

Oikos

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Pollinator diversity and specialization in relation to
flower diversity. – Oikos 119: 1581–1590.

Appendix 1

Other factors probably influencing diversity

Quantifying landscape context

We estimated the effect of landscape context on pollinator diversity as potential reason for the positive diversity-diversity relationship. Landscape complexity was quantified by expert opinion in the following way:

- For each study site, a satellite aerial photograph of a landscape section of 990 m x 850 m centered around the study site was copied from GoogleTM Earth (<http://earth/google.com>) in October 2008, and saved as image. This scale, covering distances of up to approximately 400 m from the focal site, corresponded roughly to the scale for which landscape effects on wild bee diversity have been described earlier (Steffan-Dewenter et al. 2002).
- On the basis of these images, landscape complexity was rated for each site by six scientists from the Agroecology group of the University of Göttingen (P. Batáry, C. Fischer, A. Flohre, S. Hänke, K. Krewenka, B. Scheid), who had experience in investigating and mapping landscape context, but were not informed about diversity data for the sites.
- Landscapes were visually rated on a scale from 0 (structurally poor, simple or cleared landscape, crop-dominated) to 10 (structurally rich, complex landscape, much semi-natural habitat). Landscapes achieving the highest rates had large amounts of orchards, hedges, forest patches and small scale grasslands.
- Landscape ratings of different scientists were very similar (Fig. 1). Therefore, average landscape ratings for each site were used for testing the effect of landscape on pollinator diversity.

We used this method only to explore possible error sources regarding our conclusion. We do not imply that it is well suited for studies focusing on the quantification of landscape effects.

Effects of the other factors

It was shown in the main text that pollinator species richness, but not Shannon diversity were correlated with the number of individuals captured. Also in a more detailed analysis (using linear regression), no effect of sampling intensity on diversity could be identified: The number of sampling quadrats had no significant effect on flower diversity ($p = 0.23$, $F_{1,25} = 1.52$). The number of minutes of transect walks had no significant effect on pollinator diversity ($p = 0.23$, $F_{1,25} = 1.51$).

We found no evidence that the observed diversity-diversity correlation was caused by confounding external factors. There was no significant difference in diversity between sub-regions, neither for flower diversity (t-test, $p = 0.55$, $t = 0.61$, $DF = 20.6$, mean $H = 1.56$ in 'A' and 1.45 in 'B') nor for pollinator diversity (t-test, $p = 0.36$, $t = -0.93$, $DF = 17.7$, mean $H = 2.55$ in 'A' and 2.65 in 'B').

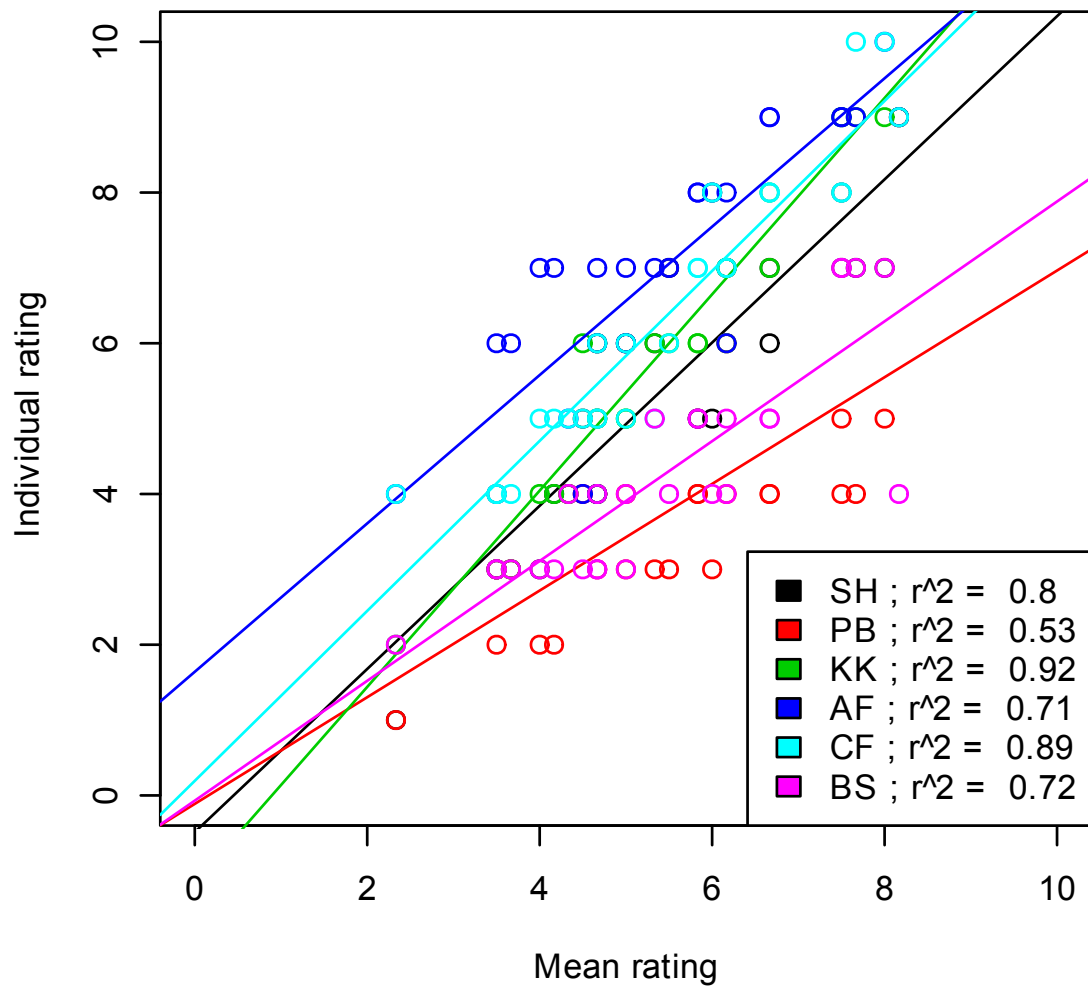


Figure 1. Correlation between mean landscape ratings (x-axis) and ratings by individual scientists (y-axis). This figure shows that landscape rates were highly consistent among scientists, confirming the reliability of this method.

Temperature during the survey positively influenced observed pollinator diversity ($p = 0.04$, $F_{1,25} = 4.6$), probably through its effect on wild bee activity. Landscape complexity score () had no significant effect on pollinator diversity, neither on Shannon diversity nor rarefied richness ($p = 0.19$, $F_{1,25} = 1.78$, and $p = 0.25$, $F_{1,25} = 1.36$). This did not change when it was included as an independent variable in a multiple regression model, together with temperature and flower diversity. Reducing that model by removing landscape as the factor with highest p-value lead to a model including both temperature and flower diversity as explanatory variables with a significant influence on pollinator diversity (with type I sum of squares - temperature: $p = 0.032$, $F_{1,24} = 5.2$; flower diversity $p = 0.048$, $F_{1,24} = 4.3$; with type II sum of squares and t-tests, only flower diversity was significant).

