F_{680} measurements). Since the F_{680} signal:noise ratio was much higher than that of F_{730}, the F_{680} spectra were used to define the shape of excitation spectra below 620 nm and a matching of the F_{680} vs F_{730} spectra was used to define the proportional changes in spectral shape at wavelengths near the red end of the visible spectrum. When compared to cellular absorption and normalized at 680 nm, a relative measure of wavelength-dependency of PSII energy transfer efficiency was derived and here expressed as $F_{680}(\lambda)/a(\lambda)$.

Carbon uptake measurements. In each experimental run, 175 ml of culture was inoculated with $NaH^{14}CO_3$ (final activity ca 0.45 µCi ml^{-1}) and 1 ml aliquots were dispensed into 140 acid-washed glass scintillation vials. Eighty-six vials were used for determination of C-action spectra; 46 vials for determination of white and blue-green photosynthesis-irradiance (P-I) relationships (see below); and 4 for dark and 4 for time zero (t_0) samples. Incubation temperature (18 °C) and time (45 min) were identical for all samples, with reactions being stopped by the addition of 1 ml of glacial acetic acid:methanol mix (1:30 GAM). After heat drying, 1 ml of double deionized water was added to resolubilize the salts. Nine ml of Liquiscint scintillation cocktail was added and the samples were counted on a LKB 1217 Scintillation Counter. Quenching was corrected using an external standard and all samples were corrected for uptake in the t_0 controls. Dark rates were only slightly higher then t_0 controls (corrected dark rates averaged < 5 % of the light rates). Dark-corrected photosynthetic rates were calculated as described in Strickland & Parsons (1972).

White and blue-green P-I relationships were determined simultaneously on white vs blue-green photosynthetrons which have been previously described (Prézelin et al. 1989). From curve-fitted P-I data, photosynthetic parameters and their error estimates were derived. The P-I parameters included P_{max} (the light-saturated rate of photosynthesis); alpha (the light-limited rate of photosynthesis) and I_k (= $P_{max}/$ alpha, an approximate estimate of the minimum irradiance required to light-saturate rates of photosynthesis). Estimates of the standard deviations for the P-I parameters were calculated using the procedures described by Zimmerman et al. (1987). Non-linear curve fits for P-I data were calculated using the

SIMPLEX method of Caceci & Cacheris (1984). In situ photosynthetic performance P_1 was calculated as

$$P_1 = P_{max} \ \tanh(I/I_k) \qquad (2)$$

where I = in situ or culture irradiance (Smith et al. 1987).

C-action spectra were measured on modified spectral photosynthetrons (Lewis et al. 1985) detailed by Boucher et al. (1990). Vials were placed over a range of light-limiting spectral irradiances arrayed for 13 different 25 nm bandwidths centered between 400 and 700 nm. For enhanced C-action spectra measurements, additional blue-green background illumination was provided by Lee #118 filtered 500 W tungsten halogen lamps mounted face-down directly above open incubation vials. The distance between the background lamp and the sample vials could be adjusted in order to vary the intensity of the background light. Following the procedures of Reid et al. (1977), blue-green P-I relationships were determined (see above) prior to the experimental run in order to select a background irradiance about 20 % of I_k values, thereby maximizing enhancement effects without light-saturating photosynthesis. For both enhanced and unenhanced C-action spectra, photosynthetic rate was determined as a linear function of spectral irradiance, with the λ-dependent slope, alpha(λ) [α(λ)], estimated by linear regression and plotted to show ± one standard error of the estimate (Lewis et al. 1985). A Student's t-test was used to estimate the statistical significance of enhancement effects. Following procedures of Boucher et al. (unpubl.), estimates of in situ productivity (P(λ)) were derived from C-action spectra and the spectral irradiance of growth illumination I(λ) determined in 25 nm increments across the visible spectrum (400 to 700 nm). P(λ)e and P(λ)u represent the resulting estimates of enhanced and unenhanced photosynthetic performance, respectively, such that

$$P(\lambda)e = \Sigma \ [\alpha(\lambda)e \ I(\lambda)] \qquad (3)$$

$$P(\lambda)u = \Sigma \ [\alpha(\lambda)u \cdot I(\lambda)] \qquad (4)$$

Quantum yield estimates. Estimates of spectral quantum yield $\phi(\lambda)$ for carbon fixation (mol C fixed per mol quanta absorbed) were calculated in 25 nm increments by dividing each C-action spectrum by the corresponding phytoplankton absorption spectrum, such that

$$\phi(\lambda) = \alpha(\lambda)/a(\lambda) \qquad (5)$$

Errors in the spectral quantum yield estimates were not calculated. Because of the linearity of the absorption data and the reproducibility of the spectral irradiance measurements, most error in $\phi(\lambda)$ is probably associated with the error in the α(λ) estimates which are shown in the plots of C-action spectra.

Spectral modeling of in situ productivity. Using the approach outlined by Smith et al. (1990), Q_{phar} estimates were converted to C-fixation rates assuming either a theoretical upper limit to quantum yield (ϕ) of 0.1 mol C Ein^{-1} or a PAR-averaged ϕ estimate derived from Eq. (5). The constant of 12 000 converts moles of C to mg of C, such that

$$P = \phi \cdot 12\,000 \cdot Q_{phar} \qquad (6)$$

The value of 0.1 mole C Ein^{-1} without any correction of growth irradiance was reasonable for use in the optical modeling because cells were grown under light-limited conditions (cf. Kiefer & Mitchell 1983).

