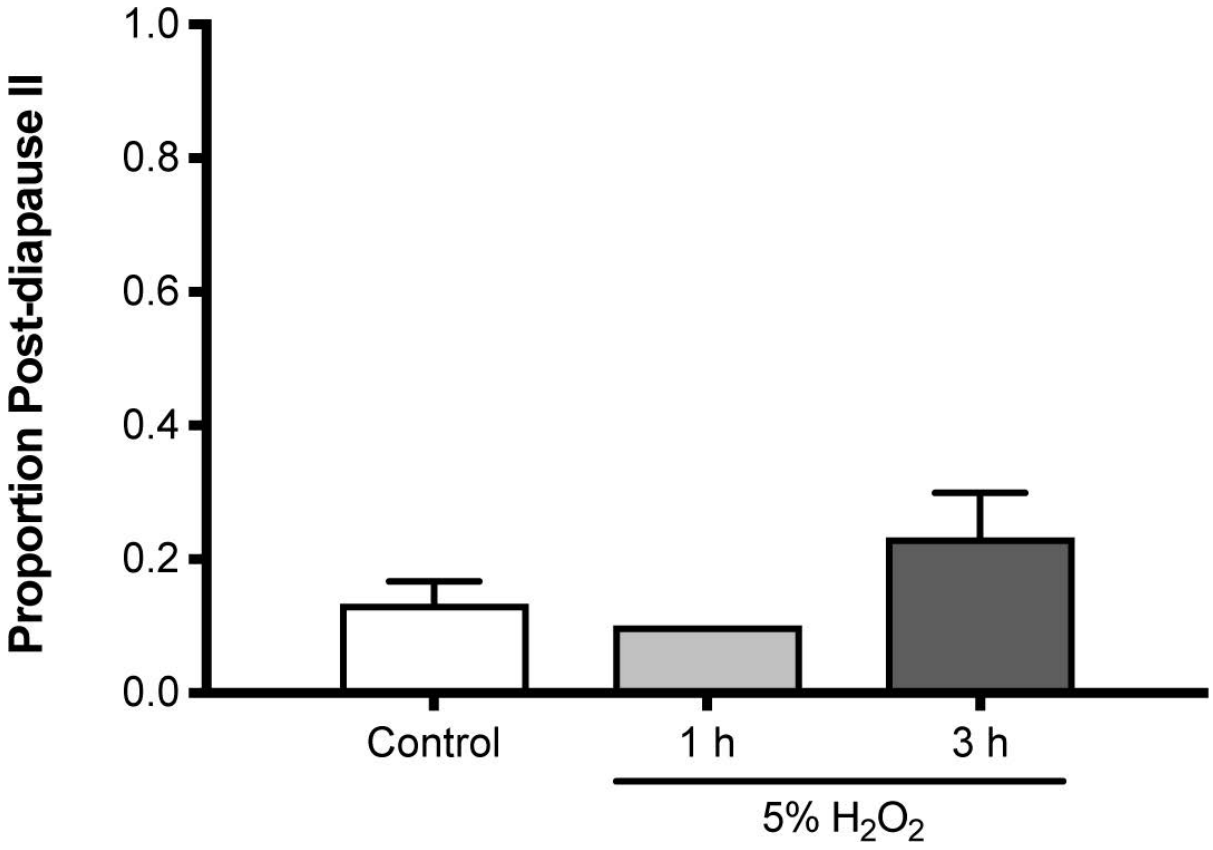

Figure S1. Proportion of *A. limnaeus* DII embryos that exited diapause following H_2O_2 exposure. Embryos were monitored for 11 days following H_2O_2 exposure for the resumption of embryonic development. Exposed embryos did not exit diapause II at a higher frequency than unexposed controls (one-way ANOVA, p = 0.166). Bars are means ± sem (n=3).

