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Nonlinear averaging of thermal experience predicts population growth rates in a thermally variable environment

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Abstract

As thermal regimes change worldwide, projections of future population and species persistence often require estimates of how population growth rates depend on temperature. These projections rarely account for how temporal variation in temperature can systematically modify growth rates relative to projections based on constant temperatures. Here, we tested the hypothesis that population growth rates in fluctuating thermal environments differ from growth rates in constant conditions, and that the differing thermal performance curves (TPCs) can be predicted quantitatively. With experimental populations of the green alga *Tetraselmis tetrahele*, we show that nonlinear averaging techniques accurately predicted increased as well as decreased population growth rates in fluctuating thermal regimes relative to constant thermal regimes. We extrapolate from these results to project critical temperatures for population growth and persistence of 89 phytoplankton species in naturally variable thermal environments. These results advance our ability to predict population dynamics in the context of global change.

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Introduction

Organisms live in variable environments. Demographic rates and outcomes that integrate temporal or spatial environmental variation may differ substantially from what might be predicted based on short-term physiological responses to constant, non-varying experimental environments. For example, population growth rates are predicted to vary with temperature as described by their thermal performance curve (TPC), often equated to an organisms' thermal niche (Figure 1A). Parameters of the thermal niche, such as the upper and lower critical temperatures for population growth, or the optimal temperatures for maximum rates of population growth, are important parameters in the large and growing body of synthesis research that links physiological processes with projected population responses to climate change [1–3]. However, elements of the thermal niche are often documented in physiological assays that use constant laboratory environments. Thermally variable environments can lead to population growth rates over time that differ substantially from estimates based on the average temperature over the same time period [4,5]. This difference complicates projections of population performance based on physiological assays under constant conditions [6], prompting calls for ecologists to explicitly incorporate environmental variation into predictions and models of population and species' performance in the field [7]. Because temporal patterns of environmental variability differ across regions and the lifespans of organisms, an approach that allows quantitative scaling from thermal performance curves of population growth generated under constant laboratory conditions to population performance in a variable thermal regime may be particularly useful for understanding patterns of abundance and distribution, and species' responses to climate change.

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Biological responses to environmental variation depend on whether the relationship between performance and an environmental gradient is linear or nonlinear [5,8,9], and if nonlinear, whether it is accelerating with increasing temperature, or decelerating (Figure 1A). When performance, P, changes nonlinearly with environmental conditions, E, time-averaged performance in a variable environment $\overline{P(E)}$ does not necessarily equal performance at the mean environmental condition $P(\bar{E})$. This fact, captured by the well-known mathematical rule 'Jensen's inequality', leads to clear predictions about how environmental variability should affect performance over time [8,10]. Jensen's inequality states that if P is a nonlinear function of E, then $\overline{P(E)} > P(\bar{E})$ where $P(E)$ is accelerating (i.e. positive second derivative) and $\overline{P(E)} < P(\bar{E})$ where $P(E)$ is decelerating (i.e. negative second derivative) (Figure 1B). In the context of temperature, the relationship between organismal or population performance and temperature, captured in the thermal performance curve (Figure 1A), is almost always nonlinear [11] so the often implicitly assumed linear relationship between environment and population growth in demographic models is inadequate to describe population dynamics over temperature gradients [12]. The potential ecological and evolutionary effects of Jensen's inequality have been shown in several recent studies [1,6,13,14]. Yet, ecologists struggle to incorporate thermal variability when making predictions about the effects of temperature on growth, abundance, and distributions of species in nature, often assuming that species' thermal experiences are well represented by the mean temperature of their environment.

The typical shapes of TPCs (Figure 1A) [15], with an accelerating phase at lower temperatures and a decelerating phase at higher temperatures within a thermal performance curve suggests positive effects of thermal variation at low temperatures and negative effects at high

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98 temperatures [7,14]. Current estimates of the consequences of temporal thermal variability for
99 population-level performance such as population growth rate have assumed a certain shape to the
100 curve (i.e. a Gaussian rise and a parabolic fall; [1]) thus forcing certain outcomes of temporal
101 variability. New evidence suggests that the shape and skew of the TPC can vary substantially
102 among species, phenotypes, or contexts [16], leading to potentially more nuanced responses to
103 environmental variation that may be predicted from empirical thermal performance curves. To
104 date, empirical tests of how temporal temperature variability affects population growth rates
105 have been based on tests at only two temperatures [17]. This restricted sampling of the TPC has
106 precluded testing of quantitative predictions based on the curvature of the TPC.
107
108 Here we tested whether population growth in a temporally variable thermal environment reflects
109 the effects of nonlinear averaging of performance at each temperature experienced. For a fast-
110 growing green alga, we tested whether TPCs for population growth generated under constant
111 conditions could predict the outcome of population growth in thermally fluctuating
112 environments. We hypothesized that for populations of this alga, which has overlapping
113 generations and short generation times, population growth measured over several generations
114 would reflect the instantaneous effects of time-averaging of acute thermal responses.
115 Alternatively, if time-dependent stress or acclimation effects that depend on recent thermal
116 history modify growth rates in fluctuating environments [18–20], then population performance in
117 naturally variable environments may not be predicted directly from TPCs generated under
118 constant laboratory conditions, and would require a more detailed understanding of the
119 mechanisms and time-course of thermal niche plasticity.
120

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121 Following from Jensen's inequality, we predicted that increased temperature variability over the
122 range of cold temperatures to the left of the inflection point of the TPC (i.e. in the accelerating
123 portion of the curve, where the second derivative of the TPC is positive; Figure 1B) would lead
124 to higher growth rates relative to constant conditions, and that temperature variability in the
125 range of warm temperatures to the right of the inflection point would be detrimental (i.e. where
126 the second derivative of the TPC is negative; Figures 1B and 2A, dashed curve). Then, drawing
127 on a global dataset of empirical TPCs for phytoplankton population growth rates, which vary in
128 shape (skew and position) as well as geographic origin, we use nonlinear averaging (Equation 1)
129 to estimate *in situ* population growth rates, given levels of *in situ* environmental variation at each
130 species' isolation location. We estimate the extent to which predicted growth rates at each
131 isolation location differ when they are predicted using nonlinear averaging of fluctuating
132 temperatures over time, as compared to when they are predicted based on mean annual
133 temperatures only. By including a range of phytoplankton TPC shapes from a global distribution,
134 we explore the consequences of considering thermal variability in projections of population
135 growth rates, with implications for patterns of abundance and distribution.
136
137 **Methods**
138 *Using nonlinear averaging to predict population growth in variable environments*
139 When time series of temperatures experienced by organisms are available and population growth
140 rate, r is given by a thermal performance curve, $r = f(T)$, then the expected growth rate,
141 $E(r)$ averaged over time, t, can be calculated by taking the average of the performance at
142 individual time steps:

143 $$E(r) = \frac{1}{\tau}\sum_{t=1}^{\tau} f(T_t) \quad (1)$$

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where t indexes time.