Additional analyses exploring potential problems

Effects of habitat area, sample size and season on diversity and specialization

For all of these factors, correlations were not significant ($p > 0.1$, area was log-transformed; Fig. 2, 3). Many of the meadows were connected to other meadows, so it was not possible to estimate the total area of source habitat. With our method, $H2'$ is not sensitive to the number of observations.

Does the single-day approach overestimate specialization?

In the study year, 15 sites were sampled on a second day and two sites on two additional days (additional days not considered in main paper). To evaluate the effect of our snapshot-network approach, we constructed networks also based on more than one sampling day (Fig. 4). For seven of these sites an additional sampling day was within the 'sampling time' (i. e., the main period / in summer). To evaluate the effect of our snapshot-network approach, we constructed networks also based on more than one sampling day (Fig. 4). Adding an additional sampling day to the single-day networks considered in the main paper increased web size (number of individuals) by 37% on average. The networks based on 2 days were not more specialized than the single-day-webs (paired t-test, $t = -0.1033$, $N = 17$, $p = 0.919$; difference in $H2' = -0.003$).

Sample size dependence: species accumulation curves etc.

Using the 'Chao1' estimator in 'estimateR' (R-package 'vegan') indicated a saturation of species richness of median 62%. Accumulation curves (Fig. 5) were constructed (by rarefactions) for species richness, Shannon diversity and specialization $H2'$. These show that while species richness did not reach saturation for some sites, both indices used for conclusions in our study were much closer to saturation. Hence, sample size does not appear to be a problem here. For smaller sample sizes than in (most of) our webs, H proofed to be sample-size-dependent, while $H2'$ was generally unbiased even for very small samples - only the variance or uncertainty of $H2'$ was larger for small samples.

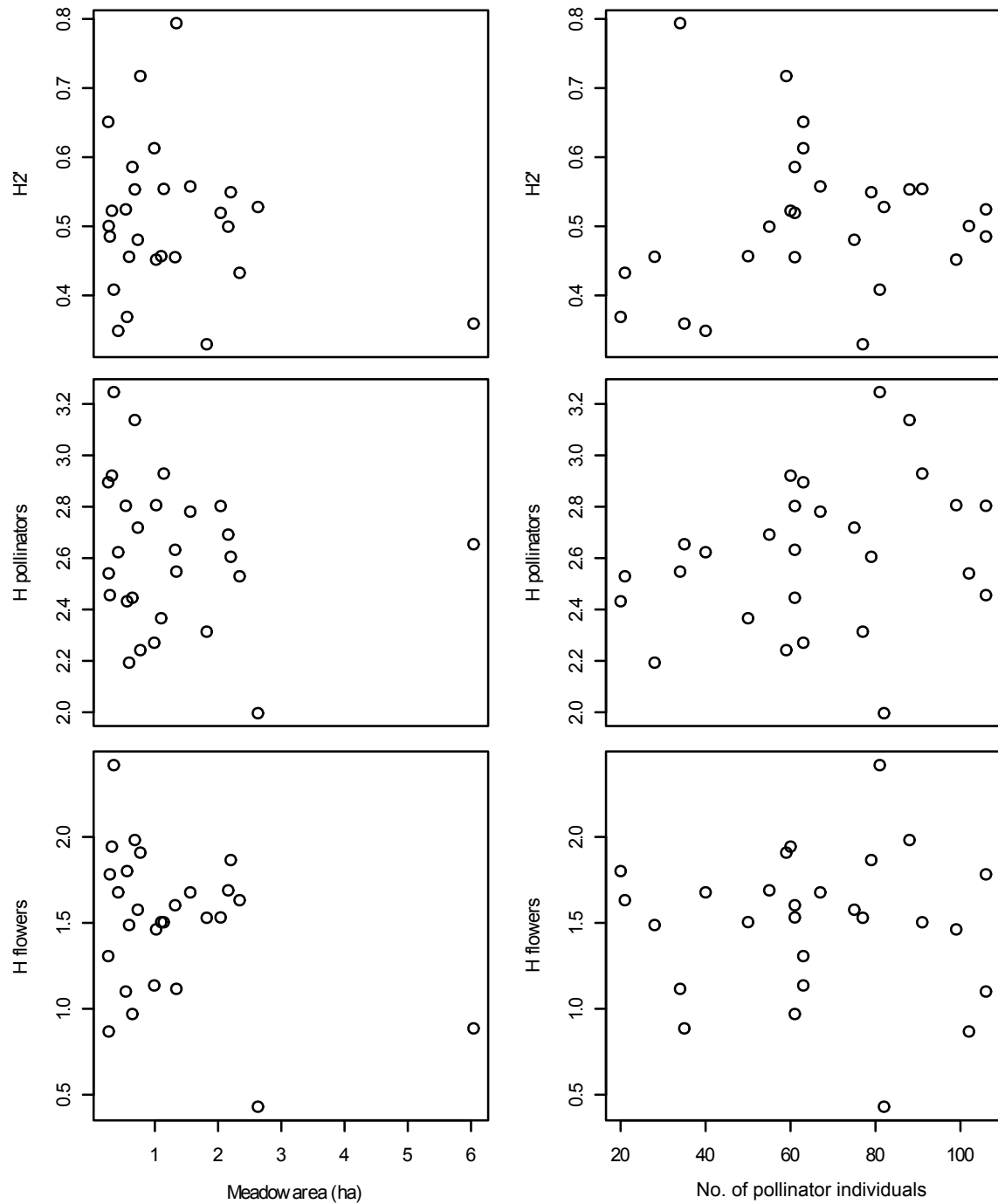


Figure 2. Relationship between two potentially confounding factors and the measures of diversity and specialization used in this study (27 networks from different sites). H is Shannon diversity (for flowers: based on flower area and number of flowers in plots). $H2'$ is an index of network-level specialization.

