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Feeding behaviour and differential absorption of nutrients in mussel *Mytilus*galloprovincialis: responses to three microalgae diets

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Abstract

We aimed to evaluate three defined monoalgal diets, Isochrysis galbana clone T-ISO, Tetraselmis suecica and Rhodomonas lens, as a food source for Mytilus galloprovincialis, to ascertain which of the diets maximized the feeding, digestion and the assimilatory balance of nutrients and energy. Mussels fed with Rhodomonas yielded the highest clearance and ingestion rates (CR and IR), suggesting that the dimensions of Tetraselmis and T-ISO might have restricted their capture by the mussels' gill. The absorption efficiency (AE), an indicator of digestibility, was significantly higher for Rhodomonas (69.6%) than for Tetraselmis (38.4%) or T-ISO (23.6%) diets. This could be explained by the greater proportion of refractive non-digestible material contained in Tetraselmis and T-ISO diets, together with the low digestibility of the cell wall of Tetraselmis. The Rhodomonas diet showed the highest protein content, which was reflected in the highest ingestion and absorption of proteins compared with the other diets. However, the amount of carbohydrates and lipids ingested did not match the amount absorbed, probably owing to inefficient carbohydrate digestion and lipids lost through metabolic fecal losses. The total energy absorbed was higher for Rhodomonas (34.5 Jh⁻¹) than for T-ISO (20.1 J h⁻¹) or Tetraselmis (13.9 J h⁻¹) diets. The optimal feeding and digestive behaviour obtained for mussels fed with Rhodomonas diet, coupled with its ideal size, volume, weight and biochemical composition, might provide a

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