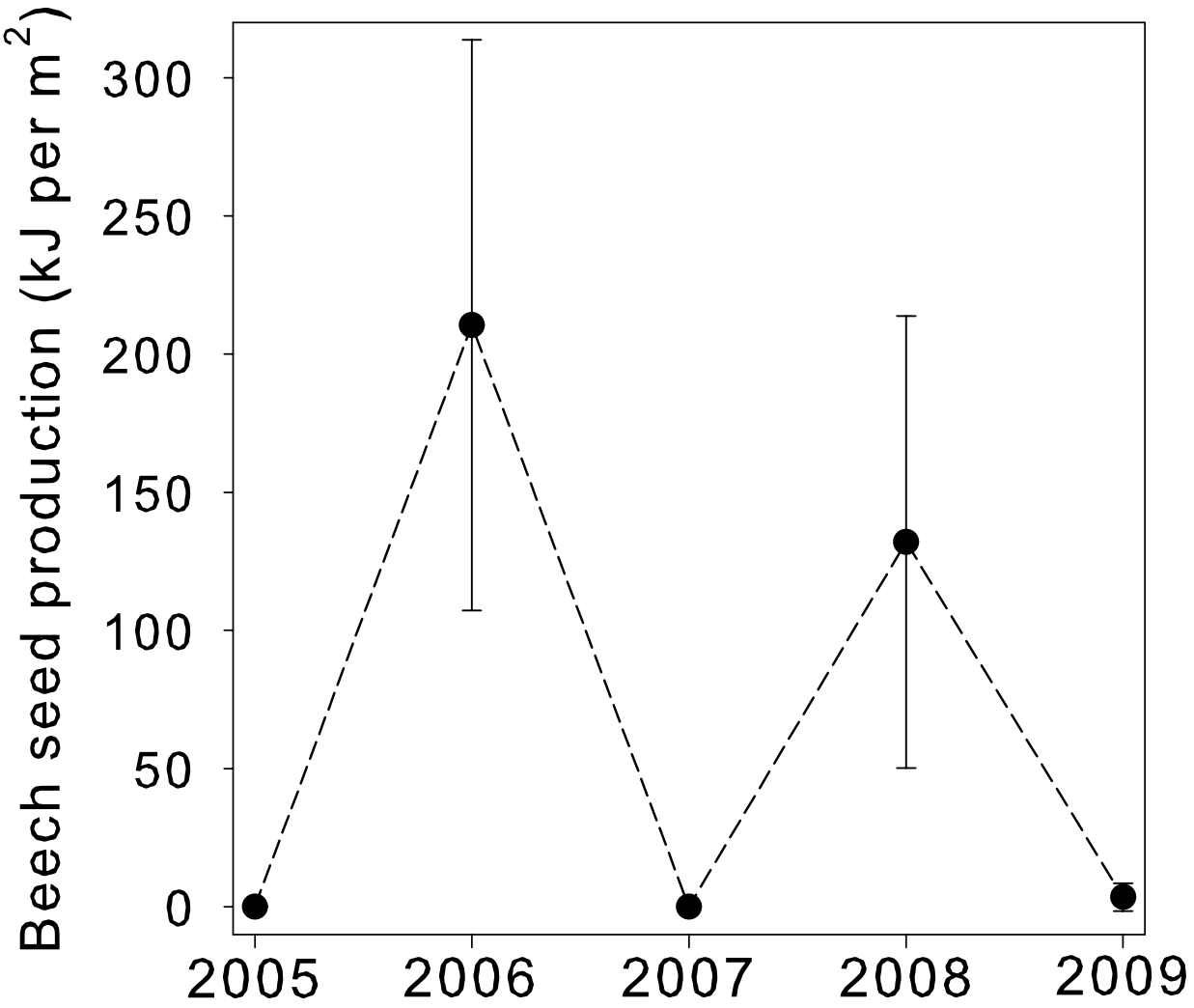

Fig. S1. Annual productivity (±95% confidence intervals) in seed energy content collected under American beech, the main masting tree species in southern Québec, Canada (see text for details).

Table S1. Sample size (*N*), effect size (estimate), standard error (s.e.), and r^2 of the relationship between resting metabolic rate (RMR) and daily energy expenditure (DEE) according to the number of days elapsed between the two measurements (period; ranging from 1 to 108 days; median 29 days)

		Whole animal			Mass independent		
Period	*N*	Estimate	s.e.	r^2	Estimate	s.e.	r^2
<10 days	8	2.9	2.55	0.177	4.57	3.29	0.244
<20 days	12	2.12	1.67	0.139	2.36	1.99	0.123
<30 days	24	2.28	1.13	0.156	1.52	1.11	0.078
<40 days	30	2.14	0.98	0.146	1.52	0.94	0.086
<50 days	39	3.18	0.93	0.242	2.34	0.89	0.155
<60 days	43	2.88	0.92	0.194	1.92	0.88	0.103
<70 days	44	2.84	0.89	0.194	1.86	0.90	0.100
<80 days	45	2.54	0.88	0.163	1.71	0.90	0.077
<90 days	47	2.22	0.93	0.113	1.47	0.91	0.054
<100 days	48	2.07	0.92	0.099	1.39	0.90	0.049
<110 days	51	1.53	0.87	0.059	1.10	0.85	0.033

Relationships are shown for both whole-animal and mass-independent levels (residuals from the correlation against body mass). RMR and DEE were measured within the same year on 51 occasions on a total of 43 individuals. The effect size (regression estimate) of the relationship between DEE and RMR was maximized when the time elapsed between the two measurements was < 50 days. Of the nine new DEE measurements that were added for the <50 day period, eight were taken during reproduction.