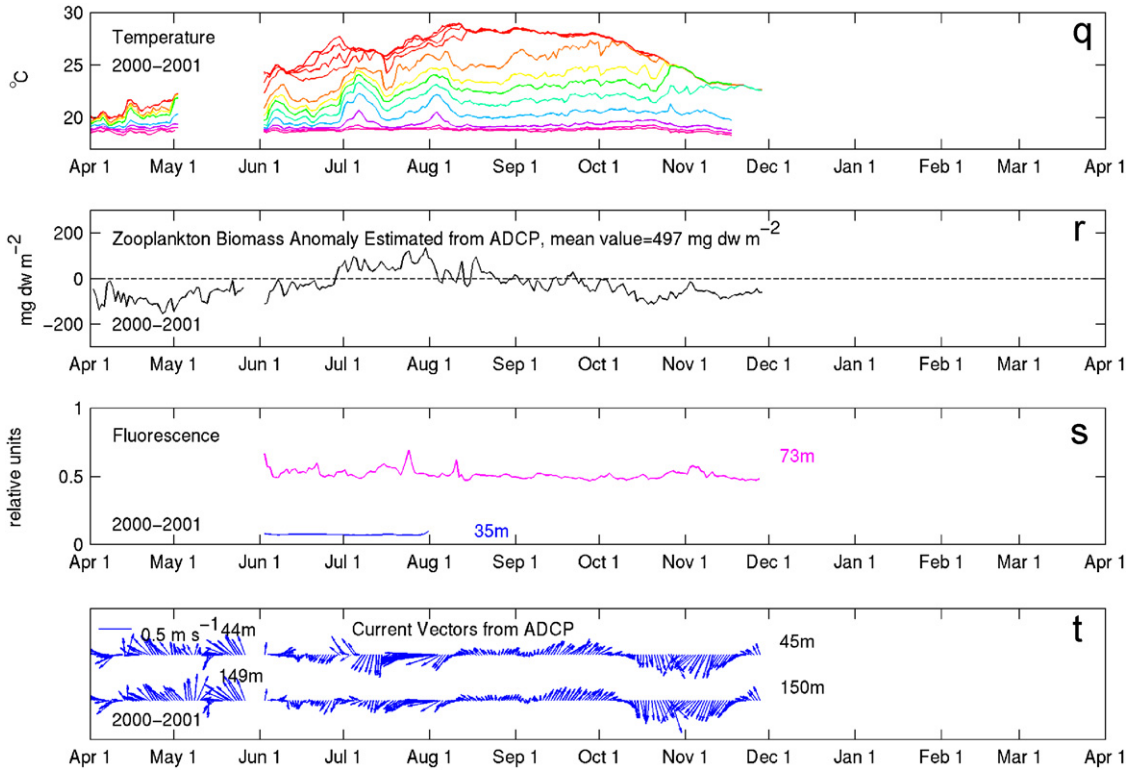

Fig. 2. (*Continued*)

Table 3
Means, minima, maxima, and standard deviations of daily mean, depth-integrated biomass (mg dw m^{-2}) during BTM Deployments 6–14

Deployment no.	Time period	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Standard deviation
6	08/21/96–01/10/97	502	404	648	54
7	05/03/97–07/30/97	505	377	700	58
8	08/08/97–11/20/97	502	424	568	29
9	11/26/97–03/31/98	541	385	688	64
10	11/11/98–03/19/99	507	405	647	49
11	04/01/99–07/21/99	481	387	618	51
12	07/29/99–11/06/99	483	434	565	25
13	12/05/99–05/27/00	480	343	676	68
14	06/01/00–11/29/00	483	385	633	55
6–14		497	343	700	57

values remain at least 3 mg dw m^{-3}). We tested this notion and whether deeper zooplankton values may have increased disproportionately during the peaks by calculating the depth at which about 50% of the integrated zooplankton biomass (using 24-h averaged data) was above that depth (D_{50}). We separated the D_{50} data set for the whole time series into "peak" (>1 standard deviation above the mean integrated biomass, $n = 172$) and "non-peak" (all other data, $n = 970$) categories. The mean (± 1 standard deviation) D_{50} during biomass peaks was 90 m (± 7 m), slightly but significantly lower than during non-peaks which had a D_{50} of 84 m (± 7 m) (Wilcoxon Two-Sample Test, $p < 0.0001$), indicating the biomass distribution was marginally deeper during biomass peaks.

The statistical relationships between the phytoplankton and zooplankton time series for segments of one of the spring bloom periods are described next. Fig. 4a shows 30-day, high pass filtered time series of zooplankton biomass concentrations and chlorophyll fluorescence during the spring bloom of