**Appendix S1**

**Supporting Information for**

Optimum growth temperature declines with body size within fish species

Max Lindmarka,1, Jan Ohlbergerb, Anna Gårdmarkc

a Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Aquatic Resources, Institute of Coastal Research, Skolgatan 6, Öregrund 742 42, Sweden

b School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences (SAFS), University of Washington, Box 355020, Seattle, WA 98195-5020, USA

c Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Aquatic Resources, Skolgatan 6, SE-742 42 Öregrund, Sweden

1Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. Current address:

Max Lindmark, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Aquatic Resources, Institute of Marine Research, Turistgatan 5, Lysekil 453 30, Sweden, Tel.: +46(0)104784137, email: [max.lindmark@slu.se](mailto:max.lindmark@slu.se)

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# Literature search, selection process and criteria

Prior to starting the actual literature review, we conducted several test-searches with alternative search strings on Web of Science Core Collection, basic search. This was done in order to find a manageable number of articles to review and to have a reasonable ratio article titles that passed the first screening, given our pre-defined criteria for when to choose a study. As we suspected that relatively few studies would have considered both body size- and temperature treatments (combined factorially), our goal was to get an as extensive as possible list of studies. Therefore, we also evaluated articles cited by articles found in the search, from published review-type articles and reviews of applications of bioenergetics models such as the Wisconsin model (Deslauriers *et al.* 2017), and if the study was found in the literature search for another rate

The search terms are presented below for each rate separately. We also applied additional filters by selecting only the following subjects: ‘marine freshwater biology’, ‘fisheries’, ‘ecology’, ‘zoology’, ‘biology’, ‘physiology’. For growth rates, we in addition included ‘limnology’ and for maximum consumption we included ‘limnology’ and ‘evolutionary biology’. The use of additional subjects for growth and consumption reflects the lower data availability compared to metabolism.

Articles were filtered out at three levels of the search: title, abstract and full article. The online repository of this project (<https://github.com/maxlindmark/scaling>) contains .txt files of the complete list of articles found in the literature search. We also used studies that did not appear in the literature search but that we found by following cited literature when reading the full article. The source of the article (WoS search or cited in literature) is indicated in the data sets. We removed studies from the lists if the titles made it clear the articles did not fulfil all of the following conditions: (1) experimental study, (2) fish as study organism in life stages older than larval, and (3) replicates across both body size and temperature. We treat data as individual-level rates (per fish); however, in some cases they were measured as averages for multiple individuals. In addition to these general criteria, we also had criteria specific for each rate (see below). When several studies were found for the same species, we did not include all but instead chose the study with the largest body size and temperature range (in that order), as there can be large differences in absolute values of some physiological parameters between studies. While this reduces the number of data points, it avoids additional observation error due to different experimental setups and experimenters.

For growth and consumption rate, we determined if each datapoint within species was below or beyond peak temperature either by using information provided by the authors (e.g. by deriving a polynomial regression of the rate as a function of temperature to find the temperature of peak rate), or as the temperature where the rate was highest or by graphically inspecting data for each species separately, see <https://github.com/maxlindmark/scaling/blob/master/R/exploration/explore_clean_meta_cons.R> for consumption, and <https://github.com/maxlindmark/scaling/blob/master/R/exploration/explore_clean_growth.R> for growth.

