

Thermal acclimatisation to heatwave conditions is rapid but sex-specific in wild zebra finches

Supplementary information

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Mariette*

Identification of the upper critical limit of thermoneutrality (T_{uc})

We investigated thermoregulatory variables (MR, EWL, EHL/MHP and T_b) as a function of increasing $T_{a-chamb}$ over the entire range. We determined if there was a significant inflection point for each of these variables, using the *Davies test* and *segmented* functions from the *segmented* R package (Muggeo, 2008).

We obtained almost identical values for inflection points for MR at $T_{a-chamb}=37.6\pm 1.2^\circ\text{C}$ and EWL at $37.8\pm 0.4^\circ\text{C}$. Inflection points for EHL/MHP and T_b were about one degree lower ($T_{a-chamb}=36.8\pm 0.7^\circ\text{C}$ and $36.9\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$, respectively, Figure S1).

Supplementary figures

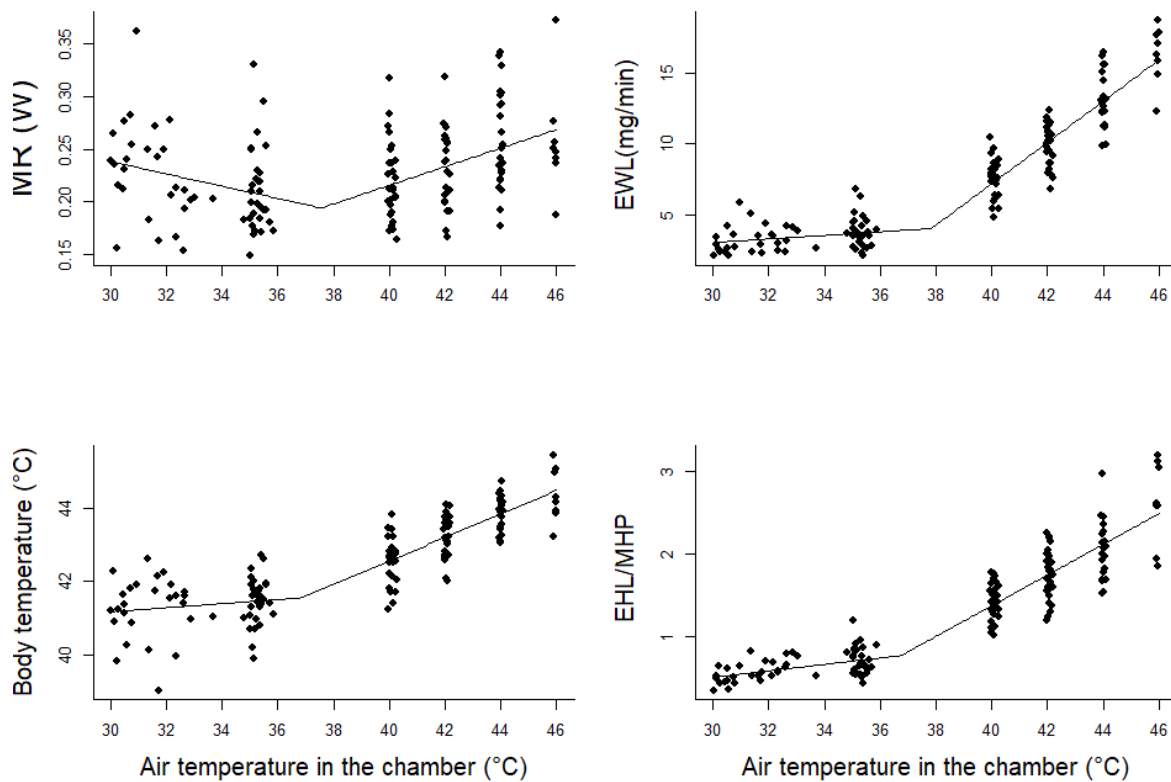


Figure S1: Broken line regressions as a function of air temperature in the chamber, above and below inflection points, for metabolic rate (MR), evaporative water loss (EWL), body temperature (T_b) and evaporative cooling capacity (EHL/MHP). Regressions lines were estimated from the segmented function.

