**Temperature variability does not influence phenotypic plasticity in ectotherms – a meta-analysis**

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**Supplementary Materials**

**Table S1 PECO framework table.** Populations, Exposures, Comparator and Outcomes that were the foundation for the focus question of the meta-analysis, the database search strings and the decision tree.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PECO** | **Description** |
| **Population** | Ectothermic Metazoans |
| **Exposure** | Two fluctuating acclimation or developmental treatments (minimum of 1℃ amplitudes), used to calculate the phenotypic plasticity in fluctuating thermal environments. The mean of each treatment matches the corresponding constant temperature treatment (maximum of 1℃ different in means). |
| **Comparator** | Two acclimation or developmental treatments (maximum of 0.5℃ amplitudes), used to calculate the phenotypic plasticity in constant thermal environments. |
| **Outcome** | The phenotypic plasticity of any phenotypic trait measurement that: |
| * was measured at a similar temperature to the corresponding constant thermal treatment or mean of the fluctuating treatment (< 4℃ difference acceptable); |
| * treatment conditions were maintained through to trait measurement; |
| * was not a metric of thermal performance (e.g., Critical Thermal Maximum, Critical Thermal Minimum and Temperature Preference). |

**Table S2 Directionality of the PRRD effect size based on the response of traits to temperature.** Hypothetical scenarios of trait responses to temperature depending on how traits respond to temperature (i.e., direction of reaction norm). In our analyses, all trait responses were standardised such that negative values indicate situations when the slope in the fluctuating treatments were shallower compared to constant conditions. The opposite was true of positive signed PRRD values. For situations where reaction norms were opposite, we xx. Note that values are not temperature corrected for simplicity.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Constant** |  | **Flutuating** |  |  |
|  | **Low Temp** | **High Temp** | **Low Temp** | **High Temp** | **PRRD** |
| **Scenario** |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Positive slopes, steeper in C* | 0.70 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 1.00 |  |
| lnRR/PRRD |  | 0.15 |  | 0.05 | -0.11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Negative slopes, steeper in C* | 1.00 | 0.70 | 1.00 | 0.90 |  |
| lnRR/PRRD |  | -0.15 |  | -0.05 | 0.11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Positive slopes, steeper in F* | 0.90 | 1.00 | 0.70 | 1.00 |  |
| lnRR/PRRD |  | 0.05 |  | 0.15 | 0.11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Negative slopes, steeper in F* | 1.00 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 0.70 |  |
| lnRR/PRRD |  | -0.05 |  | -0.15 | -0.11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Same slope, opposite direction* | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 1.00 |  |
| lnRR/PRRD |  | -0.05 |  | 0.05 | 0.09 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Same slope, opposite direction* | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.90 |  |
| lnRR/PRRD |  | 0.05 |  | -0.05 | -0.09 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Search Strings**

*Scopus*

TITLE-ABS-KEY((plasticity OR "plastic response" OR acclimat\* OR "develop\* effect") AND (thermal OR temperature\*) AND (fluctuat\* OR var\* OR regime OR chang\* OR irregular OR shift\* OR inconstant OR diel OR unstable OR alter\* OR vacill\* OR oscill\* OR period\*) AND NOT (tolerance OR ctmax OR ctmin OR endotherm\* OR bacter\* OR fung\* OR alga\* OR unicellular OR protist OR microorganism OR micro-organism OR plant\* OR photosyn\* OR tree OR grass OR bird OR avia\* OR aves OR mammal OR rodent OR rat OR mouse OR mice OR cattle OR livestock\* OR cow OR pig OR sheep OR goat OR house OR rabbit OR chicken OR duck OR turkey OR cat OR dog OR human OR woman OR man OR "parental care" OR child\* OR infant OR educat\* OR industr\* OR commerc\* OR domest\* OR cancer\* OR medic\*)) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "AGRI") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "BIOC") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "ENVI"))