## *Growth rates & optimum temperature for growth over body mass*

Growth rates were taken from data found in the literature search for optimum growth temperatures. Therefore, articles in which growth rates were measured at sub-optimum temperatures only were not included (note this is in contrast to consumption data where “optimum” was not included in the search terms). We used the following topic terms for growth rate data: (growth) AND (mass OR weight OR size) AND (temperature\*) AND (optimum), as well as: (growth) AND (mass OR weight OR size) AND (temperature\*) AND (optim\*). The two searches for growth rates resulted in 3313 articles (search date: 22 March 2019), and 3747 articles (search date: 5 May 2019), respectively. After applying additional filters by subject category, we acquired 566 and 893 studies, respectively (of which some are duplicates due to similar search-strings). We removed studies at the abstract and whole-article stage where the original reference could not be identified and evaluated, if we could not extract actual growth rates, if there was not a controlled temperature for each growth trial, or if there were not multiple defined size-classes. We used only one observation (data point) per size class and temperature treatment, and in cases where there were two, we used the mean value. In addition, we ensured that no other treatment (e.g. food limitation) confounded the response variable and thus only used data from experiments with satiating food levels. Body mass is either the geometric mean of the initial and final mass of the growth trial or the size class, depending on data availability (see Table S1). It is important to control for feeding rations as it affects the temperature optimum for growth (Brett *et al.* 1969). This was achieved in different ways in the different experimental studies, but commonly involved excess feeding rations once or several times per day. The key description we looked for in the study was that food was not limiting. We treat data as individual-level growth (per fish); however, these were commonly measured as averages for multiple individuals. In the case growth was length-based, we converted it to mass using weight-length relationships from FishBase (Froese *et al.* 2014; Froese & Pauly 2019). We compiled two separate data sets: raw growth rates (growth\_data.xlsx) and temperature at optimum growth (growth\_data\_Topt.xlsx). In the latter, we defined optimum temperature for growth as the fitted optimum temperature by size-class (usually estimated in the original study). Therefore, the optimum temperature may not always correspond to an actual measured temperature. If the optimum temperature (by size group) was not estimated in the original study, we used the temperature where growth rate was maximized. All growth rates were expressed in unit .

## *Maximum consumption rate*

We used the following topic terms for maximum consumption rate (three searches in total): (consumption OR bioenerg\* OR ingestion OR “food-intake”) AND (mass OR weight OR size) AND (temperature\*), as well as: (feeding-rate OR bio-energ\*) AND (mass OR weight OR size) AND (temperature\*) and lastly: (“food intake”) AND (mass OR weight OR size) AND (temperature\*). The searches for maximum consumption rate data resulted in 15259 articles (search date: 18 December 2018), with 3449 remaining after filtering by subject categories. The second search (search date: 13 March 2019) resulted in 431 additional titles after filtering by subject categories (of which some where duplicated from the first search) and the third search (search date: 29 June 2020) yielded 626 but no additional articles as they had either been selected already or did not meet the criteria. Articles where filtered out at the abstract and whole-article stage if the original reference could not be identified and evaluated, if data were normalized (i.e. using a priori defined scaling relationships to show corrected data rather than measured values), there was no acclimation, or if it was not maximum consumption rate. As with the growth data, definitions of ad-libitum feeding may differ between studies – the key for our purpose is that food rations led to satiation and were not be limiting. Consumption rates were converted (but note we fitted models to mass-specific rates, ). These data where compiled in the file consumption\_data.xlsx.

## *Metabolic rate*

We used the following topic terms for metabolic rate data: (metabolism OR "oxygen-consumption" OR "oxygen consumption") AND (mass OR weight OR size) AND (temperature\*). \* represents any group of characters, including no character. The search for metabolic rate experiments resulted in 8405 articles (search date: 6 June 2019), which was reduced to 3458 after applying filters for subject categories. Articles where filtered out at the abstract and whole-article stage if the original reference could not be identified and evaluated, if data were normalized (i.e. using a priori defined scaling relationships to normalize data for data a given size rather than measured values), if there was no acclimation or if it was not standard, routine or resting metabolic rate. The latter was defined as oxygen consumption of an unfed fish at no or little spontaneous activity, in line with common convention. Metabolic rates were converted to , because it was the most common unit in the data set (but not models where fitted to mass-specific rates, ). These data where compiled in the file metabolism\_data.xlsx.

