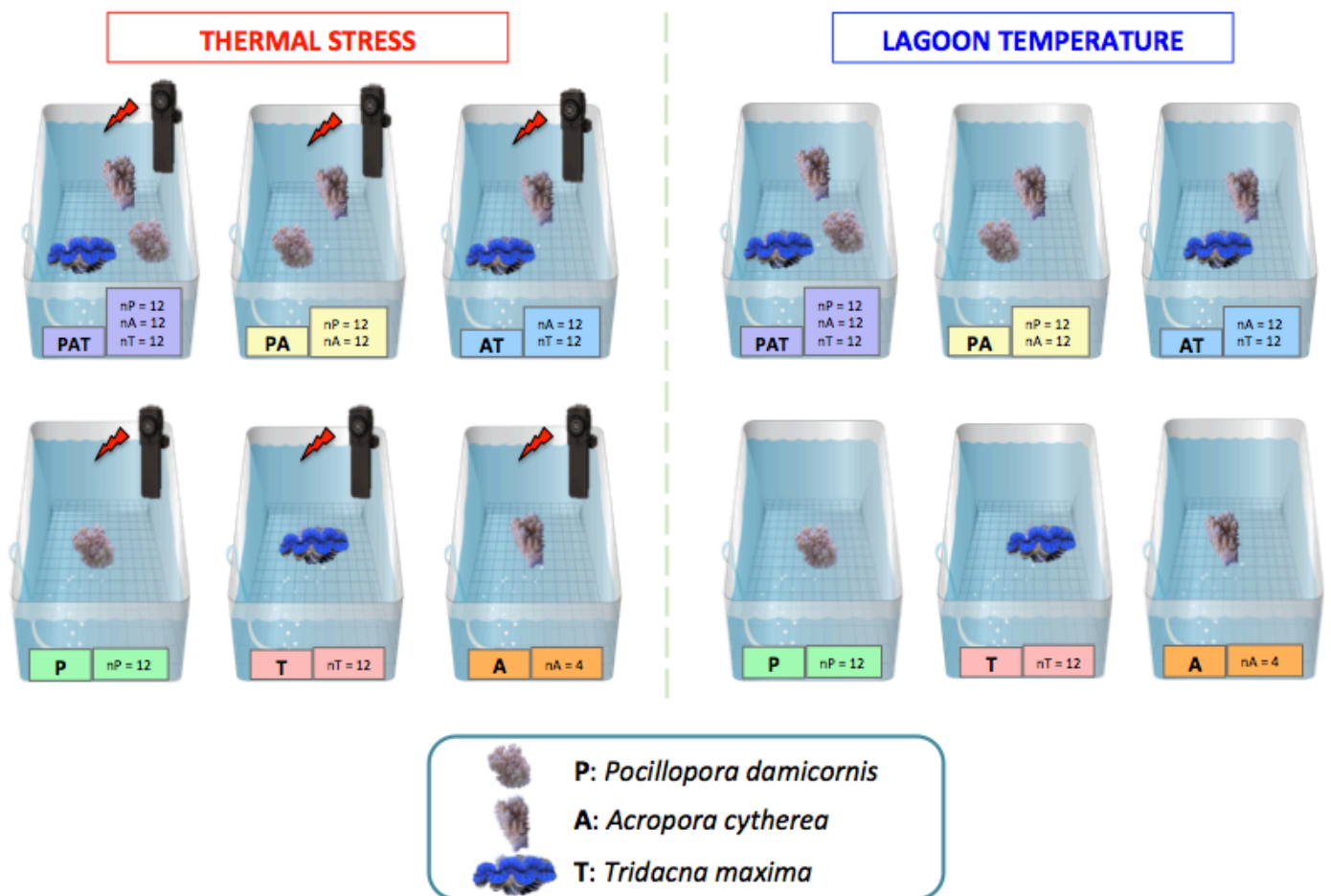


Dimethylsulfoniopropionate concentration in coral reef invertebrates varies according to species assemblages.