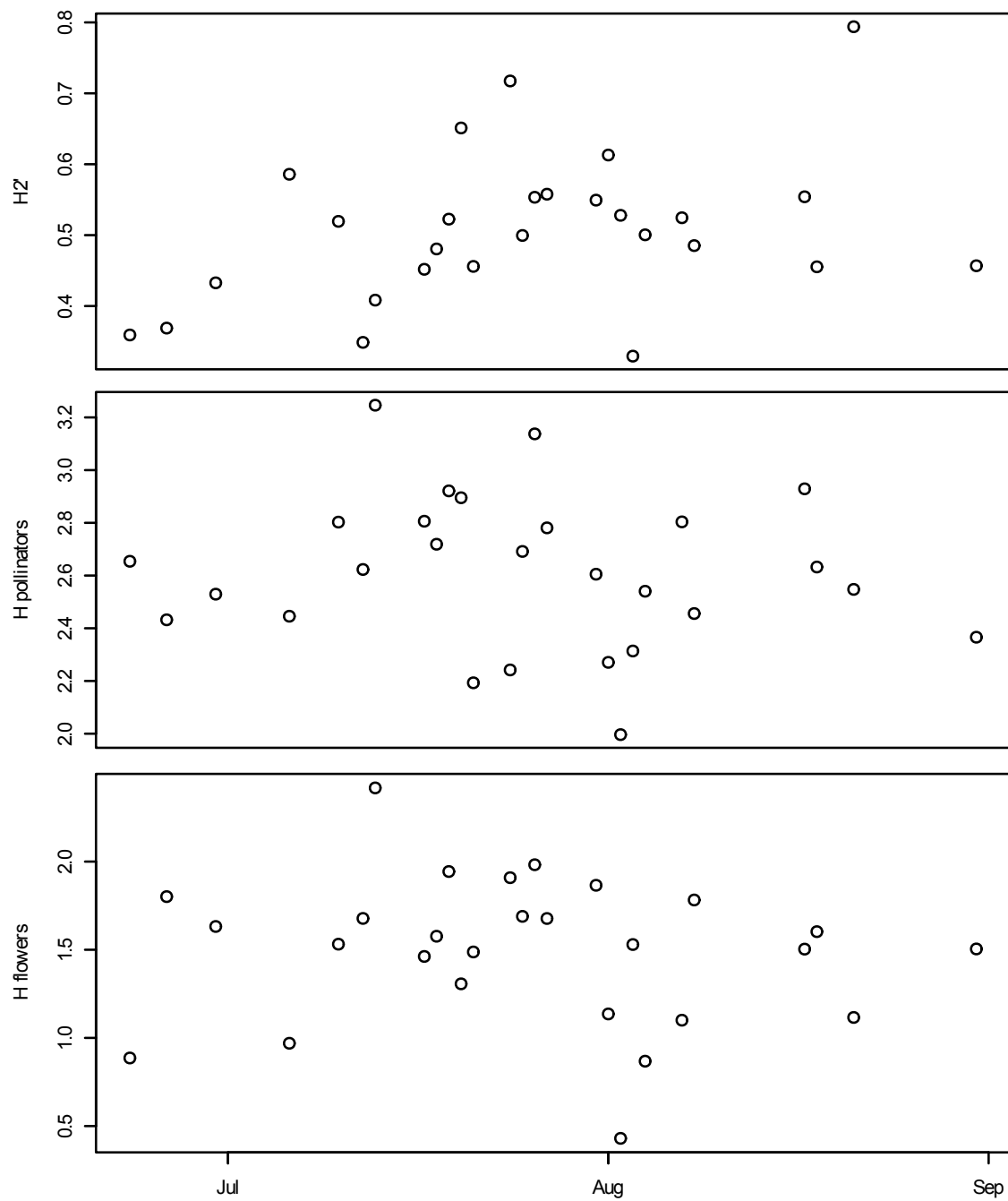


Figure 3. Relationship between the time in the season and diversity and specialization in the 27 networks (each from a different site and date). See Fig. 2 for further explanations.

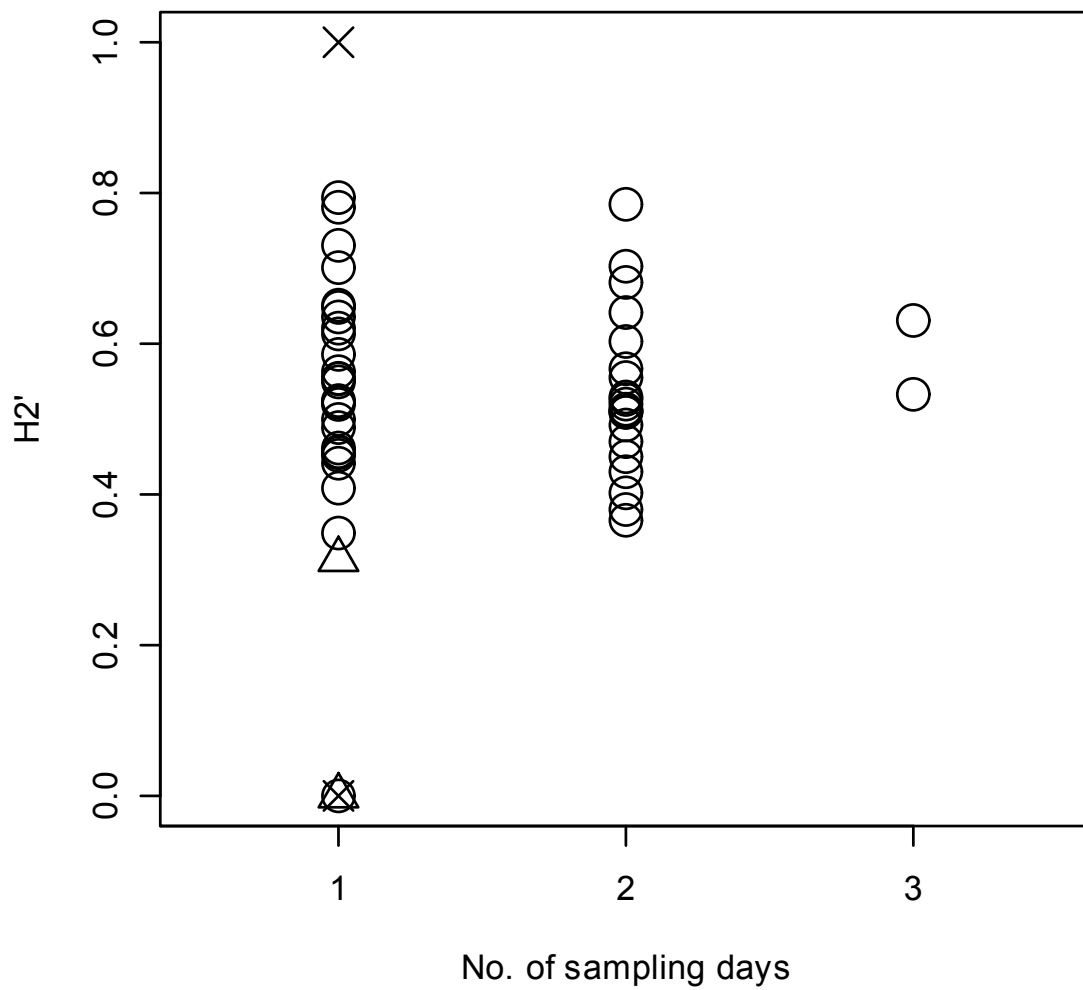


Figure 4. Network-level specialization in relation to the number of sampling days used for the network. This is an extended sample compared to the set of networks, using data from additional sampling days from the same sites and from the same year. Circles represent webs with at least 20 individuals (i. e. observations), triangles are webs with < 20 individuals, and crosses webs with < 10 individuals.