**Table S1** Explanation of data columns (G=growth data, Topt=optimum growth temperature data, C=maximum consumption data, M=metabolism data).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Column | Explanation | Datasets |
| *growth\_rate\_%/day* | Main response variable. | G, Topt |
| *opt\_temp\_c* | Main response variable. | Topt |
| *initial\_mass\_g* | Body mass [g] at the onset of the growth trial. | G, Topt |
| *final\_mass\_g* | Body mass [g] at the end of the growth trial. | G, Topt |
| *geom\_mean\_mass\_g* | Geometric mean mass in t1 and t2 of the growth trial. | G, Topt |
| *size\_group* | Representative body mass of size group in the growth trial, in case initial, final or geometric body mass could not be retrieved. | G, Topt |
| *consumption* | Main response variable. | C |
| *metabolic\_rate* | Main response variable. | M |
| *type* | Type of respiration measurement (resting, routine, standard). | M |
| *unit* | Unit of response variable. | C, M |
| *original\_unit* | Original unit of response variable. If different from “***unit***”, see “***notes***” column for information on conversion. | C, M |
| *mass\_g* | Body mass in experiment [g]. Some studies report body masses before and some after the feeding trials. See “***notes***”. | C, M |
| *temp\_c* | Experimental temperature []. | G, C, M |
| *above\_peak\_temp* | Is the experiment conduced at temperature above peak temperature for the given size group? Y/N. | G, C, M |
| *common\_name* | Common name of species. | G, Topt, C, M |
| *species* | Scientific name of species. | G, Topt, C, M |
| *genus* | Genus of species. | G, Topt, C, M |
| *family* | Family of species. | G, Topt, C, M |
| *order* | Order of species. | G, Topt, C, M |
| *habitat* | Species natural habitat, taken from FishBase (Froese & Pauly 2019). | G, Topt, C, M |
| *lifestyle* | Lifestyle of species, taken from FishBase (Froese & Pauly 2019). | G, Topt, C, M |
| *biogeography* | Biogeography of species, taken from FishBase (Froese & Pauly 2019). | G, Topt, C, M |
| *trophic\_level* | Trophic level of species, taken from FishBase (Froese & Pauly 2019). | G, Topt, C, M |
| *w\_maturation\_g* | Body mass [g] at maturation taken from FishBase (Froese & Pauly 2019). If not available, weight was estimated from length using species-specific allometric weight-length, else taken from alternative sources (see ”***notes***”). Used to estimate relative body size across species in the data and to normalized optimum growth temperatures across species. | G, Topt |
| *w\_max\_published\_g* | Max. published weight [g] taken from FishBase (Froese & Pauly 2019). If not available, weight was estimated from length using species-specific allometric weight-length, else taken from alternative sources (see ”***notes***”). Used to estimate relative body size across species in the data. | G, Topt, C, M |
| *env\_temp\_min* | Min. environmental temperature [], taken from FishBase (Froese & Pauly 2019). If not available on FishBase, data were taken from alternative sources (see ”***notes***”). Used to compare experimental temperatures to common temperatures for species. | G, Topt, C, M |
| *env\_temp\_max* | Max. environmental temperature [], taken from FishBase (Froese & Pauly 2019). If not available on FishBase, data were taken from alternative sources (see ”***notes***”). Used to compare experimental temperatures to common temperatures for species. | G, Topt, C, M |
| *env\_temp\_mid* | Median of environmental temperature [], taken from FishBase (Froese & Pauly 2019). If not available on FishBase, data were taken from alternative sources (see ”***notes***”). Used to compare experimental temperatures to common temperatures for species. | G, Topt, C, M |
| *pref\_temp\_mid* | Median of preferred temperature [], taken from FishBase (Froese & Pauly 2019). If not available on FishBase, data were taken from alternative sources (see ”***notes***”). Used to compare experimental temperatures to common temperatures for species. | G, Topt, C, M |
| *notes* | This column contains additional information, including if data were sent by authors, if any column above has data that is not from the main source (i.e. FishBase), how certain metrics were calculated, alternative common names, comments on the experimental protocol, information on conversion to standard “***unit***”. | G, Topt, C, M |
| *reference* | Source (See Table S2). | G, Topt, C, M |

