

Table S1

Table S1:

Statistical summary of the models linking survival rate to climate metrics.

The ‘model’ column provides a short model description, with: ‘T, R’ representing temperature and rainfall respectively; ‘m, a, s, cv’ the mean, amplitude of seasonal change, standard deviation and coefficient of variation (we used standardised variables); ‘Int , NoInt’ representing models with or without interaction terms (e.g. models with, or without, differential responses to climate metrics across age classes). The notation ‘.’ highlights the model including no climatic variables (e.g. estimating survival rates using a CMR model without covariates) while ‘all’ highlights the model with all climatic variables included (for simplicity, the model labelled ‘all –mT’ presents the model including all variables but the mean temperature and its quadratic component).

In the 3 next columns, the support for each model is presented, based on Akaike criterion and weight.

The furthest right column on the table presents the coefficient for each model linking the survival rate of juveniles and adults to specific climatic variables (we present the estimate for the linear and quadratic effect together with their standard error). When the model does not include an interaction term (noted ‘NoInt’), the coefficient(s) is the same for juvenile and adult survival.

Based on Akaike weight (w_i), the most supported model (μ_R) shows almost three time the support of the second ranked model (σ_T, μ_R). These two primary models both include an interaction, term highlighting the importance of considering differential relationships between climatic variables and the survival rates of juveniles and adults. This table is the basis of the model averaging, for which results are presented in Table 1 of the main text.