**Supplementary Information**

**Open field test analysed by 5 min time bins**

To determine whether the effects of stress or sex interacted across the length of the 10 min open field test, we analysed each measure in two 5-min time bins with three-way repeated measures ANOVA (within-subjects variable: time bin). We found a significant effect of the 5 minute time bins on distance travelled [F(1,68)=19.9, p<0.0001] and total rearing [F(1,68)=6.48, p=0.013]. Similar to the total 10 minutes, we found an effect of sex on distance travelled [F(1,68)=5.9, p=0.018], centre entries [Sex: F(1,68)=7.0, p=0.010], total rearing [F(1,68)=8.03, p=0.0061], and supported rearing [Sex: F(1,68)=10.1, p=0.0022]. Likewise, there was an effect of juvenile stress on supported rearing [Stress: F(1,68)=6.54, p=0.013]. However, we did not find any interaction of sex or juvenile stress and the 5-min time bins [all interaction comparisons p<0.05]. Figure S1.

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**Figure S1: Open field test measurements by 5-min time bins** (A) Total distance travelled in open field (cm) (B) time spent in the centre of the arena (s), (C) number of entries into the centre of the arena, (D) total number of rearing behaviours, (E) number of supported rearing behaviours. Significant main effect of sex: # p<0.05, ## p<0.01. Significant main effect of stress: \* p<0.05

**First 5 min of 15-min FST pre-swim**

Behaviours were scored during the first 5 minutes of the 15-minute pre-swim. Juvenile stress significantly decreased climbing behaviour in the pre-swim [F(1,33)=56.56, p<0.0001]. While we found no significant effect of sex [F(1,33)=0.47, p=0.49], there was a significant interaction of sex x stress [F(1,33)=4.57, p<0.05]. *Post hoc* Fisher’s LSD comparisons revealed that juvenile stress decreased climbing in both females (p<0.0001) and in males (p=0.0005). Immobility counts were increased by juvenile stress [F(1,33=7.87, p<0.01] but not impacted by sex or a sex x stress interaction [Sex: F(1,33)=1.45, p=0.24; Interaction: F(1,33)=1.39, p=0.24]. Swimming counts were not impacted by juvenile stress, sex, nor their interaction [Stress: F(1,33)=0.24, p=0.62; Sex: F(1,33)=0.97, p=0.33; Interaction: F(1,33)=0.07, p=0.79]. Males exhibited more head shakes than females [F(1,33)=82.9, p<0.0001], but there was no effect of juvenile stress [F(1,33)=0.94, p=0.33], nor a sex x stress interaction [F(1,33)=0.20, p=0.66].

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**Figure S2: Juvenile stress decreased climbing behaviour and increased immobility behaviour in the first 5-min of the pre-swim** (A) Counts of immobility, climbing, and swimming behaviours during the first 5-min of the pre-swim (B) Number of head shake behaviours. n=8-10 per group. Significant main effect of stress: \*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.001; Significant main effect of sex: ### p<0.0001; Significantly different from same-sex non-stress group, Fisher’s LSD: &&& p<0.0001.