

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

A reproductive and trophic analysis of corals in a degraded environment

Coral Reefs

Morgan L. Short¹, Hilary G. Close², David S. Gilliam¹, and Joana Figueiredo¹

1. Nova Southeastern University, Halmos College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Marine and Environmental Sciences, Dania, FL, USA

2. University of Miami, Rosenstiel School of Marine, Atmospheric, and Earth Science, Department of Ocean Sciences, Miami, FL, USA

Corresponding Author: Morgan L. Short, morganlaneeshort@gmail.com

a)



b)



Fig. S1 a) Outdoor *ex situ* holding tank with covered sump housing filtration equipment in foreground. b) *Siderastrea siderea* colonies on perforated PVC racks in holding tank.

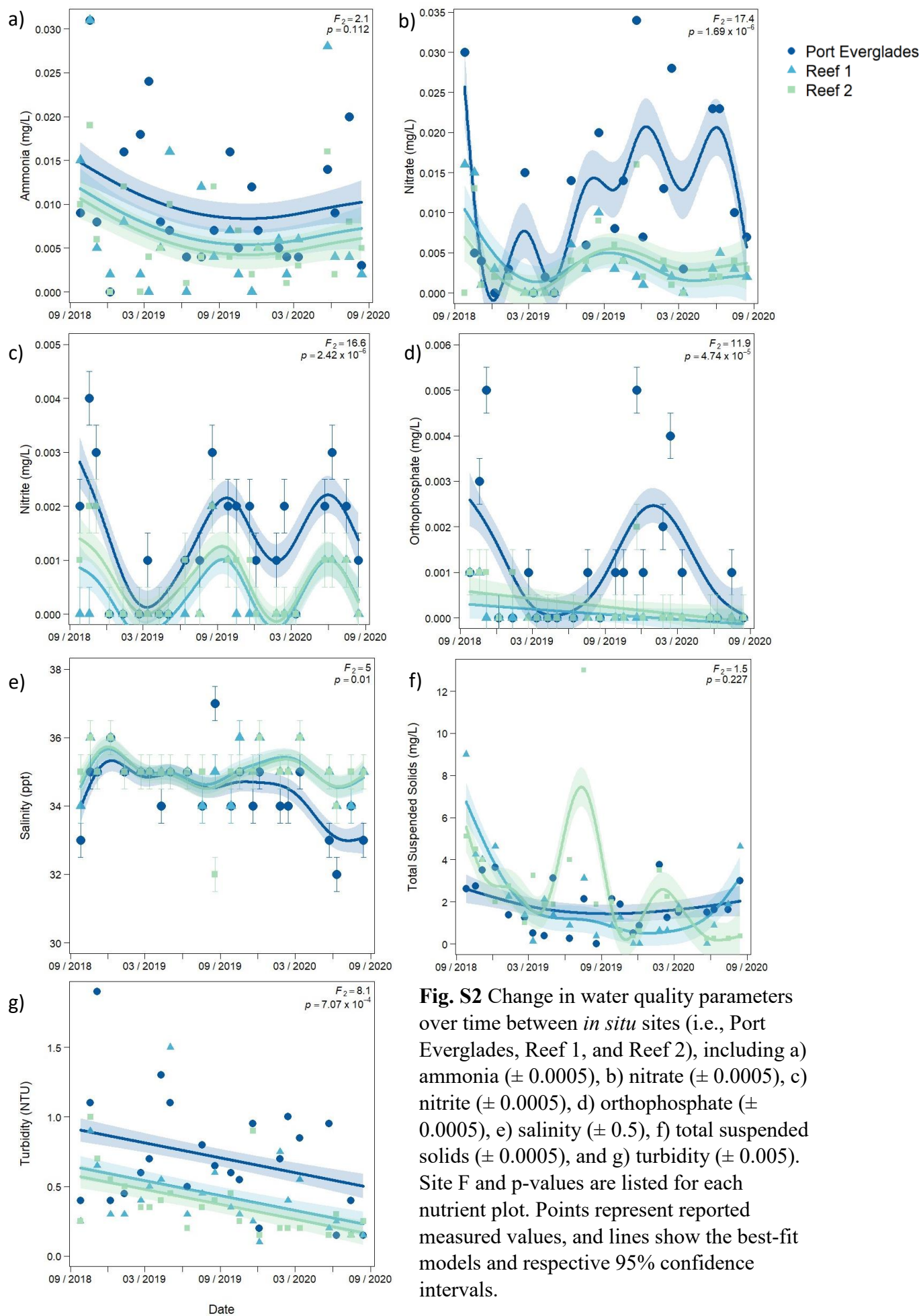


Fig. S2 Change in water quality parameters over time between *in situ* sites (i.e., Port Everglades, Reef 1, and Reef 2), including a) ammonia (± 0.0005), b) nitrate (± 0.0005), c) nitrite (± 0.0005), d) orthophosphate (± 0.0005), e) salinity (± 0.5), f) total suspended solids (± 0.0005), and g) turbidity (± 0.005). Site F and p-values are listed for each nutrient plot. Points represent reported measured values, and lines show the best-fit models and respective 95% confidence intervals.