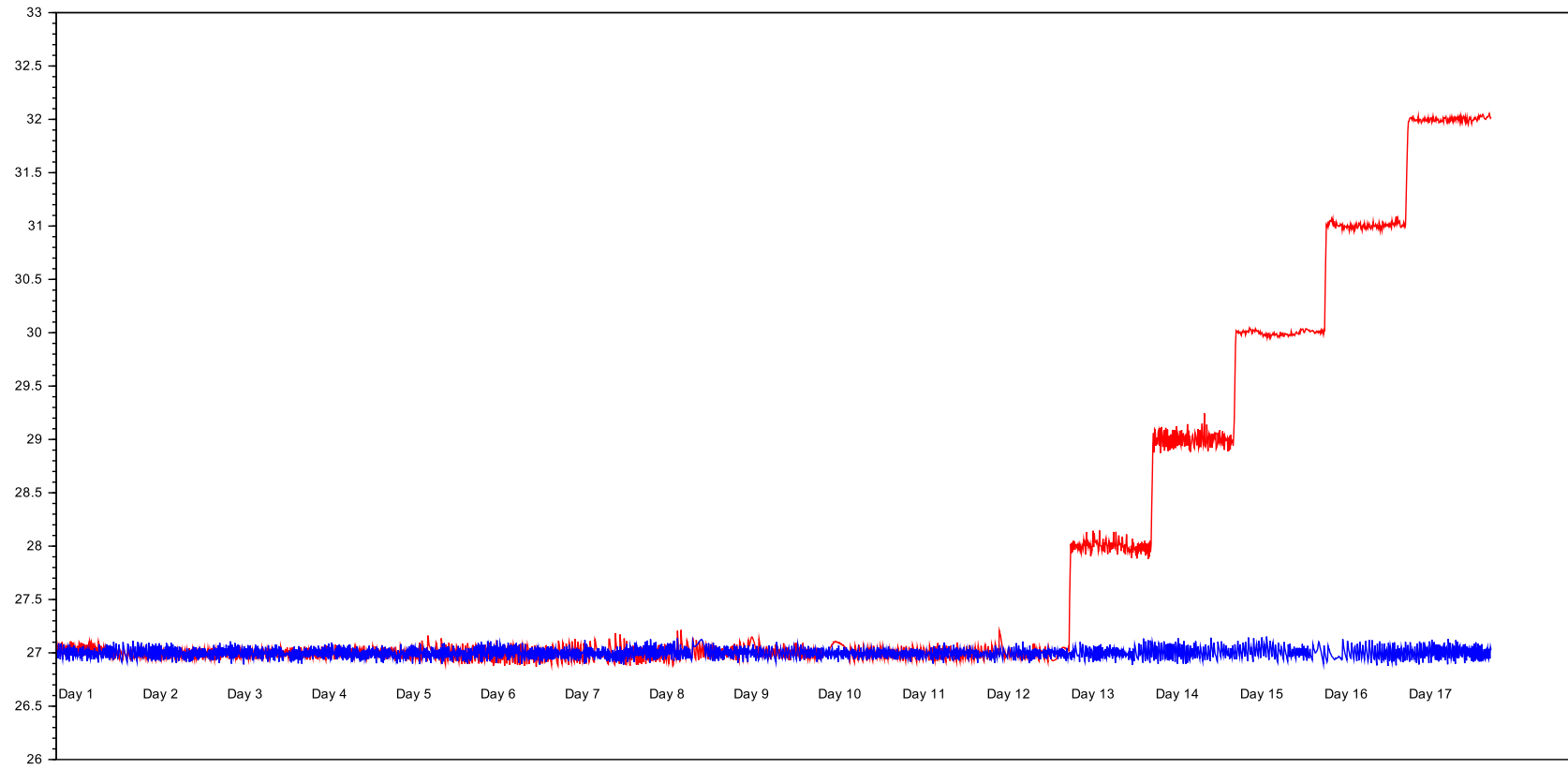
Isis Guibert, Flavien Bourdreux, Isabelle Bonnard, Xavier Pochon, Vaimiti Dubousquet, Phila Raharivelomanana, Véronique Berteaux-Lecellier and Gael Lecellier.