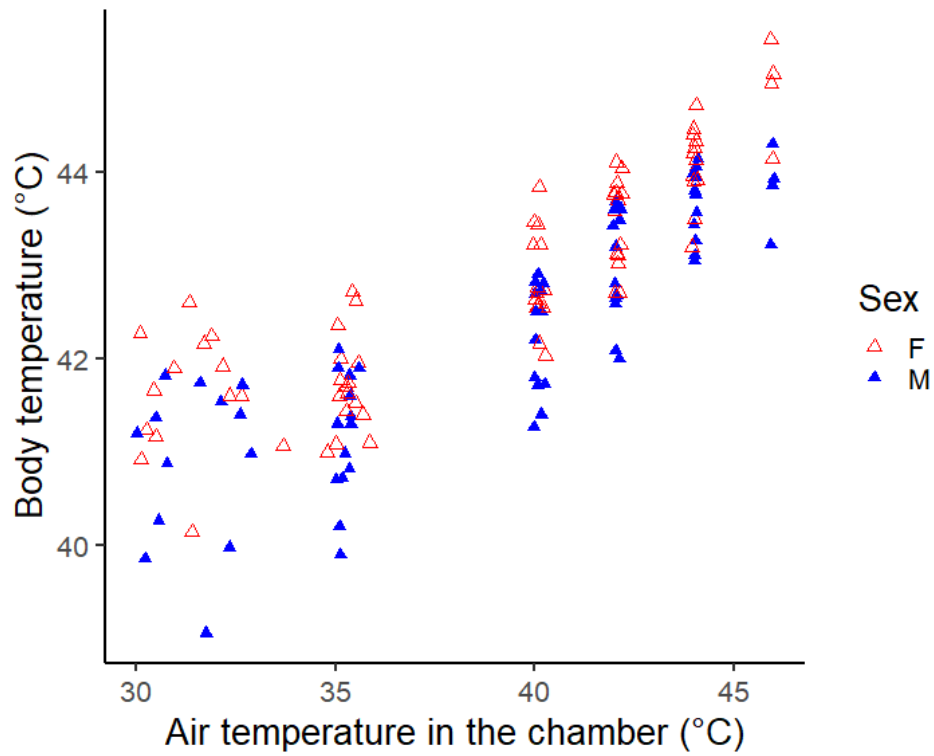


Figure S2: Body temperature T_b as a function of air temperature in the metabolic chamber. Colours correspond to the sexes (open red triangles: females; filled blue triangles: males). Females had a higher T_b than males both below and above the T_{uc} (see main text).

Supplementary tables

1. Method tables

Model set
<i>0. Null model</i>
<i>Base model</i>
1. Mass + $T_{a\text{-chamb}}$ + capture time
<i>Effects of temperatures at different timescales</i>
2. base model + $T_{0\text{day}}$
3. base model + $T_{-1\text{day}}$
4. base model + $T_{-3\text{days}}$
5. base model + $T_{-1\text{week}}$
6. base model + $T_{-2\text{weeks}}$
<i>Effects of short term temperature deviation</i>
7. base model + ΔT_{0-1} + $T_{0\text{day}}$
8. base model + ΔT_{1-2} + $T_{-\text{day}1}$
<i>Effects of sex</i>
<i>S1-S8. Models 1 – 9 + sex</i>

Table S1: Description of the model set used to identify the best predictors explaining variation in heat tolerance and thermal physiology.

2. Result tables

Whole dataset *Base model selection*

Thermoregulatory variables									
		<i>Below the T_{uc}</i>				<i>Above the T_{uc}</i>			
	<i>Best base model</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	<i>w</i>
MR	Null	3	103.7	-201.0	0.795	-	-	-	-
	$T_{a\text{-chamb}}$	-	-	-	-	4	172.2	-366.0	0.955
EWL	Mass	4	-79.2	167.3	0.380	-	-	-	-
	$T_{a\text{-chamb}}$ + mass	-	-	-	-	5	-136.9	284.5	0.653
T_b	$T_{a\text{-chamb}}$	4	-49.6	108.0	0.376	4	-40.2	88.8	0.639
EHL/MHP	Null	3	20.1	-33.8	0.524	-	-	-	-
	$T_{a\text{-chamb}}$	-	-	-	-	4	-0.142	8.8	0.735
Heat tolerance									
		<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>		<i>AICc</i>	<i>w</i>			
$T_{a\text{-max}} = 46^\circ\text{C}$ (yes/no)	Capt. time	3			-19.76	46.4	0.363		
Trial completion	Capt. time	3			-19.58	46.1	0.425		

Table S2: Base model selection (before adding weather predictors): best base model explaining metabolic rate (MR), evaporative water loss (EWL), body temperature (T_b), evaporative cooling capacity (EHL/MHP) above and below the T_{uc} ($n=29$ birds), and heat tolerance variables on the full dataset ($n=31$). The covariates mass, T_a and capture time (Capt. time) were considered.