RESULTS

Whole cell pigmentation and absorbance

Chaetoceros gracile and *Emiliania huxleyi* cells were grown under identical growth irradiances (50 µEin m^{-2} s^{-1}) under white (WL) or blue-green (BG) light. At these irradiances, the respective growth rates for *C. gracile* and *E. huxleyi* were 1.40 and 0.87 div. d^{-1} in WL and 1.70 and 0.70 div. d^{-1} in BG light. Cell dimensions did not appear to change significantly with light quality. *C. gracile* had a cylindrical cell shape which averaged 10.8 ($\pm$ 6.8 SD, n = 13) × 4.5 ($\pm$ 1.5 SD, n = 13) µm in WL and 8.7 ($\pm$ 2.3 SD, n = 15) × 3.1 ($\pm$ 0.9 SD, n = 15) µm in BG light. *E. huxleyi* cells were spherical in shape, with WL and BG cells having respective diameters of 4.5 ($\pm$ 0.7 SD, n = 25) and 4.3 ($\pm$ 0.4 SD, n = 25) µm.

The pigment contents of the WL grown diatom and prymnesiophyte cells were similar for chl a, chl c_{1+2}, photosynthetically active carotenoids and the nonphotosynthetically active carotenoid diadinoxanthin (Table 1). Compared to WL cells, the BG *Chaetoceros gracile* cells had similar chl a and chl c content while cellular fucoxanthin and diadinoxanthin were reduced by 10 and 31 % respectively. In contrast to the WL *Emiliania huxleyi*, the pigmentation of BG cells was reduced by 45 to 60 % for every pigment except β,β-carotene.

The differences in pigmentation were reflected in the cell-specific absorption spectra (Figs. 1 and 2). The absorption spectra for WL *Chaetoceros gracile* (Fig. 1) differed from their BG counterparts in that (1) absorption was 50 % higher in the UV-A (320 to 400 nm) region of the visible spectrum; (2) the red end absorption maximum for chl a was blue-shifted by 5 nm to around 675 nm, apparently due to an enrichment of shorter wavelength chl a at the expense of longer wavelength forms of chl a (Fig. 1b); and (3) the chl-specific absorption coefficient (a$^{\bullet}$) at the red end of the visible spectrum was reduced slightly, i.e. a$^{\bullet}_{680}$ = 0.018 m^2 mg^{-1} chl a in BG cells and a$^{\bullet}_{675}$ = 0.0165 m^2 mg^{-1} chl a in WL cells. The a$^{\bullet}_{675}$ values are in good agreement values reported for *Chaetoceros* sp. by Morel & Bricaud (1986).

Compared to BG cells, WL *Emiliania huxleyi* cells displayed (1) increased cell-specific absorption throughout the visible spectrum (Fig. 2c); (2) an accumulation of chl a and accessory pigments absorbing light primarily from 400 to 500 nm (Fig. 2d); (3) decreased cell-specific UV-A absorption (Fig. 2d); (4) a shortening of the wavelength defining the red end

Table 1. *Chaetoceros gracile* and *Emiliania huxleyi*. Cell-based pigment concentrations and pigment ratios for white and blue-green light grown cells. nd: not detected. Concentrations (pg cell^{-1}) are expressed as mean $\pm$ SD (n=3). Pigment ratios are expressed as a wt:wt ratio. Detectable wavelength-dependent differences in pigment values are printed bold

| Pigments | C. gracile | | E. huxleyi | |
(pg cell^{-1})	White	Blue-green	White	Blue-green
Fucoxanthin[a]	**0.317 ± 0.003**	**0.285 ± 0.001**	**0.028 ± 0.002**	**0.011 ± 0.001**
Hex-fucoxanthin	nd	nd	**0.363 ± 0.005**	**0.162 ± 0.002**
Diadinoxanthin[b]	**0.051 ± 0.001**	**0.035 ± 0.001**	**0.049 ± 0.001**	**0.027 ± 0.001**
Chl a[c]	0.457 ± 0.006	0.477 ± 0.002	**0.404 ± 0.002**	**0.180 ± 0.003**
Chl c_{1+2}	0.040 ± 0.003	0.039 ± 0.009	**0.050 ± 0.001**	**0.025 ± 0.002**
Chl c_3	nd	nd	**0.027 ± 0.001**	**0.011 ± 0.002**
β,β-carotene[d]	0.017 ± 0.002	0.014 ± 0.001	0.012 ± 0.001	0.011 ± 0.003
Fucoxanthin:chl a	**0.69**	**0.60**	0.07	0.06
Hex-fucoxanthin:chl a	nd	nd	0.90	0.90
Diadinoxanthin:chl a	**0.10**	**0.07**	0.12	0.15
Chl c_{1+2}:chl a	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.14
Chl c_3:chl a	nd	nd	0.06	0.06
β,β-carotene:chl a	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.06