Experimental design

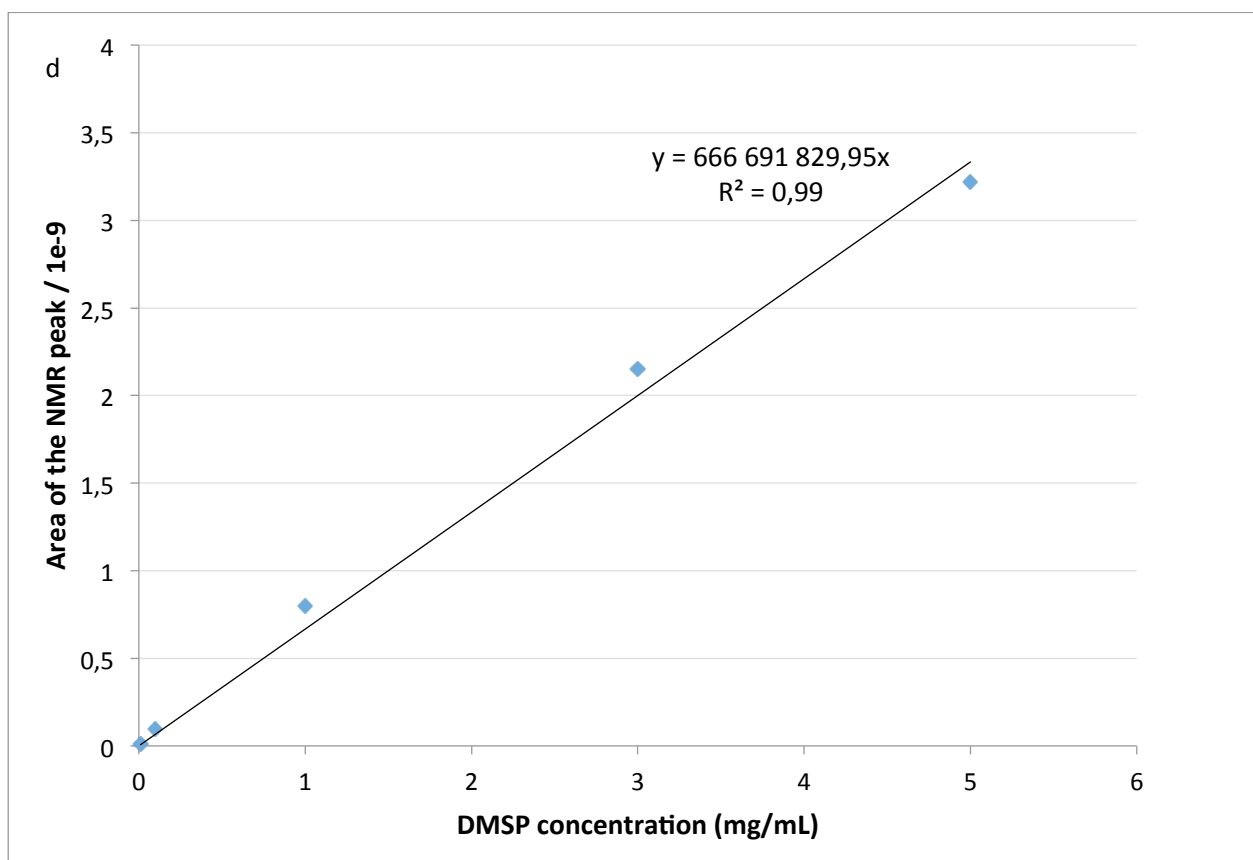