**Table S2** Species, common name, the data set(s) in which they appear and the sources (G=growth data, Topt=optimum growth temperature data, C=maximum consumption data, M=metabolism data). If more than one data and source, the sources are in order (1 study per species and rate).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Common name | Datasets | Source |
| *Pseudopleuronectes yokohamae* | Marbled flounder | G, Topt, C | (Tomiyama *et al.* 2018) |
| *Cyclopterus lumpus* | Lumpfish | G, Topt | (Nytrø *et al.* 2014) |
| *Paralichthys olivaceus* | Japanese flounder | G, Topt, C | (Iwata *et al.* 1994) |
| *Salvelinus alpinus* | Arctic char | G, Topt | (Siikavuopio *et al.* 2013) |
| *Salmo salar* | Atlantic salmon | G, Topt | (Handeland *et al.* 2008) |
| *Lates calcarifer* | Barramundi | G, Topt, C, M | (Bermudes *et al.* 2010)  (Bermudes *et al.* 2010)  (Bermudes *et al.* 2010)  (Glencross & Felsing 2006) |
| *Gadus morhua* | Atlantic cod | G, Topt, M | (Björnsson *et al.* 2007)  (Björnsson *et al.* 2007)  (Tirsgaard *et al.* 2015) |
| *Hippoglossus hippoglossus* | Atlantic halibut | G, Topt | (Björnsson & Tryggvadóttir 1996) |
| *Scophthalmus maximus* | Turbot | G, Topt | (Árnason *et al.* 2009) |
| *Boreogadus saida* | Arctic cod | G, Topt | (Laurel *et al.* 2017) |
| *Rachycentron canadum* | Cobia | G, Topt, C | (Sun & Chen 2014) |
| *Pelteobagrus fulvidraco* | Yellow catfish | G, Topt,C | (Zhang *et al.* 2017) |
| *Anarhichas minor* | Spotted wolffish | G, Topt | (Imsland *et al.* 2006) |
| *Oncorhynchus mykiss* | Rainbow trout | C, M | (From & Rasmussen 1984) |
| *Perca fluviatilis* | Eurasian perch | C | (Lessmark 1983) |
| *Phoxinus phoxinus* | Eurasian minnow | C, M | (Cui & Wootton 1988) |
| *Coregonus hoyi* | Bloater | C | (Binkowski & Rudstam 1994) |
| *Pomoxis annularis* | White crappie | C | (Hayward & Arnold 1996) |
| *Gambusia affinis* | Western mosquitofish | C | (Chipps & Wahl 2004) |
| *Morone saxatilis* | Striped bass | C | (Duston *et al.* 2004) |
| *Salvelinus fontinalis* | Brook trout | C, M | (Baldwin 1957) (Beamish 1964) |
| *Leuciscus leuciscus* | Dace | C | (Marmulla & Rosch 1990) |
| *Lepomis microlophus* | Redear sunfish | C | (Wang *et al.* 2003) |
| *Channa argus* | Chineese snakehead | C, M | (Liu *et al.* 1998)  (Liu *et al.* 2000) |
| *Siniperca chuatsi* | Mandarin fish | C, M | (Liu *et al.* 1998)  (Liu *et al.* 2000) |
| *Gasterosteus aculeatus* | Three-spined stickleback | C | (Wootton *et al.* 1980) |
| *Salmo trutta* | Brown trout | C | (Elliott 1976) |
| *Epinephelus coioides* | Orange-spotted grouper | C | (Lin *et al.* 2008) |
| *Coregonus albula* | Vendace | M | (Ohlberger *et al.* 2012) |
| *Coregonus fontanae* | Stechlin cisco | M | (Ohlberger *et al.* 2012) |
| *Abramis brama* | Common bream | M | (Ohlberger *et al.* 2012) |
| *Rutilus rutilus* | Common roach | M | (Ohlberger *et al.* 2012) |
| *Salvelinus confluentus* | Bull trout | M | (Mesa *et al.* 2013) |
| *Catostomus commersonii* | White sucker | M | (Beamish 1964) |
| *Cyprinus carpio* | Common carp | M | (Beamish 1964) |
| *Ameiurus nebulosus* | Brown bullhead | M | (Beamish 1964) |
| *Silurus meridionalis* | Southern catfish | M | (Xie & Sun 1990) |
| *Carassius auratus* | Goldfish | M | (Beamish & Mookherjii 1964) |
| *Pomadasys commersonnii* | Spotted grunter | M | (Du Perez *et al.* 1986) |
| *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* | Haddock | M | (Peck *et al.* 2005) |
| *Centropristis striata* | Black sea bass | M | (Slesinger *et al.* 2019) |
| *Anguilla anguilla* | European eel | M | (Degani *et al.* 1989) |
| *Micropterus salmoides* | Largemouth bass | M | (Glover *et al.* 2012) |
| *Cyprinodon macularius* | Desert pupfish | M | (Heuton *et al.* 2018) |
| *Micropogonias undulatus* | Atlantic croaker | M | (Horodysky *et al.* 2011) |
| *Leiostomus xanthurus* | Spot | M | (Horodysky *et al.* 2011) |
| *Coreius guichenoti* | Largemouth bronze gudgeon | M | (Luo & Wang 2012) |
| *Sprattus sprattus* | European sprat | M | (Meskendahl *et al.* 2010) |
| *Plectropomus leopardus* | Leopard coral grouper | M | (Messmer *et al.* 2017) |
| *Galaxias maculatus* | Common galaxias | M | (Milano *et al.* 2016) |
| *Polyodon spathula* | American paddlefish | M | (Patterson *et al.* 2013) |
| *Argyrosomus japonicus* | Mulloway | M | (Pirozzi & Booth 2009) |
| *Lythrypnus dalli* | Bluebanded goby | M | (Rangel & Johnson 2018) |
| *Colossoma macropomum* | Tambaqui | M | (Tomala *et al.* 2014) |
| *Carassius auratus grandoculis* | Round crucian carp | M | (Yamanaka *et al.* 2013) |

