
ESTIMATING CONTRIBUTION OF ZOOXANTHELLAE TO ANIMAL RESPIRATION (CZAR) AND TO ANIMAL GROWTH (CZAG) OF GIANT CLAM *Tridacna maxima*

Ambariyanto ^{*})

Marine Science Department, Diponegoro University,
Kampus Tembalang, Semarang, 50275, Indonesia.

Received : April, 20, 2006 ; Accepted : May 25, 2006

ABSTRACT

Zooxanthellae are symbiotic dinoflagellate algae which live in association with marine invertebrates including giant clams. These algae are capable of translocating part of their photosynthetic products to the host. This translocation is one of the nutrition sources of the host. The present study aims to calculate the contribution of zooxanthellae on the energy requirements of adult giant clam (Tridacna maxima) during their respiration and growth processes. The result showed that zooxanthellae are capable of contributing 260.67% and 452.54% energy required by giant clams for respiration and growth during summer and 171.51% and 273.51 % during winter, respectively. It suggests that all the energy required for these two processes can be supplied by zooxanthellae.

Key words : giant clams, zooxanthellae, energy, CZAR, CZAG

***Correspondence :** Phone / fax : 024. 7474 698 ; Email : ambariyanto@telkom.net,

INTRODUCTION

Giant clams are marine bivalves which live in coral reef ecosystems in the Indo-Pacific region. There are two genera and eight species of giant clams around the world, and seven of them can be found in Indonesian waters, except *Tridacna tevoroa* which only lives in South Pacific countries (Romimohtarto *et al.*, 1987; Knop, 1996). Traditionally, these clams were used by coastal people as a source of meat, building materials, and other purposes such as household equipments. Recently, these clams have become important export commodities by several countries mainly for aquarium animals (Lucas, 1994). Consequently, the condition of giant clams natural populations

have been degrading rapidly including in Indonesia.

Giant clams are also known as marine invertebrate which live in association with single cell dinoflagellate algae commonly known as zooxanthellae. These algae which can be found in the mantle of the clams has an important role as a source of energy for the host. These algae are capable of translocating part of their photosynthetic products to the host which then be used for biological processes (Lucas, 1994).

So far there is no study available especially, on the estimation of the role of zooxanthellae on energy requirement by the clams. This study aims at estimating the

contribution of zooxanthellae to animal energy requirements for respiration (CZAR) and for growth (CZAG).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Giant clams, *Tridacna maxima* were collected from intertidal areas on the reef crest at One Three Island lagoon, Great Barrier Reef, Australia using permit at the depth of approximately 150 cm. These clams were grown in microatolls during winter and summer months. Isolation of zooxanthellae was done by using the method used by Ambariyanto and Hoegh-Guldberg (1997).

In order to calculate CZAR and CZAG several parameters are required. These are the specific growth rates of zooxanthellae, the carbon used for zooxanthellae growth and respiration, and the carbon used for animal growth and respiration (Muscatine *et al.*, 1981; Ambariyanto, 2002).

Specific growth rate of zooxanthellae.

Zooxanthellae specific growth rate was calculated by using an equation first used by Wilkerson *et al.* (1983). This formula is based on the mitotic index (f = the percent of dividing cells in a population) and the duration of paired cell stage (t_d).

Mitotic index was calculated based on the number of dividing zooxanthellae in 1000 isolated zooxanthellae times 100 percent. While the value of t_d used in this calculation is 0.46 d based on several studies (Wilkerson *et al.*, 1983; Muscatine *et al.*, 1984; Hoegh-Guldberg *et al.*, 1986). It is also noted that variation in t_d has only small impacts on CZAR (Muscatine *et al.*, 1981).

$$\mu = 1/t_d \ln(1+f_{max})$$

where μ = zooxanthellae specific growth rate
 $t_d = 0.46$ (Wilkerson *et al.*, 1983; Muscatine *et al.*, 1984).

f_{max} = mitotic index.

Carbon content of the zooxanthellae.