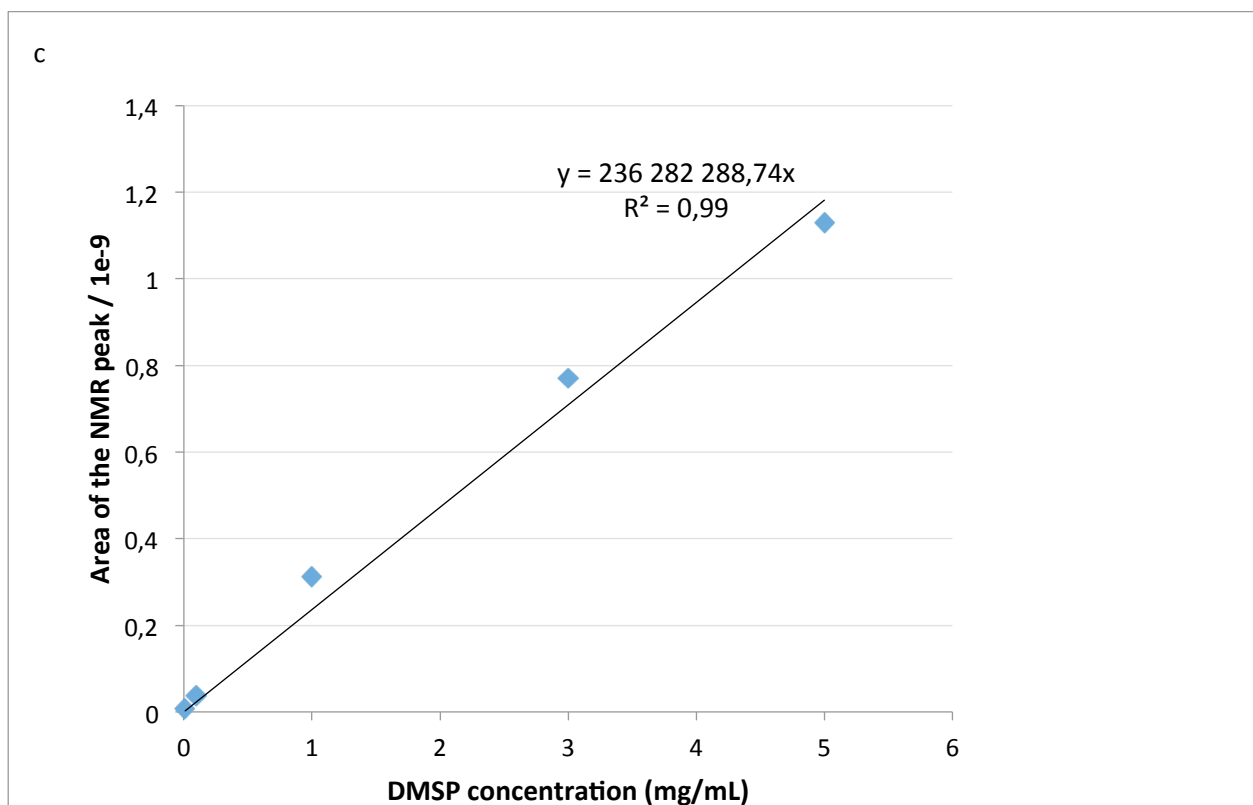


