Figure S1. Explanation of the sequence of protocols used to measure individual variation in intrinsic metabolic phenotype and in sublethal tolerance of warming and hypoxia in the pacu *Piaractus mesopotamicus*, to permit investigation of correlations in tolerance and the dependence of tolerance on metabolic phenotype.

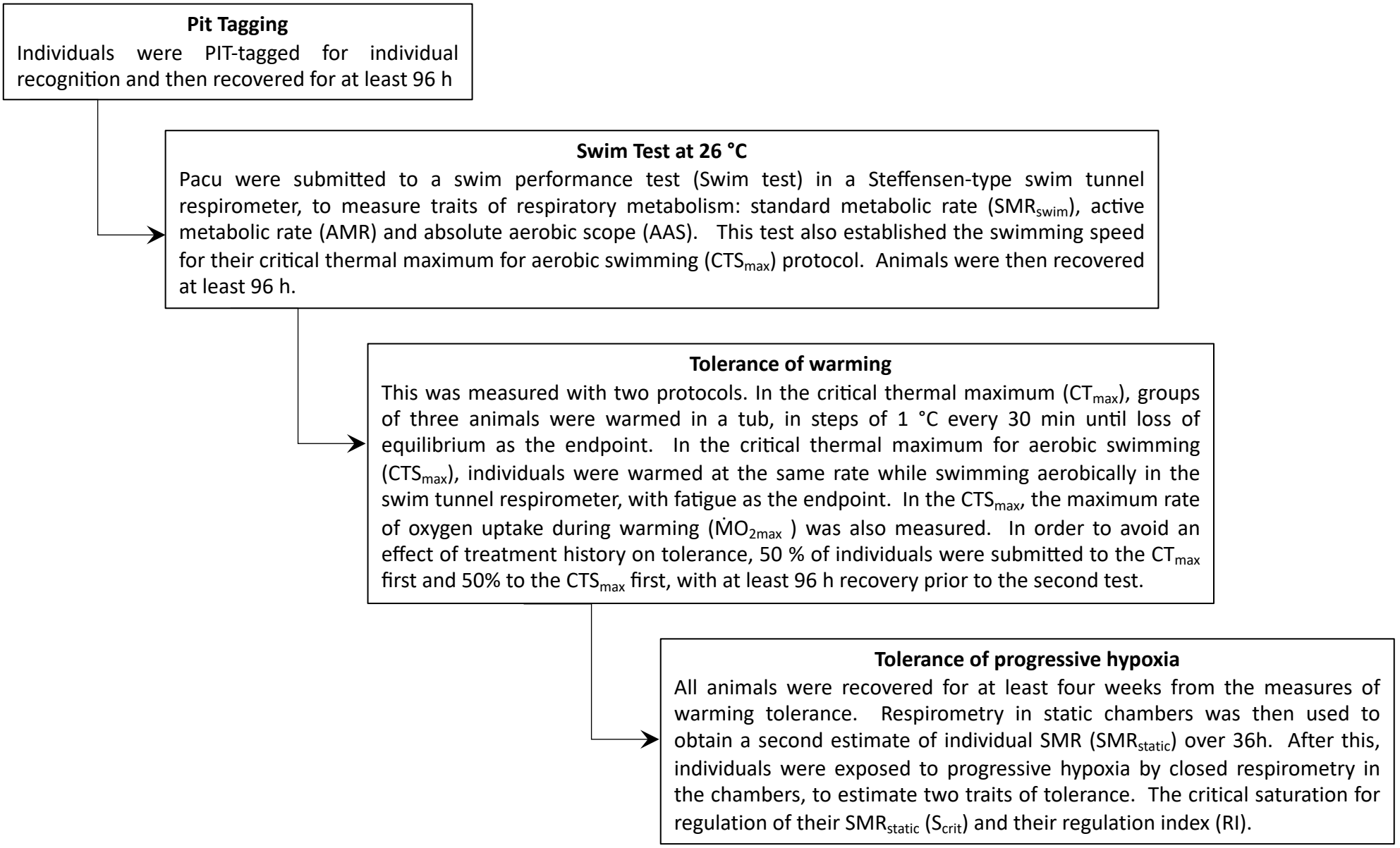

Figure S2. Mean (± SE) rates oxygen uptake (mmol · h^{-1} · $fish^{-1}$) in n = 24 pacu during exposure to a critical temperature for fatigue from aerobic swimming (CTS_{max}) protocol (Panel A) or to progressive hypoxia (Panel B). In Panel B, the horizontal dotted line is mean standard metabolic rate (SMR_{static}), as measured over 36h prior to hypoxia. In the CTS_{max} protocol, mean (± SD) fish mass was 81 ± 24g whereas approximately four weeks later, in the static respirometers, it was 106 ± 29g.

