Supplementary information for the article titled **"Does explorative behavior allow the successful finding of ephemeral food resources in the wild?"**

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Authors and Affiliations

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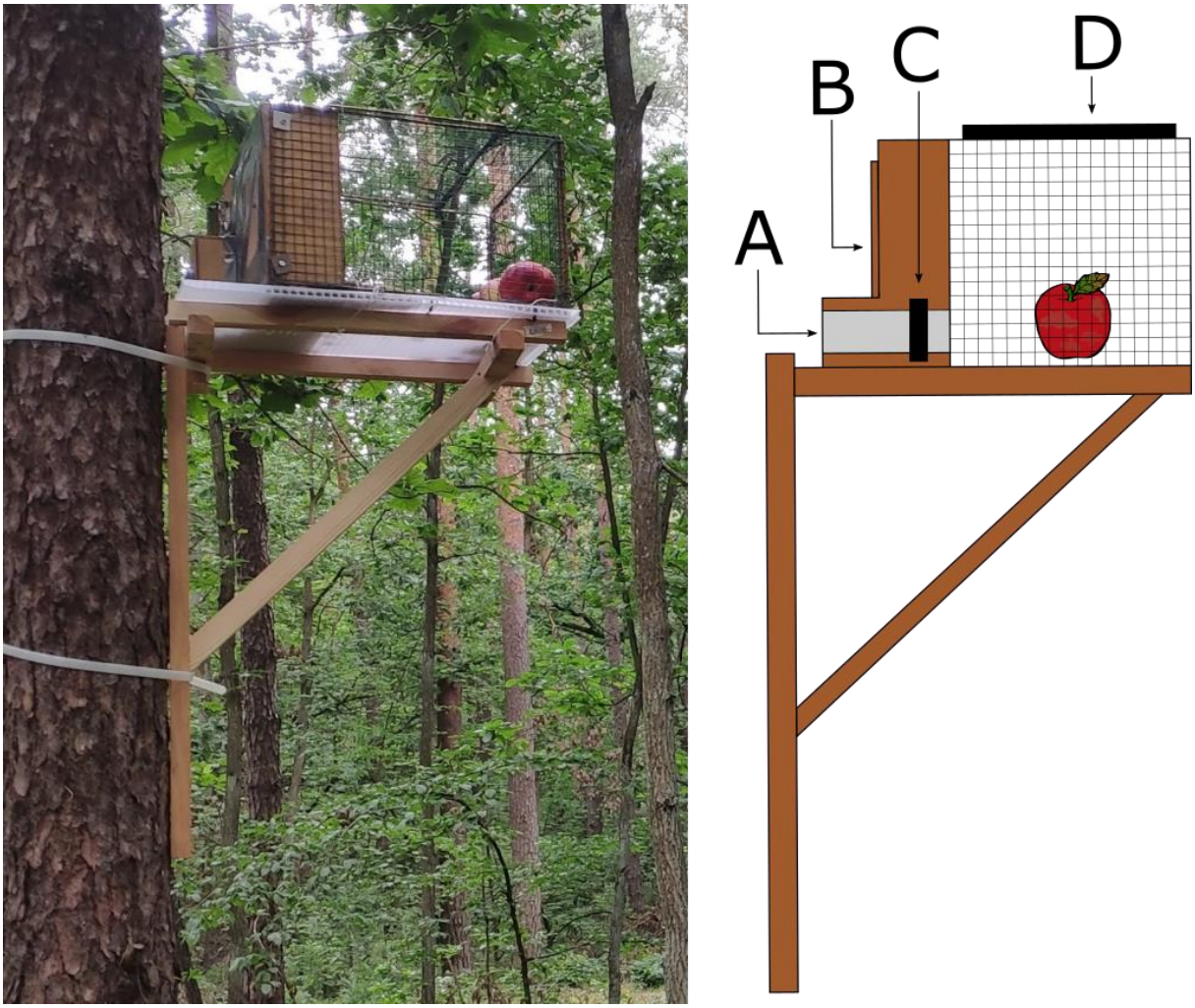

Figure S1 Photo of a feeder on the study plot. The diagram on the right illustrates the construction of feeders used in the field experiment
A – tunnel leading to the feeder compartment
B – compartment with electronical devices, closed with a flap
C – single PIT-tag reader antenna (gate)
D – feeder compartment built with wire mesh, closed with a flap

