

Supplementary Material: Online Resource 1 and 2

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Indirect effects of ocean acidification drive feeding and growth of juvenile crown of thorns starfish, *Acanthaster planci*

Pamela Z. Kamyra ¹, Maria Byrne ², Benjamin Mos ¹, Lauren Hall ¹, Symon A Dworjanyn ^{1,*}

¹ National Marine Science Centre, Southern Cross University, Coffs Harbour, New South Wales, Australia

² School of Medical Science and School of Life Science, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

* Corresponding author email: symon.dworjanyn@scu.edu.au

Online resource 1

Table S1a. Mean seawater treatment conditions for experiment with early juvenile *Acanthaster planci*: Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), pH_T , $p\text{CO}_2$ values (μatm) and calcite saturation states (Ω_{Calcite}). Values for $p\text{CO}_2$ and Ω_{Calcite} were calculated using pH_T , temperature, total alkalinity (mean $2185.32 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \pm 5.70 \text{ SE}$, $n = 44$) and salinity (mean $36.04 \pm 0.17 \text{ SE}$, $n = 44$) values in CO2SYS (Pierrot et al. 2006). Values in parentheses are standard errors, $n = 44$.

pH	7.9	7.8	7.6
Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	29.7 (0.1)	29.9 (0.1)	29.6 (0.1)
pH_T	7.93 (<0.01)	7.78 (<0.01)	7.55 (<0.01)
$p\text{CO}_2$	505.9 (6.5)	774.0 (9.3)	1414.4 (18.3)
Ω_{Calcite}	4.63 (0.04)	3.48 (0.04)	2.20 (0.02)

Table S1b. Mean seawater treatment conditions during preconditioning of crustose coralline algae for four weeks: Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), pH_T , $p\text{CO}_2$ values (μatm) and calcite saturation states (Ω_{Calcite}). Values for $p\text{CO}_2$ and Ω_{Calcite} were calculated using pH_T , temperature, total alkalinity (mean $2273.36 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1} \pm 14.79 \text{ SE}$, $n = 15$) and salinity (mean $35.59 \pm 0.02 \text{ SE}$, $n = 15$) values in CO2SYS (Pierrot et al. 2006). Values in parentheses are standard errors, $n = 15$.

pH	7.9	7.7	7.6
Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	29.7 (0.1)	29.7 (0.1)	29.7 (0.1)
pH_T	7.93 (<0.01)	7.74 (<0.01)	7.56 (0.01)
$p\text{CO}_2$	497.4 (3.5)	839.7 (7.4)	1337.8 (21.3)
Ω_{Calcite}	4.38 (0.04)	3.05 (0.03)	2.13 (0.03)

Online resource 2

Table S2. Analysis of data on feeding rates, growth and the number of arms of *Acanthaster planci* juveniles reared under three pH conditions for six weeks and fed crustose coralline algae grown under three pH levels for four weeks; (a) ANCOVA of feeding with Bonferroni corrected values as post hoc analyses, (b) ANOVA of change in diameter calculated as a Linear Growth Rate (LGR) ($\mu\text{m week}^{-1}$) with pair-wise post-hoc analysis, (c) ANCOVA of change in area calculated as a Specific Growth Rate (SGR) ($\text{mm}^2 \text{week}^{-1}$) with Bonferroni corrected values as post hoc analyses, and (d) ANOVA of number of arms. *df*, degrees of freedom. MS, mean square. Post hoc tests: 7.9, 7.8, 7.7 and 7.6 correspond to pH_T treatments (pH_T 7.9, 7.8, 7.7 and 7.6, respectively).

Parameters	Source	<i>df</i>	MS	F	p-value	Post hoc tests
(a) Cumulative feeding	Initial Area (Co-variate)	1	3.20E7	48.66	< 0.001	
	Juvenile	2	2.50E6	3.81	0.029	7.9 = 7.8 < 7.8 = 7.6
	CCA	2	3.70E6	5.62	0.006	7.9 = 7.7 < 7.6
	Juvenile \times CCA	4	9.26E5	1.41	0.245	
	Residual	51	6.57E5			
(b) LGR (Diameter)	Juvenile	2	1.06E-3	0.17	0.842	
	CCA	2	2.46E-2	4.02	0.022	7.9 = 7.7 < 7.6
	Juvenile \times CCA	4	8.56E-3	1.40	0.249	
	Residual	52	6.12E-3			
(c) SGR (Area)	Initial Area (Co-variate)	1	330.41	34.42	< 0.001	
	Juvenile	2	13.57	1.41	0.257	
	CCA	2	38.41	4.00	0.022	7.9 = 7.7 < 7.6
	Juvenile \times CCA	4	9.91	1.03	0.402	
	Residual	51	9.60			
(d) Arms	Juvenile	2	0.29	0.31	0.739	
	CCA	2	0.34	0.37	0.697	
	Juvenile \times CCA	4	0.50	0.54	0.706	
	Residual	52	0.93			