*Web of Science*

TS = ((plasticity OR "plastic response" OR acclimat\* OR "develop effect" OR "development effect" OR "developmental effect") AND (thermal OR temperature\*) AND (fluctuat\* OR var\* OR regime OR chang\* OR irregular OR shift\* OR inconstant OR diel OR unstable OR alter\* OR vacill\* OR oscill\* OR period\*)) NOT TS = (tolerance OR ctmax OR ctmin OR endotherm\* OR bacter\* OR fung\* OR alga\* OR unicellular OR protist OR microorganism OR micro-organism OR plant\* OR photosyn\* OR tree OR grass OR bird OR avia\* OR aves OR mammal OR rodent OR rat OR mouse OR mice OR cattle OR livestock\* OR cow OR pig OR sheep OR goat OR house OR rabbit OR chicken OR duck OR turkey OR cat OR dog OR human OR woman OR man OR “parental care" OR child\* OR infant OR educat\* OR industr\* OR commerc\* OR domest\* OR cancer\* OR medic\*)

Further refinements: Document Types = Articles; Languages = English; Not Web of Science Categories = Metallurgy, Metallurgical Engineering; Mechanics; Engineering Mechanical

*ScienceDirect*

Note that the search engine accepts a maximum of 8 Boolean connectors per field, so multiple searches were conducted. All searches were conducted in the ‘Title, abstract or author-specified keyword’ field.

**1.** (plasticity OR "plastic response" OR acclimation) AND (thermal OR temperature) AND (fluctuate OR regime OR diel) NOT (endotherm)

**2.** (plasticity OR "plastic response" OR acclimation) AND (thermal OR temperature) AND (vary OR change OR irregular) NOT (endotherm)

**3.** (plasticity OR "plastic response" OR acclimation) AND (thermal OR temperature) AND (shift OR inconsistent OR unstable) NOT (endotherm)

**4.** (plasticity OR "plastic response" OR acclimation) AND (thermal OR temperature) AND (alter OR vacillate OR oscillate) NOT (endotherm)

**5.** (plasticity OR "plastic response" OR acclimation) AND (thermal OR temperature) AND (period) NOT (endotherm)

**6.** (“development effect" OR "developmental effect" OR "develop effect”) AND (thermal OR temperature) AND (fluctuate OR regime OR diel) NOT (endotherm)

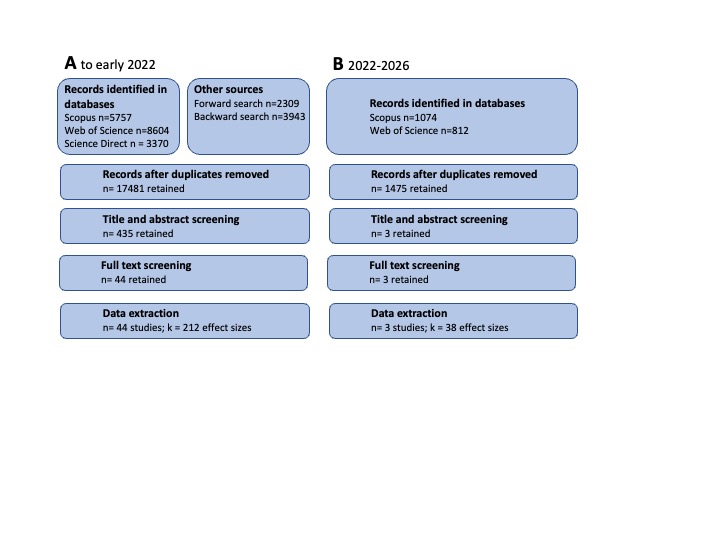
**7.** (“development effect" OR "developmental effect" OR "develop effect”) AND (thermal OR temperature) AND (vary OR change OR irregular) NOT (endotherm)

**8.** (“development effect" OR "developmental effect" OR "develop effect”) AND (thermal OR temperature) AND (shift OR inconsistent OR unstable) NOT (endotherm)

**9.** (“development effect" OR "developmental effect" OR "develop effect”) AND (thermal OR temperature) AND (alter OR vacillate OR oscillate) NOT (endotherm)

**10.** (“development effect" OR "developmental effect" OR "develop effect”) AND (thermal OR temperature) AND (period) NOT (endotherm)

Further refinements to the searches: Article Type = Research Articles; Subject Areas = Agricultural and Biological Sciences, Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology, Environmental Science

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**Figure S1 PRISMA flow diagram for the systematic search and screening processes.** n = number of studies remaining after each stage, k = number of effect sizes.

**Abstract Screening**

**Full-text Screening**

Must not include **metrics of thermal performance** (critical thermal maximum, critical thermal minimum, or thermal preference) and **not experience hardening** prior to trait measurement. **Acclimation** studies must **not include morphological** traits.