Empirical records of environmental or body temperatures across time required to use Equation 1 are often not available; however, mean and variance of the distribution of environmental temperatures over a period of time may be more readily accessible. An alternative approach to estimating expected performance under variable conditions when only the mean and variance of the temperature distribution are available is to approximate expected performance under variable conditions using a Taylor approximation of the TPC (Equation S5, an approach that has been incorporated into scale transition theory [7,14,21]). We explore expectations and results using this approach from scale transition theory as well, and compare results using both approaches, to increase the toolkit for ecologists with different kinds of temperature data available (see Electronic Supplementary Material (ESM), Appendix A).

Experimental quantification of TPCs in constant and fluctuating environments

We experimentally quantified acute TPCs in constant and varying thermal environments for *Tetraselmis tetrahele*, a globally distributed coastal marine phytoplankton species. We used acute TPCs estimated directly from experimental populations, rather than longer-term acclimatized TPCs, to match the time scale of temperature exposure under constant and fluctuating conditions and to simulate the effects of temperature variability in real time. The cultured strain used here was obtained from the Canadian Centre for the Culture of Microorganisms (UW414), and was originally isolated off the coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada. The *T. tetrahele* was maintained in laboratory culture in ESAW medium

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166 (Enriched Seawater, Artificial Water, [22]) at 16°C on a 16:8 light:dark cycle under nutrient and
167 light saturated conditions before the start of the experiments.
168
169 We initiated twenty replicate experimental populations of *T. tetrahele* in 30 mL glass test tubes
170 containing 20 mL of 10uM nitrate ESAW medium at a density of ~ 700 cells/mL under constant
171 temperature conditions at 0°C, 5°C, 10°C, 15°C, 20°C, 24°C, 27°C, 29°C, and 32°C, and under
172 fluctuating temperature conditions with the same mean temperatures as the constant conditions,
173 but fluctuating ± 5°C; i.e. 0°C – 10°C, 5°C – 15°C, 10°C – 20°C, 15°C – 25°C, 19°C – 29°C and
174 22°C – 32°C. We created fluctuating temperature treatments by programming temperature-
175 controlled incubators (Panasonic MR 154) to switch between the low and high temperature once
176 per day (i.e. approximately 11.5 hours at the high temperature and approximately 11.5 hours at
177 the low temperature, with 30 minutes of transition time in between each temperature cycle). We
178 verified the temperature fluctuations in the experimental populations by measuring water
179 temperatures inside test tubes with 20 mL of water at 1 minute intervals with iButton
180 temperature loggers (Maxim/Dallas Semiconductor)). The fluctuation period of 11.5 hours
181 corresponds to approximately half a generation time at 20°C. To avoid experimental artifacts
182 associated with confounding the temperature cycles with daily light cycles, we grew all
183 experimental populations under 24-hour continuous light, at saturating light intensities of 150
184 umol/m^2/s (see Figure S1 in ESM). The source population was acclimated to 24-hour continuous
185 light for four months prior to the experiment. We sampled each of the twenty replicate
186 populations, with four replicates sampled destructively at each of five time points over the period
187 corresponding to the exponential growth phase at each temperature. The intervals between
188 sampling periods depended on the temperature, such that for the warmer temperatures (>15°C)

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189 sampling time points were condensed (up to 3 samples per day) to capture exponential growth,
190 while at the colder temperatures (=<15°C) sampling intervals were spread out over longer time
191 periods (i.e. one to five days between sampling points at 0°C and 5°C). Population abundances
192 and cell biovolumes (using area-by-diameter estimation, ABD) were measured from 250 uL
193 samples using a FlowCAM (flow rate = 0.3 ml/min; FlowCAM VS Series, Fluid Imaging
194 Technologies).
195
196 *Estimating the temperature dependence of population growth in constant and variable*
197 *conditions*
198 We estimated the temperature-dependence of population growth directly from the observed time
199 series of population abundance over the temperature gradient [23]. We modeled the temperature-
200 dependent intrinsic rate of population growth, *r*, during the exponential growth phase as:

201 $$N(t) = N(0)e^{r(T)t} \quad (2),$$

202 where *N(t)* is the number of individuals at time *t,* and $r(T)$ is given by [16]:

203 $$r(T) = ae^{bT}\left[1 - \left(\frac{T - z}{\frac{w}{2}}\right)^2\right] \quad (3)$$

204 using non-linear least squares regression with the *nls.LM* function in the minpack.LM package in
205 R [24]. Population growth rate, *r,* is a function of temperature, *T*, *a* and *b* are parameters from
206 the Eppley curve [25] that together describe the increase in maximum observed population
207 growth rates with temperature, *z* determines the location of the maximum of the quadratic
208 portion of the function and *w* is the range over which the growth rate is positive (i.e. the thermal
209 breadth). We also estimated the temperature dependence of population growth via an 'indirect'

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approach [23] (ESM, Appendix A), in which we first estimated growth rates at each temperature separately, and then fit the TPC (Equation 3) to the growth estimates at each temperature. We present the results from this 'indirect' approach in the ESM (Figures S2 and S6). To test our hypothesis that performance at constant temperatures predicts performance in fluctuating thermal regimes, we then fit Equations 2 and 3 to the time series of population abundance in the variable experimental treatments, using $T = \bar{T}$, the mean temperature in each treatment in the variable thermal regimes.