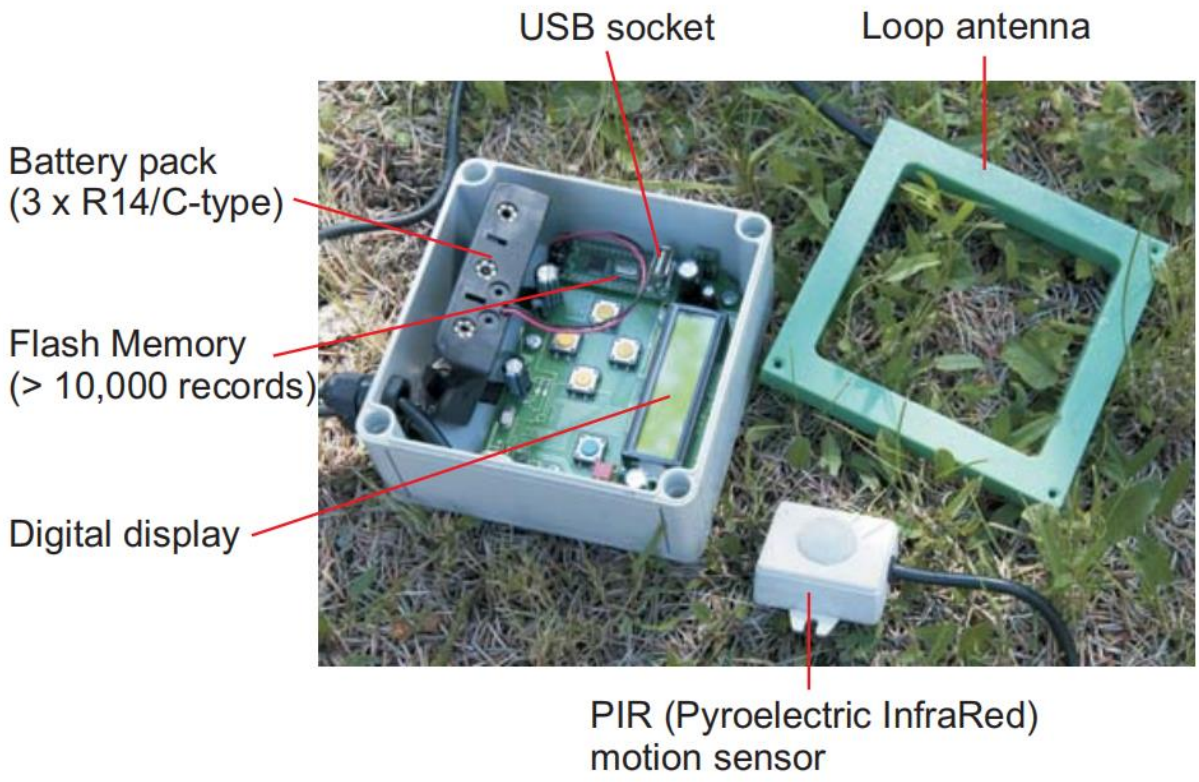

Figure S2 PIT-tag readers used in this study detect all ISO Standard radio-frequency identification tags in compliance to ISO 11784/11785 fdx-b (134.2 kHz). To reduce the energy loss, energy efficient motion detectors are applied, which turn on the power supply for loop antenna only when initiated by the animal presence. This allows (dependently on number of activations) to register animal presence for periods even longer than a month without a need for recharging energy source. Data is saved in following format: year-month-day, hour-minutes-seconds, PIT tag ID

