Fig S1. Experimental setup. The picture shows the tanks used in this experiment. Red labels indicates 34°C treatment and white label indicates 22°C treatment. The temperature in each tank is controlled with a thermostat (seen on the shelves columns) connected to one or two titanium heaters (seen on tank's left side). Each tank was equipped with one red and green ornamental plastic plant and two sponge biofilters for filtration, aeration and circulation. The 34°C tanks had an extra air stone installed to increase circulation over their heaters, resulting in a more even and stable temperature in their tanks.

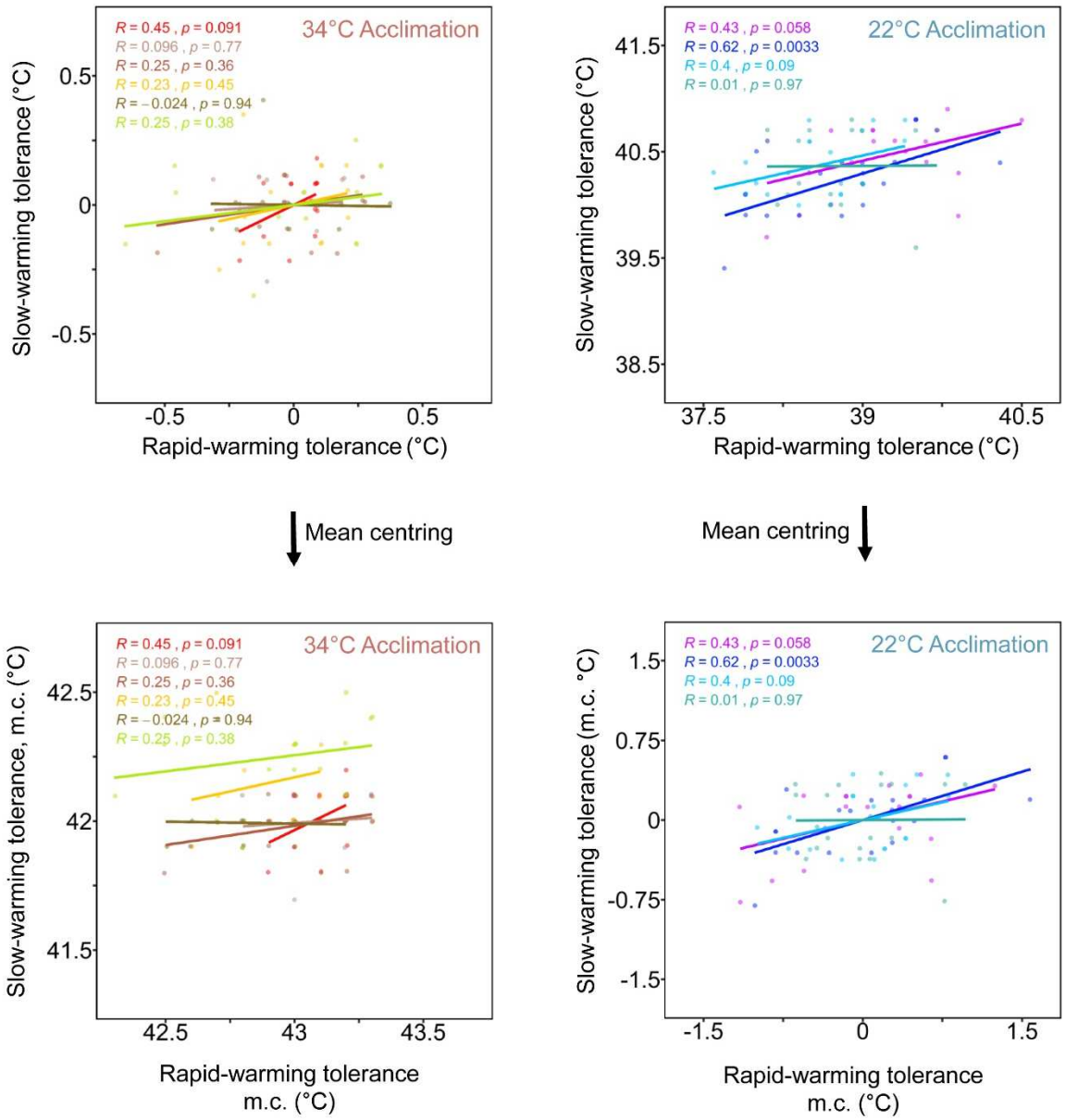

Fig S2. Mean centring adjusting for tank effects. Shows rapid-warming tolerance, measured as the temperature where loss of equilibrium (LOE) occurs at a warming rate of 0.3°C min^{-1} (also known as CT_{max}; Critical thermal maximum) and slow-warming tolerance (LOE at a warming rate of 0.025°C min^{-1}) for both acclimation treatments before and after mean centring (m.c.) of values. Mean centring redefines each value by subtracting the mean of its respective holding-tank from it, centring all tank-means on zero. Lines are fitted using least-square regression and are for illustrative purpose only.

Table S1. Tank effects. Results of analysis on linear models modelling either rapid-warming tolerance, measured as the temperature where loss of equilibrium (LOE) occurs at a warming rate of 0.3°C min^{-1} (also known as CT_{max}; Critical thermal maximum); slow-warming tolerance (LOE at a warming rate of 0.025°C min^{-1}) or growth as the response variable against holding tank as the predictor variable. *Significant P-values below 0.05.

Relationship	Accl temp (°C)	SSq	F_{df}	p
Slow-warming tolerance ~ Tank	22	0.717	$F_{3,75} = 2.247$	0.090
	34	0.774	$F_{5,76} = 8.915$	1.07e-06*
Fast-warming tolerance ~ Tank	22	5.105	$F_{3,75} = 5.071$	0.003*
	34	0.974	$F_{5,76} = 4.548$	0.001*
Growth ~ Tank	22	13060	$F_{3,75} = 1.313$	0.276
	34	6003	$F_{5,76} = 1.385$	0.239

Table S2. Spearman correlations. The table includes an alternative analysis of the correlations in table S1, using Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (ρ) and corresponding p-values for correlations between all combinations of growth; rapid-warming tolerance, measured as the temperature where loss of equilibrium (LOE) occurs at a warming rate of 0.3°C min^{-1} (also known as CT_{max}; Critical thermal maximum) and slow-warming tolerance (LOE at a warming rate of 0.025°C min^{-1}) at two acclimation temperatures (22 and 34°C). To correct for tank-effects, mean-centring (m.c.) was done by redefining each value as its deviance from tank mean. Correlations were tested using both raw values and mean-centred values. *Significant P-values below 0.05; ‡near-significant P-values below 0.1. This alternative analysis gives the same main results as the first analysis using Pearson's correlation coefficient, but removes the near-significant ($p<0.1$) relationship between growth and slow-warming tolerance in the 22°C treatment.

		Raw values		*Mean centred (m.c.)*	
Relationship	**Acclimated temp (°C)**	**Correlation I**		**Correlation II**	
		ρ	p	ρ	p
Growth - slow-warming tolerance	*22*	0.169	0.136	0.145	0.201
	34	0.031	0.783	0.006	0.960
Growth - rapid-warming tolerance	*22*	0.109	0.338	0.085	0.454
	34	-0.015	0.892	0.017	0.877
Rapid-warming tolerance - slow-warming tolerance	*22*	0.445	0.0004*	0.366	0.001*
	34	0.139	0.209	0.200	0.070‡