Carbon content of zooxanthellae was calculated using an equation that relates cell volume and elemental carbon (Strathmann, 1967). Cell volume of zooxanthellae was calculated base on the mean size of 100 zooxanthellae isolated from the giant clams. The equation to calculate carbon content is as follows:

$$\log \text{ carbon} = -0.314 + 0.712 \log \text{ cell volume} \text{ (Strathmann, 1967)}$$

Carbon required for zooxanthellae growth.

Carbon used by zooxanthellae for growth can be calculated by multiplying zooxanthellae specific growth rate and carbon content, as the following:

$$C_{zg} = \mu \times \text{Carbon per cell}$$

Carbon translocated by zooxanthellae

Carbon translocated can be calculated by the following formula, $T = P_z - R_z - G_z$ where :

- P_z = carbon gained from zooxanthellaephotosynthesis
- R_z = carbon used for zooxanthellae respiration
- G_z = carbon used for zooxanthellae growth

Estimating CZAR and CZAG

CZAR can be calculated by the following formula : $CZAR = T / R_A$, where

- T = carbon translocated and
- R_A = carbon required by the animal for respiration

While CZAG can be calculated by the following formula :

$$CZAG = (T - R_A) / \text{Carbon growth}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Specific growth rate of zooxanthellae.

The result of this study showed that maximum value of mitotic index is 0.025, thus the specific growth is :

$$\mu = 1/0.46 \ln (1+0.025) = 0.054 \text{ day}^{-1} \dots (1)$$

Carbon content of the zooxanthellae.

The results of the present study showed that the cross-sectional area of zooxanthellae in the clams was $47.9 \mu\text{m}^2$. The cell radius (r) is hence:

$$r = \sqrt{47.9/\pi} = 3.9 \mu\text{m}, \text{ and the} \\ \text{Cell volume} = 4/3 \times \pi \times r^3 = \\ 248.47 \mu\text{m}^3$$

Carbon content of zooxanthellae can be calculated as follows

$$\log \text{ carbon} = -0.314 + 0.712 \log \text{ cell volume} \\ \text{Carbon per cell} = 24.628 \text{ pg C cell}^{-1} \dots (2)$$

Carbon required for zooxanthellae growth.

$$C_{Zg} = \mu \times \text{Carbon. cell}^{-1} \\ = 0.0054 \text{ day}^{-1} \times 24.628 \text{ pgC} \\ \text{cell}^{-1} \\ = 1.3299 \text{ pgC cell}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$$

Carbon required for growth of the entire population of zooxanthellae ($= 3.8 \times 10^8 \text{ cell clam}^{-1}$) is

$$C_{Zg} = 3.8 \times 10^8 \text{ cell} \times 1.3299 \text{ pgC} \\ \text{cell}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1} \\ = 0.502 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} \dots (3)$$

Respiration of giant clam and zooxanthellae.

The respiration due to the zooxanthellae within a clam is a fraction of the total respiration. In previous studies the ratio of zooxanthellae and animal biomass has been used to calculate the portion of the total respiration due to zooxanthellae (Muscatine *et al.*, 1984; Hoegh-Guldberg *et al.*, 1986).

Protein content per zooxanthellae is $77.7 \text{ pg cell}^{-1}$. This value is based on an

average of values reported from the literature for similar size of cells. These were $58.1 \text{ pg cell}^{-1}$ (zooxanthellae from nudibranch *Pteraeolidia ianthina*; Hoegh-Guldberg *et al.*, 1986), and 88.85 and $86.5 \text{ pg cell}^{-1}$ (zooxanthellae from light and shade adapted coral *Stylophora pistillata* respectively; Muscatine *et al.*, 1984). Using the average value ($77.7 \text{ pg cell}^{-1}$), the protein content in zooxanthellae is

$$= 3.8 \times 10^8 \text{ cell} \times 77.7 \text{ pg cell}^{-1} = \\ 29.53 \text{ mg}$$