Supplementary 1a: Experimental design. N is the total number of coral nubbins or giant clam per aquarium. The figure was realized by Guibert Isis and adapted from Guibert et al. (2020) with the use of pictures from Guibert Isis, and aquarium tank and airstone drawing from Tracey Saxby, Integration and Application Network, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science (ian.umces.edu/imagelibrary/).

Temperature (°C)

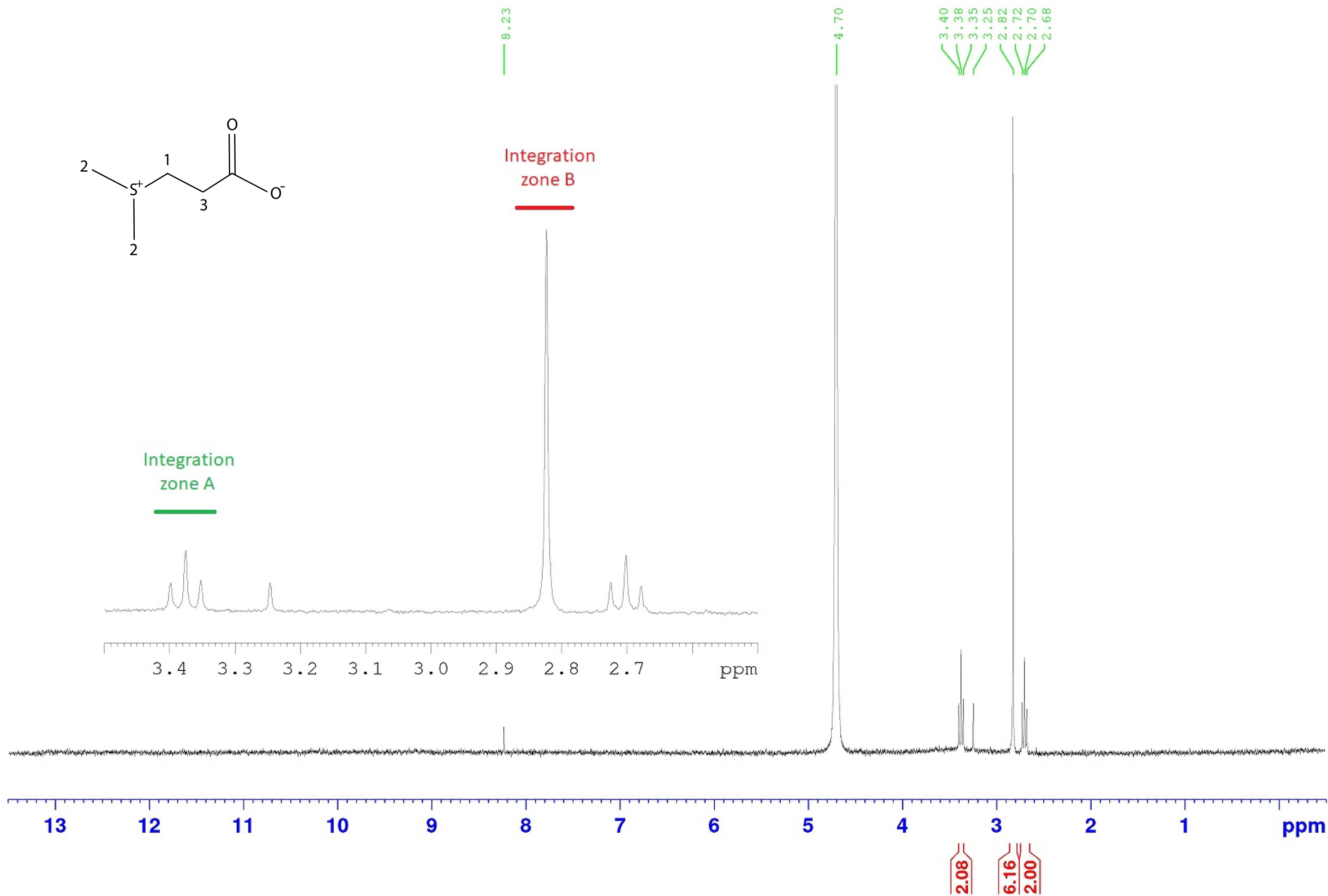


Supplementary 1b: Mean temperature (°C) according to the numbers of days in the aquarium under thermal stress (red) or lagoon temperature (blue).