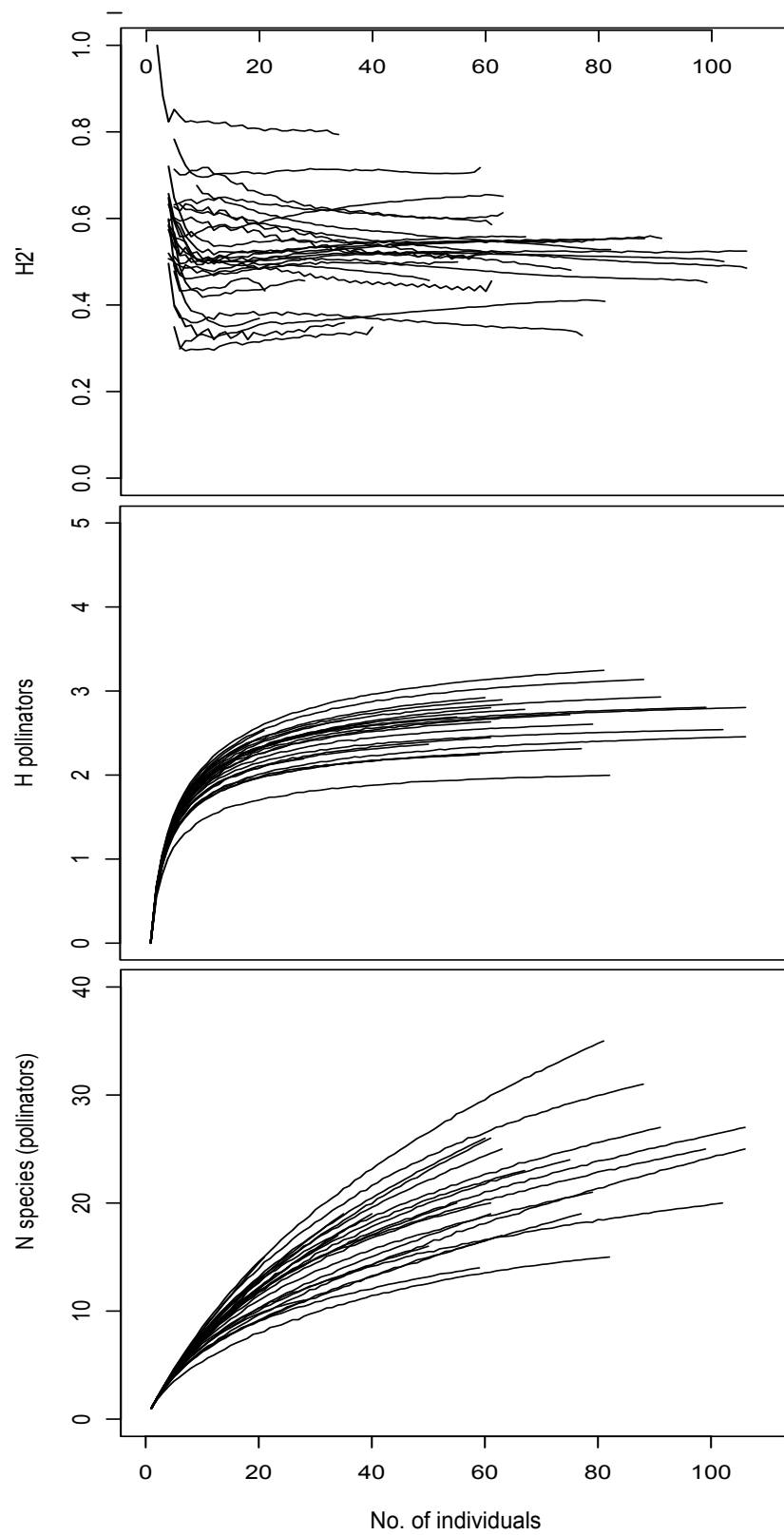


Figure 5. Accumulation curves for species richness and Shannon diversity of pollinators, and for specialization H_2' of the interaction web ($n = 1000$ replicates per step).

Difference between plot and transect pollinator samples

Pollinator samples from plots had a smaller diversity than those from transects (paired $t = -8.5$, $n = 27$, $p < 0.001$; mean Shannon diversity plots = 2.01 and transects = 2.53). This was partly explainable by the lower number of individuals, but even when using rarefied richness plots had a lower diversity than transects (paired $t = -4.9$, $n = 27$, $p < 0.001$; mean rarefied richness plots = 4.52 and transects = 5.04; rarefaction to 6 individuals, which was the minimum of all 'subsamples', i.e. all plots of one web).

Community composition differed slightly between plots and transects (pooling all data for plots and transects, respectively; Bray-Curtis dissimilarity of relative abundances = 0.29), which was significantly different from a null model (table randomized with 'r2dtable', $n = 10\,000$ replicates, mean dissimilarity = 0.27, $p < 0.001$).

Alternative analyses comparing flower preferences / realized flower visitation niches between sites for ten pollinator species: using Bray-Curtis dissimilarity

We used an alternative approach for comparing 'flower niches' of the ten most common pollinator species in our data set between webs. Similar to analysing community dissimilarity, we calculated pairwise Bray-Curtis dissimilarity between the flower visitation 'profiles' (i. e. number of visits per flower species) of each pollinator species in different webs. All webs including the pollinator species were used. 'Niche profiles' were calculated relative to the number of observations of the pollinator species per web (using absolute numbers of visits yielded a similar picture). Means were calculated from the tables of pairwise dissimilarities and plotted. To judge these values, we compared the observed values to two different nullmodels (keeping marginals constant, command 'r2dtable'):

- (1) randomization of the 'niche profile' table (site x flower sp.) for the focal pollinator species; this simulates that 'niche profiles' are the same in all webs; it allows interactions with flower species not present at a site, but does *not* allow interactions with flower species never visited by the focal pollinator species
- (2) randomization of the complete webs (flower sp. x pollinator sp.; this simulates that interactions are random and there is no true species-specific niche profile; it does *not* allow interactions with flower species not present at a site, but allows interactions with flower species never visited by the focal pollinator species

In general, results from these analyses conformed with the conclusions of the preference analyses in the main paper: 'niche profiles' differed between sites (observed values > nullmodel 1), but there was also some pollinator-species-specific signal in the 'niche profile' (observed values < nullmodel 2, i. e. a pollinator species visited more similar flower species than expected for random). In other words, the significance of networklevel specialization is not caused by arbitrary connections, but species identities matter. We can neither support approaches considering 'links as constant'.

Two error sources complicate the interpretation of these results and are responsible for the high observed dissimilarity values:

- (a) different flower species present at different sites
- (b) often low number of observations per web and pollinator species

Problem (a) explains some part of the difference between observed values and nullmodel 1, so this may not indicate differences in pollinator behaviour (or 'non-trivial' changes of 'realized preferences') but might simply reflect differences in flower availability (which are ignored by nullmodel 1). Problem (b) is responsible for the high dissimilarity in general but particularly with nullmodel 2 - the wider the niche, the higher the chance for zero-overlap and therefore a dissimilarity of 1, increasing the mean dissimilarity. In the Preference analysis of the main paper, problem (a) is avoided by incorporating expected values. Problem (b) may effect the absolute values of the Preference Index, but not the significance presented there.