# Data overview

## *Growth rate*

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Fig. S1. The distribution of rescaled masses for individual observations (mass/mass at maturation).

Graphical user interface, text, application

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*Fig. S2. Experimental and environmental (min, median and max) temperatures (indicated by colours) in the growth rate data. Missing temperatures means information was not available on FishBase. Experimental temperatures are jittered vertically for visibility.*

## *Maximum consumption & metabolic rate*

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*Fig. S3. Experimental and environmental (min, median and max) temperatures (indicated by colours) of species represented in the consumption (left) and metabolism (right) data sets. Missing temperatures means information was not available on FishBase. Experimental temperatures are jittered vertically for visibility.*

# Supplementary methods and analysis

At below peak temperatures, the intraspecific mass- and temperature dependence of specific growth (% increase in size day-1) can be described by the equation: (Fig. S12), based on posterior medians of the global parameters, thus representing an average (unmeasured) fish. The estimated temperature-mass interaction coefficient is both small and uncertain, and only leads to marginally better fits to growth data compared to the model without the interaction (WAIC without interaction, M5, is 2.4; Table S4). The estimated interaction coefficient is 0.0046 [-0.064, 0.075], where Bayesian 95% credible intervals are indicated in square brackets (see *SI Appendix* Fig S15, S19, S23 and S27 for the full posteriors distributions of parameters for all models). The mass exponent of growth is estimated to be -0.36 [-0.5, -0.23] and the activation energy (-) of growth 0.74 [0.95, 0.53]. This is similar to the predicted mass scaling of net energy at sub-optimum temperatures, defined as the difference between consumption and metabolism (Fig. 3; see also methods on ´*Net energy gain´*), which scales with a mass-specific exponent of -0.43.