[a] Includes minor contributions by cis-fucoxanthin
[b] Includes contributions by diatoxanthin
[c] Includes minor contributions by allomerized chl a and chl a'
[d] For *E. huxleyi*, concentrations includes contributions by β,E-carotene
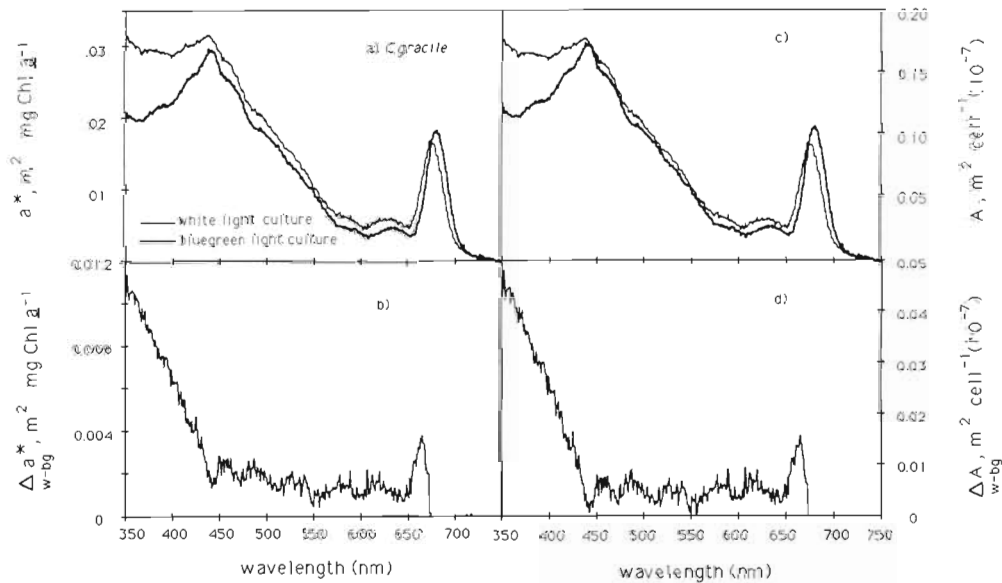
Fig. 1. *Chaetoceros gracile*. Absorption spectra for white (thin line) and blue-green (bold line) light grown cells. The white-minus-bluegreen difference spectrum (Δa^*) for the (a) chl-specific absorption spectra (a^*) is shown in (b). The white-minus-bluegreen difference spectrum for the chl-specific absorption (Δa^*) is shown in (c) and the cell-specific absorption (ΔA) is shown in (d)
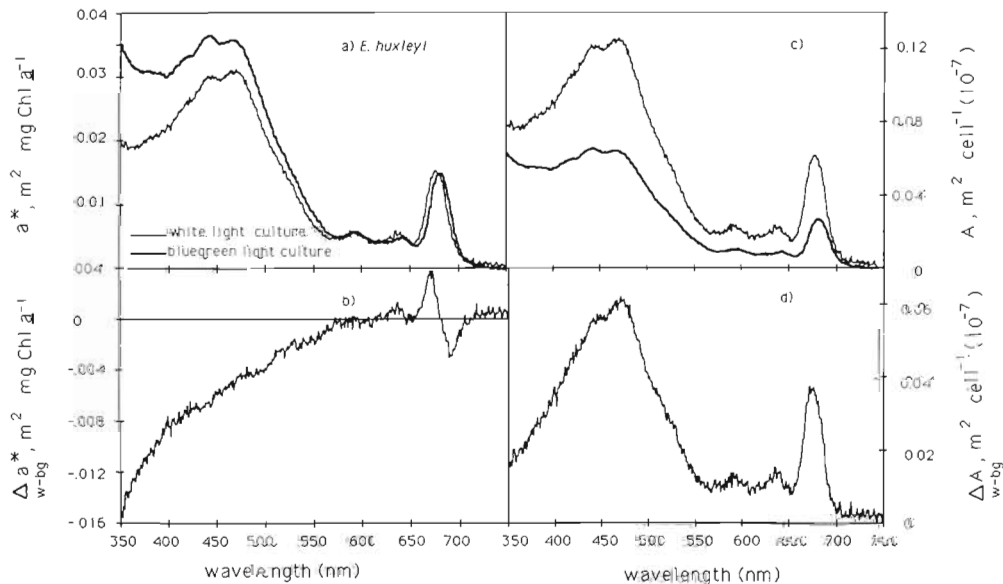
Fig. 2. *Emiliania huxleyi*. Absorption spectra for white (thin line) and blue-green (bold line) light grown cells. The white-minus-bluegreen difference spectrum (Δa^*) for the (a) chl-specific absorption spectra (a^*) is shown in (b). The white-minus-bluegreen difference spectrum for the chl-specific absorption (Δa^*) is shown in (c) and the cell-specific absorption (ΔA) is shown in (d)

absorption maximum, which was apparently due to a preferential enrichment of shorter wavelength chl a at the expense of longer wavelength forms of chl a (Fig. 2b); and (5) no difference in the magnitude of the red end chl-specific absorption maximum (0.015 m^2 mg^{-1} chl a for both WL and BG grown cells). Difference spectra were calculated by subtracting the absorption spectra of BG cultures from WL cultures. The chl-specific difference spectrum for *E. huxleyi* was nega-

tive from 350 to 600 nm (Fig. 2b). The a^*_{675} is 30 % lower then values reported by Bricaud et al. (1983).

Photosynthesis-irradiance parameters and unenhanced/enhanced carbon action spectra

Log phase cells were harvested and P-I determinations were made under both white and blue-green

incubation light (Tables 2 and 3). Comparison of the results enabled us to determine whether observed differences in photosynthesis reflected short-term chromatic adaptations to the incubation light and/or long-term acclimation to the spectral irradiance of the growth illumination.

