

Supplementary materials

Table S1 Mass of selected body parts of lactating Swiss mice (*Mus musculus*) exposed to 32.5°C and a simulated wind treatment.

	21°C		32.5°C		P_{tem}	P_{wind}	$P_{\text{tem}} \times P_{\text{wind}}$
	No-Wind	Wind	No-Wind	Wind			
Carcass (g)	18.930±0.528	19.490±0.459	19.304±0.588	17.771±0.463	NS	NS	NS
Fresh pelt (g)	4.245±0.091	4.489±0.154	3.322±0.144	3.082±0.084	**	NS	NS
Tail length (cm)	9.994±0.296	10.279±0.198	8.914±0.628	10.338±0.231	NS	NS	NS
Tail mass (g)	0.831±0.030	0.864±0.028	0.891±0.046	0.888±0.037	NS	NS	NS
MG (g)	6.766±0.839	7.804±0.473	2.173±0.184	2.605±0.214	**	NS	NS
Liver (g)	4.115±0.166	4.429±0.124	2.894±0.163	2.461±0.077	**	NS	NS
Heart (g)	0.299±0.013	0.327±0.015	0.281±0.018	0.230±0.008	**	NS	NS
Lung (g)	0.270±0.011	0.324±0.017	0.296±0.024	0.296±0.049	NS	NS	NS
Spleen (g)	0.291±0.027	0.279±0.018	0.170±0.022	0.122±0.018	**	NS	NS
Kidneys (g)	0.647±0.016	0.745±0.011	0.546±0.011	0.492±0.015	**	NS	**
Stomach (g)	0.403±0.018	0.438±0.017	0.305±0.018	0.307±0.019	**	NS	NS
SI (g)	2.244±0.209	2.451±0.133	1.340±0.121	1.210±0.095	**	NS	NS
LI (g)	0.530±0.047	0.595±0.040	0.315±0.029	0.276±0.017	**	NS	NS
Caecum (g)	0.251±0.038	0.264±0.031	0.208±0.042	0.180±0.036	NS	NS	NS

Females were exposed to 32.5°C and wind treatment from Day 7 to 16 of lactation (21°C-NW, $n=11$; 21°C-W, $n=14$; 32.5°C- NW, $n=11$; 32.5°C-W, $n=12$). MG = mammary glands; SI = small intestine; LI = large intestine. Data are means ± s.e.m. P_{tem} = the effect of temperature; P_{wind} = the effect of wind; * $P<0.05$; ** $P<0.01$; NS = not significant ($P>0.05$).