February-only data (no seasonal variation)
Base model selection

Thermoregulatory variables									
		<i>Below the T_{uc}</i>				<i>Above the T_{uc}</i>			
	<i>Best base model</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	<i>w</i>
MR	Null	3	66.7	-126.7	0.848	-	-	-	-
	$T_{a-chamb}$	-	-	-	-	4	122.2	-325.6	0.965
EWL	$T_{a-chamb} + mass$	5	-53.8	119.4	0.360	5	-92.9	196.9	0.605
T_b	$T_{a-chamb}$	4	-35.1	79.4	0.564	4	-22.1	52.9	0.715
EHL/MHP	$T_{a-chamb}$	4	12.1	-14.9	0.701	4	8.3	-7.9	0.739
Heat tolerance									
		<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>		<i>AICc</i>	<i>w</i>			
$T_{a-max} = 46^{\circ}C$ (yes/no)	NULL	2	-14.01		32.7	0.602			
Trial completion	NULL	2	-14.01		32.7	0.607			

Table S3: Base model selection (before adding weather predictors): best base model explaining metabolic rate (MR), evaporative water loss (EWL), body temperature (T_b), evaporative cooling capacity (EHL/MHP) above and below the T_{uc} during February 2020 and 2021 ($n=19$ birds), and heat tolerance variables on the February dataset ($n=21$). The covariates mass, T_a and capture time (Capt. time) were considered.

February-only data
Weather predictor effects

Thermoregulatory variables											
		<i>Below the T_{uc}</i>					<i>Above the T_{uc}</i>				
Metabolic rate	(A) Model	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	$\Delta AICc$	<i>w</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	$\Delta AICc$	<i>w</i>
	Null	3	66.7	-126.7	0	0.827	5	123.8	-236.4	0	0.545
	+ T_{-1day}						4	122.2	-235.6	0.7	0.376
	Base										
	(B) Predictors	<i>Est.</i>		<i>SE</i>		<i>CI</i>	<i>Est.</i>		<i>SE</i>		<i>CI</i>
<i>Intercept</i>	0.222		0.010		0.20 ; 0.24	0.238		0.007		0.22; 0.25	
<i>T_{a-chamb}</i>						0.039		0.005		0.03; 0.05	
<i>T_{-1day}</i>	-0.043		0.012		-0.07 ; -0.02	-0.042		0.012		-0.07; -0.02	
Evaporative water loss	(A) Model	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	$\Delta AICc$	<i>w</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	$\Delta AICc$	<i>w</i>
	Base	5	-53.8	119.4	0	0.182					
	+ T_{0day}	6	-52.7	120.2	0.7	0.127					
	+ T_{-1week}	6	-53.0	120.7	1.3	0.097					
	+ T_{-1day}	6	-53.0	120.7	1.3	0.095					
	+ $T_{-2weeks}$	6	-53.1	120.9	1.4	0.089					
	+ T_{-3days}	6	-53.1	120.9	1.5	0.086					
	+ T_{-1week} + sex	7	-88.0	192.2	0	0.315					
	(B) Predictors	<i>Est.</i>		<i>SE</i>		<i>CI</i>	<i>Est.</i>		<i>SE</i>		<i>CI</i>
	<i>Intercept</i>	3.449		0.190		3.06 ; 3.84	10.486		0.249		10.03 ; 10.94
	<i>mass</i>	1.178		0.405		0.35; 2.00	1.631		0.482		0.75; 2.51
	<i>T_{a-chamb}</i>	0.157		0.051		0.05; 0.26	5.406		0.262		4.87; 5.91
	<i>T_{0day}</i>	-0.591		0.409		-1.42 ; 0.24					
	<i>T_{-1week}</i>	-0.496		0.382		-1.27; 0.28					
	<i>T_{-1day}</i>	-0.498		0.409		-1.33; 0.33					
<i>T_{-2weeks}</i>	0.469		0.389		-0.32; 1.26						
<i>T_{-3days}</i>	-0.455		0.386		-1.24; 0.33						
<i>T_{-1week}</i>						-1.190		0.503		-2.11; -0.27	
<i>Sex</i>						1.250		0.505		0.32; 2.18	
Evaporative cooling capacity	(A) Model	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	$\Delta AICc$	<i>w</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	$\Delta AICc$	<i>w</i>
	Base	4	12.1	-14.9	0	0.571	4	8.3	-7.9	1.9	0.103
	+ T_{0day}						5	10.4	-9.7	0	0.263
	+ T_{-1day}						5	10.1	-9.0	0.7	0.183
	+ T_{-1day} + sex						6	11.3	-9.0	0.8	0.179
	(B) Predictors	<i>Est.</i>		<i>SE</i>		<i>CI</i>	<i>Est.</i>		<i>SE</i>		<i>CI</i>
	<i>Intercept</i>	0.6426		0.029		0.57; 0.68	1.764		0.056		1.65; 1.88
	<i>T_{a-chamb}</i>						0.636		0.036		0.56; 0.71
	<i>T_{0day}</i>						0.308		0.110		0.09; 0.53
<i>T_{-1day}</i>						0.309		0.106		0.10; 0.52	
<i>sex</i>						0.245		0.103		0.04; 0.45	