For WL grown *Chaetoceros gracile*, measured rates of the white light chl-specific P_{max} were half those of the blue-green light P_{max} (Table 2). Conversely, BG grown diatoms had a 40 % higher photosynthetic potential when samples were WL incubated. BG light grown cells had significantly higher chl-specific alpha values then WL cells and, unlike P_{max}, were not sensitive to the color of incubation light. Therefore variations in I_k (P_{max}/α) reflected variations in P_{max}. The changes in cell-specific P-I parameters (Table 3) mirrored those described for chl-specific parameters and their absolute values were used to estimate a photosynthetic rate (P_i). Such calculations indicated WL and BG cells maintained relatively similar rates of chl-specific photosynthesis. This is because alpha was constant and the cells were light-limited. Finally, comparisons of the P_i estimates for the diatom cultures indicated that the blue-green cells had a 50 % higher cellular P_i than that of WL cells.

For *Emiliania huxleyi*, the chl-specific and cell-specific P_{max} did not vary with the growth irradiance or the color of the P-I incubation light (Tables 2 and 3).

Table 2. *Chaetoceros gracile* and *Emiliania huxleyi*. Comparison of chl-specific P-I parameters for white and blue-green light (50 μEin m^{-2} s^{-1}) grown log phase cells, where replicate samples from each culture condition were incubated 45 min under both white and blue-green light conditions. Photosynthetic potential (P_{max}) is expressed as mg C mg chl^{-1} h^{-1}, α is the light-limited photosynthetic efficiency [mg C mg chl^{-1} h^{-1} (μEin m^{-2} s^{-1})$^{-1}$], and I_k is Pmax/α. Production rates are expressed as mg C mg chl^{-1} h^{-1} and estimates of the standard deviations for the P-I parameters were calculated following procedures described by Zimmerman et al. (1987). Ranges for maximum limits on P_i estimates are shown in parentheses. Detectable wavelength-dependent changes in P-I parameters are printed bold

Organism Incubation light	White-light grown culture				Blue-green light grown culture			
	P_{max}	α	I_k	P_i	P_{max}	α	I_k	P_i
C. gracile								
White	**2.19**	0.0254	**86**	1.15	**3.54**	0.0311	**114**	1.43
	± 0.20	± 0.0063	**± 23**	(1.02–1.30)	**± 0.51**	± 0.0117	**± 44**	(1.24–1.86)
Blue-green	**4.04**	0.0215	**189**	1.04	**2.53**	0.0315	**80**	1.40
	± 0.37	± 0.0030	**± 34**	(0.98–1.15)	**± 0.14**	± 0.0032	**± 8**	(1.36–1.51)
E. huxleyi								
White	2.05	**0.0383**	54	**1.49**	1.99	0.0462	104	2.14
	± 0.07	**± 0.0031**	± 4	**(1.47–1.52)**	± 0.08	± 0.051	± 11	(2.00–2.26)
Blue-green	2.02	**0.0554**	36	**1.78**	1.97	0.0515	92	2.36
	± 0.26	**± 0.0205**	± 11	**(1.68–1.81)**	± 0.08	± 0.0041	± 8	(2.29–2.69)

Table 3. *Chaetoceros gracile* and *Emiliania huxleyi*. Comparison of cell-specific P-I parameters for white and blue-green light (50 μEin m^{-2} s^{-1}) grown log phase cells where replicate samples from each culture condition were incubated 45 min under both white and blue-green light conditions. Photosynthetic potential (P_{max}) is expressed as pg C cell^{-1} h^{-1}, α is the light-limited photosynthetic efficiency [pg C cell^{-1} h^{-1} (μEin m^{-2} s^{-1})$^{-1}$], and I_k is P_{max}/α. Production rates are expressed as pg C cell^{-1} h^{-1} and estimates of the standard deviation for the parameters were calculated by following procedures described by Zimmerman et al. (1987). Limits of P_i estimates are shown in parentheses. Detectable wavelength-dependent changes in P-I parameters are printed bold

Organism Incubation light	White-light grown culture				Blue-green light grown culture			
	P_{max}	α	I_k	P_i	P_{max}	α	I_k	P_i
C. gracile								
White	**1.82**	0.0212	**86**	0.95	**3.45**	0.0304	**114**	1.43
	± 0.17	± 0.0054	**± 23**	(0.85–1.11)	**± 0.48**	± 0.0115	**± 44**	(1.22–1.82)
Blue-green	**3.39**	0.0180	**189**	0.87	**2.46**	0.0306	**80**	1.36
	± 0.30	± 0.0026	**± 34**	(0.82–0.99)	**± 0.12**	± 0.0030	**± 8**	(1.33–1.40)
E. huxleyi								
White	1.88	**0.0349**	54	**1.35**	1.78	0.0188	104	0.79
	± 0.17	**± 0.0054**	± 4	**(1.28–1.48)**	± 0.07	± 0.0019	± 11	(0.75–0.84)
Blue-green	1.83	**0.0710**	36	**1.61**	1.76	0.0190	92	0.65
	± 0.24	**± 0.0188**	± 11	**(1.54–1.64)**	± 0.07	± 0.0014	± 8	(0.77–0.89)

P_{max} values were comparable to those measured for WL *Chaetoceros gracile* cells. The magnitude of α was dependent on the color of the growth irradiance and P-I incubation light. The α values for WL grown cells under white incubation light were (1) twice the values for BG grown cells incubated under either WL or BG light, and (2) 2-fold higher when incubated under BG light. In contrast with *C. gracile*, fluctuations in I_k reflected the changes in α. The I_k for WL grown cells were (1) half those of BG grown cells incubated under either WL or BG P-I light and (2) twice that of WL grown cells exposed to BG light. P_i estimates for WL cells were 70 % higher then BG light grown cells. WL grown *E. huxleyi* cells were light-saturated for photosynthesis while the BG cells were light-limited for photosynthesis.

