Tables

**Table 1.** Details of the biological traits and reproductive strategies of the three species of Hawaiian corals studied (*Lobactis scutaria, Pocillopora acuta* and *Montipora capitata*).

| *Species* | *Growth Form and Sexuality* | *Reproductive Strategy* | *Symbiont Acquisition Mode* | *Initial Larval Size*[a] ($\mu m^2$ mean ± SE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *L. scutaria* | solitary, gonochoric | broadcast spawner | horizontal transmission: aposymbiotic larvae acquire free-living symbionts 3-5 days after spawning event (Schwarz et al. 1999) | 47.42 ± 0.02 |
| *P. acuta* | colonial, hermaphroditic | brooder | vertical transmission: symbiotic, fully formed larvae released from adults (Cumbo et al. 2013a) | 843.91 ± 0.22 |
| *M. capitata* | colonial, hermaphroditic | broadcast spawner | vertical transmission: eggs equipped with symbionts that develop into symbiotic larvae once externally fertilized (Padilla-Gamiño et al. 2011) | 219.00 ± 0.07 |

[a] Larval size at the beginning of the experiment.

**Table 2.** Summary table of significant statistics across all biological metrics for the three coral species studied*. For complete statistical analyses output, see the Supplemental Material.

| | | *Biological Response* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Species* | *Effect* | *survivorship* | *respiration* | *symbiont density* | *larval size* |
| *L. scutaria* | Temp | 0.208 | – | – | 0.687 |
| | Nutrients | **<0.001** | – | – | **<0.001** |
| | Temp × Nutrients | **0.003** | – | – | **<0.001** |
| *P. acuta* | Temp | **0.037** | **<0.001** | 0.285 | 0.117 |
| | Nutrients | **0.003** | 0.798 | 0.640 | 0.507 |
| | Temp × Nutrients | 0.205 | 0.174 | 0.262 | 0.191 |
| *M. capitata* | Temp | **<0.001** | 0.839 | 0.922 | **0.011** |
| | Nutrients | **<0.001** | 0.902 | **0.008** | **0.002** |
| | Temp × Nutrients | **<0.001** | 0.209 | 0.068 | **<0.001** |

* Dashes represent responses that were not measured.