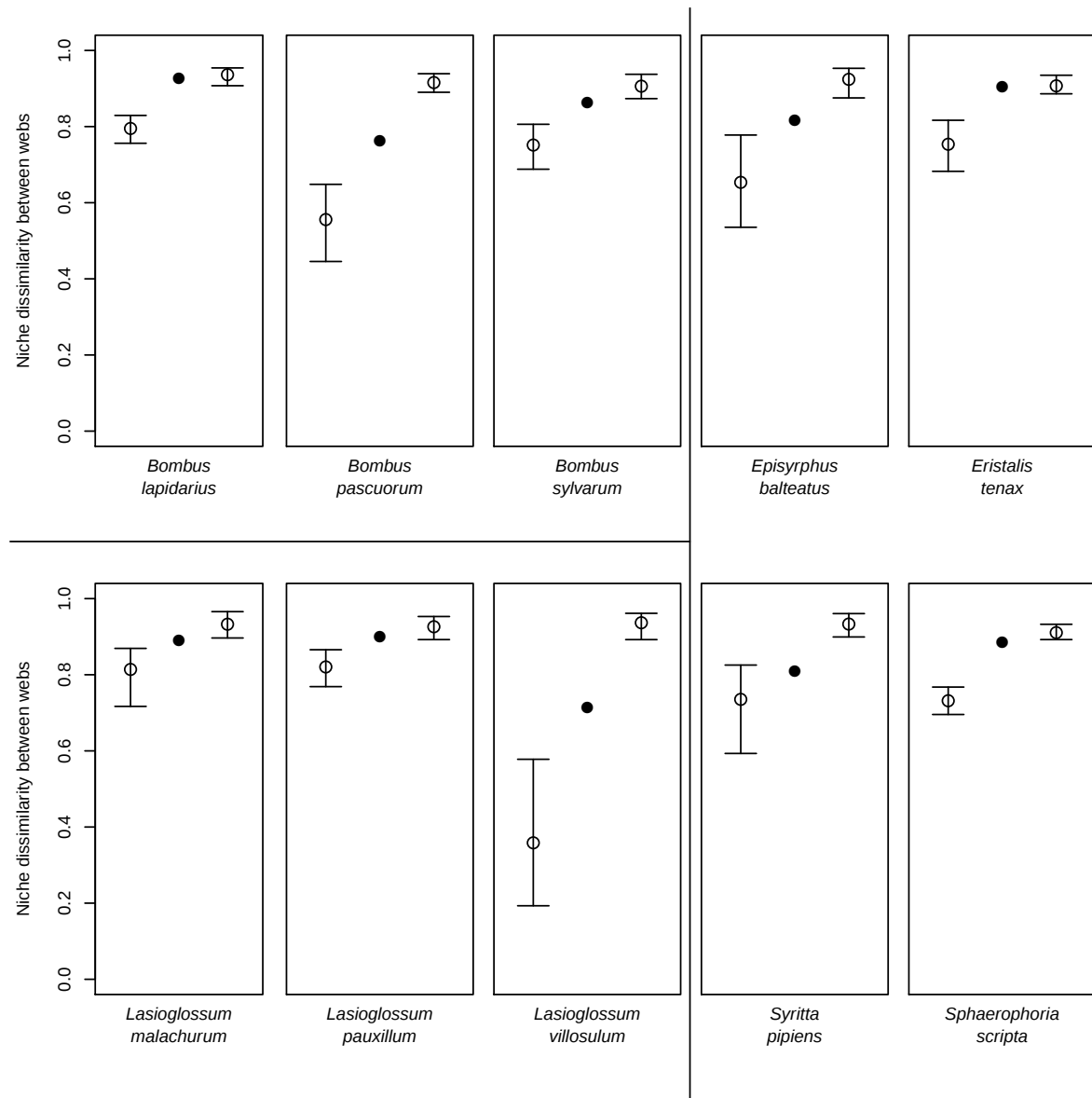


Figure 6. Differences in the flower visitation niches between networks for the most commonly observed species in our data set. Y-axis shows Bray-Curtis distance of species composition of the flowers visited at each site. Closed circles = observed values; open circles = null model values, with null model 1 left and null model 2 right of the observed value for each species. See text for further details.

More details about the pollinator community

In this Appendix section, more details are given about:

- The relative importance of different flower visitor taxa in all observations, including groups not considered in the analyzes (Fig. 7)
- a summary of all pollinator species, all flower species they interacted with, and the total number of interactions (Table 1)

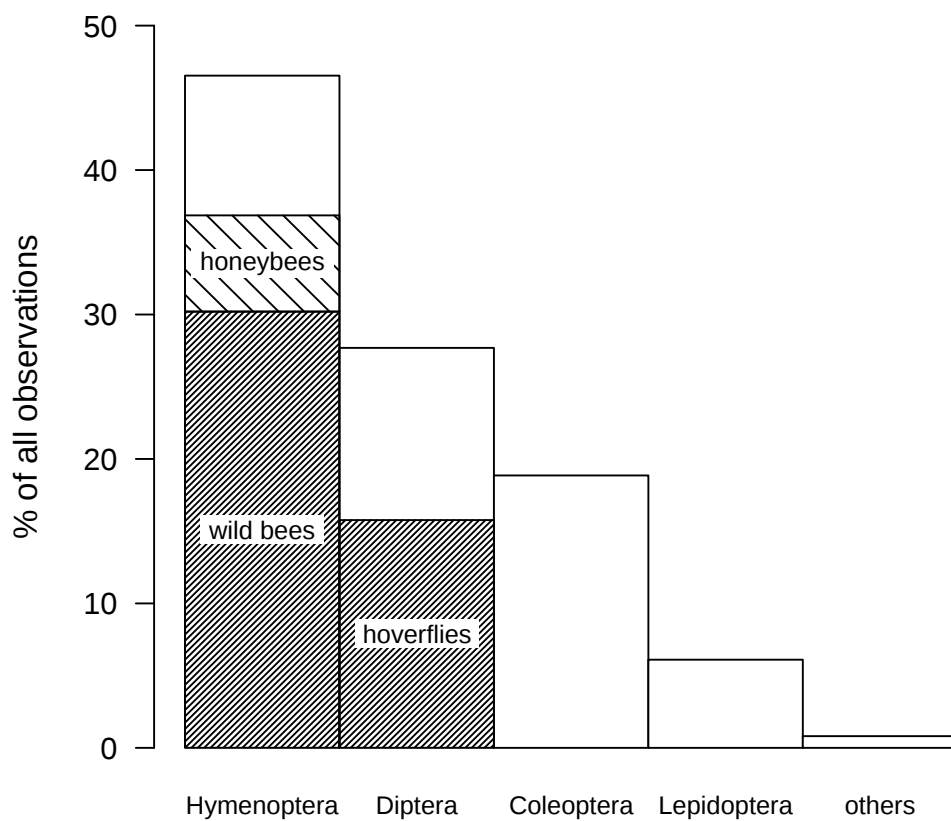


Figure 7. Relative contribution of different visitor taxa to all flower visitors observed during this study ($n = 8765$). Note that the taxa analyzed here (wild bees and hoverflies) comprise nearly one half of all observed individuals / interactions. Half of all individuals of wild bees and hoverflies ($n = 2010$) were captured, identified to species level and analyzed in this study. All other visitors were not considered in our analyses, and are shown here only as a background information.

flowers were counted are indicated by asterisks.