The total protein content of zooxanthellae and the animal host (giant clam protein content) was calculated by multiplying the protein content per gram mantle (5.329 mg g^{-1}) by the total wet tissue weight (47.311 g ; Ambariyanto, 1996). It is assumed that protein content within clam mantle and other internal parts is similar. Hence, the total protein content in zooxanthellae and animal is

$$= 5.329 \text{ mg g}^{-1} \times 47.311 \text{ g} = 252.12 \text{ mg}$$

The percent of the total respiration due to zooxanthellae was

$$= 29.53 \text{ mg} / 252.12 = 0.117, \text{ or } = 11.7 \%$$

The mean value of total respiration by intact clam (R_C) in this model was

$$R_C = 0.172 \text{ mmol O}_2 \text{ clam}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1} \\ \text{(Ambariyanto, 1996), which is} \\ = 0.172 \times 32 = 5.504 \text{ mg O}_2 \text{ clam}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1} = \\ 5504 \mu\text{g O}_2 \text{ clam}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1} \\ = 5.504 \times 24 = 132.09 \text{ mg O}_2 \text{ clam}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$$

This value can be converted into carbon using RQ_A (respiratory quotient for the animal = 0.8; Muscatine *et al.*, 1981) and the ratio of the masses of C and O_2 (*ie.* $12/32$ or 0.375), as the following

$$R_C = 5504 \mu\text{g O}_2 \text{ clam}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1} \times 0.375 \times RQ \\ = 5504 \mu\text{g O}_2 \text{ clam}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1} \times 0.375 \times 0.8 \\ = 1651.2 \mu\text{g C clam}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1} \\ = 39.63 \text{ mg C clam}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1} \dots (4)$$

The carbon required for zooxanthellae respiration (R_Z) was calculated by multiplying (4) by the

proportion on the total respiration due to the zooxanthellae (that is 0.117, see above) :

$$R_Z = 39.63 \text{ mg C clam}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1} \times 0.117 = 4.64 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

Therefore, carbon required for animal respiration (R_A):

$$R_A = 39.63 - 4.64 = 34.99 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} \dots (6)$$

The carbon translocated (T) by zooxanthellae to the host was calculated by subtracting the carbon used for zooxanthellae respiration (R_Z) and growth (G_Z) from the carbon gained from zooxanthellae photosynthesis (P_Z) This is :

$$T = P_Z - R_Z - G_Z$$

P_Z is based on the oxygen output resulted from the gross photosynthesis (P_g) of zooxanthellae within the clam host. P_Z is calculated using the relationship between P_g and irradiance and light data collected every 10 minutes for 24 h at One Tree Island at twice i.e. in the summer and winter.

$$P_Z = P_g^{\max} (1 - e^{-\alpha I / P_g^{\max}})$$

a. P_Z during summer= 221.12 mg O_2 clam⁻¹ day⁻¹

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Converted into carbon, } P_Z &= 221.12 \text{ mg } O_2 \text{ clam}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1} \times 0.375 \times PQ^{-1} \\ &= 221.12 \text{ mg } O_2 \text{ clam}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1} \times 0.375 \times 1.1 \\ &= 91.21 \text{ mg C clam}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1} \dots\dots\dots(7) \end{aligned}$$

b. P_Z during winter= 145.48 mg O_2 clam⁻¹ day⁻¹

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Converted into carbon, } P_Z &= 145.48 \text{ mg } O_2 \text{ clam}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1} \times 0.375 \times PQ^{-1} \\ &= 145.48 \text{ mg } O_2 \text{ clam}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1} \times 0.375 \times 1.1 \\ &= 60.01 \text{ mg c. clam}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1} \dots\dots\dots(8) \end{aligned}$$

The carbon translocated (T) by zooxanthellae to the host was calculated by subtracting (3) and (5) from (7) for summer and (8) for winter respectively. That was

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a). } T_{\text{summer}} &= 91.21 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} - 0.502 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} - 2.32 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} \\ &= 88.39 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} \dots\dots\dots(9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \%T_{\text{summer}} &= (88.39/91.21) \times 100 \% \\ &= 96.9 \% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b). } T_{\text{winter}} &= 60.01 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} - 0.502 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} - 2.32 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} \\ &= 57.19 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} \dots\dots\dots(10) \end{aligned}$$

$$\%T_{\text{winter}} = (57.19/60.01) \times 100 \% = 95.3 \%$$

Contribution of zooxanthellae to animal respiration (CZAR)