Carbon action spectra (mg C mg chl^{-1} h^{-1} [μEin m^{-2} s^{-1}]$^{-1}$) were determined for the BG light grown cultures with (enhanced) and without (unenhanced) background illumination, and are compared in Fig. 3. For
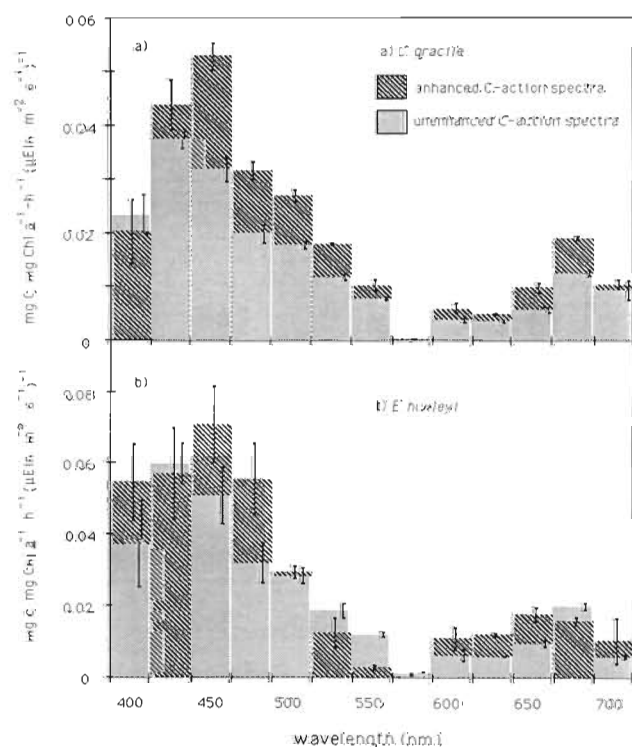

Fig. 3. (a) *Chaetoceros gracile*; (b) *Emiliania huxleyi*. Unenhanced stipped and enhanced (diagonal lines) chl-specific C-action spectra for blue-green light grown cells. Vertical lines indicate ± one standard error for each 25 nm λ-dependent α estimate

both clones, the highest $\alpha(\lambda)$ values were measured between 400 and 500 nm where the absorption of accessory carotenoids and chlorophylls is highest. Background illumination generally increased $\alpha(\lambda)$ val-

ues. In *Chaetoceros gracile*, there was significant enhancement at all $\lambda > 425$ nm except for the 575 and 700 nm wavebands. The greatest enhancement (i. e. 30 to 40 %) occurred around 440 and 675 nm where chl *a* absorption is maximum. Blue-green enhancement of $\alpha(\lambda)$ in *Emiliania huxleyi* was less evident with significant enhancement at the 475, 625, and 650 nm wavebands. The largest increases (30 to 40 %) were noted only in the spectral regions centered near 460 and 640 nm where in vivo chl *c* absorptions dominates (cf. Prézelin & Boczar 1986).

Photosynthetic efficiency and spectral quantum yield

The enhanced C-action spectra (Fig. 3) were divided by absorption spectra (Figs. 1 and 2) to yield estimates of spectral quantum yield [$\phi(\lambda)$ mol C Ein^{-1}; Fig. 4]. The
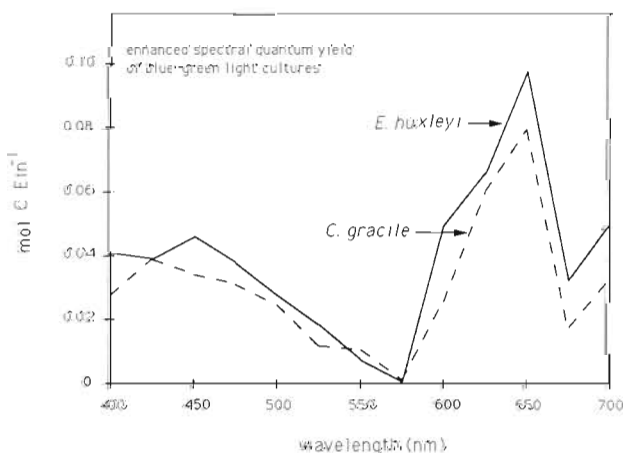

Fig. 4. *Chaetoceros gracile* and *Emiliania huxleyi*. Spectral quantum yield [$\phi(\lambda)$, mol C Ein^{-1}] derived from blue-green light enhanced C-action spectra and directly measured absorption spectra of blue-green light grown cells

spectral dependency of ϕ was similar for the diatom and the prymnesiophyte. The quantum yield at the red end of the visible spectrum approached the upper theoretical limit for $\phi(\lambda)$, i. e. 0.080 to 0.125 mol C Ein^{-1} (Emerson & Lewis 1942). At the shorter red wavebands where chl *c* absorption predominates, $\phi(\lambda)$ falls to around 0.060 mol C Ein^{-1}. Throughout the blue-green region of the visible spectrum, $\phi(\lambda)$ is less than 0.05 mol C Ein^{-1}.

