

**Table S1.** Trapping effort in 2018–2021 according to apple orchard age, intensity of agriculture, and control habitat type.

Parameter	Values	Trapping Effort
Orchard age	old	14,268
	medium	600
	young	600
Intensity of agriculture	high	9468
	medium	4800
	low	1200
Control	forest	600
	mowed meadow	6165
	non-mowed meadow	1200

**Table S2.** Numbers of small mammals trapped in commercial apple orchards and non-orchard habitats (mowed meadows, non-mowed meadows and forests) in 2018–2021, according to dietary groups.

Group	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Orchard	Non-orchard	Orchard	Non-orchard	Orchard	Non-orchard	Orchard	Non-orchard
Insectivores	5	8	1	13	1	1	1	3
Herbivores	62	30	73	39	55	21	36	7
Granivores	98	89	100	92	92	120	56	72
Omnivores	38	22	33	23	10	22	17	30
Total	203	149	207	167	158	164	110	112

**Table S3.** Changes of relative abundances of *C. glareolus* (individuals per 100 trap-days) in 2018–2021 irrespective of the habitat. N – number of trapping sessions; E – number of trapping sessions with no *C. glareolus* trapped.

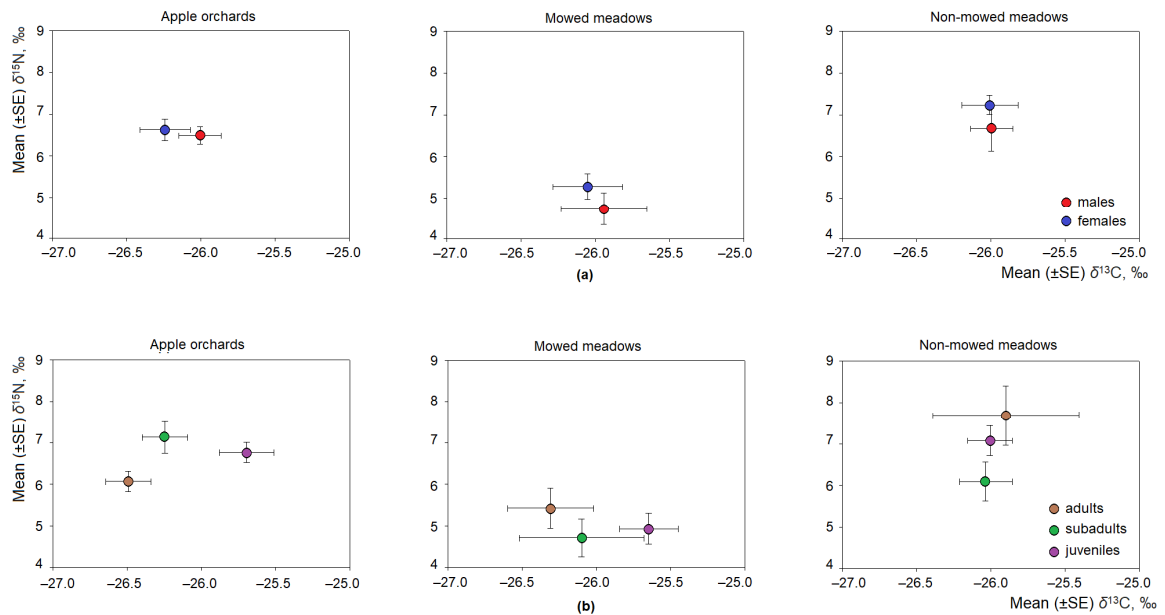
Year	N	Summer			Autumn		
		E	Avg ± SE	Min–max	E	Avg ± SE	Min–max
2018	14	11	0.95 ± 0.64	0–8.67	9	2.25 ± 1.22	0–15.33
2019	14	10	0.93 ± 0.54	0–7.33	9	1.90 ± 0.90	0–10.67
2020	18	13	0.63 ± 0.31	0–4.00	9	1.11 ± 0.37	0–5.33
2021	18	13	0.90 ± 0.46	0–6.67	10	1.44 ± 0.79	0–13.33

**Table S4.** Central positions and ranges of stable isotope ratios in the hair of adult *C. glareolus* males and females according to their reproductive status.

