

Supplementary material

Macroalgal calcification and the effects of ocean acidification and global warming

Fangfang Yang^{A,B}, Zhangliang Wei^{A,B} and Lijuan Long^{A,C}

^AKey Laboratory of Tropical Marine Bio-resources and Ecology,
South China Sea Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences,
Guangzhou, 510301, PR China.

^BSouthern Marine Science and Engineering Guangdong Laboratory,
Guangzhou, 511458, PR China.

^CCorresponding author. Email: longlj@scsio.ac.cn

Table S1. Described species in genus *Halimeda* since 1980

Species	Classification	References
<i>H. borneensis</i> Taylor, <i>H. cylindracea</i> Decaisne, <i>H. favulosa</i> Howe, <i>H. macroloba</i> Decaisne, <i>H. incrassata</i> (Ellis) Lamouroux, <i>H. monile</i> (Ellis & Solander) Lamouroux, <i>H. stuposa</i> Taylor, <i>H. melanesica</i> Valet, <i>H. fragilis</i> Taylor, <i>H. micronesica</i> Yamada, <i>H. cryptica</i> Colinvaux & Graham, <i>H. cuneata</i> Hering, <i>H. discoidea</i> Decaisne, <i>H. gigas</i> Taylor, <i>H. lacumalis</i> Taylor, <i>H. macrophysa</i> Askenasy, <i>H. magnidisca</i> Noble, <i>H. scabra</i> Howe, <i>H. taenicola</i> Taylor, <i>H. tuna</i> (Ellis & Solander) Lamouroux, <i>H. xishaensis</i> Dong & Tseng, <i>H. hummii</i> Ballantine, <i>H. bikinensis</i> Taylor, <i>H. gracilis</i> Harvey ex J. Agardh, <i>H. lacrimosa</i> Howe, <i>H. simulans</i> Howe, <i>H. copiosa</i> Goreau & Graham, <i>H. distorta</i> (Yamada) Colinvaux, <i>H. goreauii</i> Taylor, <i>H. minima</i> (Taylor) Colinvaux, <i>H. opuntia</i> (L.) Lamouroux, <i>H. renschii</i> Hauck, <i>H. velasquezii</i> Taylor, <i>H. misiki</i> n. sp. <i>H. hederacea</i> , <i>H. pygmaea</i> , <i>H. pumila</i> , <i>H. ryukyuensis</i> ,	<i>Halimeda</i> , Halimedaceae, Bryopsidales, Ulvophyceae	Hillis-Colinvaux 1980; Ballantine 1982; Noble 1986; Dong and Tseng 1980; Kooistra <i>et al.</i> 2002; Verbruggen and Kooistra 2004; Verbruggen <i>et al.</i> 2007; Kojima <i>et al.</i> 2015; Cremen <i>et al.</i> 2016

Table S2. Responses of calcified marine macroalgae to ocean warming

Green, negative responses; yellow, polynomial or mixed responses; red, positive responses; and white, no response to increasing temperature. Some factors or parameters were not measured or reported (Nr)

Species	Calcification response	Photosynthesis and growth response	Temperature (°C)	Treatment time	Author and year
<i>Clathromorphum circumscriptum</i>	Nr	Negative effects on reproduction and photosynthetic rate	2–12	21 weeks	Adey (1973)
<i>Corallina officinalis</i>	Nr	Negative effects on growth; No growth at 25°C	6–25	8 weeks	Colthart and Johansen (1973)
<i>Porolithon onkodes</i>	No effects on calcification rates	Increased bleaching and decreased photosynthetic rates	25–29	8 weeks	Anthony <i>et al.</i> (2008)
<i>Hydrolithon reinboldii</i>	No effects on calcification rates	No effects on bleaching	27.2–29.8	20 days	Comeau <i>et al.</i> (2014)
<i>Lithophyllum kotschyannum</i>	No effects on calcification rates in spring	Nr	24–31.5	4 weeks	Comeau <i>et al.</i> (2016)
<i>Lithophyllum kotschyannum</i>	Negative impacts on calcification rates in summer	Nr	24–31.5	4 weeks	Comeau <i>et al.</i> (2016)
<i>Hydrolithon onkodes</i>	Increased rates of skeletal dissolution	Negative effects on survival rate	26–29	8 weeks	Diaz-Pulido <i>et al.</i> (2012)
<i>Hydrolithon onkodes</i>	Negative effects on calcification rates	Negative effects on herbivory susceptibility	26–29	3 weeks	Johnson and Carpenter (2012)
<i>Ellisolandia elongata</i>	Negative effects on calcification rates	Increased bleaching and decreased photosynthetic rates	15–35	4 weeks	Guy-Haim <i>et al.</i> (2016)
<i>Lithophyllum yessoense</i>	Polynomial responses	Polynomial responses	5–25	40 days	Ichiki <i>et al.</i> (2000)
<i>Lithothamnion glaciale</i> Kjellm	Negative effects on calcite density	No effects on growth band width	8–15	Over the last 50 years	Kamenos and Law (2010)
<i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i>	Polynomial responses; Optimum calcification at temperatures higher than 10°C	Nr	0–20	6 weeks	King and Schramm (1982)
<i>Corallina vancouveriensis</i>	No effects on calcification rates	No effects on growth	15.3–17.4	9 months	Kram <i>et al.</i> (2016)
<i>Lithophyllum cabiochae</i>	No effects on calcification	Increased bleaching, ocean acidification exacerbates the impacts of ocean warming	Seasonal 13.3–22.0 and 16.3–25.0	1 year	Martin and Gattuso (2009)
<i>Lithophyllum cabiochae</i>	Increasing temperature is beneficial for calcification during winter. Otherwise, temperature has little effect	Increased respiration and photosynthetic rates during winter. Otherwise, temperature has little effect	Seasonal 13.3–22.0 and 16.3–25.0	1 year	Martin <i>et al.</i> (2013)
<i>Ellisolandia elongata</i>	No effects on calcification rates	It was able to acclimate to higher temperatures over 6 months	Seasonal 20–25 and 20–28	6 months	Nannini <i>et al.</i> (2015)
<i>Lithothamnion coralloides</i>	No effects on calcification rates	No effects on photosynthetic and respiration	10–19	3 months	Noisette <i>et al.</i> (2013)
<i>Lithophyllum stictaeforme</i>	Nr	24–26°C decreased survival and reproductive maturation	(380–1000 µatm CO ₂) 10–26	1 year	Rodríguez-Prieto (2016)
<i>Lithophyllum margaritae</i>	Increased calcification	Increased photosynthesis and respiration	10–30	60 h	Steller <i>et al.</i> (2007)

