Table S1. Correlation coefficients for blood components across seasons

	PCV		WBC		Heterophil		Lymphocyte[1]		Monocyte[2]		Eosinophil		Basophil[2]		Hemogregarine	
	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring	Autumn	Spring
Hibernation	0.26	**0.39***	–0.04	**0.38***	0.04	0.35	–0.19	–0.10	–0.30	<0.01	–0.14	–0.02	0.05	0.14	**0.50****	**0.49****
Spring	0.35†		0.21		<0.01		0.12		0.09		0.06		**0.43****		**0.81*****	

PCV, packed cell volume; WBC, white blood cell count.

†P<0.10; *P<0.05; **P<0.01; ***P<0.001.

[1]Two outliers removed; [2]one outlier removed.

Hibernation *vs* autumn, N=30; spring *vs* autumn, N=28;spring *vs* hibernation, N=28.

Individuals maintained relative counts of overall PCV and WBC between hibernation and spring, whereas counts of specific white blood cells did not show consistency across seasons. Hemoparasite infection status was strongly correlated for individuals across seasons. Significance not corrected for multiple comparisons.

Table S2. Correlations coefficients for different blood components among individuals within a season

	PCV	WBC	Heterophil	Lymphocyte	Monocyte	Eosinophil	Basophil
WBC	0.28						
	0.32†						
	0.50**						
Heterophil	0.12	**0.53****					
	0.13	**0.75*****					
	0.32	0.21					
Lymphocyte	0.10	**0.44****	**0.68*****				
	–0.01	**0.56****	**0.55****				
	0.23	**0.83*****	–0.08				
Monocyte	–0.08	0.09	0.03	–0.05			
	0.24	–0.01	0.02	0.18			
	0.18	**0.56****	–0.09	**0.76*****			
Eosinophil	–0.21	0.06	0.10	–0.15	**0.35***		
	0.27	0.07	0.34†	–0.13	0.22		
	0.27	0.54	0.03	**0.67*****	**0.67*****		
Basophil	0.30†	**0.86*****	0.14	0.11	–0.14	0.16	
	0.33†	**0.87*****	**0.37***	0.26	–0.15	–0.19	
	0.49**	**0.82*****	0.11	**0.43***	0.07	0.15	
Hemogregarine	–0.03	–0.21	0.03	–0.01	–0.11	0.27	–0.34†
	–0.03	0.16	0.18	–0.13	–0.22	0.04	0.18
	0.02	**–0.38***	0.23	–0.33†	–0.31†	0.04	**–0.37***

PCV, packed cell volume; WBC, white blood cell count.

†P<0.10; *P<0.05; **P<0.01; ***P<0.001.

Individual WBC counts were related to counts of heterophils, lymphocytes and basophils in most seasons, and heterophils and lymphocytes were positively related during autumn and hibernation. Values presented for autumn, hibernation and spring. Significance was not corrected for multiple comparisons.

Table S3. Linear regressions of 24-h swelling in control and phytohemagglutinin-injected feet and difference in swelling as a function of blood cells

Predictor	24-h Swelling (Control)	24-h Swelling (PHA)	PHA – Control swelling
PCV	r^2=0.04, P=0.32	**(–); r^2=0.30, P=0.002**	(–); r^2=0.09, P=0.10
WBC	**(–); r^2=0.34, P=0.0007**	(–); r^2=0.09, P=0.10	r^2=0.03, P=0.40
Heterophils	r^2=0.01, P=0.53	r^2=0.03, P=0.37	r^2=0.05, P=0.24
Lymphocytes	**(–); r^2=0.29, P=0.002**	r^2=0.03, P=0.34	r^2=0.05, P=0.22
Monocytes	**(–); r^2=0.13, P=0.05**	r^2=0.04, P=0.30	r^2=0.01, P=0.64
Eosinophils	r^2=0.08, P=0.13	r^2=0.03, P=0.33	r^2=0.00, P=0.80
Basophils	**(–); r^2=0.26, P=0.004**	r^2=0.08, P=0.14	r^2=0.02, P=0.48

PHA, phytohemagglutinin; PCV, packed cell volume; WBC, white blood cell count.

Swelling in PHA-injected feet and the difference in swelling between PHA and control feet were not positively correlated with any blood cell components in the spring. N=30 for all regressions.