Importantly, this generalized TPC equation (Equation 3) does not force the TPC to take on any particular values of a, b or z or w, such that estimated TPCs can be either fully decelerating throughout the entire range of temperatures over which growth is positive, or can have any combination of accelerating and decelerating portions. We favored this TPC equation over others because of this flexibility, because it is parameterized with biologically meaningful parameters, and because has been used previously in studies of phytoplankton TPCs [16,26]. For comparison, we fitted several other functional forms to the experimental dataset (e.g. a Gaussian x Gompertz function, as in [13]) but did not find any better fits when we compared models via AIC.

We quantified four critical temperatures of the TPC (Equation 3) that define the thermal niche (Figure 1A): the optimal temperature for population growth, T_{opt}, the minimum temperature for positive population growth, T_{min}, the maximum temperature for positive population growth, T_{max}, and thermal niche breadth under constant conditions, w. Here we use T_{min} and T_{max} to denote the lower and upper limits of the thermal niche for population growth, and note that they are analogous to, but distinct from CTmin and CTmax which are the critical lower and

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upper limits for organism function [27]. Since T_{opt}, T_{min} and T_{max} are not parameters of Equation 3, but rather features of the curve, we identified T_{opt} via numerical optimization using the *optim* function in R and T_{min} and T_{max} by finding the roots of the TPC using the *uniroot* function in R. We quantified the analogs of these critical temperatures under thermally variable conditions and refer to them as the minimum mean and maximum mean temperatures for positive population growth under fluctuating conditions, $\overline{T}_{min}$ and $\overline{T}_{max}$ respectively, the mean temperature for optimal growth under fluctuating conditions, $\overline{T}_{opt}$, and thermal niche breadth, $\overline{w}$. Because T_{min} from the estimated curve could be below the freezing point of seawater -1.8°C, we used an additional metric of thermal breadth, in which we set T_{min} to be -1.8°C if it was estimated to be below -1.8°C, because we assumed that *Tetraselmis tetrahele* cannot maintain positive population growth below the freezing point of seawater. We then calculated the range of temperatures over which population growth rate is positive as the difference between T_{min} and T_{max}.

To generate estimates of uncertainty in critical temperatures of the TPC (e.g. T_{opt}) under constant and variable conditions, we determined confidence intervals around fitted thermal performance curves using non-parametric bootstrapping of mean-centered residuals using the *nlsBoot* function with 999 iterations in the *nlstools* package in R. We calculated 95% confidence intervals as the range between the 2.5th and 97.5th quantiles.

To test our hypothesis that the performance in varying conditions can be explained by nonlinear averaging performance at each temperature experienced, we generated an expected TPC for *T. tetrahele* under thermally fluctuating conditions. We evaluated Equation 1 with $f(T)$ equal to

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the TPC fitted using Equation 3, for all values of T between 0°C and 33°C (i.e. the entire TPC). We generated confidence intervals around the expected TPC under variable conditions by evaluating Equation 1 for each of the 999 bootstrapped constant-environment curves and calculating 95% confidence intervals as the range between the 2.5th and 97.5th quantiles (Figure 2A, dashed band).

Following Jensen's inequality, we expected that increased temperature variability should increase population growth in the accelerating phase of the TPC and decrease population growth rate in the decelerating phase of the TPC (Figure 1), and that the shift between positive and negative effects of temperature variability should occur at the inflection point of the constant-temperature TPC. We predicted that increased range of variability should shift the lower and upper limits of the TPC under variable conditions ($\overline{T}_{min}$ and $\overline{T}_{max}$) to lower temperatures than T_{min} and T_{max} since the TPC is left skewed. We expected the time-averaged maximum growth rate, r_{max}, to decrease under variable temperature conditions relative to constant conditions because T_{opt} is always in a decelerating portion of the constant TPC curve. Finally, we expected the thermal breadth under fluctuating conditions, $\overline{w}$, to also decrease under fluctuating conditions if T_{min} is close to freezing, thus preventing $\overline{T}_{min}$ from shifting to lower temperatures to compensate for decreased $\overline{T}_{max}$.

Applying nonlinear averaging to estimate in situ *phytoplankton population growth rates*

We estimated time-averaged population growth rates in thermally variable environments for a diverse set of phytoplankton species using nonlinear averaging (Equation 1) and scale transition theory (Equation S5). We estimated TPCs for 89 species by fitting Equation 3 to published

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279 phytoplankton growth rates [26] measured in the lab at arrays of constant temperatures using
280 maximum likelihood estimation with the *mle2* function in the *bblme* package in R [28] (ESM,
281 Appendix A).
282
283 For each of these 89 species, we used historical reconstructed sea surface temperature data to
284 characterize thermal regimes at isolation locations reported in the original studies. For each
285 species' isolation location, we extracted daily sea surface temperatures (SST) from the closest
286 point in NOAA's Optimum Interpolation Sea Surface Temperature dataset (OISST), Advanced
287 Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) and Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer
288 on the Earth Observing System (AMSR-E) AVHRR+AMSR, which uses additional data from
289 AMSR-E, available from 2002 to 2011 [29]. This dataset has 0.25° spatial resolution. We
290 calculated the mean and standard deviation of daily sea surface temperatures from 1981 – 2011.
291 We used daily temperature data because these data reflect diurnal and seasonal variation that is
292 central to understanding patterns of long-term population persistence in phytoplankton.
293
294 *Statistical estimation of 'realized' TPCs*
295 We produced two TPCs for each phytoplankton species – one generated assuming temperatures
296 remain constant through time (akin to constant lab conditions) ('constant' scenario), and one that
297 incorporates natural patterns of thermal variability from their habitat ('variable' scenario). For
298 the 'constant' scenario, we fitted Equation 3 to each species' population growth rate dataset
299 using the methods described above, and estimated a growth rate, r, for the species at the isolation
300 location using T = mean annual SST at the isolation location. For the 'variable' scenario, we
301 estimated *in situ* growth rates using two approaches: first using Equation 1 where T_t is daily