Species	Calcification response	Photosynthesis and growth response	Temperature (°C)	Treatment time	Author and year
<i>Porolithon onkodes</i>	Calcification unaffected at 30°C, reduced at 32°C	Negative effects on photosynthesis	27–32	16 days	Tanaka <i>et al.</i> (2017)
<i>Neogoniolithon fosliei</i>	Nr	Negative effects on F _v /F _m and mortality	27–32	7 days	Webster <i>et al.</i> (2011)
<i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i>	Nr	No significant effects on F _v /F _m at +8°C from summer maximum	9–25	5 weeks	Wilson <i>et al.</i> (2004)
<i>Amphiroa tribulus</i> , <i>Lithothamnion</i> sp.	Negative effects on calcification rates	Negative effects on respiration and photosynthetic	30–32	10 days	Vásquez-Elizondo and Enriquez (2016)
<i>Halimeda heteromorpha</i>	Negative impacts on calcification rates in summer; Positive effects on calcification rates in winter	Polynomial responses	20–32	8 weeks	Brown <i>et al.</i> (2019)
<i>Halimeda macroloba</i> , <i>H. cylindracea</i>	Negative effects on calcification rates	Negative effects on photosynthesis	28–32 (400 and 1200 µatm CO ₂)	5 weeks	Sinutok <i>et al.</i> (2012)
<i>Halimeda</i>	Negative effects on calcification rates	Positive effects on photosynthesis	28–31 (pH 7.6 and 8.0)	4 weeks	Campbell <i>et al.</i> (2016)
<i>Halimeda macroloba</i> , <i>H. cylindracea</i>	Negative effects on calcification rates	Negative effects on F _v /F _m ; 32°C is the upper limits for survival	28–34 (39–203 Pa CO ₂)	5 weeks	Sinutok <i>et al.</i> (2011)
<i>Lithophyllum okamurae</i>	Nr	Polynomial responses; Optimum temperature for sporelings growth was 20°C	5–35	2 weeks	Yoshioka <i>et al.</i> (2020)
<i>Corallina officinalis</i>	Negative effects on calcification rates	Negative effects on physiological rates	20–23	7 weeks	Rendina <i>et al.</i> (2019)
<i>Jania rubens</i>	calcium carbonate content was reduced	No effects on algal metabolism and phenolic content	24–28	21 days	Rich <i>et al.</i> (2018)
<i>Amphiroa gracilis</i>	Nr	Algae became bleached but photosynthesis was not impacted	19–23 (pH 7.8–8.2)	21 days	Huggett <i>et al.</i> (2018)
<i>Corallina officinalis</i>	Nr	Negative effects on growth	23–28 (pH 7.6–8.1)	2 weeks	Graba-Landry <i>et al.</i> (2018)
<i>Amphiroa anceps</i>	Negative effects on calcification rates	No effects on growth	13–28	7 days	Kim <i>et al.</i> (2018)
<i>Corallina officinalis</i>	Decreased the content of MgCO ₃	Nr	13.3–25 (400–700 µatm CO ₂)	1 year	Nash <i>et al.</i> (2016)
<i>Lithophyllum cabiochae</i>	Negative effects on calcification rates	Nr	10–25	47 days	Ries <i>et al.</i> (2016)
<i>Neogoniolithon</i> sp.	Nr	Polynomial responses	12–34	21 days	Savva <i>et al.</i> (2018)
<i>Padina pavonica</i> , <i>Halimeda tuna</i>	Nr	30 and 35°C resulted in bleaching	20–35	7 days	Latham (2008)
<i>Corallina officinalis</i>	Nr	Negative effects on germling growth	27–29	2 weeks	Page and Diaz-Pulido (2020)
<i>Sporolithon cf. durum</i>	Nr	Negative effects on growth and photosynthesis	29–31	60 days	Lei <i>et al.</i> (2020)
<i>Porolithon onkodes</i>	Nr	No effects on growth and photosynthesis	20–25 (450–900 matm CO ₂)	47 days	Kim <i>et al.</i> (2020)
<i>Chamberlainium</i> sp.	Positive effects on Ca ²⁺ content of algal skeletons	Nr	28–30 (296–1225 matm CO ₂)	2 months	Diaz-Pulido <i>et al.</i> (2014)
<i>Porolithon onkodes</i>	Dolomite concentration increased at 1,225 µatm and 30°C; Aragonite increased at 296 µatm and 28°C	Nr			

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