Supplementary Figures

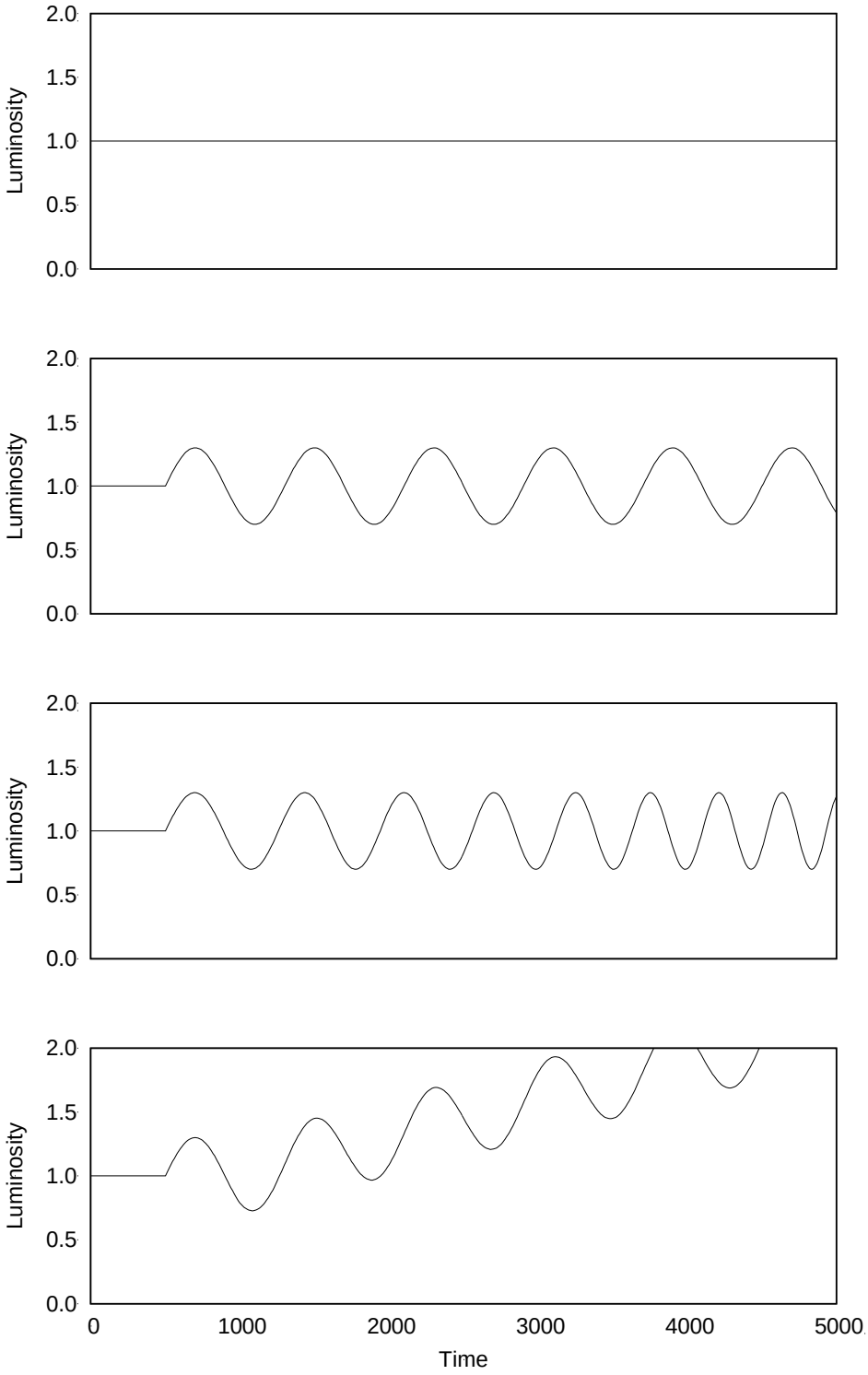

Figure S1. The four luminosity regimes simulated that effect global temperature. From top to bottom, stable luminosity, fluctuating luminosity, fluctuating luminosity with increasing rapid fluctuation, and fluctuating luminosity with increasing intensity. The latter scenario simulates global environmental warming.