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302 temperature at the isolation location and where $f(T)$ is the TPC fit using Equation 3, and second
303 using the scale transition theory (Taylor approximation) approach (Equation S5) where $f(T)$ is
304 the TPC fit using Equation 3, $\bar{T}$ and ${\sigma^2}_T$ are the mean and standard deviation of daily
305 temperatures over the period 1981-2011. Our purpose in using these two approaches was to
306 compare the predictions made with empirical time series of temperature vs. only the mean and
307 standard deviation of the temperature distribution. We present the results from the scale
308 transition theory approach in the ESM. Then, for each species and isolation location, we applied
309 these approaches over the entire TPC, to generate an expected growth rate at each mean
310 temperature assuming a distribution of temperatures that is identical to the daily temperature
311 distribution observed over the historical time period. To do this, we first generated a synthetic
312 temperature distribution around each mean temperature from -2°C to 40°C by taking the
313 distribution of temperatures over the historical time series at each isolation location, subtracting
314 the mean, and then adding each temperature from -2°C to 40°C. We then predicted time
315 averaged growth rates as described above (using Equations 1 and S5). This process yielded a
316 'realized' TPC, which represents expected growth rates given natural patterns of temperature
317 variability. For the 'constant' and 'variable' scenarios, we compared three attributes of TPCs:
318 T_{opt}, T_{min} and T_{max}. Given that differences in TPCs based on constant vs variable thermal
319 environments depend on curve shape and temperature variance (Equation S5), we also explored
320 how the discrepancies in estimated critical temperatures and population growth rates at average
321 *in situ* temperatures depend on the shape of the TPC observed in constant lab conditions. We
322 examined the effects of curve attributes including the skew, using a curve skewness metric
323 developed by [26] (Supplementary Equation 5 in [26]), which standardizes the absolute
324 skewness of the curve by the niche width, *w*, using OLS regression. All analyses were conducted

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in R (version 3.4.1, [30]). All of the data and code for these analyses are available at https://github.com/JoeyBernhardt/thermal-variability.

Results

1) Does population growth in a thermally variable environment reflect the effects of non-linear averaging over the TPC?

Population growth in fluctuating conditions differed from that in constant thermal conditions over the thermal gradient, and the differences were predicted quantitatively by nonlinear averaging of temporal variation in temperature-dependent performance (95% CI of the growth rate estimates under fluctuating conditions overlapped with predicted growth rates from Equation 1; orange curve and dashed band in Figure 2B). Consistent with expectations based on Jensen's inequality and nonlinear averaging, experimental populations of *T. tetrahele* had higher population growth rates under fluctuating temperature conditions compared to constant conditions over accelerating portions of the TPC (i.e. at low mean temperatures; 5°C and 10°C), but lower growth rates under fluctuating temperature conditions compared to constant conditions over decelerating portions of the TPC (i.e. at mean temperatures above 10°C, including 15°C, 24°C and 27°C and 29°C) (Figure 2B). Notably, population growth was lower under fluctuating conditions relative to constant conditions at 24°C, which is close to T_{opt} in this population of *T. tetrahele* (Figure 2B). Populations had negative growth rates at 32°C. The shift between positive effects of temperature fluctuations on population growth at low temperatures and negative effects of fluctuations at warmer temperatures aligned with the inflection point of the constant-

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347 temperature TPC (16.76 °C, 95% CI: 16.76°C, 16.81°C), providing strong empirical support for
348 nonlinear averaging in predicting population growth in thermally variable environments.
349
350 Thermal variation altered estimated parameter values and key features of the realized thermal
351 performance curve. The maximum exponential growth rate ($\bar{r}_{max}$) was lower under variable
352 conditions than constant conditions, r_{max} = 1.54 day^{-1} (95% CI: 1.52 day^{-1}, 1.56 day^{-1}) vs.
353 $\bar{r}_{max}$ =1.20 day^{-1} (95% CI: 1.15 day^{-1}, 1.25 day^{-1}) (Figure 2A, B). Estimated mean optimal
354 temperatures for growth rate were lower under variable conditions: T_{opt} = 24.69°C (95% CI:
355 24.52°C, 24.88°C) vs. $\bar{T}_{opt}$ = 21.92°C (95% CI 21.48°C, 22.43°C). Maximum mean
356 temperatures for positive growth rates were lower under variable conditions T_{max} = 32.39°C
357 (95% CI: 32.13°C, 32.64°C) vs. $\bar{T}_{max}$ = 30.31°C (95% CI: 29.24°C, 31.97°C). All estimated
358 critical temperatures under fluctuating conditions ($\bar{T}_{opt}, \bar{T}_{max}, \bar{T}_{min}$) were quantitatively
359 consistent with theoretical predictions from Equation 1 (i.e. had 95% CI overlapping the
360 predicted values from Equation 1; Figure 2B, C). The range of temperatures associated with
361 positive growth rates, accounting for the freezing point of seawater, i.e. $T_{max} - T_{\min}$ was
362 34.19°C (95% CI: 33.93°C, 34.44°C) under constant conditions and 32.11°C (95% CI: 31.04°C,
363 33.77°C) under variable conditions. The estimated thermal breadth, *w*, was also lower under
364 variable conditions, but not statistically distinguishable from constant conditions (i.e. had
365 overlapping 95% CI): $\bar{w}$ = 37.05°C, 95% CI: 33.57°C, 45.52°C, vs *w* = 41.23°C, 95% CI:
366 37.31°C, 47.41°C).
367
368 *2) How different are predicted 'realized' TPCs in variable natural environments from*
369 *predictions based on TPCs generated under constant conditions?*

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370

371 When we estimated the TPCs of the 89 phytoplankton species for constant and varying
372 temperature regimes, we found that for the 90% of species that show negative skew (i.e. mean <
373 median), $\bar{T}_{opt}$ in variable environments is lower than T_{opt} in constant environments (Figure 3C),
374 while for the remaining 10% of species which show a positive skew, thermal variability is
375 expected to increase $\bar{T}_{opt}$ relative to T_{opt}. The magnitude of the difference between $\bar{T}_{opt}$ and
376 T_{opt} increases with increasing standard deviation of sea surface temperature and is well
377 explained by curve skew (slope = 85.98, 95% CI: 70.13, 101.82) and the standard deviation of
378 sea surface temperature (slope = -0.32, 95% CI: -0.40, -0.24) (Adjusted R^2 = 0.66, $F_{2,86}$ = 85.32,
379 p < 0.001) (Figure 3C). Phytoplankton growth rate estimates that include the effects of thermal
380 variability, $\bar{r}$, differ from those that do not account for *in situ* thermal variability, r, (Figure 3D,
381 F). Generally, predicted growth rates under variable conditions are lower than predicted growth
382 rates assuming constant conditions (i.e. $\bar{r} - r < 0$, data points below the line y = 0 in Figure 3F),
383 however for some species living in regions with thermal regimes typically colder than the
384 species' T_{opt}, growth rates in these environments can exceed those in constant conditions ($\bar{r} >$
385 r). Importantly, the differences between $r$and $\bar{r}$ are greatest for species whose isolation locations
386 have mean temperatures that are close to their T_{opt}. Predicted upper thermal limits for population
387 growth are almost always lower under variable conditions ($\bar{T}_{max} < T_{max}$) (Figure 3E), and the
388 difference between $\bar{T}_{max}$ and T_{max} increases with increasing skewness (positive slope = 53.31,
389 95% CI: 39.77, 66.85) and standard deviation of SST (negative slope = -0.50, 95% CI: -0.57, -
390 0.43) (Adjusted R^2 = 0.77, $F_{2,75}$ = 132.8, p < 0.001).

