Fig. S4. Results of all analyses from the main text performed using separate principal component analyses for each population. This approach masks differences among populations but may increase power to detect within-population correlations (Du 2019). (A) There was no relationship between aquatic and terrestrial performance ($F_{1,38}$ = 0.07, P = 0.79, lmg-partitioned R^2 = 0.002). (B) There was a significant positive relationship between white muscle score and aquatic performance ($F_{1,38}$ = 6.96, P = 0.012, lmg-partitioned R^2 = 0.15). (C) There was no significant relationship between red muscle score and aquatic performance ($F_{1,38}$ = 0.45, P = 0.50, lmg-partitioned R^2 = 0.012). (D) There was no significant relationship between white muscle score and terrestrial performance ($F_{1,38}$ = 0.13, P = 0.72, lmg-partitioned R^2 = 0.003). (E) There was a significant positive relationship between red muscle score and terrestrial performance only in fish captured from burrows ($F_{1,37}$ = 4.33, P = 0.044, lmg-partitioned R^2 = 0.046). (F) There was no significant relationship between body condition and aquatic performance ($F_{1,38}$ = 0.14, P = 0.71, lmg-partitioned R^2 = 0.004). (G) There was a significant positive relationship between body condition and terrestrial performance only in fish captured from burrows ($F_{1,37}$ = 5.27, P = 0.027, lmg-partitioned R^2 = 0.068). (H) There was no significant relationship between body condition and white muscle score ($F_{1,38}$ = 0.40, P = 0.53, lmg-partitioned R^2 = 0.011). (I) There was a significant positive relationship between body condition and red muscle score ($F_{1,38}$ = 4.78, P = 0.035, lmg-partitioned R^2 = 0.11). (J) There was no significant relationship red muscle score and white muscle score ($F_{1,38}$ = 0.55, P = 0.46, lmg-partitioned R^2 = 0.014). Shaded grey regions are 95% confidence intervals.