No

Yes/Maybe

Exclude

Treatments must have: all other **conditions identical**, the **mean** of **fluctuations** **match** the **constant temperatures**,and treatments **maintained through to phenotypic trait measurement**.

Treatments must be imposed **within the lifespan** of an individual. Not including **transgenerational studies**.

Individuals from each treatment must have **identical housing and habituation periods**.

Must be a **peer-reviewed** article in **English**.

Yes/Maybe

No

Exclude

Must be a **controlled laboratory experiment**. Not including literature reviews, simulations, theories, data banks, surveys, in situ, reciprocal transplant studies etc.

Must include all **relevant information for a meta-analysis** (i.e., sample size, mean and error metrics). Not including studies that **reports principal components** or **factor loading**.

Exclude

No

Yes/Maybe

Exclude

No

Yes/Maybe

**Include**

Exclude

No

Yes/Maybe

Exclude

No

Yes/Maybe

Must be **ectothermic**.

Exclude

No

Exclude

No

Yes/Maybe

Yes/Maybe

Must compare **fluctuating** and **constant phenotypic plasticity.**

Yes/Maybe

Exclude

No

**Figure S2**

**Decision tree and inclusion criteria.**

**Studies included in the analysis**

Arrighi, J. M., Lencer, E. S., Jukar, A., Park, D., Phillips, P. C. and Kaplan, R. H. (2013). Daily temperature fluctuations unpredictably influence developmental rate and morphology at a critical early larval stage in a frog. *BMC Ecology* **13**, 18. doi: 10.1186/1472-6785-13-18

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Boher, F., Trefault, N., Estay, S. A. and Bozinovic, F. (2016). Ectotherms in variable thermal landscapes: A physiological evaluation of the invasive potential of fruit flies species. *Frontiers in Physiology* **7**, 302. doi: 10.3389/fphys.2016.00302

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Breitenbach, A. T., Bowden, R. M., and Paitz, R. T. (2022). Effects of constant and fluctuating temperatures on gene expression during gonadal development. *Integrative and Comparative Biology* **62**, 21-29.

Bryant, S. R., Bale, J. S. and Thomas, C. D. (1999). Comparison of development and growth of nettle-feeding larvae of Nymphalidae (Lepidoptera) under constant and alternating temperature regimes. *European Journal of Entomology* **96**, 143-148.

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Cavieres, G., Bogdanovich, J. M. and Bozinovic, F. (2016). Ontogenetic thermal tolerance and performance of ectotherms at variable temperatures. *Journal of Evolutionary Biology* **29**(7), 1462-1468. doi: 10.1111/jeb.12886

Chen, C. Y., Chiu, M. C. and Kuo, M. H. (2013). Effect of warming with temperature oscillations on a low-latitude aphid, *Aphis craccivora*. *Bulletin of Entomological Research* **103**(4), 406-413. doi: 10.1017/S0007485312000867

Chen, W., Yang, L., Ren, L., Shang, Y., Wang, S. and Guo, Y. (2019). Impact of constant versus fluctuating temperatures on the development and life history parameters of *Aldrichina grahami* (Diptera: Calliphoridae). *Insects* **10**(7), 184. doi: 10.3390/insects10070184

Chown, S. L., Haupt, T. M. and Sinclair, B. J. (2016). Similar metabolic rate-temperature relationships after acclimation at constant and fluctuating temperatures in caterpillars of a sub-Antarctic moth. *Journal of Insect Physiology* **85**, 10-16. doi: 10.1016/j.jinsphys.2015.11.010

Czarnoleski, M., Cooper, B. S., Kierat, J. and Angilletta Jr, M. J. (2013). Flies developed small bodies and small cells in warm and in thermally fluctuating environments. *Journal of Experimental Biology* **216**(15), 2896-2901. doi: 10.1242/jeb.083535

de Majo, M. S., Zanotti, G., Campos, R. E. and Fischer, S. (2019). Effects of constant and fluctuating low temperatures on the development of *Aedes aegypti* (Diptera: Culicidae) from a temperate region. *Journal of Medical Entomology* **56**(6), 1661-1668. doi: 10.1093/jme/tjz087

Dhaliwal, N. K. and Aggarwal, N. (2021). Development and survival of brinjal shoot and fruit borer *Leucinodes orbonalis* Guenee (Crambidae: Lepidoptera) at constant and alternating temperatures. *International Journal of Tropical Insect Science* **41**(2), 1717-1728. doi: 10.1007/s42690-020-00376-5