[illegible]

Table 1. (continued)

[illegible]

Details of the preference analysis

In this Appendix section, details are given about the preference analyses for each pollinator-flower pair analyses, using four alternative analyses:

- flower species level, as presented and discussed in the main text: Table 2
- flower species level, unweighted alternative: Table 3
- flower family level, as discussed in the main text: Table 4
- flower family level, alternative approach for Asteraceae categorization: Table 5

References

- Kleijn, D. and Raemakers, I. 2008. A retrospective analysis of pollen host plant use by stable and declining bumble bee species. – *Ecology* 89: 1811 – 1823.
- Steffan-Dewenter, I. et al. 2002. Scale-dependent effects of landscape context on three pollinator guilds. – *Ecology* 83: 1421–1432.
- Westrich, P. 1989. Die Wildbienen Baden-Württembergs. Teil 1: Lebensräume, Verhalten, Ökologie und Schutz. Teil 2: Die Gattungen und Arten. – Ulmer.

Table 2. Details for preferences analyses on the level of flower species, carried out for the 10 pollinator species observed most often in this study. Weighted means and sd are presented, as well as used for calculation of p-values. As weights we used the probability of non-zero visits without a preference, as a measure of data quality or information. PI = Preference Index (see methods), bounded between 0 and < 1 ; N co. = number of networks including the species pair (co-occurrences); N linked = number of networks where species pair was observed to interact; N preferred = number of networks where flower was preferred by the pollinator species; n visits = total number of visits for the species pair

Pollinator species	Flower species	mean PI	sd PI	p of mean	p of sd	N co.	N linked	N preferred	n visits
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	0.73	0.15	0	0.39	5	4	4	20
"	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	0.49	0.3	0.08	0.21	6	2	2	6
"	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	0.18	0.3	0.76	0.8	8	1	1	1
"	<i>Securigera varia</i>	0.74	0.34	0	0.33	6	4	4	6
"	<i>Crepis biennis</i>	0.29	0.35	0.46	0.29	8	2	2	3
"	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	0.51	0.29	0.18	0.09	6	4	4	14
"	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	0.58	0.27	0.01	0.48	7	3	3	7
"	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	0.17	0.35	0.84	0.17	9	2	2	3
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.34	0.34	0.59	0.05	9	3	3	5
"	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	0.21	0.23	0.98	0.99	17	5	2	9
"	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	0.63	0.21	0	0.47	9	5	5	22
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	0.32	0.33	0.6	0.2	6	2	1	4
"	<i>Crepis biennis</i>	0.17	0.22	0.93	0.97	9	2	1	2
"	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	0.27	0.27	0.98	0.1	9	3	1	14
"	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	0.17	0.35	0.97	0.01	9	2	2	2
"	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	0.65	0.35	0	0.03	9	4	4	15
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.06	0.2	1	1	11	1	1	1
"	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	0.73	0.17	0	0.92	21	18	18	91
"	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	0.54	0.26	0.01	0.31	12	6	5	19
<i>Bombus sylvarum</i>	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	0.44	0.37	0.07	0.02	9	3	3	9
"	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	0.54	0.36	0.02	0.01	9	4	4	21
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.11	0.26	1	0.41	11	1	1	6
"	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	0.64	0.25	0	0.72	13	9	9	24
"	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	0.53	0.44	0	0.07	7	4	4	4
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.18	0.22	0.96	0.97	11	1	0	2
"	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	0.61	0.2	0.01	0.9	6	4	4	6
"	<i>Daucus carota</i>	0.15	0.25	0.98	0.55	8	1	1	3
"	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	0.18	0.33	0.8	0.48	6	1	1	1
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.58	0.23	0	0.35	11	9	8	41
"	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	0.21	0.41	0.44	0.17	9	2	2	2
"	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	0.11	0.17	0.94	0.98	13	1	0	1
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.29	0.35	0.63	0.09	13	3	3	6
"	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	0.51	0.5	0.01	0.03	5	2	2	2
"	<i>Crepis biennis</i>	0.6	0.27	0.02	0.48	7	3	3	7
"	<i>Daucus carota</i>	0.5	0.28	0.06	0.57	10	5	4	9
"	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	0.54	0.21	0.04	0.29	8	5	4	25
"	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	0.38	0.41	0.47	0.03	5	1	1	4
"	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	0.24	0.23	0.89	0.6	5	2	1	3
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.33	0.32	0.56	0.45	6	2	2	3
<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.41	0.25	0.33	0.72	8	4	3	7
"	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	0.34	0.33	0.53	0.09	5	2	2	9
"	<i>Daucus carota</i>	0.17	0.25	0.97	0.69	7	2	1	2
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.6	0.19	0	0.85	8	6	6	23
<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.52	0.34	0.03	0.05	14	6	6	14
"	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	0.5	0.38	0.03	0.22	8	3	3	3
"	<i>Crepis biennis</i>	0.1	0.31	0.66	0.66	6	1	1	1
"	<i>Daucus carota</i>	0.22	0.31	0.62	0.46	8	3	3	3
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.36	0.29	0.64	0.29	9	4	2	10
"	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	0.37	0.51	0.02	0.01	6	1	1	2
<i>Lasioglossum villosulum</i>	<i>Crepis biennis</i>	0.22	0.44	0.15	0.15	5	1	1	2
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.68	0.09	0	0.9	6	6	6	49
<i>Syrpitta pipiens</i>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.66	0.21	0	0.95	15	10	10	32
"	<i>Crepis biennis</i>	0.21	0.32	0.59	0.57	7	1	1	1
"	<i>Daucus carota</i>	0.52	0.26	0.02	0.89	11	5	5	5
"	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	0.53	0.39	0.08	0.56	5	2	2	2
"	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	0.1	0.17	1	1	7	1	0	1
"	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	0.47	0.23	0.26	0.39	5	2	2	7
<i>Sphaerophoria cf. scripta</i>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.49	0.35	0.01	0	20	10	10	39
"	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	0.46	0.33	0.06	0.47	9	4	3	5
"	<i>Crepis biennis</i>	0.38	0.43	0.18	0	9	3	3	6
"	<i>Daucus carota</i>	0.54	0.27	0.01	0.29	13	8	8	32
"	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	0.56	0.43	0.01	0.04	7	4	4	5
"	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	0.45	0.24	0.25	0.67	9	6	5	13
"	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	0.14	0.22	0.98	0.95	10	2	1	2
"	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	0.39	0.23	0.6	0.52	6	4	2	8
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.39	0.24	0.61	0.52	13	8	4	17
"	<i>Pimpinella cf. saxifraga</i>	0.53	0.35	0.06	0.54	5	3	3	3
"	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	0.33	0.34	0.2	0.54	9	2	2	2

Table 3. As Table 2, but without using weights for calculation of mean and sd (and for p-values).