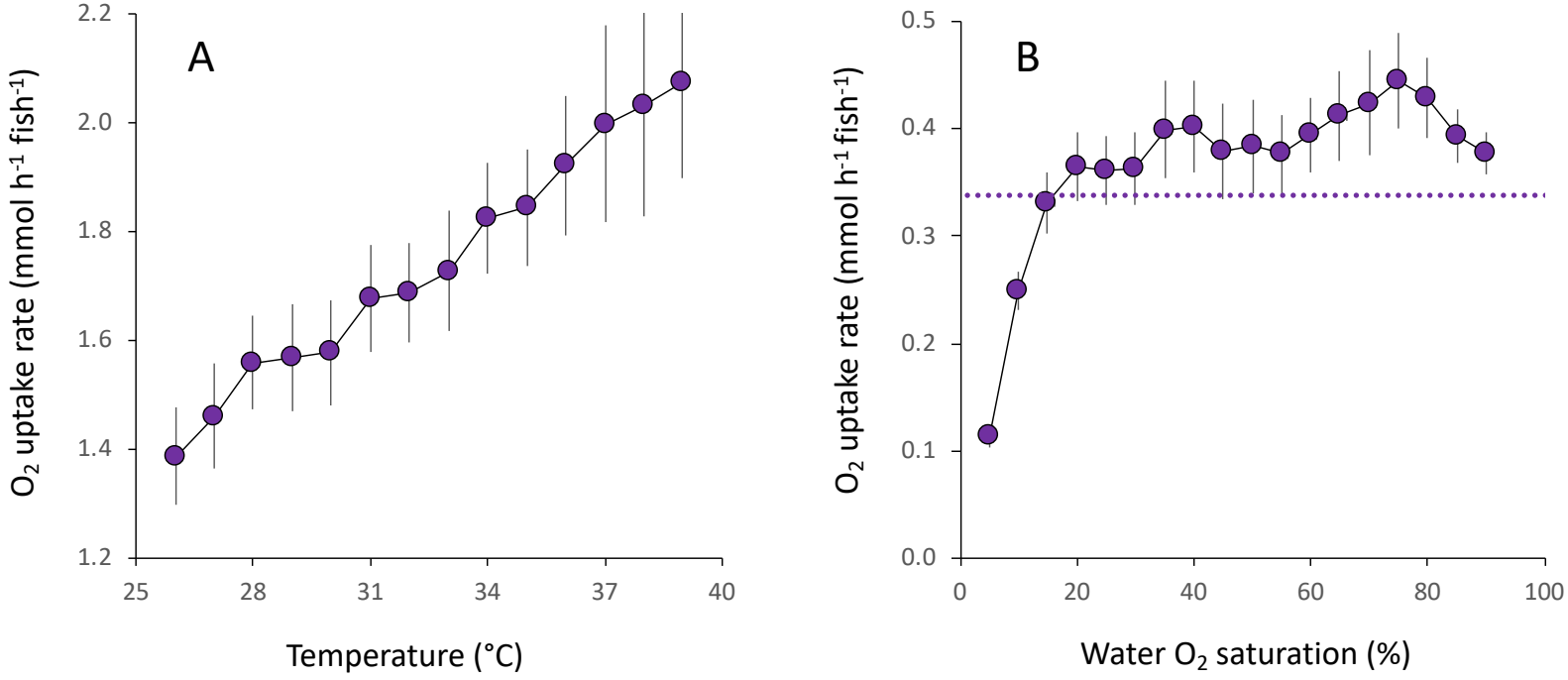

Figure S3. Power function regressions of mass-independent rate of oxygen uptake (mmol · h^{-1} · $fish^{-1}$) against log mass (g) for n = 24 pacu, for four metabolic traits measured in a swim tunnel respirometer, namely an estimate standard metabolic rate (SMR_{swim}, panel A), active metabolic rate (AMR, panel B), absolute aerobic scope (AAS, panel C), and maximum oxygen uptake rate achieved during the critical temperature for fatigue from aerobic swimming (CTS_{max}) protocol ($\dot{M}O_{2max}$, panel D). Then, the same regression against mass for SMR as measured in static respirometers (SMR_{static}, panel E). In the swim tunnel, mean (± SD) fish mass was 81 ± 24g whereas approximately four weeks later, in the static respirometers, it was 106 ± 29g. Panel F shows the significant correlation of residuals for SMR_{swim} (calculated for a mass of 80g) and SMR_{static} (calculated for a mass of 100g), the dotted red line indicates a 1:1 slope.