

Supplementary Information

Comparison of physiological responses to high temperatures in juvenile and adult Cape Rockjumpers *Chaetops frenatus*

Krista N Oswald, Alan TK Lee and Ben Smit

Ostrich 2018. <https://doi.org/10.2989/00306525.2018.1509905>

Supplementary Files: raw data (see attached csv file “Table S1”).

Table S1: Raw data including id (PIT-tag ID code), sex (female = f, male = m, juvenile = i), age (juvenile = 0, adult = 1), tb (body temperature), ta (chamber temperature), o2w (RMR in W), o2wg (mass-specific RMR in W g^{-1}), o2mwg (mass-specific RMR in mW g^{-1}), o2jghr (mass-specific RMR in $\text{J g}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$), mb (body mass in g), ehlgghr (evaporative heat loss in $\text{J g}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$), ehlw (evaporative heat loss in W), ehlo2total (total evaporative efficiency), ehlo2mass (mass-specific evaporative efficiency), ewlgmin (evaporative water loss in g min^{-1}), ewlmghr (evaporative water loss in mg h^{-1}), rmrmbexp (mass-scaled RMR using passerine mass exponent; see Londono et al. 2015), vo2 (recorded oxygen consumption in mL min^{-1}), total thermal conductance (totalc) and dry thermal conductance (dryc).

Reference

Londono GA, Chappell MA, Castañeda MdR, Jankowski JE, Robinson SK. 2015. Basal metabolism in tropical birds: latitude, altitude, and the ‘pace of life’. *Functional Ecology* 29: 338–346.