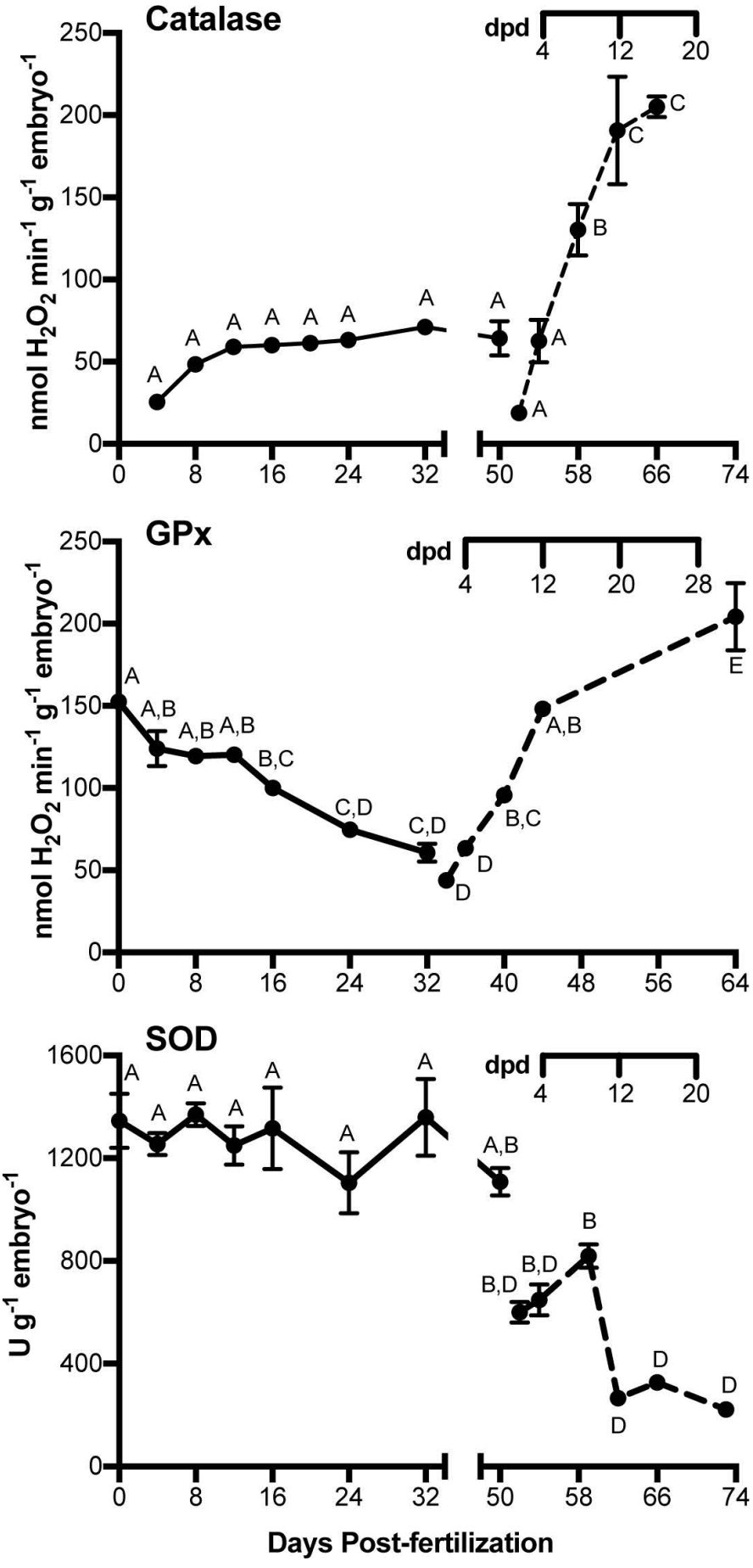

Figure S2. Antioxidant enzyme capacity expressed per g embryo. When expressed by per g of embryo, enzyme activities of all three antioxidant enzymes showed unique profiles during *A. limnaeus* development. Catalase activity from whole embryo homogenates remained relatively constant in early development through DII. However, a significant increase occurred during post-diapause II development with activity reaching over 200 nmol H2O2 min^{-1} g^{-1} at 16 dpd (one-way ANOVA with Tukey's MCT, $p < 0.05$). In contrast, SOD activity remained high and relatively constant through early development and DII. During post-diapause II development, SOD activity dropped, and further declined to its lowest levels below 400 U g^{-1}embryo by 12 dpd. GPx activity steadily declined during embryonic development and reaches its lowest activity levels during DII. During post-diapause II development, GPx activity increased steadily and reached its highest activity levels at the end of embryonic development (one-way ANOVA with Tukey's MCT, $p < 0.05$).