Dhillon, R. S. and Fox, M. G. (2007). Growth-independent effects of a fluctuating thermal regime on the life-history traits of the Japanese medaka (*Oryzias latipes*). *Ecology of Freshwater Fish* **16**(3), 425-431. doi: 10.1111/j.1600-0633.2007.00240.x

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Dong, Y., Dong, S., Tian, X., Wang, F. and Zhang, M. (2006). Effects of diel temperature fluctuations on growth, oxygen consumption and proximate body composition in the sea cucumber *Apostichopus japonicus* Selenka. *Aquaculture* **255**(1-4), 514-521. doi: 10.1016/j.aquaculture.2005.12.013

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Joshi, D. S. (1996). Effect of fluctuating and constant temperatures on development, adult longevity and fecundity in the mosquito *Aedes krombeini*. *Journal of Thermal Biology* **21**(3), 151-154. doi: 10.1016/0306-4565(95)00035-6

Ketola, T., Kellermann, V., Kristensen, T. N. and Loeschcke, V. (2012). Constant, cycling, hot and cold thermal environments: Strong effects on mean viability but not on genetic estimates. *Journal of Evolutionary Biology* **25**(6), 1209-1215. doi: 10.1111/j.1420-9101.2012.02513.x

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Spanoudis, C. G., Andreadis, S. S., Tsaknis, N. K., Petrou, A. P., Gkeka, C. D. and Savopoulou–Soultani, M. (2019). Effect of temperature on biological parameters of the west Nile virus vector *Culex pipiens* form ‘molestus’ (Diptera: Culicidae) in Greece: Constant vs fluctuating temperatures. *Journal of Medical Entomology* **56**(3), 641-650. doi: 10.1093/jme/tjy224

Steele, A. L. and Warner, D. A. (2020). Sex-specific effects of developmental temperature on morphology, growth and survival of offspring in a lizard with temperature-dependent sex determination. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* **130**(2), 320-335. doi: 10.1093/biolinnean/blaa038

Theys, C., Verheyen, J., Tüzün, N. and Stoks, R. (2021). Higher mean and fluctuating temperatures jointly determine the impact of the pesticide chlorpyrifos on the growth rate and leaf consumption of a freshwater isopod. *Chemosphere* **273**, 128528. doi: 10.1016/j.chemosphere.2020.128528

Tian, X. and Dong, S. (2006). The effects of thermal amplitude on the growth of Chinese shrimp *Fenneropenaeus chinensis* (Osbeck, 1765). *Aquaculture* **251**(2-4), 516-524. doi: 10.1016/j.aquaculture.2005.05.031

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Uvarov, A. V. and Scheu, S. (2004). Effects of temperature regime on the respiratory activity of developmental stages of *Lumbricus rubellus* (Lumbricidae). *Pedobiologia* **48**(4), 365-371. doi: 10.1016/j.pedobi.2004.05.002

Vangansbeke, D., Nguyen, D. T., Audenaert, J., Verhoeven, R., Gobin, B., Tirry, L. and De Clercq, P. (2015). Prey consumption by phytoseiid spider mite predators as affected by diurnal temperature variations. *BioControl* **60**(5), 595-603. doi: 10.1007/s10526-015-9677-0

Verheyen, J. and Stoks, R. (2019). Temperature variation makes an ectotherm more sensitive to global warming unless thermal evolution occurs. *Journal of Animal Ecology* **88**(4), 624-636. doi: 10.1111/1365-2656.12946