391

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392 For all 89 species in the global dataset, the nonlinear averaging approach (presented here) and
393 the scale transition theory approach (see ESM, Appendix A) resulted in similar 'realized' TPCs
394 in variable environments (Figure S4). Predicted critical temperatures, r_{max} estimates, and
395 relationships shown in Figure 3 were all qualitatively consistent between the two approaches
396 (Figures S4 and S5) indicating that scale transition theory, which makes use of parameters of
397 environmental variation rather than detailed time series, leads to similar predictions in the
398 datasets considered here.
399
400 **Discussion**
401 As climate changes worldwide, how temperature affects population growth is a critical link
402 between climate and species persistence in a changing world. One common approach to project
403 population abundance, persistence or fitness under future climate conditions is to apply
404 mathematical curves describing population growth rate over a range of temperatures (a TPC)
405 generated from controlled lab studies (e.g. [31]). This approach relies on the assumption that
406 TPCs do not vary systematically with thermal variation. Here we tested this important
407 assumption and found that natural levels of environmental variability systematically change how
408 population growth depends on temperature. In our analysis of globally distributed phytoplankton
409 TPCs, we found that a variable thermal environment reduced critical upper mean temperatures
410 (T_{max}) for population persistence by up to 4°C, meaning that population growth in variable
411 conditions was much lower at warmer temperatures than would be predicted based on a TPC
412 generated under constant conditions. This thermal differential is substantial – the 4°C difference
413 in T_{max} is on par with the magnitude of predicted temperature changes over the next 100 years
414 [32], suggesting that projections of TPCs used for future conditions may overestimate population

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415 performance in warming climates. Other work has compared acute thermal physiological limits
416 (e.g. CT_{max}, CT_{min}) to environmental temperatures at range limits to assess relative sensitivities
417 of range edges to warming (e.g. [3]) yet the underlying nonlinear negatively-skewed thermal
418 performance curve expected for these ectotherms suggests that variability at warm range edges
419 will have a stronger effect on population persistence than variability at cold range edges.
420 Specifically, our findings suggest that approaches based on direct applications of lab-determined
421 critical temperatures may under-predict range edges at boundaries defined by cold temperatures,
422 and over-predict range edges at boundaries defined by warm temperatures.
423
424 We have shown experimentally that realized TPCs in variable environments differ from those in
425 constant environments, and that these differences are predicted qualitatively by Jensen's
426 inequality [8,14] and quantitatively from nonlinear time averaging of performance over the TPC
427 [21]. Fluctuating temperatures changed several aspects of the 'realized' thermal performance
428 curve, including the mean temperature of optimal population growth ($\bar{T}_{opt}$) and the maximum
429 growth rate ($\bar{r}_{max}$) – effectively shifting the TPC toward lower temperatures and lower
430 population growth rates overall. Consistent with the argument that 'suboptimal' is optimal [13],
431 we show both experimentally (Figure 2B) and theoretically (using empirical TPCs and *in situ*
432 temperatures; Figure 3D, F) that population growth rates are often lower under variable thermal
433 conditions relative to constant ones, and this negative effect of temperature variation is greatest
434 for populations living close to their thermal optima. However, in contrast to the common
435 assumption that environmental variation is always detrimental for population growth rates [12],
436 our results suggest that populations living at mean temperatures in an accelerating part of the
437 TPC will benefit from environmental variation. Indeed, the *T. tetrahele* isolate used here was

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collected at a location where mean annual temperatures are far colder than its $\bar{T}_{opt}$, in the accelerating portion of the negatively skewed TPC (at mean temperature = 6.92°C [29]). In this way, when TPCs have accelerating portions at the edges of the thermal niche, thermal variation may allow population persistence in environments that would be too hot or cold under constant conditions.

When we applied nonlinear averaging to estimate the growth rates of globally distributed phytoplankton species, we found that the effect of variability of predicted phytoplankton thermal performance depended strongly on the shape and skew of the TPC and the degree of thermal variability in the oceans from which the phytoplankton originated. Previous approaches have, in the absence of more complete datasets, assumed a certain shape to the reaction norm or TPC (i.e. a Gaussian rise and a parabolic fall; [1]), thus forcing certain outcomes of variability. Here we used a model that does not prescribe any particular shape (i.e. allows for fully decelerating curves, or curves with accelerating portions, or any combination of decelerating and accelerating portions), thus enabling a more complete exploration of the potential effects of temperature variability on population performance. Importantly, empirical TPCs varied in skew, and whether the TPC was positively- or negatively-skewed determined the direction of the shift between T_{opt} and $\bar{T}_{opt}$. The majority of the curves in the dataset were negatively skewed, and in these cases variability shifted $\bar{T}_{opt}$ to colder temperatures. Negatively skewed TPCs are widely observed across ectothermic taxa [15], suggesting that the direction of the effects of thermal variability observed in our experiment may be general across many ectothermic taxa and ecosystems. Because the shape and skew of the TPC determine performance in variable environments, the mechanisms that determine the shape of the thermal performance curve can have an important

