

Table S1. Means, standard errors, and statistics for covariates included in each analysis. Initial morphology refers to the initial body size metric that corresponds with the final metric: initial mass, initial SVL, and initial body condition were covariates for final mass, final SVL, and final body condition, respectively. For hatchling survival, we used initial hatchling mass as the initial morphology covariate. An asterisk (*) denotes estimates of transformed data. Bold text denotes statistical significance. See Fig. S2 for graphical representation of each significant covariate.

Dependent Variable	Egg mass		Trials (0, 1, 2)		Initial Morphology		Relative age	
	$\beta \pm SE$	Test stat; <i>P</i>	$\beta \pm SE$	Test stat; <i>P</i>	$\beta \pm SE$	Test stat; <i>P</i>	$\beta \pm SE$	Test stat; <i>P</i>
Egg Survival	4.56 ± 4.87	$\chi^2_1=0.88$; <i>P</i> =0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incubation Period (days)	-16.38 ± 4.98	$F_{1,176}=10.82$; <i>P</i>=0.0012	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Stressed Heart Rate (bpm)	-	-	-0.003 ± 0.001	$F_{1,40}=6.3$; <i>P</i>=0.016	-	-	-	-
Resting Heart Rate (bpm)	-	-	-9.54 ± 1.33	$F_{1,56}=51.14$; <i>P</i><0.0001	-	-	-	-
Hatchling Survival	-	-	-	-	-0.002 ± 0.005	$\chi^2_1=0.09$; <i>P</i> =0.76	0.003 ± 0.003	$\chi^2_1=1.16$; <i>P</i> =0.29
Initial Mass (g)	0.61 ± 0.066	$F_{1,176}=83.43$; <i>P</i><0.0001	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial SVL (mm)	12.05 ± 2.21	$F_{1,176}=29.85$; <i>P</i><0.0001	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial Body Condition	1.61 ± 0.25	$F_{1,176}=40.52$; <i>P</i><0.0001	-	-	-	-	-	-
Initial Tail Length (mm)	18.1 ± 4.3	$F_{1,176}=17.7$; <i>P</i><0.0001	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Mass (g)	-	-	-	-	2.24 ± 0.82	$F_{1,58}=7.37$; <i>P</i>=0.0088	0.005 ± 0.003	$F_{1,55}=2.3$; <i>P</i> =0.13
Final SVL (mm)	-	-	-	-	0.77 ± 0.25	$F_{1,60}=9.22$; <i>P</i>=0.004	0.1 ± 0.041	$F_{1,56}=6.2$; <i>P</i>=0.016
Final Body Condition	-	-	-	-	0.35 ± 0.18	$F_{1,60}=3.7$; <i>P</i> =0.06	-0.0041 ± 0.003	$F_{1,59}=2.65$; <i>P</i> =0.11