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**Table S3 Metadata for the Raw Data Set.** Column names and descriptions used in the raw data. Note some columns are generated within the code and do not exist in the raw data file. They are still described here so that it is clear what their meaning is and how they are used in the analysis.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Description** |
| Study\_ID | Unique identifiers for each paper. |
| Species\_ID | Identifier for each species that a study investigates. |
| Treatment\_ID\_T1 | Identifier for the studies’ first constant and fluctuating temperature treatment pair (fluctuating mean matching constant temperature). |
| Treatment\_ID\_T2 | Identifier for the studies’ second constant and fluctuating temperature treatment pair (fluctuating mean matching constant temperature). |
| Trait\_ID | Identifier for each phenotypic trait a study measures. |
| First\_Author | Initials and surname for the first author of the study. |
| Title | Title of the study. |
| Year | Year of publication. |
| Journal | Name of the journal the study was published in. |
| Journal\_Impact\_Factor-2021 | Journal impact factor as of 2021 (most recent records at time of data collection). |
| Kingdom | Kingdom for each species that a study investigates. |
| Phylum | Phylum for each species that a study investigates. |
| Class | Class for each species that a study investigates. |
| Order | Order for each species that a study investigates. |
| Family | Family for each species that a study investigates. |
| Scientific\_Name | Binomial nomenclature for species. |
| Ecosystem | Ecosystem the species is naturally observed (Aquatic and Terrestrial). Amphibians considered aquatic. |
| Plasticity\_Mechanism | Mechanism of plasticity the treatments were exposed to (Acclimation or Developmental Plasticity). |
| Developmental\_Exposure\_Time\_Category | Categorisation of Developmental Exposure Time. |
| Developmental\_Exposure\_Time | The period of exposure for treatments imposed during development. |
| Acclimation\_Exposure\_Time | The duration of exposure for acclimation treatments. |
| Exposure\_Units | Units of Acclimation Exposure Time (Days). |
| T1\_constant | Temperature of the first constant temperature treatment. |
| T1\_fluctuation | Mean temperature of the first fluctuating temperature treatment. |
| T2\_constant | Temperature of the second constant temperature treatment. |
| T2\_fluctuation | Mean temperature of the second fluctuating temperature treatment. |
| Fluctuation\_Magnitude | Amplitude of the two fluctuating temperature treatments. |
| Fluctuation\_Category | Type of fluctuations imposed (Sinusoidal, Alternating, Stepwise, Stochastic). |
| Fluctuation\_Period | Period of one fluctuation oscillation. |
| Fluctuation\_Unit | Units of Fluctuation Period (Days). |
| Number\_Of\_Fluctuations | Acclimation Exposure Time/Fluctuation Period for acclimation treatments. |
| Acclimation\_Life-History\_Stage | Life-history stage of organisms for acclimation treatments. |
| Acclimation\_Life-History\_Stage\_Category | Categorisation of Acclimation Life-history Stages. |
| Trait\_Category | Categorisation of Trait Measurements. |
| Measurement | Phenotypic traits measured following treatment exposure. |
| Trait\_Unit | Units for measurements. |
| per\_transform | An identifier to indicate whether the means and SDs need to be transformed from proportion scale. “Yes” or “No” |
| ln\_transform | An identifier to indicate whether the means and SDs need to be transformed from log scale. “Yes” or “No” |
| Sex | Sex of the organisms being investigated (Both, Female or Male). NA = sex not specified. |
| Performance\_Curve | Whether a performance curve was recorded in the study (Yes, No). |
| Complex\_Design | Whether a comparison between constant and fluctuating treatments was made at multiple temperatures (Yes). |
| Shared\_Control\_Number | Unique identifier for shared control codes across effect sizes. |
| Shared\_Animal\_Number | Unique identifier for shared animal codes across effect sizes. |
| n\_T1\_C | Sample size of the constant treatment (first constant and fluctuating temperature treatment pair). |
| Mean\_T1\_C | Mean response of the constant treatment (first constant and fluctuating temperature treatment pair). |
| SD\_Final\_T1\_C | Standard deviation of the constant treatment (first constant and fluctuating temperature treatment pair). |
| n\_T1\_F | Sample size of the fluctuating treatment (first constant and fluctuating temperature treatment pair). |