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461 influence on the outcome of thermal variability on population persistence. More studies of the
462 diversity of TPC shapes among species will elucidate the extent to which environmental
463 variability increases or decreases performance optima relative to constant lab conditions.
464
465 The mathematical tools we applied are generalizable to assessments and projections of biological
466 responses to environmental change and should replace the direct application of TPC parameters
467 based on constant conditions in the lab. In the absence of empirical temperature time series,
468 predictions made based on the mean and standard deviation of the temperature distribution may
469 provide a sufficiently accurate approach. We predicted similar effects of thermal variability on
470 population growth rates when these predictions were made using empirical time series of *in situ*
471 SST (Equation 1) and when using a Taylor approximation approach from scale transition theory
472 (See ESM, Equation S5, and Figures S4-5). Indeed, most of the phytoplankton strains we studied
473 were isolated at locations with thermal regimes corresponding to portions of their TPCs lower in
474 temperature than the highly non-linear temperature ranges near T_{opt}.
475
476 Our results, that performance in fluctuating environments can be predicted from TPCs generated
477 in constant conditions, differ from two previous attempts to predict individual somatic growth
478 rates in fluctuating environments based on TPCs generated in constant conditions [18,19].
479 Previous observations showed that short-term acute responses to diurnal temperature variation
480 were not predictable based on TPCs generated from chronic exposure to constant temperatures
481 over the course of development of an insect [19] and amphibian [18]. These contrasting results
482 highlight the importance of the time scale of temperature exposures used to measure and predict
483 performance in constant and fluctuating conditions. Biological responses to temperature,

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484 including acclimation and thermal stress are inherently time-dependent and may accrue over the
485 course of development in longer lived species [11,33–35], thus precluding the ability of TPCs
486 generated over longer terms (i.e. entire lifespans of individuals) to predict temperature responses
487 over relatively short time spans (small fractions of lifespans corresponding to daily temperature
488 variation). In our experiments, using a fast-growing phytoplankton with short overlapping
489 generations, we maintained the time frames of temperature exposure comparable under both
490 constant and fluctuating conditions. We used *acute* thermal performance curves for population
491 growth rates, which integrate responses to temperature over several generations, generated with a
492 very short acclimation duration at each test temperature, to predict *acute* responses to thermal
493 variability, also over several generations, thus keeping the time frames comparable. By
494 measuring population growth over several generations in both constant and fluctuating
495 conditions, this approach allowed us to avoid mismatches in time scale and time-dependent
496 effects and instead test the nonlinear effects of temperature variation.
497
498 The predictions we made of *in situ* phytoplankton population growth rates should be interpreted
499 as first-order predictions, which do not incorporate long-term phenotypic responses to thermal
500 variability. Organisms may be able to acclimatize or adapt to fluctuating conditions over longer-
501 term exposures [36], with the potential to alter the shape and limits of the TPC during the time-
502 course of environmental variability. The global predictions we make here should be viewed as
503 null models which do not incorporate long-term biological responses to environmental
504 variability, and should be tested empirically [6,7]. To extend our predictions of time-averaged
505 growth rates at the isolation location temperatures to time-averaged growth rates over the whole
506 thermal niche, i.e. our visualization of a 'realized TPC', we had to assume a particular

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507 distribution of temperatures around each hypothetical mean, and used the variation observed at
508 each isolation location as the residual variation around each putative mean temperature. This
509 assumption about temperature distributions is a simplification of real thermal regimes, which
510 likely show more complex patterns of variability and temporal autocorrelation, which can further
511 modify the effects of variability on populations [4]. Resource supply is also likely to covary with
512 temperature, potentially altering the outcomes of thermal variability on population growth rate.
513 Nevertheless, even in the simplest scenario of environmental variability, we predict significant
514 changes in realized mean TPC critical temperatures.
515
516 Understanding population responses to temperature now and into the future involves
517 understanding biological responses to changes in the full cassette of temperatures experienced –
518 i.e. all the variation. Omitting the effects of environmental variation from population and species
519 distribution models may limit our ability to predict species' responses, particularly at the extreme
520 edges of their ranges, even if variability patterns remain unchanged. We show that the effects of
521 environmental variation can be predicted based on the shape of the functional relationship
522 between population growth and the environment, adding another tool to the kit for forecasting
523 species' responses to the environment in a changing world.
524
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526 fitting, and C. Harley and A. Gehman for helpful comments on previous versions of the
527 manuscript.
528

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621 (doi:10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198570875.001.1)

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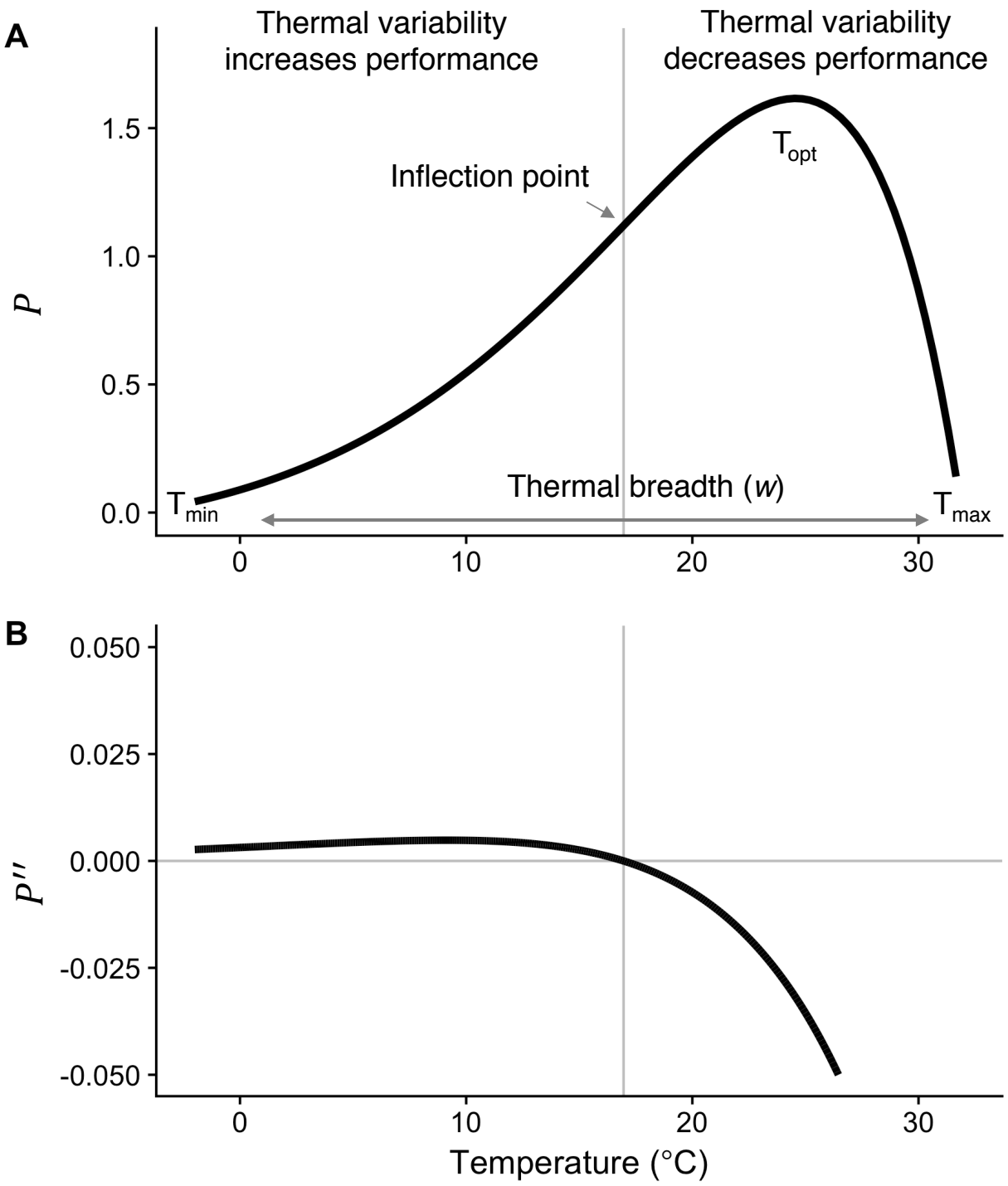
624 **Figures**