Pollinator species	Flower species	mean PI	sd PI	p of mean	p of sd	N co.	N linked	N preferred	n visits
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	0.61	0.35	0.01	0.03	5	4	4	20
"	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	0.25	0.4	0.11	0.12	6	2	2	6
"	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	0.08	0.22	0.77	0.78	8	1	1	1
"	<i>Securigera varia</i>	0.6	0.47	0	0.01	6	4	4	6
"	<i>Crepis biennis</i>	0.18	0.35	0.43	0.41	8	2	2	3
"	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	0.46	0.37	0.11	0.03	6	4	4	14
"	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	0.32	0.4	0.07	0.12	7	3	3	7
"	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	0.19	0.38	0.48	0.19	9	2	2	3
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.22	0.33	0.52	0.42	9	3	3	5
"	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	0.16	0.3	0.75	0.6	17	5	2	9
"	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	0.39	0.37	0.07	0.03	9	5	5	22
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	0.19	0.31	0.76	0.61	6	2	1	4
"	<i>Crepis biennis</i>	0.09	0.19	0.95	0.97	9	2	1	2
"	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	0.16	0.25	0.99	0.94	9	3	1	14
"	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	0.18	0.37	0.19	0.17	9	2	2	2
"	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	0.36	0.43	0.06	0	9	4	4	15
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.06	0.19	1	0.99	11	1	1	1
"	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	0.71	0.32	0	0.25	21	18	18	91
"	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	0.36	0.39	0.02	0.02	12	6	5	19
<i>Bombus sylvarum</i>	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	0.27	0.42	0.07	0.05	9	3	3	9
"	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	0.32	0.38	0.26	0.04	9	4	4	21
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.06	0.21	1	1	11	1	1	6
"	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	0.53	0.38	0	0.04	13	9	9	24
"	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	0.49	0.46	0.01	0.03	7	4	4	4
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.04	0.13	0.98	0.98	11	1	0	2
"	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	0.52	0.42	0.01	0.06	6	4	4	6
"	<i>Daucus carota</i>	0.07	0.19	0.99	0.99	8	1	1	3
"	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	0.11	0.28	0.72	0.73	6	1	1	1
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.58	0.32	0	0.09	11	9	8	41
"	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	0.2	0.4	0.06	0.06	9	2	2	2
"	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	0.03	0.1	0.98	0.99	13	1	0	1
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.16	0.3	0.7	0.6	13	3	3	6
"	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	0.36	0.49	0.05	0.02	5	2	2	2
"	<i>Crepis biennis</i>	0.29	0.37	0.14	0.24	7	3	3	7
"	<i>Daucus carota</i>	0.33	0.36	0.18	0.21	10	5	4	9
"	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	0.37	0.31	0.32	0.1	8	5	4	25
"	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	0.15	0.33	0.57	0.38	5	1	1	4
"	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	0.16	0.23	0.9	0.94	5	2	1	3
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.2	0.31	0.75	0.77	6	2	2	3
<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.3	0.35	0.28	0.33	8	4	3	7
"	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	0.31	0.44	0.16	0.01	5	2	2	9
"	<i>Daucus carota</i>	0.1	0.23	0.96	0.95	7	2	1	2
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.5	0.32	0.03	0.46	8	6	6	23
<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.32	0.4	0.05	0.02	14	6	6	14
"	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	0.31	0.43	0.03	0.02	8	3	3	3
"	<i>Crepis biennis</i>	0.15	0.37	0.35	0.36	6	1	1	1
"	<i>Daucus carota</i>	0.31	0.45	0.06	0.01	8	3	3	3
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.26	0.33	0.53	0.38	9	4	2	10
"	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	0.16	0.39	0.16	0.16	6	1	1	2
<i>Lasioglossum villosulum</i>	<i>Crepis biennis</i>	0.18	0.41	0.14	0.14	5	1	1	2
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.76	0.16	0	0.99	6	6	6	49
<i>Syricta pipiens</i>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.52	0.39	0	0.01	15	10	10	32
"	<i>Crepis biennis</i>	0.09	0.24	0.7	0.71	7	1	1	1
"	<i>Daucus carota</i>	0.3	0.35	0.1	0.32	11	5	5	5
"	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	0.31	0.42	0.16	0.17	5	2	2	2
"	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	0.05	0.13	1	1	7	1	0	1
"	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	0.22	0.31	0.46	0.47	5	2	2	7
<i>Sphaerophoria cf. scripta</i>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	0.39	0.41	0.01	0	20	10	10	39
"	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	0.31	0.38	0.12	0.18	9	4	3	5
"	<i>Crepis biennis</i>	0.28	0.41	0.17	0.06	9	3	3	6
"	<i>Daucus carota</i>	0.43	0.36	0.03	0.07	13	8	8	32
"	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	0.49	0.46	0	0.02	7	4	4	5
"	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	0.38	0.31	0.31	0.41	9	6	5	13
"	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	0.09	0.2	0.97	0.98	10	2	1	2
"	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	0.34	0.3	0.51	0.45	6	4	2	8
"	<i>Picris hieracoides</i>	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.13	13	8	4	17
"	<i>Pimpinella cf. saxifraga</i>	0.44	0.41	0.07	0.22	5	3	3	3
"	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	0.14	0.28	0.54	0.59	9	2	2	2

Table 4. As Table 2, but for the level of flower families (Asteraceae subfamilies treated separately).