Body temperature	(A) Model	df	LL	AICc	$\Delta AICc$	w	df	LL	AICc	$\Delta AICc$	w
	+sex	5	-32.9	77.7	0	0.198	5	-20.6	52.3	0	0.218
	+T _{0day} + sex	6	-31.7	78.2	0.5	0.154					
	+T _{-2weeks} + sex	6	-32.3	79.3	1.6	0.090	6	-20.1	54.0	1.7	0.095
	+T _{0day}	5	-33.7	79.3	1.6	0.090					
	Base	4	-35.1	79.4	1.7	0.083	4	-22.1	52.9	0.6	0.164
	+T _{-1week} + sex	6	-32.4	79.5	1.8	0.079					
	+T _{-1day} + sex										
	(B) Predictors	Est.	SE	CI	Est.	SE	CI				
	Intercept	41.318	0.160	40.99; 41.64	43.254	0.108	43.04; 43.47				
T _{a-chamb}	0.078	0.19	0.04; 0.12	1.357	0.062	1.23; 1.48					
Sex	-0.721	0.316	-1.36; -0.08	-0.447	0.208	-0.86; -0.03					
T _{0day}	-0.561	0.323	-1.22; 1.10								
T _{-2weeks}	0.418	0.317	-0.23; 1.06	0.307	0.207	-0.11; 0.72					
T _{-1week}	0.386	0.322	-0.27; 1.04								

Table S4: (A) Top model set ($\Delta AICc \leq 2$ from best model), and (B) model-averaged estimates of predictors included in the top models, explaining variation in metabolic rate, evaporative water loss, evaporative cooling capacity and body temperature, below and above T_{uc} on the February dataset (n=19 birds). A predictor has a significant effect (bold) if CI excludes 0. Female is the reference group for sex. Abbreviations: 'df': degree of freedom, 'LL': log-likelihood, ' $\Delta AICc$ ': difference in AICc scores between the best model and the model being compared, 'w': model weight, 'Est.': parameter estimate, 'SE': standard error, 'CI': 95% confidence interval.

February-only data
Weather predictor effects

Heat tolerance										
	$T_{a-max} = 46^{\circ}C$ (yes/no)					Trial completion				
(A)										
<i>Models</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	<i>$\Delta AICc$</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	<i>$\Delta AICc$</i>	<i>w</i>
<i>Null</i>	1	-13.4	28.9	0	0.207	1	-13.4	28.9	0	0.194
<i>+ΔT_{0-1}+ T_{0day}</i>	3	-11.2	29.7	0.8	0.140					
<i>+T_{0day}</i>	2	-12.9	30.4	1.5	0.100	2	-12.8	30.3	1.3	0.100
<i>+T_{-1week}</i>	2	-12.9	30.6	0.4	0.092	2	-12.4	29.5	0.6	0.145
<i>+T_{-1day}</i>	2	-13.1	30.8	1.9	0.081	2	-12.6	29.9	1.0	0.118
<i>+T_{-3days}</i>	2	-13.1	31.0	2.0	0.076	2	-13.0	30.6	1.7	0.084
(B)										
<i>Predictors</i>		<i>Est.</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>CI</i>			<i>Est.</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>CI</i>	
<i>Intercept</i>		0.766	0.510	-0.30; 1.83			-0.737	0.484	-1.75; 0.28	
<i>ΔT_{0-1}</i>		-2.556	1.675	-6.07; 0.96						
<i>T_{0day}</i>		-0.768	1.105	-3.08; 1.55			1.048	1.027	-1.10; 3.20	
<i>T_{-1week}</i>		0.873	0.969	-1.15; 2.90			1.416	1.107	-0.90; 3.73	
<i>T_{-1day}</i>		0.715	0.943	-1.26; 2.69			1.352	1.250	-1.10; 3.20	
<i>T_{-3days}</i>		-0.656	1.014	-2.78; 1.47			0.890	1.052	-1.31; 3.09	