Chart, scatter chart

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*Fig. S4. Effects of temperature and body mass on body growth below optimum temperature. Panel A) shows the natural log of specific growth rate as a function of body mass on a logarithmic x-axis (for readability, note the model is fitted with ln(mass) as a predictor), such that the slope corresponds to the mass-scaling exponent. Colors indicate species. The line in panel A is the global prediction from model M1 at the mean temperature (14, but note the model is fitted using Arrhenius temperature). Shaded areas correspond to 80% and 95% credible intervals. Point colours indicate species. The bottom row shows the posterior distributions for (B) the global mass-scaling exponent, , (C) the global temperature coefficient, and (D) the global mass-temperature interaction, . Dashed white line shows the posterior mean and red vertical line in (D) indicates zero.*

**Table S3** Description of model parameters (type and their interpretation in brackets) and their prior distributions (see ‘*Model description’* and equations 1-3 in the main text). refers to a normal distribution (mean and standard deviation, s.d.) and to a uniform distribution (interval). For simplicity, only the parameters of the full model are shown here (i.e. with most coefficients varying by species), but note that when a model is fitted with a common rather than species-varying coefficient, for example instead of , we use the same prior for as for .

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Model | Parameter | Description | Prior distribution |
| Log-linear regressions  for growth, consumption and metabolism |  | Hyperparameter (average intercept across species) |  |
|  | Hyperparameter (average mass coefficient across species) |  |
|  | Hyperparameter (average temperature coefficient across species) |  |
|  | Hyperparameter (average interaction coefficient across species) |  |
|  | Hyperparameter (s.d. of species-intercepts) |  |
|  | Hyperparameter (s.d. of species mass coefficients) |  |
|  | Hyperparameter (s.d. of species temperature coefficients) |  |
|  | Hyperparameter (s.d. of species interaction coefficients) |  |
|  | Parameter (s.d.) |  |
| Sharpe-Schoolfield (unimodal consumption data) |  | Hyperparameter (average consumption at reference temperature [-10 on centered scale] across species) |  |
|  | Hyperparameter (average activation energy across species) |  |
|  | Parameter (common rate of decline with temperature) |  |
|  | Parameter (common temperature at which half the rate is reduced due to high temperatures) |  |
|  | Hyperparameter (s.d. of species-varying activation energies) |  |
|  | Hyperparameter (s.d. of species-varying average consumption) |  |
|  | Parameter (s.d.) |  |
| Linear  models |  | Hyperparameter (average intercept across species) |  |
|  | Hyperparameter (average mass coefficient across species) |  |
|  | Hyperparameter (s.d. of species-intercepts) |  |
|  | Hyperparameter (s.d. of species mass coefficients) |  |
|  | Parameter (s.d.) |  |

**Table S4**. Model comparison for the log-linear regressions of how consumption, metabolism and growth depend on mass and temperature below optimum temperatures (see ‘*Model description’* and equations 1-3 in the main text). The column m\*t indicates whether the model for the rate includes an interactive effect of mass and temperature. The models differ in which coefficients vary among species and which are common, where is the intercept, mass coefficient (mass-exponent on linear scale), temperature coefficient (corresponding to the negative activation energy) and interaction between mass and temperature. The WAIC columns shows WAIC and absolute WAIC in brackets, rounded to the nearest decimal, where WAIC is the difference between each models’ WAIC and the lowest WAIC across models. Bold indicates models with WAIC < 2.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Model | m\*t | Species-varying parameter(s) | WAIC  metabolism | WAIC consumption | WAIC growth |
| M1 | Yes |  | **0 (274.9)** | 4.3 (564.6) | **0 (47.2)** |
| M2 |  | 0.5 (275.3) | **1.7 (562.0)** | 7.7 (54.8) |
| M3a |  | 304.4 (579.3) | 148.3 (708.6) | 23.7 (70.9) |
| M3b |  | 385.7 (660.6) | 69.2 (629.5) | 32.3 (79.5) |
| M4 |  | 648.0 (922.9) | 190.2 (750.4) | 43.7 (90.9) |
| M5 | No |  | 5.4 (280.3) | **0 (560.2)** | 5.5 (52.7) |
| M6a |  | 345.8 (620.7) | 166.1 (726.3) | 22.1 (69.3) |
| M6b |  | 387.1 (662.0) | 74.1 (634.4) | 34.3 (81.5) |
| M7 |  | 680.9 (955.8) | 214.0 (774.2) | 44.9 (92.1) |

