



Figure S1. Method of determining the critical O₂ tension for oxygen consumption rate (P_{crit}) in rainbow trout. O₂ consumption of sham operated and coronary ligated rainbow trout during hypoxia. Whole-animal oxygen consumption (MO_2) in A) sham operated trout (open circles, $n = 8$) and B) coronary ligated trout (filled squares; $n = 9$). The grey data point on each graph represents standard metabolic rate (SMR). This plot includes only the MO_2 traces down to P_{LOE} of those individuals where P_{crit} could be estimated. Red lines represents the regression line including MO_2 values below and one data point above the interception point of SMR with the MO_2 traces. Values are means \pm SEM.

Table S1. Summary of the coefficients of the multiple regression model for cardiovascular variables and environmental tolerances in sham operated and coronary ligated rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).

		<i>B</i>	<i>Std. Error B</i>	β	<i>p</i>	95.0 % Confidence interval for <i>B</i>	
						Lower bound	Upper bound
P _{LOE}	Intercept	6.883	1.226		0.000	4.316	9.450
	Relative ventricular mass	-18.713	10.647	-0.303	0.095	-40.997	3.571
	Percentage compact myocardium	-4.410	2.125	-0.378	0.052	-8.857	0.038
	Peak SV _{hypoxia}	-2.230	0.666	-0.610	0.003	-3.625	-0.835
CT _{max}	Intercept	24.647	0.474		0.000	23.661	25.634
	Peak CO _{warming}	0.060	0.019	0.562	0.005	0.020	0.101
CT _{max}	Intercept	29.332	0.914		0.000	27.427	31.238
	P _{LOE}	-0.596	0.332	-0.331	0.087	-1.288	0.095
	Treatment	-1.013	0.404	-0.461	0.021	-1.856	-0.170

The output of the multiple linear regression model displaying the relative contribution of different variables in explaining the variability in temperature and hypoxia tolerance. The abbreviations are: unstandardized regression coefficient (*B*), standard error of *B* (*Std. Error B*) and standardized coefficient (β), PO₂ at loss of equilibrium (P_{LOE}), stroke volume in hypoxia (SV_{hypoxia}), upper critical thermal maximum (CT_{max}) and cardiac output during warming (CO_{warming}).