Table S5: (A) Top model set ($\Delta AICc \leq 2$ from best model), and (B) model-averaged estimates of predictors included in the top models explaining variation in T_{a-max} (maximum $T_{a-chamb}$ reached = $46^{\circ}C$ or less) and trial completion (i.e. stayed 15 minutes at $T_{a-chamb}=46^{\circ}C$) on the February dataset ($n=21$). A predictor has a significant effect (bold) if CI excludes 0. Abbreviations as in Table 1.

Male and female datasets
Base model selection

Thermoregulatory variables									
		<i>Below the T_{uc}</i>				<i>Above the T_{uc}</i>			
	<i>Best base model</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	<i>w</i>
MALES									
MR	Null	3	50.54	-94.1	0.969	-	-	-	-
	$T_{a-chamb}$	-	-	-	-	4	81.30	-153.5	0.866
EWL	Null	3	-34.42	75.8	0.428	-	-	-	-
	$T_{a-chamb} + mass$	-	-	-	-	5	-61.51	134.7	0.478
T_b	Null	3	-25.21	57.5	0.477	-	-	-	-
	$T_{a-chamb}$	-	-	-	-	4	-14.99	39.1	0.648
EHL/MHP	Null	3	11.78	-16.6	0.789	-	-	-	-
	$T_{a-chamb} + mass$	-	-	-	-	5	1.65	8.4	0.689
FEMALES									
MR	Null	3	50.46	-94.0	0.637	-	-	-	-
	$T_{a-chamb}$	-	-	-	-	4	85.45	-161.9	0.580
EWL	Mass	4	-44.00	97.6	0.368	-	-	-	-
	$T_{a-chamb} + mass$	-	-	-	-	5	-71.71	155.0	0.634
T_b	Null	3	-22.29	51.5	0.628	-	-	-	-
	$T_{a-chamb}$	-	-	-	-	4	-22.17	53.3	0.433
EHL/MHP	Null	3	6.97	-7.0	0.811	-	-	-	-
	$T_{a-chamb}$	-	-	-	-	4	0.905	7.2	0.814

Table S6: Base model selection (before adding weather predictors): best base model explaining metabolic rate (MR), evaporative water loss (EWL), body temperature (T_b) and evaporative cooling capacity (EHL/MHP) above and below the T_{uc} when considering males ($n=14$) and females ($n=15$) separately. The covariates mass, T_a and capture time (Capt. time) were considered.