For comparison with the estimates of the quantum yield, the relative photosynthetic efficiency of PSII fluorescence excitation was determined by dividing the fluorescence excitation spectra by the absorption spectra, and normalizing at 680 nm (Fig. 5). Given the dilution controls used to derive both the absorption and fluorescence excitation spectra, the error in the derived
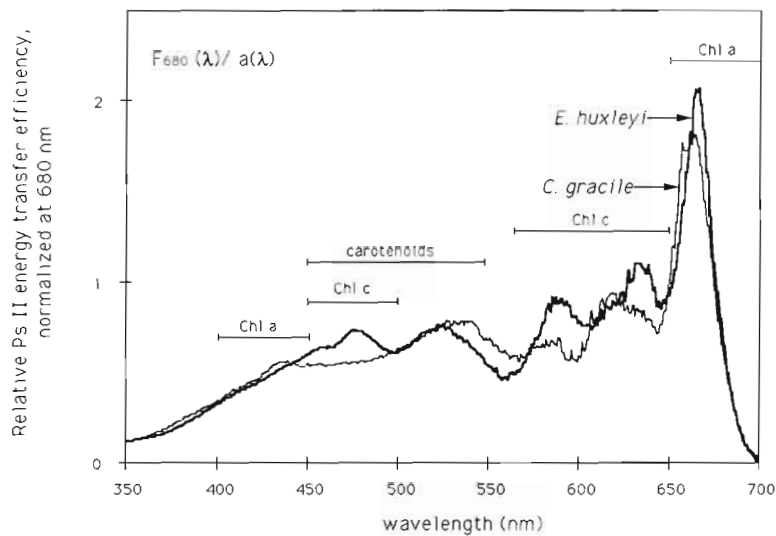
Fig. 5. *Chaetoceros gracile* and *Emiliania huxleyi*. Relative wavelength-dependent PSII energy transfer efficiency for blue-green light grown cells, derived by dividing the F_{680} excitation spectrum by the absorption spectrum with $F_{680}(\lambda)/\alpha(\lambda)$ values normalized at 680 nm

ratio should be correspondingly small and the differences between the spectra should signify real differences in the organization of the photosynthetic pigments around PSII (Prézelin & Boczar 1986). With the exception of the neglible estimates of $\phi(\lambda)$, at 575 nm (Fig. 4), the general shape of the PSII efficiency approximated those of spectral quantum yield for carbon fixation. Furthermore, the PSII efficiency spectra indicate that quantum conversion falls off rapidly in the UV-A portion of the visible spectrum (Fig. 5), even while cell absorption remains very high (Figs. 1 and 2).

Finally, when blue-green C-action spectra are combined with knowledge of the blue-green growth illumination, it is possible to describe the wavelength dependency of the photosynthetic activity (Fig. 6). For both clones, unenhanced measurements implied that production was largely driven by 440 nm light absorbed by chl *a*; enhanced measurements were required to resolve the added importance of accessory chl *c* and xanthophyll involvement in promoting in situ rates of production. Considering enhancement effects on spectral photosynthesis, estimates of in situ productivity increased 36 % for *Chaetoceros gracile* and 17 % for *Emiliania huxleyi*.

Comparisons between different light-dependent estimates of production

Given the data available, it was possible to compare in situ productivity estimates (mg C mg chl a^{-1} h^{-1}) for BG light grown *Chaetoceros gracile* and *Emiliania huxleyi* (Table 4). Hourly productivity rates were derived from blue-green P-I parameters (P_i) (Tables 2 and 3), from the total photosynthetic activity measured with unenhanced C-action spectra [$\Sigma P(\lambda)u$] and C-action
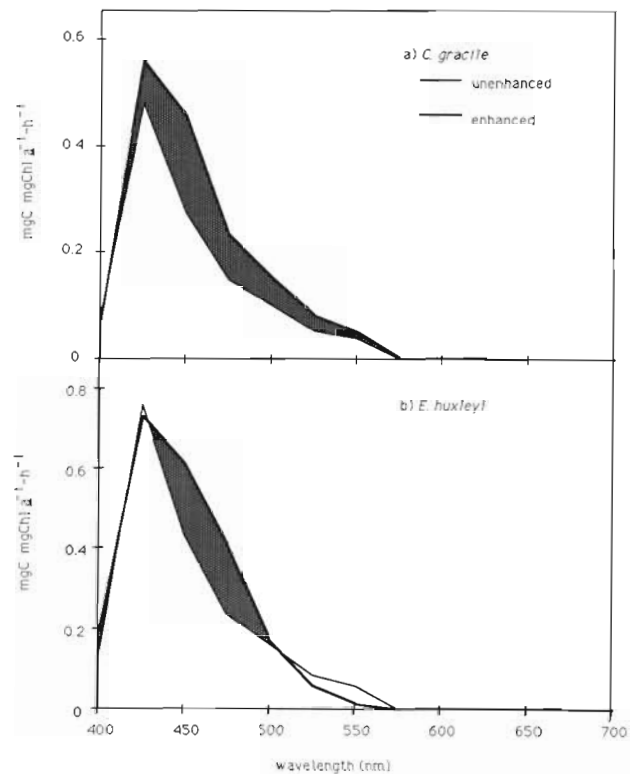