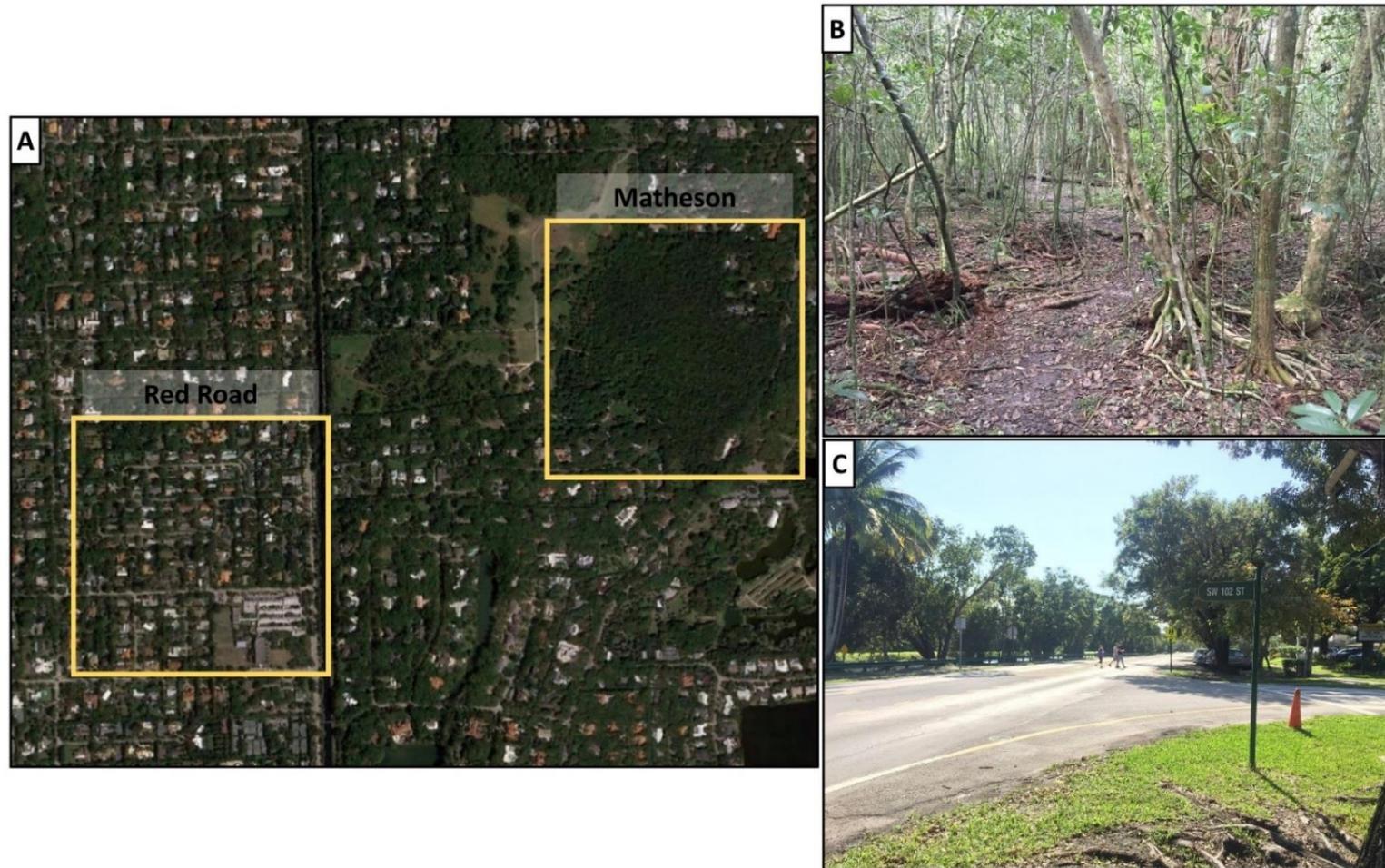


Figure S1. Collection sites for our breeding colonies and thermal data. Panel A shows an aerial view of our study locations (Google Earth). Panels B and C show views from the ground for Matheson and Red Road, respectively, and demonstrate the structural variation between sites. We call Red Road ‘urban’ (vs suburban or rural) for simplicity and provide important landscape metrics according to MacGregor-Fors (2011): lat and long of center: 25.678125, -80.287655; population density: 1000 people/km²; yearly population growth rate: 0.04%; study area size: 0.43 km²; primary use: residential. Population data for Pinecrest, FL is for 2016 and was taken from www.opendata.network.com on 3/1/2018