| Mean\_T1\_F | Mean response of the fluctuating treatment (first constant and fluctuating temperature treatment pair). |
| SD\_Final\_T1\_F | Standard deviation of the fluctuating treatment (first constant and fluctuating temperature treatment pair). |
| n\_T2\_C | Sample size of the constant treatment (second constant and fluctuating temperature treatment pair). |
| Mean\_T2\_C | Mean response of the constant treatment (second constant and fluctuating temperature treatment pair). |
| SD\_Final\_T2\_C | Standard deviation of the constant treatment (second constant and fluctuating temperature treatment pair). |
| n\_T2\_F | Sample size of the fluctuating treatment (second constant and fluctuating temperature treatment pair). |
| Mean\_T2\_F | Mean response of the fluctuating treatment (second constant and fluctuating temperature treatment pair). |
| SD\_Final\_T2\_F | Standard deviation of the fluctuating treatment (second constant and fluctuating temperature treatment pair). |
| obs | Unique observation identifier for each row. Used for observation-level random effect to estimate residual variance |
| phylo | The Open Tree of Life (OTL) name identifier used to match species for generating the phylogenetic tree used in analyses and fit a phylogenetic random effect |
| vert\_invert | Whether the species is an ‘Invertebrate” or “Vertebrate”. Used for MLMR models to test for differences between groups. |
| Mean\_T1\_C\_trans | Corrected mean of constant temperature treatment for temperature 1 (T1) after log or proportion transformation. If it did not need to be transformed, then it was left the same. |
| Mean\_T1\_F\_trans | Corrected mean of fluctuating temperature treatment for temperature 1 (T1) after log or proportion transformation. If it did not need to be transformed, then it was left the same. |
| Mean\_T2\_C\_trans | Corrected mean of constant temperature treatment for temperature 2 (T2) after log or proportion transformation. If it did not need to be transformed, then it was left the same. |
| Mean\_T2\_F\_trans | Corrected mean of fluctuating temperature treatment for temperature 2 (T2) after log or proportion transformation. If it did not need to be transformed, then it was left the same. |
| SD\_Final\_T1\_C\_trans | Corrected standard deviaton of constant temperature treatment for temperature 1 (T1) after log or proportion transformation. If it did not need to be transformed, then it was left the same. |
| SD\_Final\_T1\_F\_trans | Corrected standard deviaton of fluctuating temperature treatment for temperature 1 (T1) after log or proportion transformation. If it did not need to be transformed, then it was left the same. |
| SD\_Final\_T2\_C\_trans | Corrected standard deviaton of constant temperature treatment for temperature 2 (T2) after log or proportion transformation. If it did not need to be transformed, then it was left the same. |
| SD\_Final\_T2\_F\_trans | Corrected standard deviaton of fluctuating temperature treatment for temperature 2 (T2) after log or proportion transformation. If it did not need to be transformed, then it was left the same. |
| PRRD | Uncorrected plasticity response ratio difference (PRRD). This effect has not been checked for correct sign of effect. See Table S2. |
| v\_PRRD | Sampling variance for PRRD |
| lnRR1 | Log response ratio of the difference between high and low temperature in the constant temperature treatment. Used to evaluate and correct for sign of PRRD. |
| lnRR2 | Log response ratio of the difference between high and low temperature in the fluctuating temperature treatment. Used to evaluate and correct for sign of PRRD. |
| combined | Column evaluates the reaction norm direction (positive, negative and opposite) based on lnRR1 and lnRR2. If both lnRR values are negative it is assigned “Negative”, if both positive it is assigned “Positive” and if opposite in direction it is assigned “Opposite”. |
| meaning | Column evaluates whether the slope is steeper in the constant (Steeper in C) or fluctuating (Steeper in F) treatment. Used to correct the PRRD direction. |
| PRRD\_cor | Corrected PRRD to unsure the sign of effect has the same meaning across all studies. |
| Year\_Z | Z-transformed year of publication. |
| inv\_n\_eff | Inverse of the effective sample size. Used for evaluating publication bias based on Nakagawa et al. 2022. |
| sqrt\_inv\_n\_eff | Square root of the inverse of the effective sample size. Used for evaluating publication bias based on Nakagawa et al. 2022. |