CZAR was calculated by dividing the carbon translocated by the zooxanthellae to the host during summer and winter (T; 9 and 10) by the carbon required by the animal for respiration (R_A ; 6).

$$CZAR = T / R_A$$

$$\begin{aligned} CZAR_{\text{summer}} &= (91.21 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} / 34.99 \text{ mg C day}^{-1}) \times 100 \% \\ &= 260.67 \% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} CZAR_{\text{winter}} &= (60.01 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} / 34.99 \text{ mg C day}^{-1}) \times 100 \% \\ &= 171.51 \% \end{aligned}$$

Contribution of zooxanthellae to animal growth (CZAG)

CZAG was calculated by first determining the carbon used for clam growth. This calculation is based on the average total carbon content of the soft tissue of the model giant clam (that is 3.689 g clam⁻¹) and the percent change in buoyant weight per day (0.32 % in summer and 0.22 % in winter; Ambariyanto, 1996).

a). CZAG for the model clam growing in the summer was

$$\text{Carbon growth} = 3.689 \text{ g clam}^{-1} \times (0.32 \% / 100\%) = 11.8 \text{ mg C day}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} CZAG &= (T - R_A) / \text{Carbon growth} \\ &= (88.39 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} - 34.99 \text{ mg C day}^{-1}) / 11.8 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} \times 100\% \\ &= 452.54 \% \end{aligned}$$

b). CZAG for the model clam growing in winter was Carbon growth = 3.689 g clam⁻¹ x (0.22 % / 100%) = 8.12 mg C day⁻¹
 CZAG = (T - R_A)/Carbon growth

$$= (57.19 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} - 34.99 \text{ mg C day}^{-1}) / 8.12 \text{ mg C day}^{-1} \times 100\% = 273.40\%$$

The result of this analysis is summarized in **Table 1.**

Table 1. Summary results of CZAR and CZAG calculation on untreated giant clam, *Tridacna maxima*, for summer and winter periods.

Period	P _Z (mg O ₂ d ⁻¹ clam ⁻¹)	R (mg O ₂ d ⁻¹ clam ⁻¹)	P/R ratio	Translocat ion (%)	CZAR	CZAG
Summer	221.12	132.09	1.67	96.9 %	260.67 %	452.54 %
Winter	145.48	132.09	1.10	95.3 %	171.51 %	273.40 %

As can be seen in **Table 1.**, there is seasonal influence on the estimated values of CZAR and CZAG. This result is in agreement with Hoegh-Guldberg *et al.* (1986) who predicted that the contribution of zooxanthellae to the host, *Pteraeolidia ianthina* (Nudibranchia) was also substantially influenced by season. Hoegh-Guldberg *et al.* (1986) predicted that in animals with high zooxanthellae population densities, the symbionts contribute to the host's respiratory needs during winter, spring and summer at rate of 79%, 121% and 173%, respectively. Hoegh-Guldberg *et al.* (1986) suggested that these differences is primarily due to differences on the light availability during different seasons. The decreasing light with depth also influences CZAR as shown by the variation in values for *Stylophora pistillata* at different depth (78% at 35 m and 157% at 3 m depth; McCloskey and Muscatine, 1984). Light history can also have photoadaptive influences as shown for CZAR in *S. pistillata*. Light adapted corals had higher CZAR than shade-adapted corals, 143% and 58% respectively (Muscatine *et al.*, 1984).