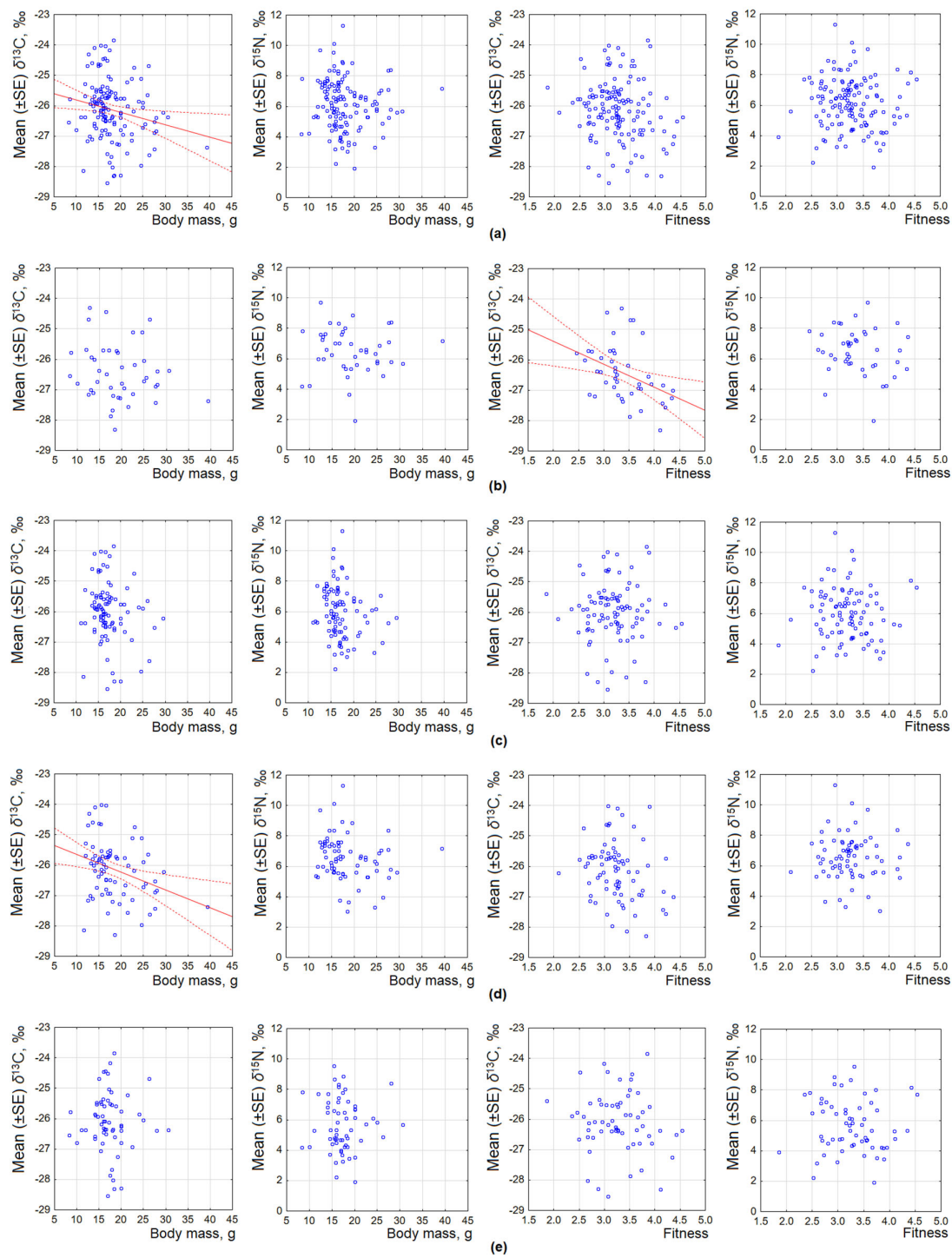
Group	N	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ Values, ‰		$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ Values, ‰	
		Mean $\pm$ SE	Min–max	Mean $\pm$ SE	Min–max
Males, non breeding	7	$-26.30 \pm 0.32$	$-27.59$ – $-25.22$	$5.30 \pm 0.85$	$1.94$ – $8.25$
Males, weak spermatogenesis	4	$-26.61 \pm 0.43$	$-27.67$ – $-25.78$	$6.60 \pm 0.56$	$5.59$ – $8.01$
Males, strong spermatogenesis	10	$-26.43 \pm 0.23$	$-27.27$ – $-25.11$	$5.96 \pm 0.41$	$3.65$ – $8.85$
Females, inseminated	3	$-27.71 \pm 0.31$	$-28.31$ – $-27.26$	$5.57 \pm 0.52$	$4.80$ – $6.57$
Females, with embryos	5	$-26.57 \pm 0.47$	$-27.62$ – $-25.11$	$5.88 \pm 0.53$	$3.95$ – $7.18$
Females, bred successfully	9	$-26.21 \pm 0.26$	$-27.44$ – $-24.7$	$6.37 \pm 0.32$	$5.30$ – $8.36$
Females, bred not successfully	6	$-26.31 \pm 0.47$	$-27.97$ – $-24.68$	$5.99 \pm 0.75$	$3.30$ – $8.41$

**Table S5.** Pearson correlation coefficients of stable isotope values in the hair of *C. glareolus* with body mass (Q) and body condition index (BCI) of the individuals. Coefficients shown in bold are significant at  $p < 0.05$  or higher.

Isotope	Total		In summer		In autumn		In apple orchards		Non-orchard habitats	
	Q	BCI	Q	BCI	Q	BCI	Q	BCI	Q	BCI
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$	<b>-0.20</b>	-0.17	-0.17	<b>-0.39</b>	-0.17	-0.01	<b>-0.32</b>	-0.22	-0.02	-0.11
$\delta^{15}\text{N}$	-0.08	-0.03	-0.03	-0.17	-0.19	-0.02	-0.20	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03



**Figure S1.** Intraspecific differences of the isotopic niches of *C. glareolus* in apple orchards, mowed and non-mowed meadows: (a) by gender, (b) by age.



**Figure S2.** Correlation of *C. glareolus* body mass and body condition index as proxy of individual fitness with  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  and  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  values (significant regression line shown in red, 95% CI represented with dotted line) and distribution of the raw values of these parameters: (a) in general, (b) in summer, (c) in autumn, (d) in apple orchards, and (e) in surrounding meadows or forests.