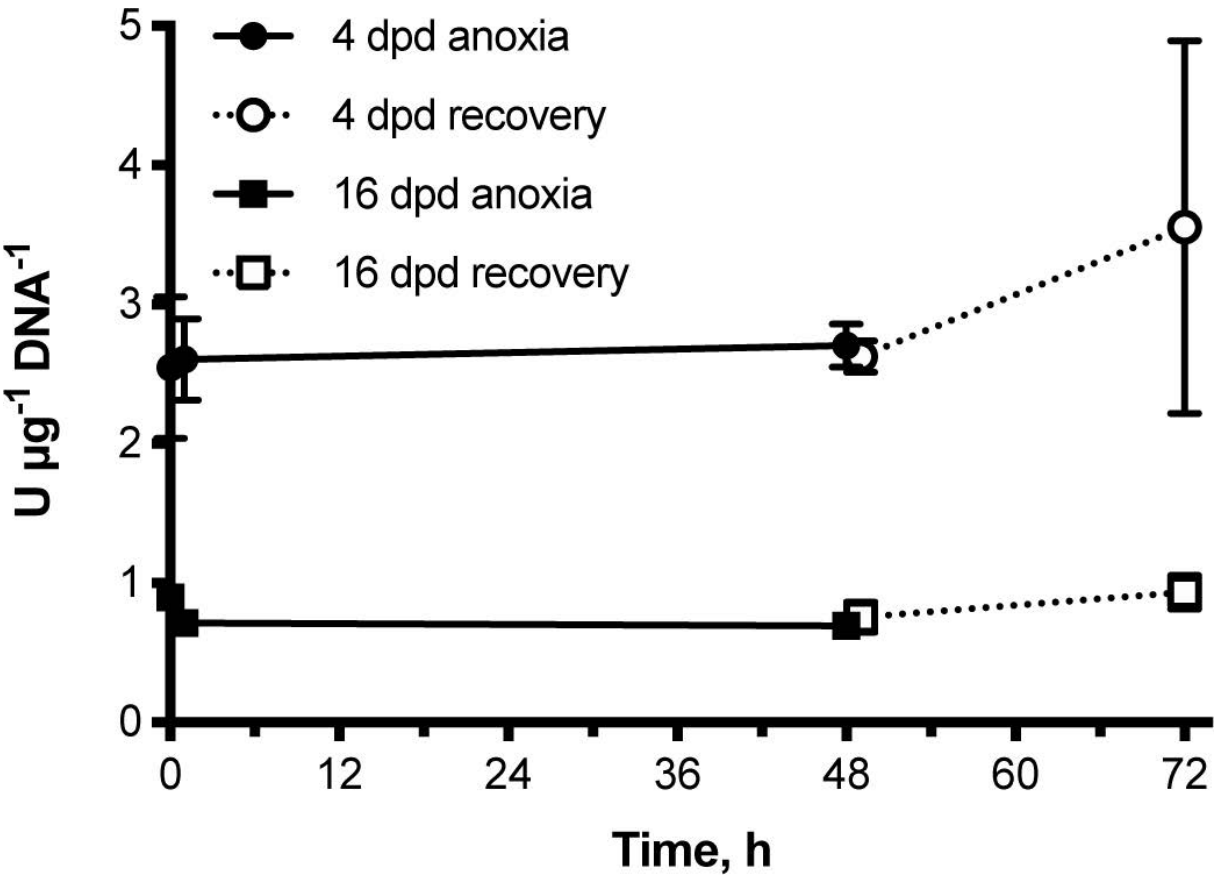

Figure S3. Total SOD activity expressed per µg of DNA remains stable during anoxia and recovery from anoxia. Symbols are means ± sem (n=3). Closed symbols with solid lines represent time in anoxia, while open symbols and dotted lines represent time in aerobic recovery from anoxia.