Male and female datasets

Weather predictor effects

Thermoregulatory variables												
		MALES					FEMALES					
METABOLIC RATE	Below the T_{uc}	(A) Model	df	LL	AICc	Δ AICc	w	df	LL	AICc	Δ AICc	w
		Null	3	50.5	-94.1	0	0.829	3	50.5	-94.0	0.4	0.326
		+T _{-1day}	-	-	-	-	-	4	52.0	-94.4	0	0.400
		+T _{-3days}	-	-	-	-	-	4	51.3	-92.9	1.4	0.194
		(B) Predictors	Est.	SE	CI	Est.	SE	CI				
		Intercept	0.214	0.009	0.19 ; 0.23	0.223	0.010	0.20 ; 0.24				
		T _{-1day}	-	-	-	-0.060	0.017	-0.10 ; -0.03				
	T _{-3days}	-	-	-	-0.057	0.018	-0.09 ; -0.02					
	Above the T_{uc}	(A) Model	df	LL	AICc	Δ AICc	w	df	LL	AICc	Δ AICc	w
		Base	-	-	-	-	-	4	85.5	-161.9	0	0.338
		+T _{-1day}	5	86.5	-161.3	0	0.938	5	85.8	-160.0	1.9	0.133
		+T _{-3days}	-	-	-	-	-	5	86.4	-161.2	0.7	0.242
		+T _{-1week}	-	-	-	-	-	5	86.3	-161.0	0.9	0.212
		(B) Predictors	Est.	SE	CI	Est.	SE	CI				
Intercept		0.231	0.005	0.22 ; 0.24	0.241	0.009	0.22 ; 0.26					
T _{a-chamb}	0.035	0.007	0.02 ; 0.05	0.049	0.007	0.04 ; 0.06						
T _{-1day}	-0.057	0.010	-0.08 ; -0.04	-0.047	0.016	-0.08 ; -0.01						
T _{-3days}	-	-	-	-0.049	0.015	-0.08 ; -0.02						
T _{-1week}	-	-	-	-0.048	0.015	-0.08 ; 0.02						
EVAPORATIVE WATER LOSS	Below the T_{uc}	(A) Model	df	LL	AICc	Δ AICc	w	df	LL	AICc	Δ AICc	w
		Null	3	-34.4	75.8	0.2	0.247	3	-46.0	99.0	1.4	0.129
		Base	-	-	-	-	-	4	-44.0	97.6	0	0.255
		+T _{-2weeks}	4	-33.0	75.7	0	0.268	-	-	-	-	-
		+T _{-1week}	4	-33.3	76.3	0.6	0.195	-	-	-	-	-
		+T _{-1day}	-	-	-	-	-	5	-43.0	98.6	1.0	0.156
		+T _{-3days}	-	-	-	-	-	5	-43.4	99.3	1.7	0.111
	(B) Predictors	Est.	SE	CI	Est.	SE	CI					
	Intercept	3.301	0.194	2.90 ; 3.70	3.619	0.240	3.12 ; 4.11					
	mass	-	-	-	0.852	0.508	-0.19 ; 1.90					
	T _{-1day}	-	-	-	-0.605	0.497	-1.63 ; 0.42					
	T _{-3days}	-	-	-	-0.432	0.541	-1.55 ; 0.68					
	T _{-1week}	0.604	0.392	-0.21 ; 1.41	-	-	-					
	T _{-2weeks}	0.678	0.382	-0.11 ; 1.47	-	-	-					
	Above the T_{uc}	(A) Model	df	LL	AICc	Δ AICc	w	df	LL	AICc	Δ AICc	w
		Base	-	-	-	-	-	5	-71.7	155.0	1.6	0.158
		+T _{-3days}	6	-58.8	132.0	0	0.351	-	-	-	-	-
+ ΔT_{1-2} +T _{-1day}		7	-58.3	134.0	1.9	0.133	-	-	-	-	-	
+T _{-1week}		-	-	-	-	-	6	-69.6	153.4	0	0.350	
(B) Predictors		Est.	SE	CI	Est.	SE	CI					
Intercept		10.829	0.227	10.37 ; 11.29	10.290	0.330	9.62 ; 10.96					
T _{a-chamb}		5.776	0.282	5.20 ; 6.35	5.571	0.289	4.99 ; 6.16					
mass		1.025	0.483	0.05 ; 2.00	1.741	0.694	0.34 ; 3.14					
T _{-1day}		-1.411	0.620	-2.67 ; -0.15	-	-	-					
ΔT_{1-2}	0.929	0.639	-0.37 ; 2.23	-	-	-						
T _{-3days}	-1.113	0.470	-2.07 ; -0.16	-	-	-						