Pollinator species	Flower family	mean PI	sd PI	p of mean	p of sd	N co.	N linked	N preferred	n visits
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Carduoideae	0.69	0.17	0	0.6	11	8	8	35
	Cichorioideae	0.4	0.31	0.4	0.01	20	9	9	22
	Convolvulaceae	0.17	0.29	0.77	0.82	9	1	1	1
	Fabaceae	0.44	0.3	0.32	0	20	12	11	48
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Plantaginaceae	0.25	0.3	0.67	0.66	7	1	1	1
	Carduoideae	0.28	0.31	0.89	0.1	11	3	2	6
	Cichorioideae	0.17	0.23	1	0.78	24	6	2	17
	Dipsacaceae	0.31	0.47	0.23	0.04	5	2	2	2
<i>Bombus sylvarum</i>	Fabaceae	0.7	0.17	0	0.7	24	22	22	135
	Carduoideae	0.49	0.3	0.05	0.24	10	4	4	16
	Cichorioideae	0.08	0.23	1	0.84	16	1	1	7
	Convolvulaceae	0.11	0.31	0.73	0.56	8	1	1	1
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Fabaceae	0.68	0.13	0	0.96	17	16	15	66
	Apiaceae	0.19	0.29	0.98	0.39	12	2	2	5
	Asteroidae	0.27	0.3	0.74	0.45	13	2	1	5
	Carduoideae	0.15	0.26	0.8	0.91	7	1	1	1
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	Cichorioideae	0.51	0.29	0.04	0.03	16	11	10	44
	Convolvulaceae	0.6	0.22	0.01	0.88	7	4	4	6
	Fabaceae	0.07	0.16	1	1	16	2	1	3
	Plantaginaceae	0.5	0.39	0.08	0.04	9	3	3	4
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	Rubiaceae	0.27	0.46	0.25	0.07	5	2	2	2
	Apiaceae	0.45	0.26	0.2	0.34	14	11	8	16
	Asteroidae	0.32	0.33	0.54	0.18	14	4	4	7
	Carduoideae	0.44	0.4	0.19	0.03	5	1	1	4
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	Cichorioideae	0.5	0.26	0.05	0.24	16	9	9	37
	Convolvulaceae	0.51	0.5	0.02	0.03	5	2	2	2
	Fabaceae	0.09	0.23	1	0.98	15	1	1	4
	Apiaceae	0.17	0.21	1	0.8	9	3	1	4
<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i>	Asteroidae	0.54	0.19	0.03	0.81	10	7	6	21
	Carduoideae	0.28	0.35	0.88	0.01	7	3	3	10
	Cichorioideae	0.58	0.24	0	0.48	12	7	7	35
	Apiaceae	0.46	0.25	0.14	0.89	10	7	6	8
<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	Asteroidae	0.49	0.36	0.06	0.01	15	6	6	15
	Cichorioideae	0.3	0.3	0.89	0.11	16	6	3	14
	Convolvulaceae	0.48	0.38	0.03	0.2	9	3	3	3
	Fabaceae	0.14	0.25	1	0.94	17	3	2	6
<i>Lasioglossum villosulum</i>	Plantaginaceae	0.43	0.51	0.03	0	6	1	1	2
	Cichorioideae	0.71	0.11	0	0.96	12	12	12	65
	Apiaceae	0.6	0.2	0	0.87	13	11	11	28
	Asteroidae	0.61	0.23	0	0.61	16	10	10	34
<i>Syricta pipiens</i>	Cichorioideae	0.1	0.18	1	1	16	2	1	2
	Rubiaceae	0.63	0.37	0.01	0.25	6	3	3	5
	Apiaceae	0.48	0.27	0.06	0.33	19	14	11	46
	Asteroidae	0.48	0.34	0.02	0	22	11	11	45
<i>Sphaerophoria cf. scripta</i>	Cichorioideae	0.43	0.23	0.34	0.52	26	17	10	39
	Campanulaceae	0.12	0.29	0.96	0.68	5	1	1	1
	Convolvulaceae	0.45	0.33	0.06	0.45	10	4	3	5
	Fabaceae	0.07	0.17	1	1	26	4	1	4
<i>Sphaerophoria cf. scripta</i>	Plantaginaceae	0.38	0.33	0.21	0.31	9	2	2	4
	Rosaceae	0.65	0.36	0.01	0.25	5	3	3	6
	Rubiaceae	0.61	0.39	0	0.08	9	5	5	7

Table 5. As Table 4, but Asteraceae subfamilies treated as a single family (not discussed in main text).

Pollinator species	Flower family	mean PI	sd PI	p of mean	p of sd	N co.	N linked	N preferred	n visits
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Asteraceae	0.48	0.24	0.08	0.32	21	15	14	57
"	Convolvulaceae	0.17	0.29	0.76	0.81	9	1	1	1
"	Fabaceae	0.44	0.3	0.32	0	20	12	11	48
"	Plantaginaceae	0.25	0.3	0.67	0.65	7	1	1	1
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Asteraceae	0.17	0.22	1	0.24	25	9	3	23
"	Dipsacaceae	0.31	0.47	0.23	0.03	5	2	2	2
"	Fabaceae	0.7	0.17	0	0.71	24	22	22	135
<i>Bombus sylvarum</i>	Asteraceae	0.2	0.28	1	0	17	5	2	23
"	Convolvulaceae	0.11	0.31	0.74	0.57	8	1	1	1
"	Fabaceae	0.68	0.13	0	0.95	17	16	15	66
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Apiaceae	0.19	0.29	0.98	0.4	12	2	2	5
"	Asteraceae	0.47	0.27	0.22	0.02	17	12	10	50
"	Convolvulaceae	0.6	0.22	0.01	0.88	7	4	4	6
"	Fabaceae	0.07	0.16	1	1	16	2	1	3
"	Plantaginaceae	0.5	0.39	0.07	0.04	9	3	3	4
"	Rubiaceae	0.27	0.46	0.26	0.07	5	2	2	2
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	Apiaceae	0.45	0.26	0.2	0.35	14	11	8	16
"	Asteraceae	0.49	0.24	0.1	0.19	16	11	11	48
"	Convolvulaceae	0.51	0.5	0.01	0.03	5	2	2	2
"	Fabaceae	0.09	0.23	1	0.98	15	1	1	4
<i>Lasioglossum malachurum</i>	Apiaceae	0.17	0.21	1	0.79	9	3	1	4
"	Asteraceae	0.59	0.11	0	0.98	13	12	12	66
<i>Lasioglossum pauxillum</i>	Apiaceae	0.46	0.25	0.14	0.89	10	7	6	8
"	Asteraceae	0.43	0.25	0.46	0.26	17	11	8	29
"	Convolvulaceae	0.48	0.38	0.03	0.2	9	3	3	3
"	Fabaceae	0.14	0.25	1	0.94	17	3	2	6
"	Plantaginaceae	0.43	0.51	0.03	0	6	1	1	2
<i>Lasioglossum villosulum</i>	Asteraceae	0.65	0.08	0	1	12	12	12	65
<i>Syrirta pipiens</i>	Apiaceae	0.6	0.2	0	0.88	13	11	11	28
"	Asteraceae	0.4	0.25	0.74	0.14	17	11	8	36
"	Rubiaceae	0.63	0.37	0.01	0.25	6	3	3	5
<i>Sphaerophoria cf. scripta</i>	Apiaceae	0.48	0.27	0.06	0.33	19	14	11	46
"	Asteraceae	0.49	0.22	0.07	0.28	27	23	15	84
"	Campanulaceae	0.12	0.29	0.96	0.68	5	1	1	1
"	Convolvulaceae	0.45	0.33	0.06	0.46	10	4	3	5
"	Fabaceae	0.07	0.17	1	1	26	4	1	4
"	Plantaginaceae	0.38	0.33	0.22	0.3	9	2	2	4
"	Rosaceae	0.65	0.36	0.01	0.24	5	3	3	6
"	Rubiaceae	0.61	0.39	0	0.08	9	5	5	7