



 The major finding of this work is that the effect of temperature on larval duration is universal to nearly all 72 species tested, representing 6 phyla and both vertebrates and invertebrates. We attribute this to the fundamental scaling of metabolic rate with temperature.

- Population connectivity
- Effective population sizes
- Community composition
- Metacommunity dynamics
- Biogeographical patterns of parental investment in larvae
- Inter-annual recruitment variation

- Design and management of Marine Protected Areas
- Fisheries management
- Climate Change mitigation