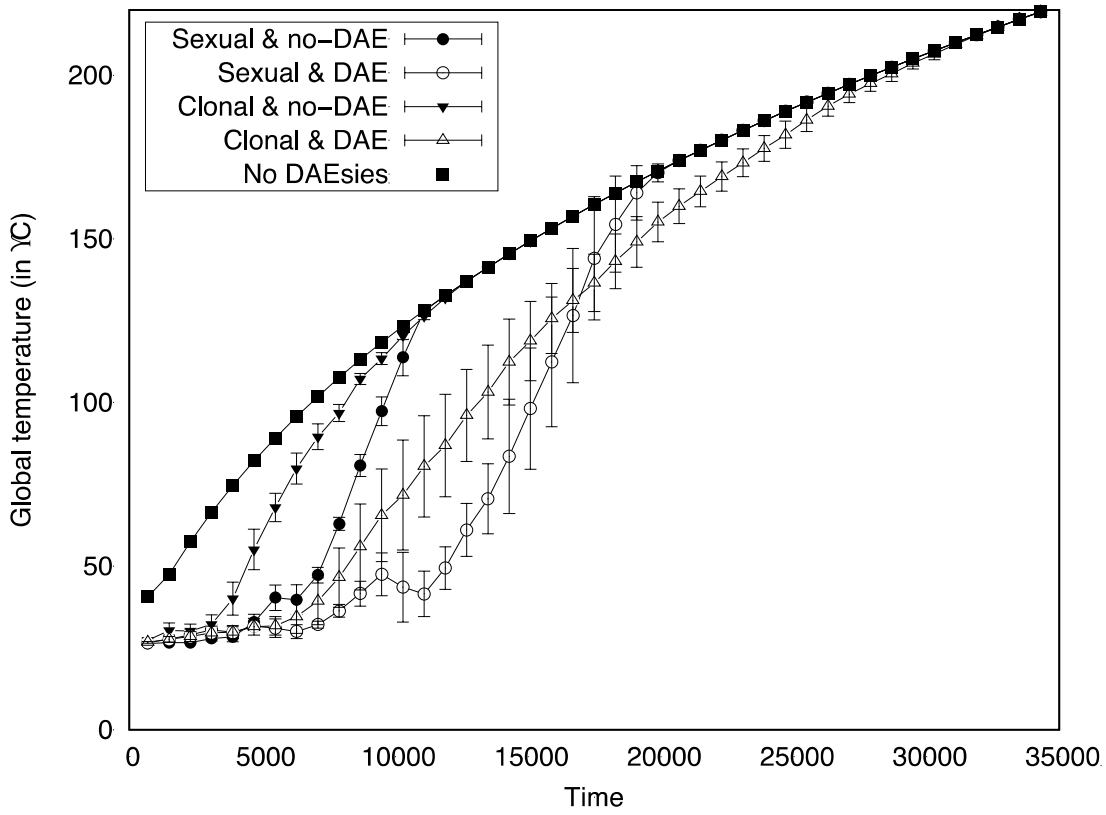

Figure S2. The mean(±StDev) maximum global temperature on DAE-World with clonally and sexually reproducing DAEsies with and without DAE under a global warming scenario. Sexually reproducing DAEsies with DAE are best at regulating temperature, but clonal DAEsies with DAE are better at surviving temperature extremes.

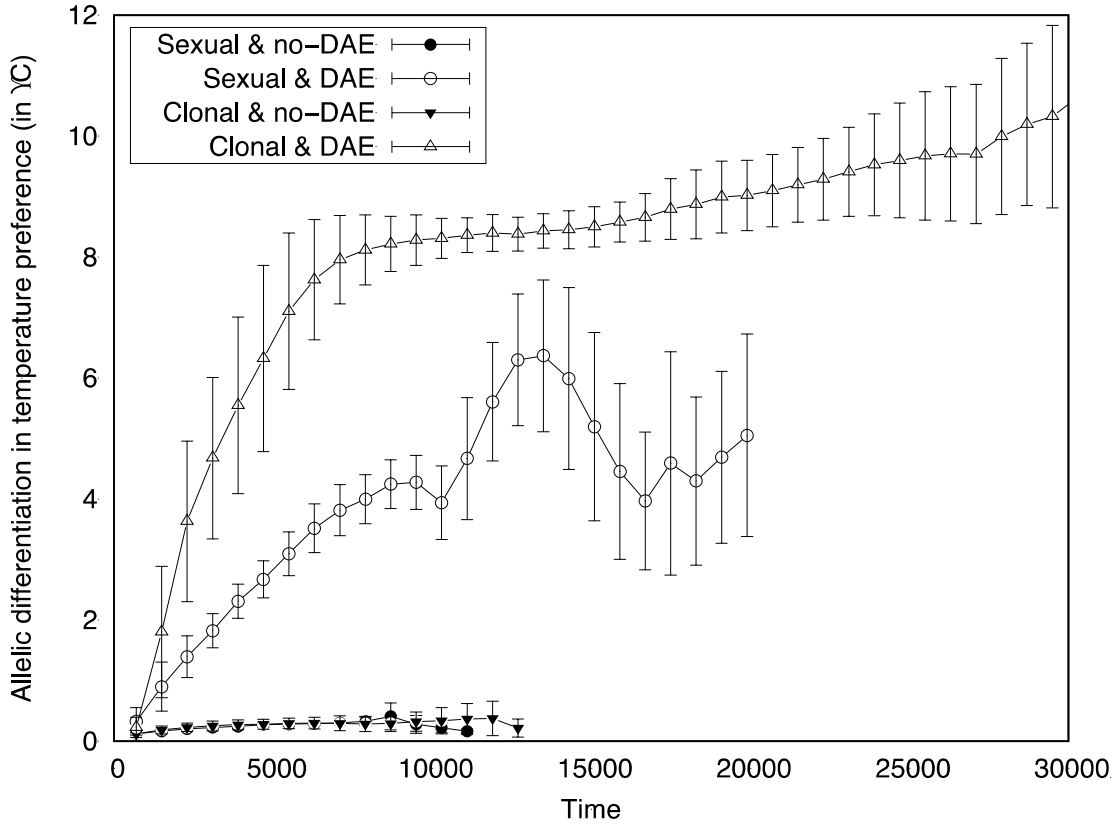

Figure S3. The allelic divergence of the mean(±StDev) temperature preference of clonally and sexually reproducing DAEsies with and without DAE in a global warming scenario. Clonal DAEsies with DAE show the most diverged alleles, which can explain why they are better at surviving temperature extremes in a global warming scenario.