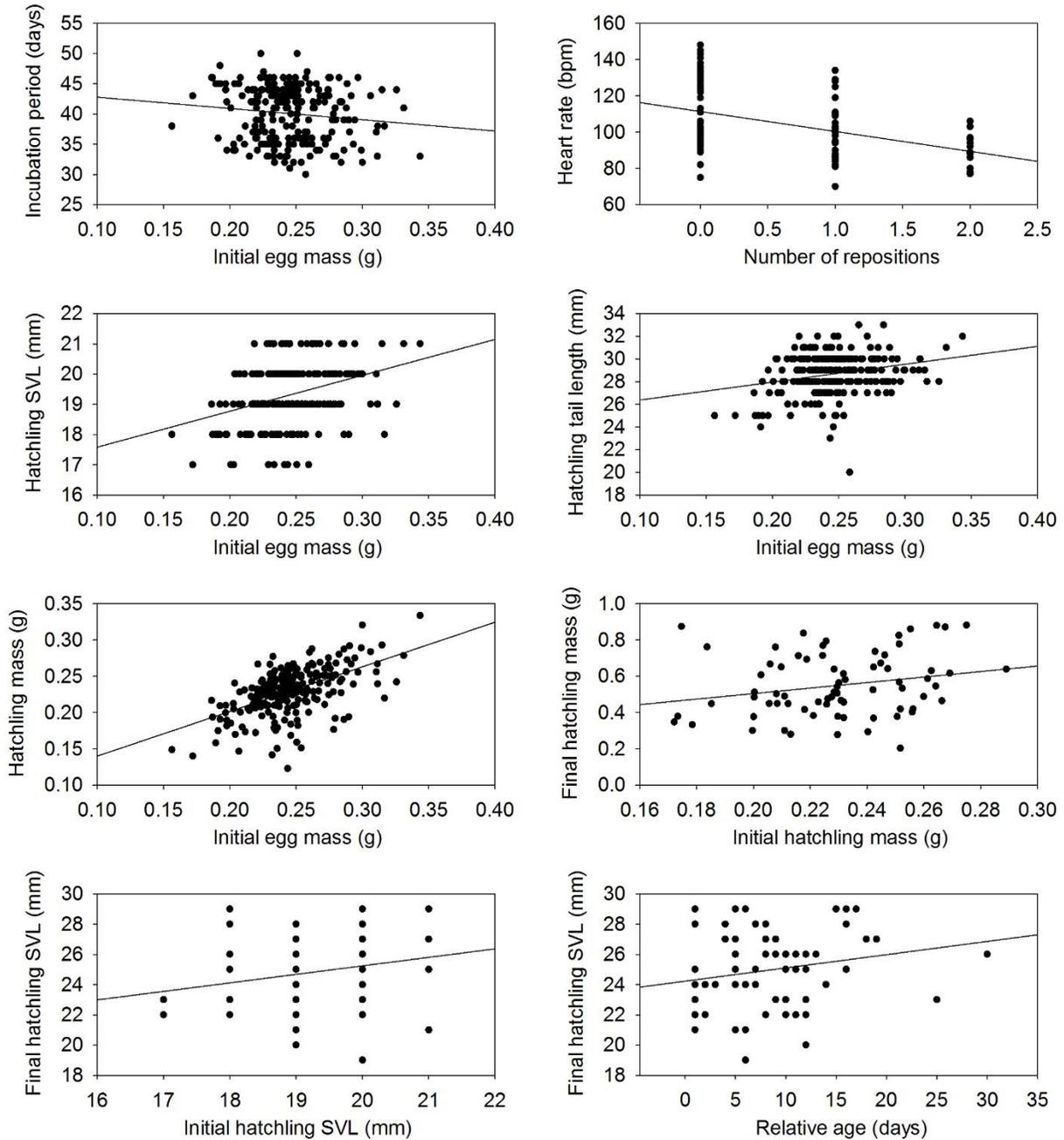


Figure S2. Statistically significant relationships between dependent variables and covariates from Table S1. Two relationships warrant explanation. The negative relationship between incubation period and initial egg mass (top left) is likely not biologically meaningful. Rather, because we checked for eggs every 2-3 days, eggs laid on the day of collection had less time to absorb water from nest pots than eggs laid on the day before collection. Thus, eggs laid on the same day as collection were likely both younger and smaller. The relationship between heart rate and number of repositions (top right) is most likely because eggs whose heart rates were measured after 2 repositions probably cooled some compared to eggs whose heart rates were measured with no repositions (see Hulbert et al., 2017).