The results of the present study show that CZAR values for *Tridacna maxima* range from 260.67% in summer to 170.51% in winter. The percent translocation remains similar at 96.9 % and 95.3 % for

winter and summer respectively (see **Table 1.**). The contribution of zooxanthellae to animal growth (CZAG) ranged between 452.54% (summer) and 273.40% (winter). It is interesting that CZAG both during summer and winter are above 100% suggesting that zooxanthellae are able to contribute all the requirements of animal growth. The CZAR values of giant clams calculated during this study were higher than those reported by Trench *et al.*, (1981). These authors reported that the contribution of zooxanthellae to the respiratory carbon requirements of *T. maxima* range from 62% on cloudy days to 84% (assuming 40% translocation) on sunny days. The differences in CZAR values was probably due to differences in percentage translocation used by Trench *et al.* (1981). The CZAR values from the present study are comparable to those from larger clams *Tridacna gigas*. Fisher *et al.* (1985) reported that CZAR of *T. gigas* was 83% and 197% by using the values of 40% and 95% translocation respectively. Similarly Fitt *et al.* (1986) found that CZAR value in *Hippopus hippopus*, was between 7% and 137% using translocation values of 40% and 98% respectively.

It should be kept in mind, however, that the organic carbon lost through

calcification and mucus production is not included in this calculation, since no experiment was conducted during the present study to quantify the amount of carbon used for these processes. Secondly, the values of percent translocation, CZAR and CZAG of nutrient treated clams are probably different from the values calculated for the control clams here. Differences due to the fact that zooxanthellae isolated from ammonium treated clams reduced zooxanthellae size and starch accumulation within the cell are likely to have significant effect on the energy budgets calculated here.

The calculation of CZAR which was proposed by Muscatine *et al.* (1981) has been widely used for corals (Muscatine and Porter, 1977; McCloskey and Muscatine, 1984; Hoegh-Guldberg *et al.*, 1986 *etc*) and giant clams (Fisher *et al.*, 1985; Mingoa, 1988; Klumpp *et al.*, 1992; Klumpp and Lucas 1994 *etc*). The results of this method, however, have to be interpreted cautiously since some assumptions, and estimated values of some parameters, have been used in the calculation. The first assumption is that respiration rate in the dark and in the light are the same, while the second assumption is that the respiration rate of zooxanthellae and their host is proportional to their biomass. By using these assumptions, the result of the CZAR calculation may not represent the real contribution of zooxanthellae to animal respiration. For example, the respiration rate of zooxanthellae within the clams is impossible to measure, although it can be measured *in vitro* after isolation. The respiration rate of isolated algae, however, is not necessarily similar to the respiration rate of zooxanthellae within the host. Changes in zooxanthellar morphology and physiology occur soon after isolation (Trench, 1979). Secondly, the respiration rates per biomass of zooxanthellae and the clams may not be the same. Hoegh-Guldberg and Hinde (1986) estimated that the respiration rate of

zooxanthellae is higher than that of the host, based on their protein biomasses. In addition, the calculation of the specific growth rate of the zooxanthellae is based on the duration of the paired cell stage (t_d) and the mitotic index of the zooxanthellae. Since the value of t_d is difficult to measure, the value of 0.46 d has been used (see Wilkerson *et al.*, 1983). It is not clear, however, whether the t_d value of zooxanthellae in giant clams is also 0.46. Moreover, during this calculation the carbon content of the zooxanthellae was not measured, but was estimated using the equation proposed by Strathmann (1967). This equation, however, may underestimate the carbon content of zooxanthellae (Hinde pers. Comm). Finally, in this calculation it was also assumed that there are no changes in the photosynthetic and respiratory rates of giant clams in different seasons

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Prof. Ove Hoegh-Guldberg and Prof. David Yellowlees for allowing me to join the ENCORE Project. This paper is part of the author PhD Thesis.

REFERENCES

- Ambariyanto, 1996. Effects of nutrient enrichment in the field on the giant clam, *Tridacna maxima*. PhD Thesis. The University of Sydney, Sydney Australia. 267 p.
- Ambariyanto and Hoegh-Guldberg, O, 1997. The effects of nutrient enrichment on the biomass, growth and calcification of giant clam, *Tridacna maxima*. *Mar. Biol* 129 (4): 635-642
- Ambariyanto and Hoegh-Guldberg, O, 1999. The influence of field-based nutrient enrichment on the photobiology of