Fig. 6. (a) *Chaetoceros gracile*; (b) *Emiliania huxleyi*. Unenhanced (thin line) and enhanced (bold line) λ-dependent estimates of in situ rates of photosynthesis (mg C mg chl a^{-1} h^{-1}); derived from measurements of C-action spectra and the spectral irradiances of growth illumination. Shaded areas represent enhanced-minus-unenhanced production estimates

spectra enhanced with background illumination [$\Sigma P(\lambda)u$]. The values of $\Sigma P(\lambda)u$ significantly underestimated P_i, however there was good agreement between P_i and $\Sigma P(\lambda)e$. Productivity estimates from the bio-

Table 4. *Chaetoceros gracile* and *Emiliania huxleyi*. Comparison of in situ productivity estimates (mg C mg chl^{-1} h^{-1}) for blue-green light grown cells, where P_i was derived from blue-green P-I parameters; $\Sigma P(\lambda)u$ from unenhanced C-action spectra; $\Sigma P(\lambda)e$ from C-action spectra enhanced with background blue-green illumination; and a spectral model of productivity, where estimated photosynthetically absorbed radiation (Q_{phar}) is converted to a C-fixation rate using either directly measured quantum yield (ϕ) averaged for over the visible spectrum (ϕ_{PAR}) or an upper theoretical limit of $\phi = 0.1$ mol C Ein^{-1}

Organism	P_i	$\Sigma P(\lambda)u$	$\Sigma P(\lambda)e$	PHAR model	
				$\bar{\phi}_{PAR}$	$\phi = 0.1$
C. gracile	1.40	1.18	1.61	1.70	4.50
	(1.36–1.51)[a]	(± 0.08)[b]	(± 0.13)[b]		
E. huxleyi	2.36	1.88	2.20	2.34	5.92
	(2.29–2.69)[a]	(± 0.25)[b]	(± 0.40)[b]		

[a] Range of P_i from bluegreen P-I curves
[b] Standard deviation of production calculated from carbon action spectra

optical model were reasonable when values of ϕ_{PAR} were derived from the average of spectral quantum yield measurements in Fig. 4. The modeling approach which assumes an upper theoretical limit for ϕ overestimated production by 2 to 3-fold.

DISCUSSION

Pigmentation, absorption, and productivity

Despite some differences in selected xanthophylls, the overall pigmentation of the diatom was the same when grown under equal irradiances of WL or BG light. The cellular absorption of both diatom cultures was essentially the same over most of the visible spectrum, with the exception of the notable enrichment of the near-UV light absorption in the WL cells (Fig. 2). This difference in the near-UV is most likely a reflection of the accumulation of photoprotectants in WL culture. A portion of the discrepancy could be attributed to the enrichment of the photoprotective yellow xanthophyll diadinoxanthin, while the remainder is presumably due to water-soluble photo-protective compounds not resolved by HPLC analysis.

These results suggest that light-limited populations of *Chaetoceros gracile* do not display large chromatic effects in cell pigmentation. Early work suggested chromatic adaptation of pigmentation in diatoms (Vesk & Jeffrey 1977) while more recent studies do not (Humphrey 1983, Holdsworth 1985). These later studies suggest that the WL cultures of Vesk & Jeffrey (1977) were nutritionally stressed (Humphrey 1983) and the lack of synthetic capabilities led to low WL pigment values (Holdsworth 1985). Perry et al. (1981) demonstrated that cells of *C. gracile* respond to lower light levels by increasing the size of their photosynthetic unit (PSU). These results suggest *C. gracile* pigmentation is photo-regulated by light intensity and not light quality. We

did, however, document chromatic regulation of the relative quantum yield and photosynthetic rate in *C. gracile*. BG α values were 44 % higher than for WL cells. This observation can be interpreted either as a suppression of α in WL and/or an increase of α in BG light; unfortunately this cannot be resolved in this study. The cultures were light-limited and the higher α values in BG cells led to higher photosynthetic rates. The increase in photosynthetic rates within the BG culture explained the elevated growth rates. Other studies have also demonstrated that at low light intensities diatoms grown under BG light exhibit higher photosynthetic rates then cells grown under WL (Jeffrey & Vesk 1977, Holdsworth 1985).

In the coccolithophorid *Emiliania huxleyi*, the pigment content of WL cells was twice that of BG cells. At the same time the pigment:chl *a* ratios for all pigments except β,β-carotene were identical for both cultures (Table 1). β,β-carotene is mostly localized within the reaction centers of photosynthesis (cf. Prézelin & Boczar 1986) and its constancy suggests that the relative number of phototraps did not change with the quality of the growth illumination. It would appear that this phytoplankton species exhibited a chromatic adaptation strategy based on changing photosynthetic unit (PSU) size, i. e. where the relative amounts of light-harvesting accessory pigments per photosynthetic phototrap is regulated by the light environment of the cell (cf. Richardson et al. 1983). This simple explanation, however, is not entirely consistent with the documented changes in P-I parameters for WL vs BG grown cultures. It is likely that part of discrepancy is attributable to the fact that the BG culture was responding to light-limiting irradiances while the WL culture was responding to light-saturating irradiances for photosynthesis. Thus photophysiological differences between our cultures reflected photoadaptive responses to both irradiance and light quality (cf. Prézelin 1981, Prézelin & Boczar 1986).