		Males (n=14)					Females (n=15)					
		df	LL	AICc	$\Delta AICc$	w	df	LL	AICc	$\Delta AICc$	w	
EVAPORATIVE COOLING CAPACITY	T-1week	-	-	-	-	-	-1.223	0.645	-2.53 ; 0.080			
	Below the T_{uc}	(A) Model	df	LL	AICc	$\Delta AICc$	w	df	LL	AICc	$\Delta AICc$	w
		Null	3	11.8	-16.6	0.3	0.255	3	7.0	-7.0	0	0.781
		+T-1day	4	13.3	-16.9	0	0.303	-	-	-	-	-
		+T-2weeks	4	12.9	-16.0	0.9	0.191	-	-	-	-	-
		+T0day	4	12.4	-15.0	1.9	0.119	-	-	-	-	-
		(B) Predictors	Est.	SE	CI	Est.	SE	CI				
		Intercept	0.626	0.026	0.57 ; 0.68	0.656	0.033	0.59 ; 0.72				
		T0day	0.125	0.052	0.02 ; 0.23	-	-	-				
	T-1day	0.143	0.050	0.04 ; 0.25	-	-	-					
	T-2weeks	0.135	0.051	0.03 ; 0.24	-	-	-					
	Above the T_{uc}	(A) Model	df	LL	AICc	$\Delta AICc$	w	df	LL	AICc	$\Delta AICc$	w
		Base	5	1.6	8.4	1.5	0.192	4	0.9	7.2	0	0.577
		+T0day	6	3.8	6.9	0	0.402	-	-	-	-	-
		+T-1day	6	3.0	8.4	1.5	0.193	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Predictors		Est.	SE	CI	Est.	SE	CI					
Intercept		1.891	0.050	1.79 ; 1.99	1.689	0.66	1.55 ; 1.82					
Ta-chamb		0.733	0.054	0.62 ; 0.84	0.587	0.051	0.49 ; 0.69					
mass		0.259	0.111	0.03 ; 0.48	-	-	-					
T0day	0.302	0.101	0.10 ; 0.51	-	-	-						
T-1day	0.262	0.104	0.05 ; 0.47	-	-	-						
BODY TEMPERATURE	Below the T_{uc}	(A) Model	df	LL	AICc	$\Delta AICc$	w	df	LL	AICc	$\Delta AICc$	w
		Null	3	-25.2	57.5	0	0.311	-	-	-	-	-
		+T0day	4	-24.1	58.0	0.5	0.239	4	-19.5	48.6	0	0.372
		+T-1day	-	-	-	-	-	4	-20.1	49.8	1.1	0.214
		+T-3days	-	-	-	-	-	4	-20.4	50.4	1.7	0.155
		(B) Predictors	Est.	SE	CI	Est.	SE	CI				
		Intercept	41.050	0.190	40.66 ; 41.44	41.670	0.116	41.43 ; 41.91				
		T0day	-0.569	0.354	-1.30 ; 0.16	-0.646	0.229	-1.12 ; -0.18				
	T-1day	-	-	-	-0.597	0.239	-1.08 ; -0.11					
	T-3days	-	-	-	-0.565	0.245	-1.07 ; -0.06					
	Above the T_{uc}	(A) Model	df	LL	AICc	$\Delta AICc$	w	df	LL	AICc	$\Delta AICc$	w
		Base	-	-	-	-	-	4	-22.2	53.3	0	0.524
		+Ta0	5	-12.6	36.9	0	0.404	-	-	-	-	-
		(B) Predictors	Est.	SE	CI	Est.	SE	CI				
		Intercept	43.020	0.118	42.78 ; 43.27	43.547	0.111	43.32 ; 43.77				
Ta-chamb		1.350	0.067	1.21 ; 1.49	1.333	0.088	1.16 ; 1.51					
T0day		-0.637	0.247	-1.14 ; -0.14	-	-	-					

Table S7: (A) Top model set ($\Delta AICc \leq 2$ from best model), and (B) model-averaged estimates of predictors included in the top models explaining variation in MR, EWL, EHL/MHP and T_b below and above T_{uc} , in males ($n=14$, left) and females ($n=15$, right) considered separately. A predictor has a significant effect if CI excludes 0 (bold). 'df' is degree of freedom, 'LL' is log-likelihood, ' $\Delta AICc$ ' is the the difference in AICc score between the best model and the model being compared, 'w' corresponds to the model weight, 'Est.' to parameter estimate, 'SE' to standard error and 'CI' to the 95% confidence interval.