**Table S5**. Comparison of the two models fitted to optimum growth temperature data. The WAIC columns shows WAIC and absolute WAIC in brackets, rounded to the nearest decimal, where WAIC is the difference between each models’ WAIC and the lowest WAIC across models. Bold indicates models with WAIC < 2.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Model | Species-varying parameter(s) | WAIC |
| M1 |  | **0 (177.3)** |
| M2 |  | **1 (178.3)** |

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*Fig. S5. Posterior distributions of the global intraspecific mass-specific mass exponents () and temperature coefficients () for metabolic rate (top) and maximum consumption rate (bottom). For metabolism, the global interaction coefficient () is also shown (estimated and presented on an Arrhenius temperature scale), but for consumption this term was not included in the selected model. Numbers in the top left corner correspond to the posterior median. The axes are the same for each parameter for comparison between the two rates.*

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*Fig. S6. Experimental temperatures (grey) overlap environmental temperatures (green), and optimum growth temperatures (orange) are typically at the upper end or above the environmental range. Horizontal green lines show the minimum and maximum environmental temperature based on either temperature in distribution range (triangles) or modelled distribution maps (circles), both taken from FishBase. The optimum growth temperatures are depicted for all size-classes per species, where the circle size is proportional to number of observations at that temperature.*

# Model validation and fit

Figures showing convergence of species-level parameters can be found on: <https://github.com/maxlindmark/scaling>, in this section only global parameters are visualized.

## *Growth rate*

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*Fig. S7. Posterior densities and trace plots for evaluation of chain convergence (by chain, indicated by colour), for the global-level parameters for the growth rate model at temperatures below optimum temperatures.*

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*Fig. S8. Potential scale reduction factor () for the growth rate model. This factor is based on the comparison of between and within-chain variation for the same parameter. A value close to one implies chains converged to the same distribution. The index of the parameter corresponds to species in alphabetical order.*

A close up of a map

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*Fig. S9. A) Model fit (mean) for the model of growth at temperatures below temperature optimum (by species). Fit is evaluated by simulating data from the likelihood (at each iteration of the MCMC chain), to compare how well it matches the original data. Each simulated data point is assigned a 0 or 1 if it is below or above the mean data point (the vertical line corresponds to the mean in data). The number in the plot corresponds to the mean of the vector of 0’s and 1’s. B) Posterior predictive distribution (orange) and distribution of data (purple). C) Difference between the observed value and the posterior median of the predicted value, plotted against fitted value.*

A close up of a map

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*Fig. S10. Posterior (black) and prior distribution (red) for the global parameters in the model for growth rate, including their % overlap and effective sample size (n.eff).*

## *Maximum consumption rate – below peak temperatures*

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*Fig. S11. Posterior densities and trace plots for evaluation of chain convergence (by chain, indicated by colour), for the global-level parameters for the log-linear maximum consumption rate model at temperatures below peak temperatures.*

A close up of a piece of paper

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*Fig. S12. Potential scale reduction factor () for the log-linear maximum consumption rate model. This factor is based on the comparison of between and within-chain variation for the same parameter. A value close to one implies chains converged to the same distribution. The index of the parameter corresponds to species. The index of the parameter corresponds to species in alphabetical order.*

A close up of a map

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*Fig. S13. A) Model fit (mean) for the log-linear model of maximum consumption rate at temperatures below temperature peak (by species). Fit is evaluated by simulating data from the likelihood (at each iteration of the MCMC chain), to compare how well it matches the original data. Each simulated data point is assigned a 0 or 1 if it is below or above the mean data point (the vertical line corresponds to the mean in data). The number in the plot corresponds to the mean of the vector of 0’s and 1’s. B) Posterior predictive distribution (orange) and distribution of data (purple). C) Difference between the observed value and the posterior median of the predicted value, plotted against fitted value.*

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

*Fig. S14. Posterior (black) and prior distribution (red) for the global parameters in the log-linear model for maximum consumption rate, including their % overlap and effective sample size (n.eff).*

