Supporting Information

Munday et al. 10.1073/pnas.1004519107

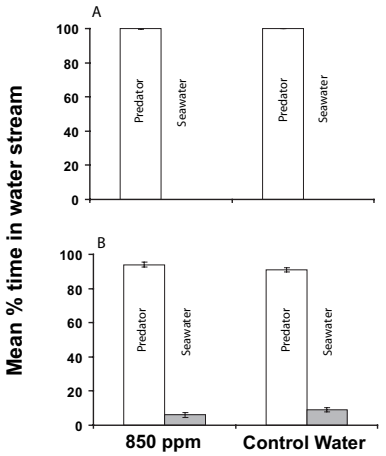

Fig. S1. Comparison of larval responses when tested in treatment [850 ppm carbon dioxide (CO_2)] and control water in the flume. The figure shows, for each water type, the mean percent time [± standard deviation (SD)] that larval clownfishes (*A*) and damselfishes (*B*) that had been reared at 850 ppm CO_2 spent in the water stream containing the predator cue vs. the water stream without the cue. Clownfish (n = 30) had been reared from hatching for 10 d in the CO_2 treatment. Damselfish (n = 20) had been reared for 4 d from capture in the CO_2 treatment.

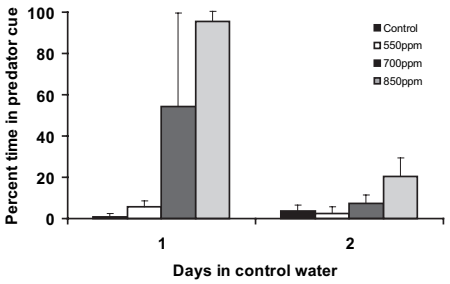

Fig. S2. Latency of behavioral responses by larval *Pomacentrus wardi* after exposure to elevated CO_2. Shown is the percent time (± SD) that larvae spent in the stream of water containing the chemical cue from a common predator after exposure to different levels of CO_2 for 4 d and then transfer to control water for 1 or 2 d. Behavioral responses were tested in the two-channel flume chamber where larvae were free to move between a stream of water containing the chemical cue of a common predator (*Pseudochromis fuscus*) and a water stream without the predator cue. Ten larvae from each CO_2 concentration were tested each day (n = 80).

Table S1. Number of individuals tested in flume experiments at each ontogenetic stage and CO_2 treatment

Day	Control	550 ppm	700 ppm	850 ppm
Clownfish (Fig. 1)				
1	22	22	22	22
2	22	22	22	22
3	22	22	22	22
4	20	20	20	20
5	20	20	20	20
6	22	22	22	22
8	18	22	22	22
10	25	25	25	25
Clownfish (Fig. 2*A*)				
1	10	10	10	10
2	10	10	10	10
3	10	10	10	10
4	10	10	10	10
Damselfish (Fig. 2*B*)				
1	10	10	10	10
2	10	10	10	10
3	17	10	10	17
4	20	10	109*	20

Each cell corresponds to a bar on the relevant figure.
*Includes fish that were flume tested for field experiment.