

## Supplementary Information

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

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**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), o2w<sub>g</sub> (mass-specific RMR in W g<sup>-1</sup>), o2mw<sub>g</sub> (mass-specific RMR in mW g<sup>-1</sup>), o2jg<sub>h</sub>r (mass-specific RMR in J g<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>), mb (body mass in g), ehlg<sub>h</sub>r (evaporative heat loss in J g<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>), ehlg<sub>w</sub> (evaporative heat loss in W), ehlo2total (total evaporative efficiency), ehlo2mass (mass-specific evaporative efficiency), ewlg<sub>min</sub> (evaporative water loss in g min<sup>-1</sup>), ewlg<sub>mh</sub>r (evaporative water loss in mg h<sup>-1</sup>), rmrmbexp (mass-scaled RMR using passerine mass exponent; see Londono et al. 2015), vo2 (recorded oxygen consumption in mL min<sup>-1</sup>), 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.