

Symbiodiniaceae activity enhances larval energy reserves in the Mediterranean gorgonian *Eunicella singularis*

Federica Maggioni^{1,2*}, Audrey M. Pruski¹, Marta Rigo^{1,3}, Bruna Giordano^{1,4,5}, Christine Ferrier-Pages⁶, Francois Lantoiné¹, Federica Costantini^{3,4}, Cécile Rottier⁶, Gilles Vétion¹, Stéphane Hourdez¹, Lorenzo Bramanti^{1*}

¹*Sorbonne Université, CNRS, Laboratoire d'Ecogéochimie des Environnements Benthiques, LECOB, F-66650 Banyuls-sur-Mer, France*

²*ENTROPIE, IRD, Université de la Réunion, CNRS, IFREMER, Université de Nouvelle-Calédonie, Nouméa 98800, New Caledonia*

³*Dipartimento di Scienze Biologiche, Geologiche ed Ambientali (BiGeA) & Centro Interdipartimentale di Ricerca per le Scienze Ambientali (CIRSA), University of Bologna, Via S. Alberto 163, I-48123, Ravenna, Italy*

⁴*Consorzio Nazionale Interuniversitario per la Scienza del Mare (CoNISMa), Rome, Italy*

⁵*Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences and Technologies (DiSTeBA), University of Salento, Lecce*

⁶*Centre Scientifique de Monaco, Coral ecophysiology team, 8 Quai antoine 1er, MC-98000 Monaco*

*Corresponding author: fedemaggio94@gmail.com & lorenzo.bramanti@obs-banyuls.fr

Table S1. Summary of average measurements of **A)** proximal composition, chlorophyll-a, Symbiodiniaceae abundance per larva at the beginning (T_0) and at the end (T_F) of larvae phase, **B)** respiration rates and photosynthesis during 3-h larvae incubations (10 larvae each batch), and **C)** ^{13}C and ^{15}N assimilation after 9-h larvae incubations. Data are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation of all parameters measured. The number of successfully analyzed samples is indicated in brackets (n).

A) Proximal composition, Chlorophyll-a and Symbiodiniaceae abundance

Lipids (2019)	T_0	T_F	%change
Light (μg larvae ⁻¹)	77.24 \pm 5.93 (n=4)	57.84 \pm 6.72 (n=5)	-25
Dark (μg larvae ⁻¹)	75.75 \pm 2.41 (n=5)	40.64 \pm 2.83 (n=4)	-46
Lipids (2020)			
Light (μg larvae ⁻¹)	57.46 \pm 7.01 (n=4)	16.35 \pm 7.15 (n=5)	-72
Dark (μg larvae ⁻¹)	47.71 \pm 5.68 (n=5)	10.61 \pm 9.87 (n=5)	-78
Carbohydrates (2019)			
Light (μg larvae ⁻¹)	2.64 \pm 0.26 (n=5)	4.37 \pm 0.41 (n=4)	+66
Dark (μg larvae ⁻¹)	2.44 \pm 0.47 (n=5)	2.41 \pm 0.34 (n=4)	-1
Proteins (2019)			
Light (μg larvae ⁻¹)	19.64 \pm 2.43 (n=5)	14.50 \pm 3.17 (n=5)	-26
Dark (μg larvae ⁻¹)	20.45 \pm 1.36 (n=5)	14.76 \pm 1.16 (n=4)	-28
Chlorophyll a (2019)			
Light (ng larvae ⁻¹)	13.23 \pm 4.76 (n=5)	36.15 \pm 2.71 (n=5)	+173
Dark (ng larvae ⁻¹)	18.35 \pm 3.79 (n=5)	7.12 \pm 1.17 (n=4)	-61
Chlorophyll a (2020)			
Light (ng larvae ⁻¹)	14.54 \pm 7.26 (n=5)	14.40 \pm 8.21 (n=5)	-1
Dark (ng larvae ⁻¹)	15.29 \pm 2.22 (n=5)	8.15 \pm 3.36 (n=4)	-47

Pheophytin (2019)

Light (%)	4.1 ± 0.9 (n=5)	3.8 ± 0.1 (n=5)	-7
Dark (%)	7.3 ± 0.8 (n=5)	35.8 ± 5.1 (n=4)	+390

Pheophytin (2020)

Light (%)	8.1 ± 1.8 (n=5)	5.6 ± 1.2 (n=5)	-31
Dark (%)	7.4 ± 2.2 (n=5)	15.1 ± 1.7 (n=4)	+104

Symbiodiniaceae (2020)

Light (cells larvae ⁻¹)	121 ± 36 (n=19)	230 ± 138 (n=26)	+90
Dark (cells larvae ⁻¹)	119 ± 108 (n=8)	82 ± 65 (n=57)	-31

B) Respiration rates and photosynthesis

Respiration rates

Light (μmol. min ⁻¹ larva ⁻¹)	0.21 ± 0.11 (n=2)
Dark (μmol. min ⁻¹ larva ⁻¹)	0.45 ± 0.09 (n=2)

Photosynthesis

Light (μmol. min ⁻¹ larva ⁻¹)	0.12 ± 0.08 (n=2)
Dark (μmol. min ⁻¹ larva ⁻¹)	0.48 ± 0.04 (n=2)

C) ¹³C and ¹⁵N assimilation

	C	N	C/N
Light (nmol C(N) h ⁻¹ larvae ⁻¹)	0.15 ± 0.03 (n=3)	0.01 ± 0.00 (n=3)	21.45 ± 2.17 (n=3)
Dark (nmol C(N) h ⁻¹ larvae ⁻¹)	0.17 ± 0.02 (n=3)	0.01 ± 0.00 (n=3)	20.15 ± 2.89 (n=3)