## *Maximum consumption rate – including beyond peak temperatures*

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*Fig. S15. Posterior densities and trace plots for evaluation of chain convergence (by chain, indicated by colour), for the global-level parameters for the Sharpe-Schoolfield model fitted to maximum consumption rate data with temperatures including beyond peak temperatures.*

Chart, scatter chart

Description automatically generated

*Fig. S16. Potential scale reduction factor () for the Sharpe-Schoolfield model fitted to maximum consumption rate data (including data beyond peak). This factor is based on the comparison of between and within-chain variation for the same parameter. A value close to one implies chains converged to the same distribution. The index of the parameter corresponds to species in alphabetical order.*

Chart

Description automatically generated

*Fig. S17. A) Model fit (mean) for the Sharpe-Schoolfield model fitted to maximum consumption rate data including temperatures beyond peak (by species). Fit is evaluated by simulating data from the likelihood (at each iteration of the MCMC chain), to compare how well it matches the original data. Each simulated data point is assigned a 0 or 1 if it is below or above the mean data point (the vertical line corresponds to the mean in data). The number in the plot corresponds to the mean of the vector of 0’s and 1’s. B) Posterior predictive distribution (orange) and distribution of data (purple). C) Difference between the observed value and the posterior median of the predicted value, plotted against fitted value.*

Chart, line chart

Description automatically generated

*Fig. S18. Posterior (black) and prior distribution (red) for the global parameters in the Sharpe-Schoolfield model for maximum consumption rate including data beyond peak, including their % overlap (rounded) and effective sample size (n.eff).*

## *Metabolic rate*

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

*Fig. S19. Posterior densities and trace plots for evaluation of chain convergence (by chain, indicated by colour), for the global-level parameters for the metabolic rate model at temperatures below peak temperatures.*

A close up of a logo

Description automatically generated

*Fig. S20. Potential scale reduction factor () for the metabolic rate model. This factor is based on the comparison of between and within-chain variation for the same parameter. A value close to one implies chains converged to the same distribution. The index of the parameter corresponds to species in alphabetical order.*

A close up of a logo

Description automatically generated

*Fig. S21. A) Model fit (mean) for the log-linear model of metabolic rate. Fit is evaluated by simulating data from the likelihood (at each iteration of the MCMC chain), to compare how well it matches the original data. Each simulated data point is assigned a 0 or 1 if it is below or above the mean data point (the vertical line corresponds to the mean in data). The number in the plot corresponds to the mean of the vector of 0’s and 1’s. B) Posterior predictive distribution (orange) and distribution of data (purple). C) Difference between the observed value and the posterior median of the predicted value, plotted against fitted value.*

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

*Fig. S22. Posterior (black) and prior distribution (red) for the global parameters in the model for metabolic rate, including their % overlap and effective sample size (n.eff).*

## *Optimum growth temperature*

A screenshot of a video game

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*Fig. S23. Posterior densities and trace plots for evaluation of chain convergence (by chain, indicated by colour), for the global-level parameters for the model.*

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Description automatically generated

*Fig. S24. Potential scale reduction factor () for the model. This factor is based on the comparison of between and within-chain variation for the same parameter. A value close to one implies chains converged to the same distribution. The index of the parameter corresponds to species in alphabetical order.*

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

*Fig. S25. A) Model fit (mean) for the model of optimum growth temperature as a function of body mass. Fit is evaluated by simulating data from the likelihood (at each iteration of the MCMC chain), to compare how well it matches the original data. Each simulated data point is assigned a 0 or 1 if it is below or above the mean data point (the vertical line corresponds to the mean in data). The number in the plot corresponds to the mean of the vector of 0’s and 1’s. B) Posterior predictive distribution (orange) and distribution of data (purple). C) Difference between the observed value and the posterior median of the predicted value, plotted against fitted value.*

A picture containing text, map

Description automatically generated

*Fig. S26. Posterior (black) and prior distribution (red) for the global parameters in the model for , including their % overlap and effective sample size (n.eff).*

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