625

626 **Figure 1.** A) A thermal performance curve and its critical temperatures (T_{min}, T_{max}, T_{opt}) and

627 thermal breadth, (w). The critical temperatures are not fitted parameters of the TPC, but are

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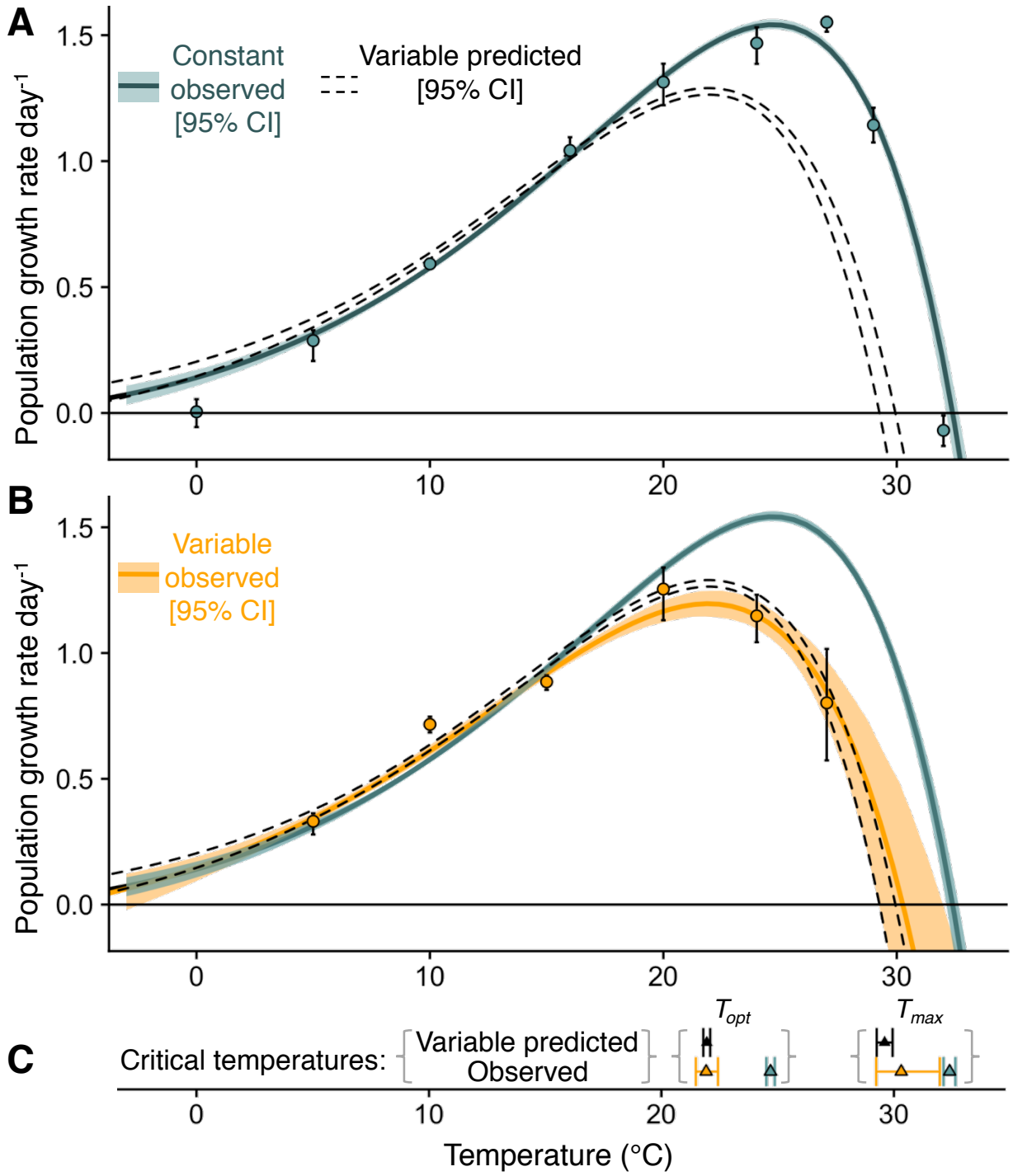
628 estimated by numerical optimization. This negatively-skewed curve shows an exponential
629 increase typical of processes following an Arrhenius function, with an accelerating region to the
630 left of the inflection point (grey vertical line), followed by a decelerating region to the right of
631 the inflection point. Notice that the accelerating region corresponds to the region with a positive
632 second derivative (B). Predictions for the temperature ranges in which thermal variability is
633 expected to increase and decrease performance relative to constant conditions are shown. Figure
634 adapted from [7], but parameterized with *T. tetrahele* data from this study.
635