While the diatom and coccolithophorid are both chl c-containing phytoplankton (= chromophyte), their accessory pigmentation differs significantly. The diatom *Chaetoceros gracile* possesses chl c_{1+2} and photosynthetically active fucoxanthin. These pigments display in vivo absorption maxima near 460 nm and 490 to 520 nm respectively. *Emiliania huxleyi* differs from *C. gracile* in that it (1) lacks chl c_1; (2) contains a novel polar chl c-like pigment (chl c_3; Jeffrey & Wright 1987, Fookes & Jeffrey 1989); and (3) has 19'-hexanoyloxy-fucoxanthin as its primary photosynthetically active xanthophyll (Haxo 1985, Jeffrey & Wright 1987, Wright & Jeffrey 1987). In addition improved HPLC separations have recently revealed that *E. huxleyi* contains non-polar chl c-related compounds which are distinguishable by its chromatographic behavior and spectral properties (Nelson & Wakeham 1989).

The in vivo absorption properties of these novel chl c-like compounds are poorly understood. However, since the blue Soret band of chl c_3 is hyperchromatically shifted by about 10 nm with respect to chl c_2 in acetone, we would also expect its in vivo absorption maximum to be shifted to about 470 nm. Evidence for this shift can be seen by comparing the absorption and PSII transfer efficiency spectra measured for *Chaetoceros gracile* and *Emiliania huxleyi*. In both types of spectra measured for *E. huxleyi,* a prominent peak is observed near 470 to 475 nm; this feature is absent in the *C. gracile* spectra. Differences in the PSII transfer effeciencies between 550 and 650 nm probably result from the chl c-like compounds present in *E. huxleyi* and, may account for the greater photosynthetic efficiencies and enhancement effects observed in the 475 nm waveband (Fig. 3). The present data are not sufficient to assess the influence of 19'-hexanoyloxyfucoxanthin on the spectral absorption and photosynthetic properties of *E. huxleyi*. It is, however consistent with known spectral characteristics of this carotenoid (Haxo 1985) to expect that the 10 nm shift in PSII transfer efficiency between 500 and 550 nm was caused by 19'-hexanoyloxfucoxanthin. The pigment-related shifts in PSII transfer efficiencies toward the wavelengths of light which penetrate deepest in the watercolumn (around 490 nm) are also consistent with the extended depth distributions for prymnesiophytes in the open ocean (Bidigare et al. 1990, Ondrusek et al. 1989).

Photosynthesis and bio-optical production models

Bio-optical models which estimate primary production rates from spectral irradiance and water column pigment distributions spectra can be accurate to within 20 % of measured production over a variety of time and space scales (Smith et al. 1990). In this study production

calculated with the theoretical maximum value for quantum yield (i. e. 0.1 mole C Ein^{-1}) gave values 2- to 3-fold higher than those estimated via P-I relationships. This discrepancy is not surprising given that the measured values of $\phi(\lambda)$ in the blue to green region of the light field (400 to 550) were much lower than the theoretical maximum. Lewis et al. (1988) suggested that low $\phi(\lambda)$ in the blue-green wavebands could be caused by (1) absorption of light by photosynthetically incompetent chromophores or (2) a light energy imbalance between PSI and PSII. As in a recent study of *Synechococcus* (Boucher et al. unpubl.), the present study documents the importance of restricted Emerson enhancement effects in chromophytes. Our results suggest that enhancement effects may be significant in natural light fields where proportionally more blue-green light is absorbed by chl and accessory pigments. Furthermore the presence of photoprotective pigments (diadinoxanthin) could partially explain the low quantum yield measured at the blue-green wavelengths as was shown to be the case for zeaxanthin in *Synechococcus* (Bidigare et al. 1989).

[14]C-based photosynthesis measurements are labor intensive, expensive, and not amenable to mooring applications. Neori et al. (1988) suggested that room temperature fluorescence excitation spectra provide an alternative to oxygen action spectra in assessing the photosynthetic potential of PSII. The spectral quantum yield $\phi(\lambda)$ derived from carbon action spectra represents the net activity of both photosystems and its general shape was found to be similar to the quantum yield of PSII fluorescence. A comparison of the shapes of PSII fluorescence yield and $\phi(\lambda)$ reveals that PSII fluorescence yield is lower at the blue-green wavelengths where enhancement effects were greatest. Enhancement effects would not be observed in the fluorescence excitation spectrum which is an index of PSII activity. As a first approximation, however, the fluorescence excitation spectra may provide a proxy estimate of $\phi(\lambda)$ and represents an approach which could be adapted to moorings.

In conclusion, algal clones responded to the spectral quality of the growth irradiance by either increasing photoprotective pigments or increasing PSU size. Changes in cellular pigmentation drove the changes in absorption and carbon fixation. Significant enhancement effects in the blue-green wavebands resulted in 17 to 36 % increases in carbon fixation rates, and further studies are required to assess the importance of enhancement effects over a variety of size and spectral classes of algae. Productivity rates predicted by the bio-optical model were in good agreement with measured production (P-I curves and enhanced C-action spectra) provided there was information of the light field and that measured $\phi(\lambda)$ averaged over PAR was used. To

increase the accuracy of the current model for field application, future investigations should focus on the factors affecting quantum yield and a reliable means of predicting in situ variations of this critical parameter.

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