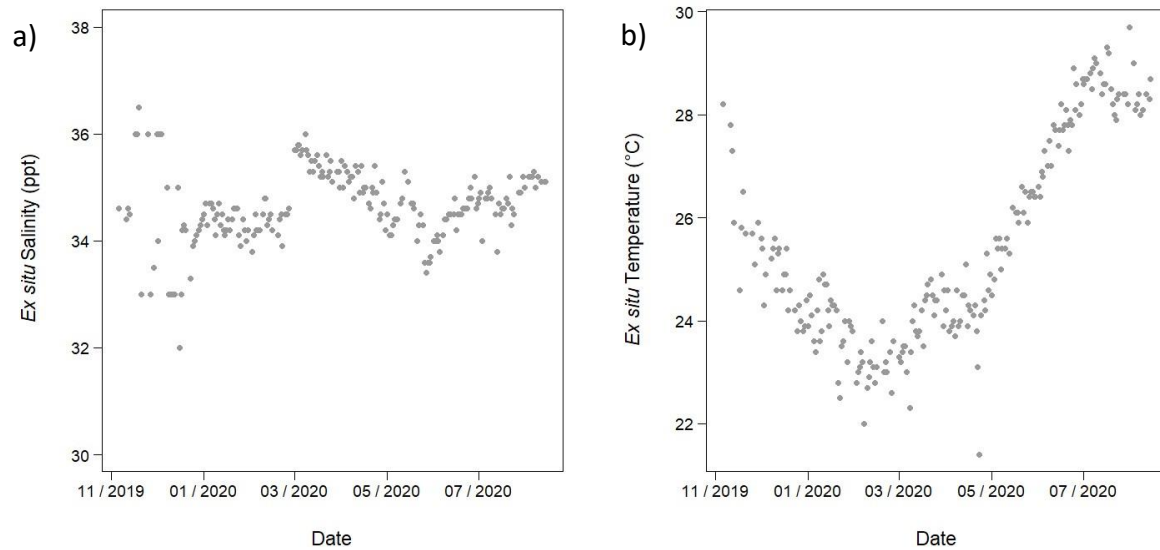


Fig. S3 a) Salinity (ppt) and b) Temperature (°C) of *ex situ* holding tank starting November 6th, 2019. Measurements were taken at different times of day and small fluctuations in temperature would occur over the course of the day. This is due to weather conditions such as cloud cover, wind, external temperatures.

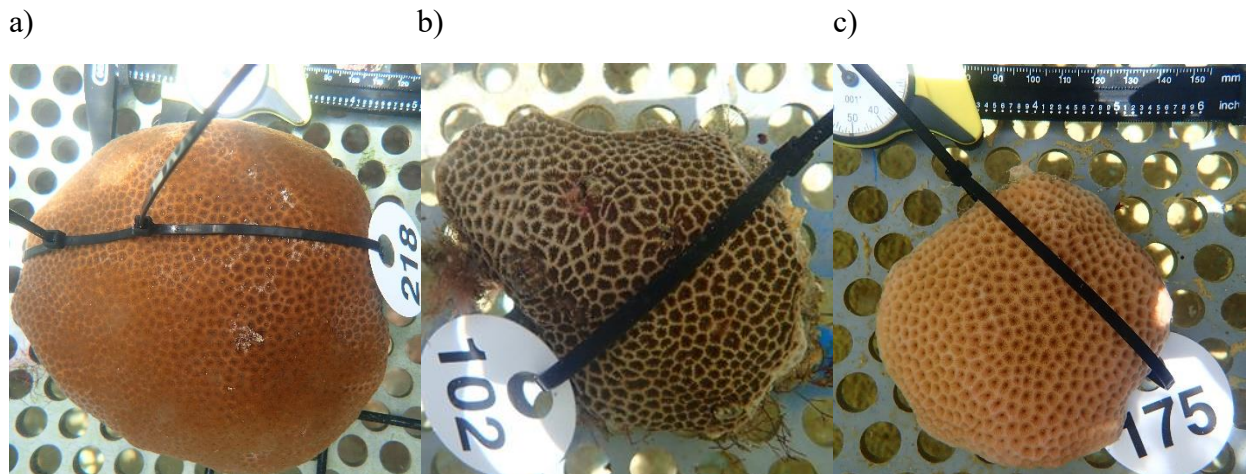


Fig. S4 Representative colonies from a) *ex situ*, b) Port Everglades, and c) Reef 2. Port Everglades endosymbiont pigmentation is distinct from those collected at Reef 1, Reef 2, and *ex situ*.