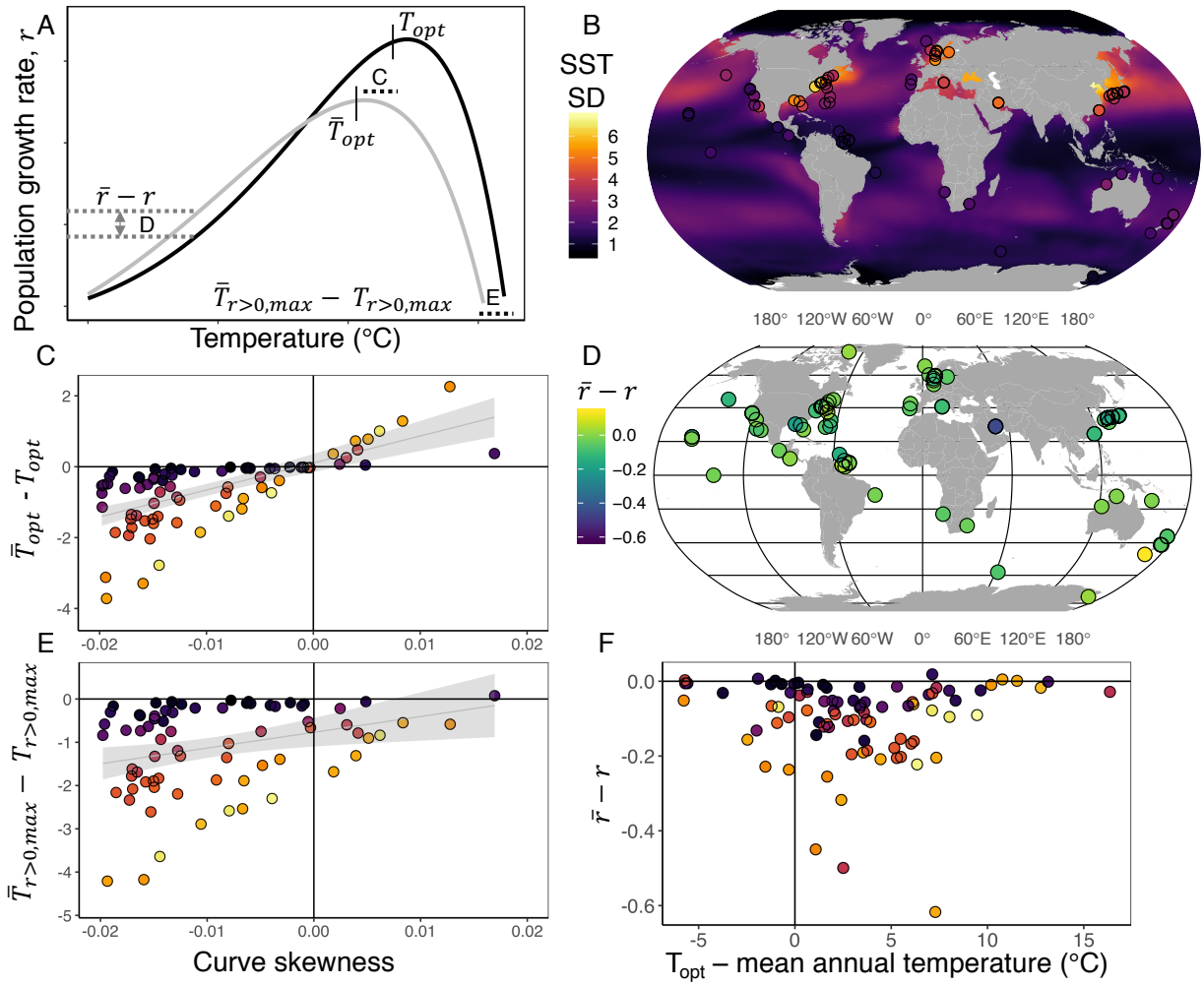
636

637 **Figure 2.** Thermal performance curves for *T. tetrahele* populations growing under constant and

638 variable temperature conditions. A) Exponential growth rates under constant temperature

639 conditions; green line is the fitted thermal performance curve and green shading corresponds to

95% CI generated from non-parametric bootstrapping. The dashed curve represents predicted growth rate under thermally variable conditions based on nonlinear averaging (Equation 1). Points and error bars are observed mean growth rates generated by estimating exponential growth rates at each mean temperature separately ('indirect' approach described in the ESM, Appendix A; error bars represent 95% CI). B) Exponential growth rates under thermally fluctuating conditions (±5°C); dashed curve is predicted based on panel A and Equation 1, orange line is the fitted thermal performance curve under fluctuating conditions, orange shading corresponds to 95% CI generated from non-parametric bootstrapping. Orange points and error bars are observed mean growth rates in the fluctuating temperature regime (estimated via the 'indirect' approach, Appendix A; error bars represent 95% CI). C) Predicted and observed $\overline{T}_{opt}$ and $\overline{T}_{max}$ were statistically indistinguishable (predicted: black triangles and 95% CI error bars, observed: orange triangles and 95% CI error bars), and lower than observed T_{max} and T_{opt} in constant conditions (green triangles and 95% CI error bars).



654

655 **Figure 3.** Curve skew and environmental variability predict differences between performance
656 under constant and variable conditions. A) Diagram showing predicted differences in key
657 features of a thermal performance curve under constant (black line) and variable (grey line)
658 environmental conditions. The distances labeled "C", "D" and "E" illustrate the distances
659 between curve features, plotted in the panels C-E. B) Map of all phytoplankton isolation
660 locations used in the analysis. The color of the ocean and the points corresponds to standard
661 deviation of daily sea surface temperatures over the time period 1981-2011 [29]. C) The
662 difference between predicted $\bar{T}_{opt}$ and T_{opt} generated under constant lab conditions. D and F)
663 Predicted differences in phytoplankton growth rates that do not incorporate *in situ* temperature

664 variation (r) vs. predicted growth rates based on Equation 1 ($\bar{r}$). E) The difference between $\bar{T}_{max}$

665 and T_{max}. Color coding in panels C, E, and F as in B.