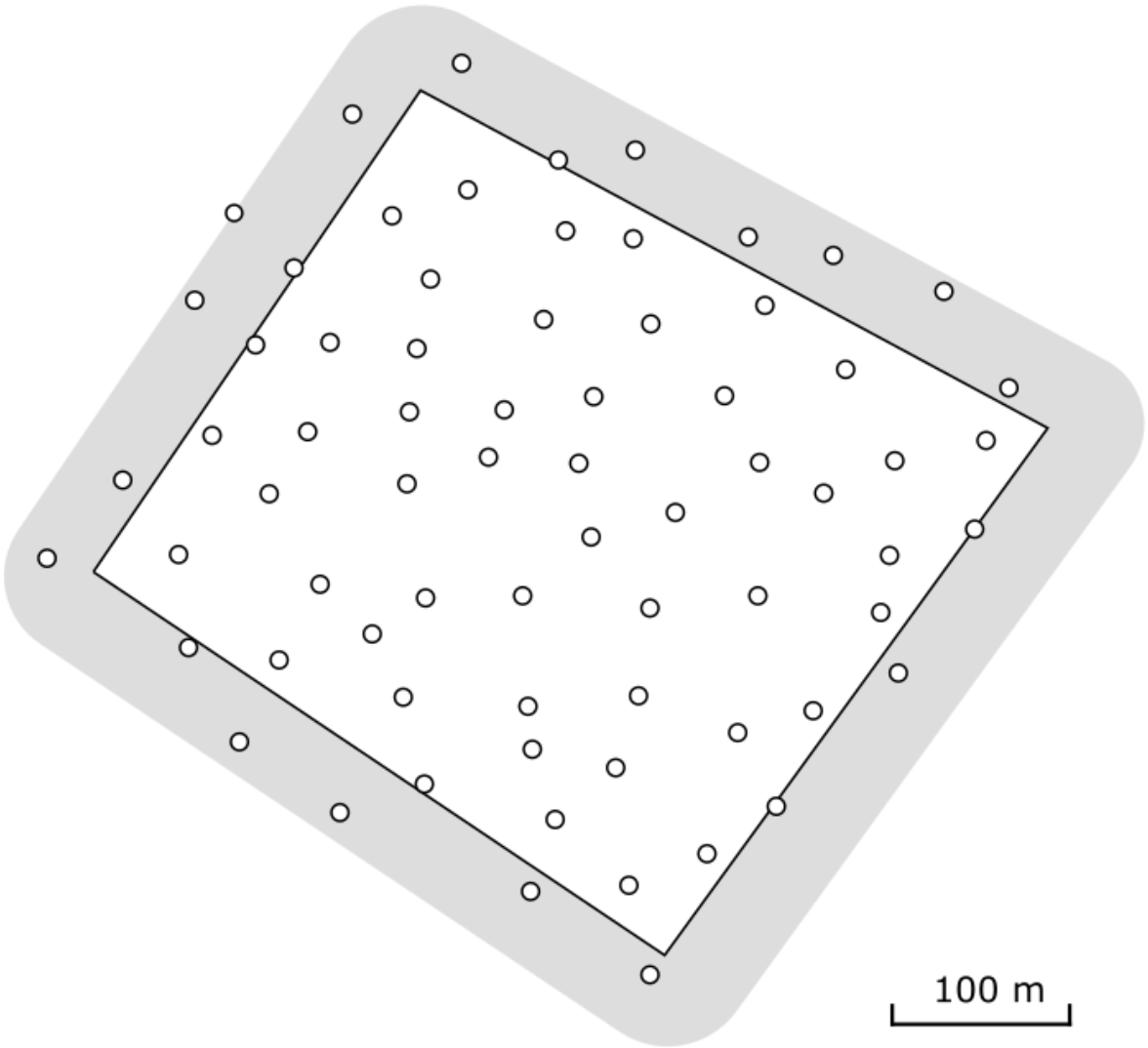

Figure S3 Schematic map of the study plot. Square white area – location of 64 nest-boxes forming a ~50 x ~50 m grid, white circles – feeder locations (n = 70), light gray area – buffer zone (additional 50 m outside the area with nest-boxes)

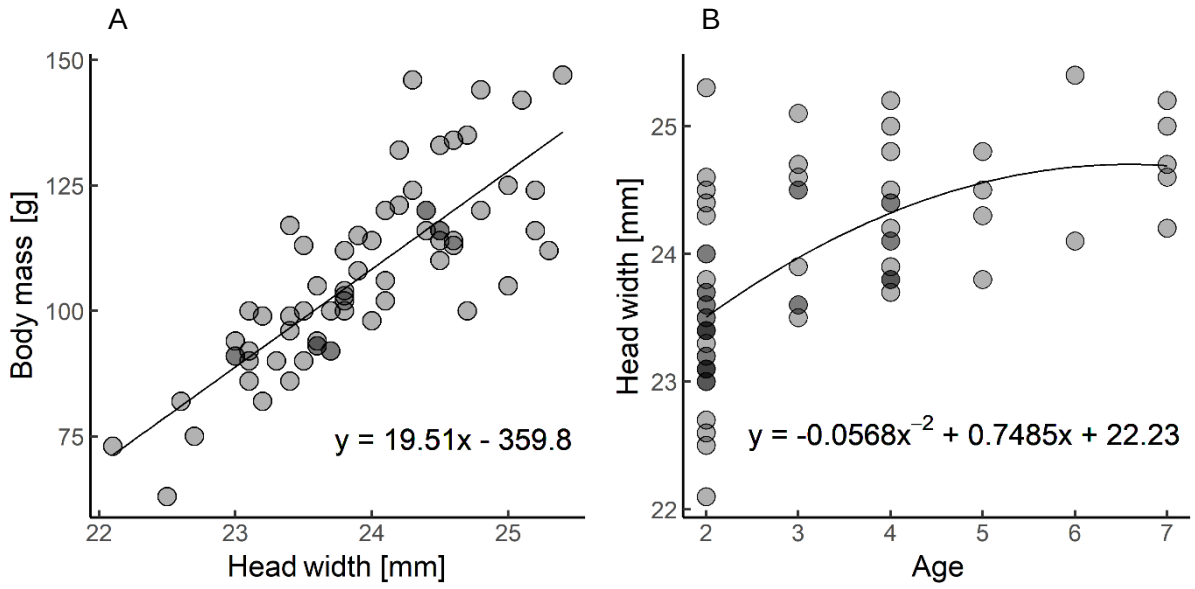

Figure S4 Ordinary least square regression (A) between body mass and head width (R^2 = 0.65, t = 10.97, p *<0.001*). Second order polynomial regression (B) between head width and age (R^2 = 0.38, χ^2 = 22.09, p *< 0.001*)