![A screen shot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.](data:application/pdf;base64,)

**Figure S3 Phylogenetic tree of species in the meta-analysis.** Scientific species names are followed by the number of effect sizes with the number of studies in brackets.

**Publication bias and sensitivity analysis**

The overall MLMA model that included all random effects, showed no evidence for small-study effects (inverse effective sample size estimate = 0.0046; 95% CIs = [-0.0194, 0.0286]; p = 0.7073) or time lag bias in PRRDS (estimate = -0.0026, 95% CI = -0.0080, 0.0027], p = 0.3290).

We also checked for influential points using Cook’s Distances. Data points with high Cooks Distance values (i.e., >0.8-1) indicate that the datapoint may have an influential impact on mean estimates. In our analyses, Cook’s Distance for data points were generally very low (mean = 0.004, SD = 0.015) with the maximum Cook’s distance being 0.129, indicating overall very small impacts of individual effect sizes to the overall model estimates.

**Table S4 Results of the overall MLMA model.** Number of studies, species and effect sizes are totals from the overall data set. Effect size = PRRDS.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Overall Data (PRRDS)** | **Studies** | **Species** | **Effect Sizes** | **Estimate** | **CI Low** | **CI High** | **df** | **p-value** |
| **MLMA** | 46 | 41 | 241 | 0.004 | -0.002 | 0.01 | 240 | 0.188 |

**Table S5 Results of the meta-regression of the overall data set with the amplitude of the fluctuation as the moderator.** Number of studies, species and effect sizes are totals from the overall data set. Effect size = PRRDS. Italics indicates that mean PRRDS p < 0.1 but > 0.05.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Overall Data (PRRDS)** | **Studies** | **Species** | **Effect Sizes** | **Estimate** | **CI Low** | **CI High** | **df** | **p-value** |
| **Intercept** | 46 | 41 | 241 | -0.005 | -0.018 | 0.007 | 239 | 0.407 |
| **Fluctuation Amplitude (slope)** |  |  |  | *0.001* | *0* | *0.002* | *239* | *0.056* |

**Table S6 Results of the meta-regression of the overall data set with fluctuation type as the moderator.** Number of studies, species and effect sizes are totals from the overall data set. Effect size = PRRDS.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Overall Data (PRRDS)** | **Studies** | **Species** | **Effect Sizes** | **Estimate** | **CI Low** | **CI High** | **df** | **p-value** |
| **Alternating** | 15 | 17 | 56 | 0.009 | -0.002 | 0.021 | 211 | 0.113 |
| **Sinusoidal (Sine Curve)** | 20 | 17 | 110 | 0.003 | -0.008 | 0.013 | 211 | 0.623 |
| **Stepwise** | 7 | 6 | 48 | -0.001 | -0.014 | 0.013 | 211 | 0.904 |

**Table S7 Results of the meta-regression of the overall data set with phenotypic trait category as the moderator.** Number of studies, species and effect sizes are totals from the overall data set. Effect size = PRRDS.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Overall Data (PRRDS)** | **Studies** | **Species** | **Effect Sizes** | **Estimate** | **CI Low** | **CI High** | **df** | **p-value** |
| **Biochemical Assay** | 6 | 6 | 52 | 0.001 | -0.015 | 0.016 | 224 | 0.946 |
| **Life-History Traits** | 28 | 30 | 66 | 0.002 | -0.012 | 0.016 | 224 | 0.771 |
| **Morphology** | 20 | 23 | 54 | 0.004 | -0.008 | 0.016 | 224 | 0.489 |
| **Physiological** | 16 | 14 | 56 | 0.003 | -0.009 | 0.015 | 224 | 0.641 |

**Table S8 Results of the meta-regression of the overall data set with specific phenotypic traits as the moderator.** Number of studies, species and effect sizes are totals from the overall data set. Effect size = PRRDS. Bold indicates significant mean PRRDS and italics p < 0.1 but > 0.05.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Overall Data (PRRDS)** | **Studies** | **Species** | **Effect Sizes** | **Estimate** | **CI Low** | **CI High** | **df** | **p-value** |
| **Development Time** | **26** | **27** | **46** | **-0.01** | **-0.016** | **-0.004** | **93** | **0.002** |
| **Length** | 9 | 10 | 14 | 0 | -0.011 | 0.011 | 93 | 0.951 |
| **Mass** | 12 | 14 | 25 | 0.004 | -0.005 | 0.012 | 93 | 0.401 |
| **Metabolic Rate** | *6* | *5* | *12* | *0.021* | *-0.001* | *0.043* | *93* | *0.061* |

**Table S8 Results of the meta-regression of the overall data set with taxonomic group (invertebrates vs vertebrates) as the moderator.** Number of studies, species and effect sizes are totals from the overall data set. Effect size = PRRDS.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Overall Data (PRRDS)** | **Studies** | **Species** | **Effect Sizes** | **Estimate** | **CI Low** | **CI High** | **df** | **p-value** |
| **Invertebrates** | 37 | 32 | 182 | 0.002 | -0.004 | 0.009 | 239 | 0.488 |
| **Vertebrates** | 9 | 9 | 59 | 0.009 | -0.001 | 0.019 | 239 | 0.089 |