- the giant clam, *Tridacna maxima*. *Mar Biol.* 133: 659-664
- Ambariyanto, 2002. Calculating the contribution of zooxanthellae to giant clams respiration energy requirements. A review. *J. Coast.Dev.* 5(3): 101-110
- Fisher, C.R., Fitt, W.K., Trench, R.K, 1985 Photosynthesis and respiration in *Tridacna gigas* as a function of irradiance and size. *Biol. Bull.* 1969: 230-245.
- Fitt, W.K., Fisher, C.R. Trench, R.K, 1986. Contribution of the symbiotic dinoflagellate *Symbiodinium microadriaticum* to the nutrition, growth and survival of larval and juvenile tridacnid clams. *Aquaculture* 55: 5-22.
- Hoegh-Guldberg, O., Hinde, R, 1986. Studies on a nudibranch that contains zooxanthellae I. Photosynthesis, respiration and the translocation of newly fixed carbon by zooxanthellae in *Pteraeolidia ianthina*. *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B.* 228:493-509.
- Hoegh-Guldberg, O., Hinde, R., Muscatine, L, 1986. Studies on a nudibranch that contains zooxanthellae II. Contribution of zooxathellae to animal respiration (CZAR) in *Pteraeolidia ianthina* with high and low densities of zooxanthellae. *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B.* 228: 511-521.
- Klumpp, D.W., Bayne, B.L., Hawkins, A.J.S, 1992. Nutrition of the giant clam *Tridacna gigas* (L.). I. Contribution of filter feeding and photosynthates to respiration and growth. *J. Exp. Mar. Biol. Ecol.* 155: 105-122.
- Klumpp, D.W., Lucas, J.S, 1994. Nutritional ecology of the giant clams *Tridacna tevoroa* and *T. derasa* from Tonga: influence of light on filter-feeding and photosynthesis. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* 107: 147-156.
- Knop, D. 1996. Giant Clams. A comprehensive guide to the identification and care of Tridacnid clams. Dahne Verlag Postfach. D-76256 Eulingen.
- Lucas, J.S, 1994. The biology, exploitation, and mariculture of giant clams (Tridacnidae). *Rev Fishs Sci.* 2(3): 181-223
- McCloskey, L.R., Muscatine, L. 1984. Production and respiration in the Red Sea coral *Stylophora pistillata* as a function of depth. *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B* 222: 215-230.
- Mingoa, S.S.M, 1988. Photoadaptation in juvenile *Tridacna gigas*. In: Copland, J.W., Lucas, J.S. (eds). Giant Clams in Asia and the Pacific. *ACIAR Monograph No. 9.* p: 145-150.
- Muscatine, L., Falkowski, P.G., Porter, J.W., Dubinsky, Z.1984, Fate of photosynthetic fixed carbon in light- and shade-adapted colonies of the symbiotic coral *Stylophora pistillata*. *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B* 222: 181-202
- Muscatine, L., McCloskey, L.R., Marian, R.E, 1981. Estimating the daily contribution of carbon from zooxanthellae to coral animal respiration. *Limnol. Oceanogr.* 26(4): 601-611.
- Muscatine, L., Porter, J.W. 1977, Reef corals: Mutualistic Symbioses adapted to nutrient-poor environments. *BioScience* 27(7): 454-460.
- Strathmann, R.R, 1967. Estimating the organic carbon content of phytoplankton from cell volume or plasma volume. *Limnol. Oceanogr.* 12: 411-418.
- Trench, R.K, 1979. The cell biology of plant-animal symbioses. *Ann. Rev. Plant Physiol.* 30: 485-531.

- Trench, R.K., Wethey, D.S., Porter, J.W,
1981. Some observations on the
symbiosis
with zooxanthellae among the
tridacnidae (Mollusca: Bivalvia).
Biol. Bull. 161:180-198.
- Romimohtarto, K., Sianipar, P., Panggabean,
L.M.G, 1987. Kima: Biologi,
Sumberdaya dan Kelestariannya.
Seri Sumberdaya Alam. No. 138.
Puslitbang Oceanografi LIPI. Jakarta
- Wilkerson, F.P., Parker, G.M., Muscatine L,
1983. Temporal patterns of cell
division on natural populations of
endosymbiotic algae *Limnol.*
Oceanogr. 28(5): 1009-1014.