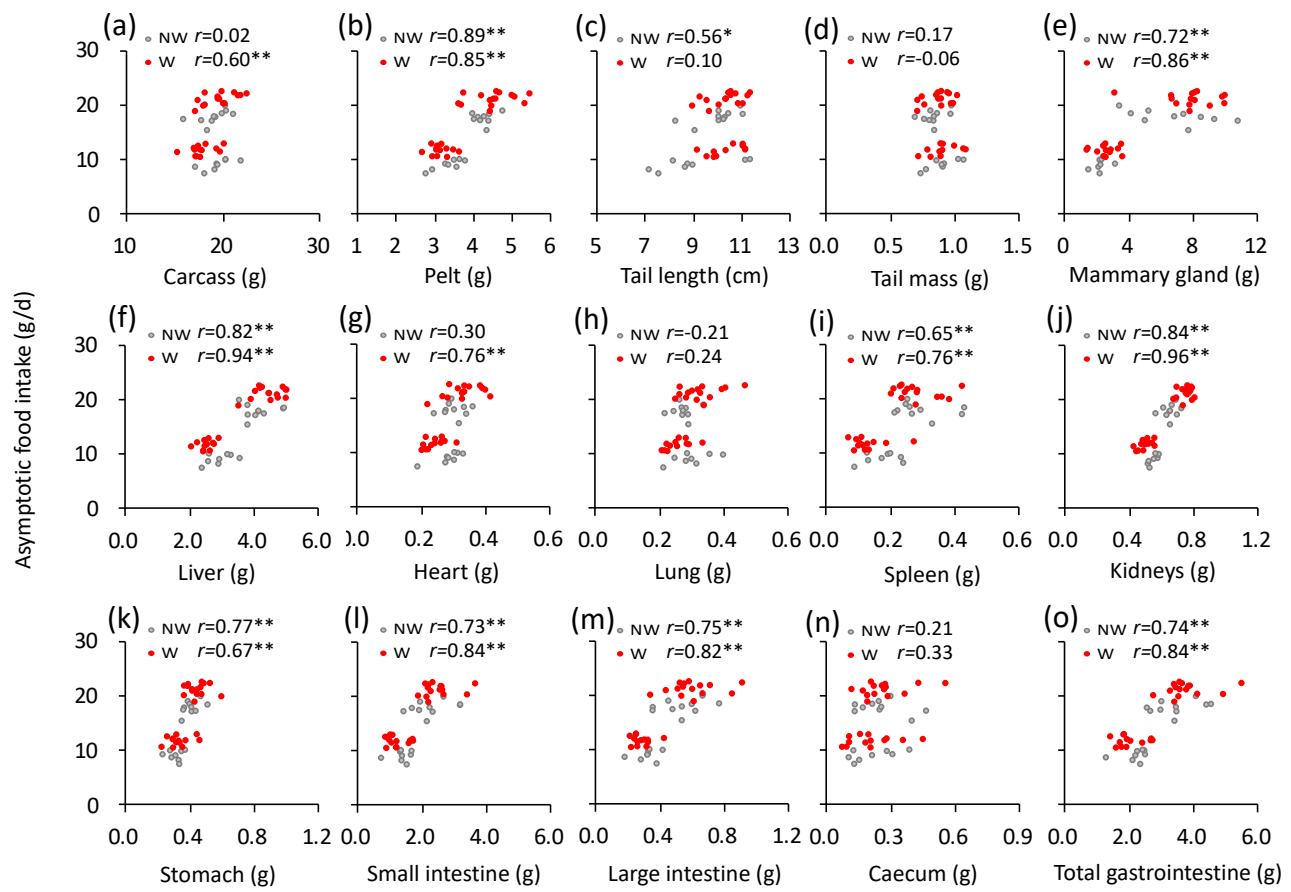


Figure S1 Relationships between asymptotic food intake and carcass mass (a), fresh pelt mass (b), tail length (c), tail mass (d), mammary gland mass (e), liver mass (f), heart mass (g), lung mass (h), spleen mass (j) kidney mass (i), stomach mass (k), small and large intestine mass (l and m), caecum mass (n) and total gastrointestinal mass (o), of lactating Swiss mice (21°C-NW, $n=11$; 21°C-W, $n=14$; 32.5°C- NW, $n=11$; 32.5°C-W, $n=12$). W = artificial wind simulated with an electric fan from Day 7 to 16; NW = no artificial wind treatment. * $P<0.05$; ** $P<0.01$.

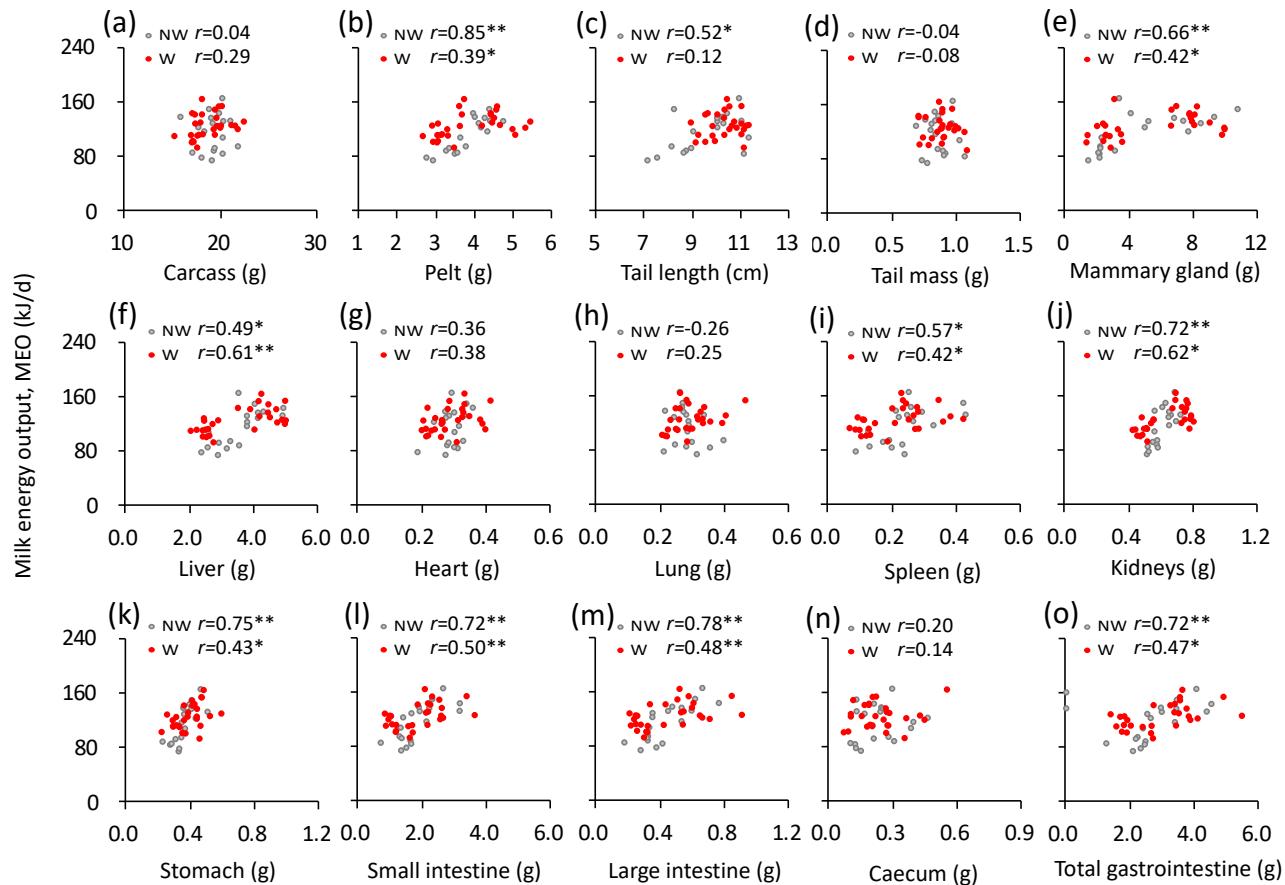


Figure S2 Relationships between milk energy output (MEO) and carcass mass (a), fresh pelt mass (b), tail length (c), tail mass (d), mammary gland mass (e), liver mass (f), heart mass (g), lung mass (h), spleen mass (j) kidney mass (i), stomach mass (k), small and large intestine mass (l and m), caecum mass (n) and total gastrointestinal mass (o), of lactating Swiss mice (21°C -NW, $n=11$; 21°C -W, $n=14$; 32.5°C - NW, $n=11$; 32.5°C -W, $n=12$). W = artificial wind simulated with an electric fan from Day 7 to 16; NW = no artificial wind treatment. * $P<0.05$; ** $P<0.01$.