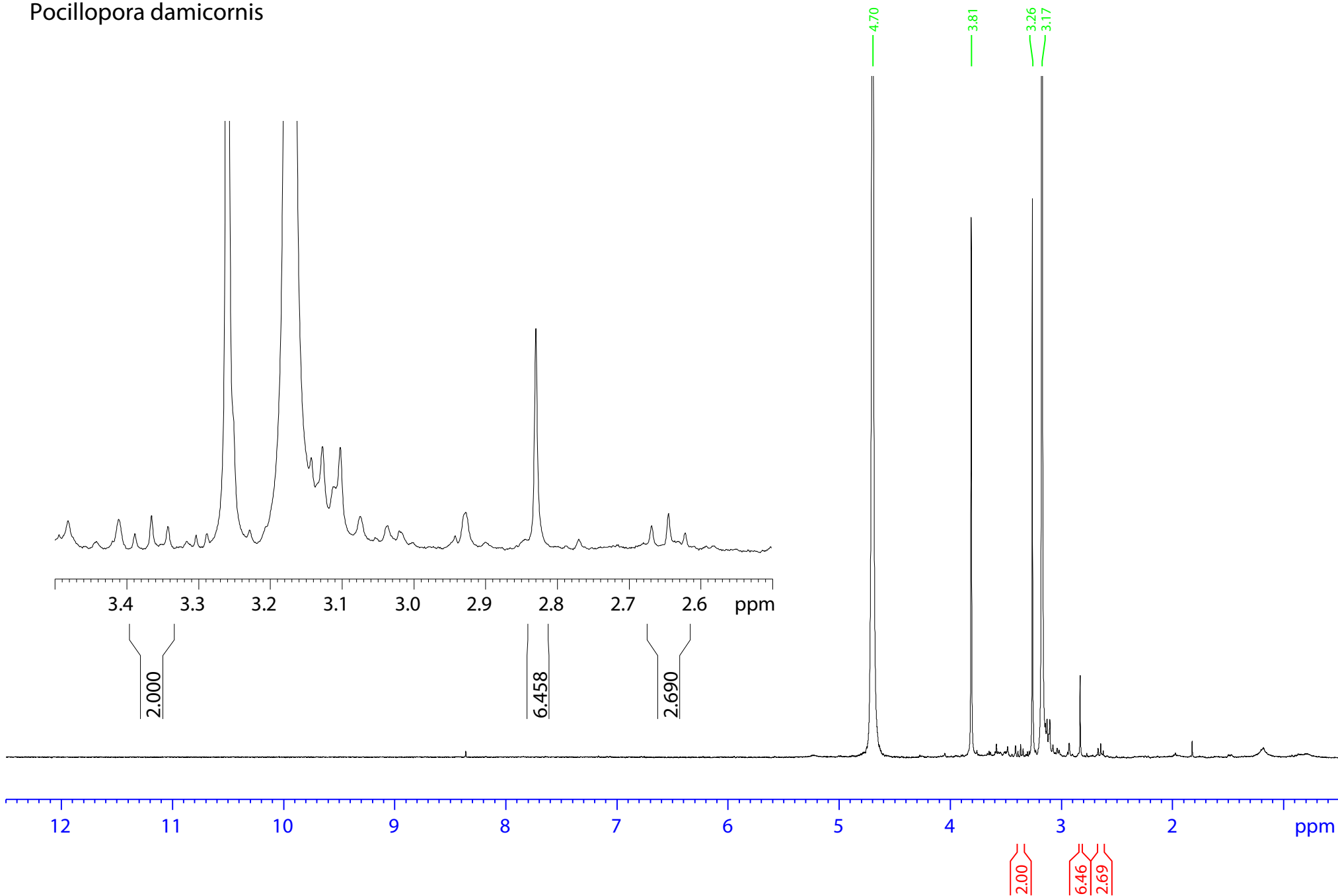
Supplementary data S1c-d: Calibration curve of DMSP concentration for corals (c) or giant clams (d). Areas of the NMR peak were determined by NMR analysis from standards DMSP concentration.