Male and female datasets
Weather predictor effects

Heat tolerance											
		MALES					FEMALES				
T_{a-max} = 46°C (yes/no)	(A) Top models										
	<i>Models</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	$\Delta AICc$	<i>w</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	$\Delta AICc$	<i>w</i>
	<i>Null</i>	1	-10.6	23.5	0.8	0.177	1	-9.5	21.4	0.4	0.173
	<i>Base</i>	-	-	-	-	-	2	-8.0	21.0	0	0.216
	+T _{-1week}	2	-8.9	22.6	0	0.268	-	-	-	-	-
	+T _{-1day}	2	-9.4	23.8	1.2	0.150	-	-	-	-	-
	+T _{-2weeks}	2	-9.5	24.0	1.3	0.137	3	-6.4	21.0	0.1	0.207
	+T _{-3days}	2	-9.7	24.4	1.8	0.110	3	-7.2	22.5	1.5	0.101
	+ T _{0day}	-	-	-	-	-	3	-7.2	22.7	1.7	0.092
	+ $\Delta T_{1-2} + T_{-1day}$	-	-	-	-	-	4	-5.5	22.9	2	0.081
	(B) Model-averaged estimates of predictors included in the top models										
	<i>Predictors</i>	<i>Est.</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>CI</i>			<i>Est.</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>CI</i>		
	<i>Intercept</i>	0.574	0.561	-0.63 ; 1.78			0.879	0.701	-0.64 ; 2.40		
	<i>mass</i>	-	-	-			1.740	2.051	-2.71 ; 6.19		
T _{0day}	-	-	-			-1.580	1.402	-4.63 ; 1.47			
T _{-1day}	1.783	1.304	-1.01 ; 5.58			-	-	-			
T _{-3days}	1.558	1.330	-1.29 ; 4.41			-2.169	2.053	-6.64 ; 2.30			
T _{-1week}	2.407	1.593	-1.01 ; 5.82			-	-	-			
T _{-2weeks}	1.766	1.350	-1.13 ; 4.66			-3.008	2.035	-7.44 ; 1.43			
ΔT_{1-2}	-	-	-			4.967	3.611	-2.98 ; 3;82			
Trial completion	(A) Top models										
	<i>Models</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	$\Delta AICc$	<i>w</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>AICc</i>	$\Delta AICc$	<i>w</i>
	<i>Null</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-9.5	21.4	0	0.258
	+T _{-1week}	2	-6.7	18.3	0	0.325	-	-	-	-	-
	+T _{-2weeks}	2	-6.8	18.6	0.3	0.274	2	-8.5	22.1	0.7	0.186
	+T _{-1day}	2	-7.3	19.6	1.3	0.166	2	-9.1	23.2	1.8	0.104
	+T _{-3days}	-	-	-	-	-	2	-8.8	22.6	1.2	0.139
	+ $\Delta T_{0-1} + T_{0day}$	-	-	-	-	-	3	-7.6	23.3	1.9	0.098
	(B) Model-averaged estimates of predictors included in the top models										
	<i>Predictors</i>	<i>Est.</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>CI</i>			<i>Est.</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>CI</i>		
	<i>Intercept</i>	-0.894	0.758	-2.51 ; 0.72			-0.799	0.624	-2.14 ; 0.54		
	T _{0day}	-	-	-			-0.483	1.402	-3.54 ; 2.57		
	ΔT_{0-1}	-	-	-			3.468	2.274	-1.49 ; 8.42		
	T _{-1day}	4.455	2.764	-1.47 ; 10.38			-1.125	1.279	-3.89 ; 1.64		
T _{-3days}	-	-	-			-1.578	1.467	-4.75 ; 1.59			
T _{-1week}	5.702	3.219	-1.20 ; 12.61			-	-	-			
T _{-2weeks}	3.763	1.801	-0.10 ; 7.63			-1.859	1.448	-4.99 ; 1.27			

Table S8: (: (A) Top model set ($\Delta AICc \leq 2$ from best model), and (B) model-averaged estimates of predictors included in the top models explaining variation in T_{a-max} (maximum $T_{a-chamb}$ reached = 46°C or less) and trial completion (i.e. stayed 15 minutes at $T_{a-chamb}=46^\circ\text{C}$) in males ($n=16$, left) and females ($n=15$, right) considered separately. A predictor has a significant effect if CI excludes 0. For both T_{a-max} and trial completion the base model was the null model. 'df' is degree of freedom, 'LL' is log-likelihood, ' $\Delta AICc$ ' is the difference in AICc score between the best model and the model being compared, 'w' corresponds to the model weight, 'Est.' corresponds to estimate, 'SE' to standard error and 'CI' is the 95% confidence interval.

References

Muggeo, V. M. 2008. Segmented: an R package to fit regression models with broken-line relationships. *R news*, 8, 20-25.