**Table S9 Results of the meta-regression of the overall data set with taxonomic habitat type (aquatic vs terrestrial) as the moderator.** Number of studies, species and effect sizes are totals from the overall data set. Effect size = PRRDS.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Overall Data (PRRDS)** | **Studies** | **Species** | **Effect Sizes** | **Estimate** | **CI Low** | **CI High** | **df** | **p-value** |
| **Aquatic** | 15 | 13 | 90 | 0.001 | -0.01 | 0.011 | 239 | 0.874 |
| **Terrestrial** | 31 | 28 | 151 | 0.006 | -0.002 | 0.014 | 239 | 0.144 |

**Table S10 Results of the individual-level traits subset MLMA model.** Number of studies, species and effect sizes are totals from the subset of data with individual-level phenotypic traits. Effect size = PRRDS.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Individual-level Traits (PRRDS)** | **Studies** | **Species** | **Effect Sizes** | **Estimate** | **CI Low** | **CI High** | **df** | **p-value** |
| **MLMA** | 45 | 41 | 234 | 0.004 | -0.002 | 0.011 | 233 | 0.205 |

**Table S11 Results of the meta-regression of the individual-level traits data set with the amplitude of the fluctuation as the moderator.** Number of studies, species and effect sizes are totals from the subset of data with individual-level phenotypic traits. Effect size = PRRDS.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Individual-level Traits (PRRDS)** | **Studies** | **Species** | **Effect Sizes** | **Estimate** | **CI Low** | **CI High** | **df** | **p-value** |
| **Intercept** | 45 | 41 | 234 | -0.005 | -0.017 | 0.008 | 232 | 0.467 |
| **Fluctuation Amplitude (slope)** |  |  |  | 0.001 | 0 | 0.002 | 232 | 0.079 |

**Table S12 Results of the meta-regression of the individual-level traits data set with fluctuation type as the moderator.** Number of studies, species and effect sizes are totals from the subset of data with individual-level phenotypic traits. Effect size = PRRDS.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Individual-level Traits (PRRDS)** | **Studies** | **Species** | **Effect Sizes** | **Estimate** | **CI Low** | **CI High** | **df** | **p-value** |
| **Alternating** | 14 | 17 | 55 | 0.009 | -0.003 | 0.02 | 204 | 0.138 |
| **Sinusoidal (Sine Curve)** | 20 | 17 | 105 | 0.002 | -0.008 | 0.012 | 204 | 0.647 |
| **Stepwise** | 7 | 6 | 47 | 0 | -0.014 | 0.013 | 204 | 0.966 |

**Table S13 Results of the meta-regression of the individual-level traits data set with group (invertebrates vs vertebrates) as the moderator.** Number of studies, species and effect sizes are totals from the subset of data with individual-level phenotypic traits. Effect size = PRRDS.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Individual-level Traits (PRRDS)** | **Studies** | **Species** | **Effect Sizes** | **Estimate** | **CI Low** | **CI High** | **df** | **p-value** |
| **Invertebrate** | 36 | 32 | 177 | 0.003 | -0.004 | 0.01 | 232 | 0.459 |
| **Vertebrate** | 9 | 9 | 57 | 0.008 | -0.003 | 0.019 | 232 | 0.136 |

**Table S14 Results of the meta-regression of the individual-level traits data set with habitat type (terrestrial & aquatic) as the moderator.** Number of studies, species and effect sizes are totals from the subset of data with individual-level phenotypic traits. Effect size = PRRDS.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Individual-level Traits (PRRDS)** | **Studies** | **Species** | **Effect Sizes** | **Estimate** | **CI Low** | **CI High** | **df** | **p-value** |
| **Aquatic** | 15 | 13 | 86 | 0.001 | -0.01 | 0.011 | 232 | 0.861 |
| **Terrestrial** | 30 | 28 | 148 | 0.006 | -0.002 | 0.014 | 232 | 0.144 |



**Table S15 Heterogeneity statistics based on I2, proportion of variance explained relative to total, along with two magnitude measures of heterogeneity, CVH2, mean-standardised measure of heterogenity and, M2, variance and mean standardised heterogeneity.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Total** | **Phylogeny** | **Study** | **Obs** | **Species** | **Shared Animal ID** | **Measurement** |
| **Proportion of Variances (%) - I2** | 99.25 | 0 | 1.51 | 90.29 | 0 | 0 | 7.46 |
| **CVH2** | 50.92 | 0 | 0.77 | 46.32 | 0 | 0 | 3.83 |
| **M2** | 0.98 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.89 | 0 | 0 | 0.07 |