e



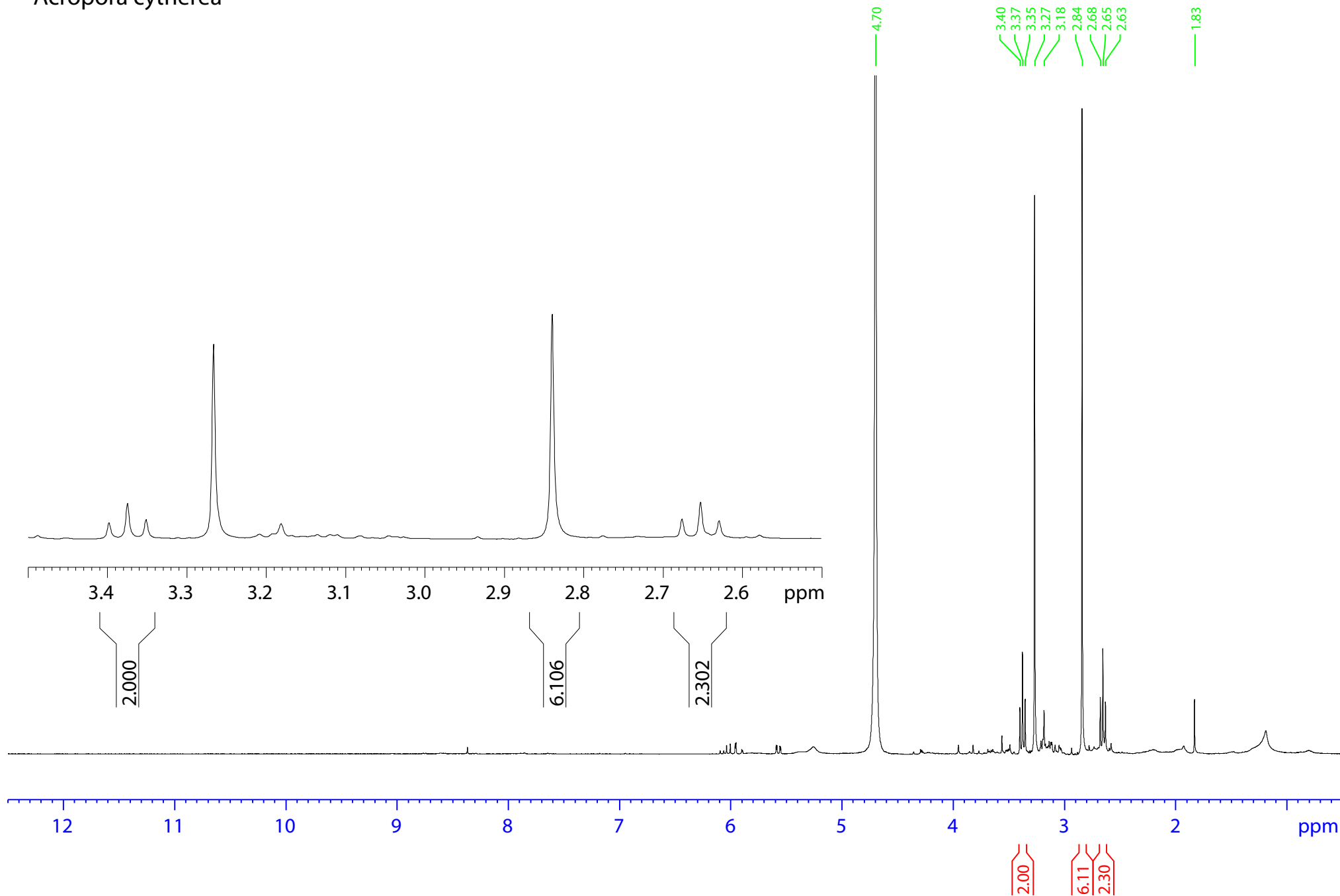
f

Pocillopora damicornis



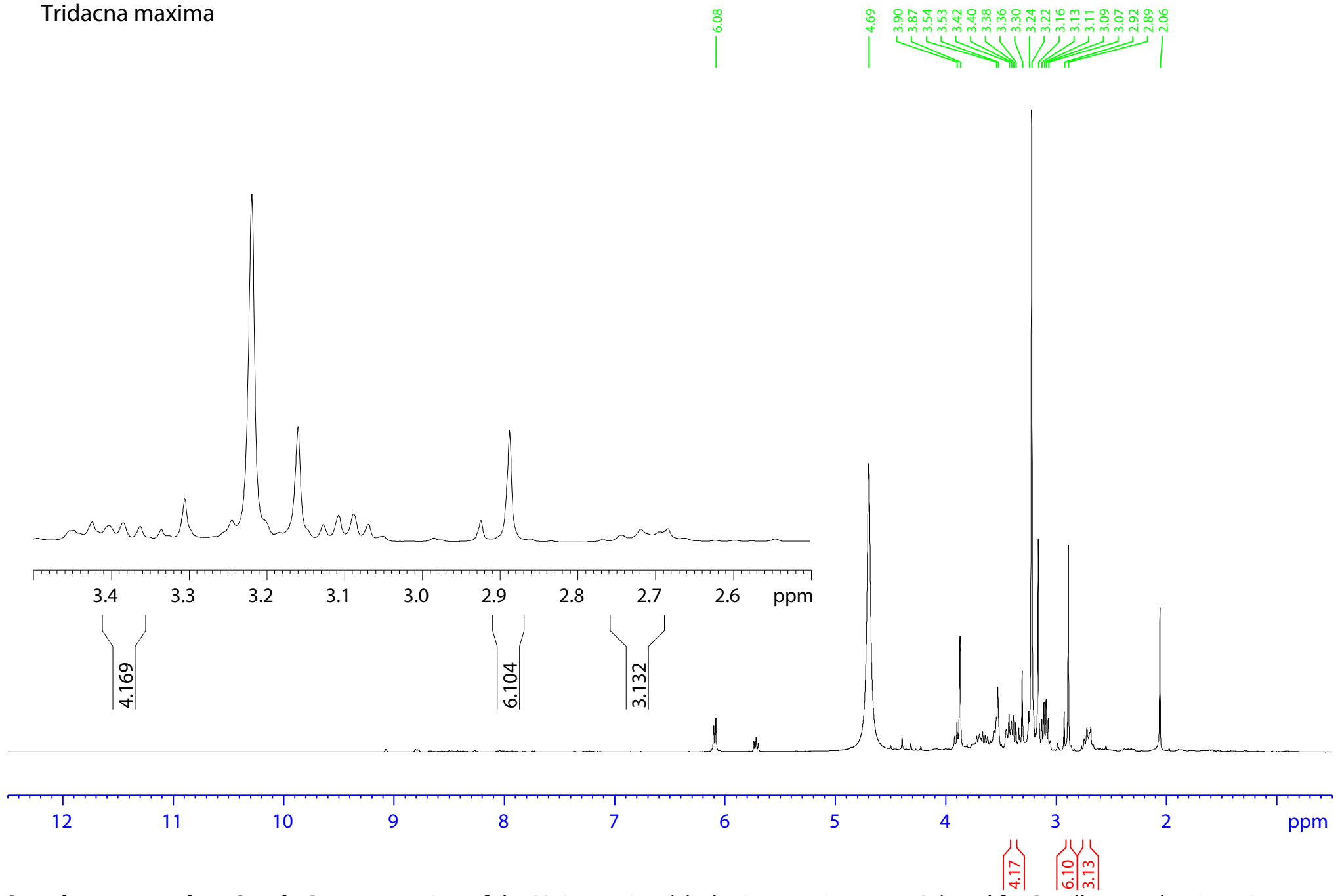
g

Acropora cytherea



h

Tridacna maxima



Supplementary data S1e-h. Representation of the Noise region (e), the integration zone A (used for Pocillopora damicornis (f) and Acropora Cytherea (g)) and B (for Tridacna maxima (h)).