Oikos

OIK-01251

Devoto, M., Bailey, S. and Memmott, J. 2013. Ecological meta-networks integrate spatial and temporal dynamics of plant–bumble bee interactions. – Oikos 000: 000–000.

Appendix A1

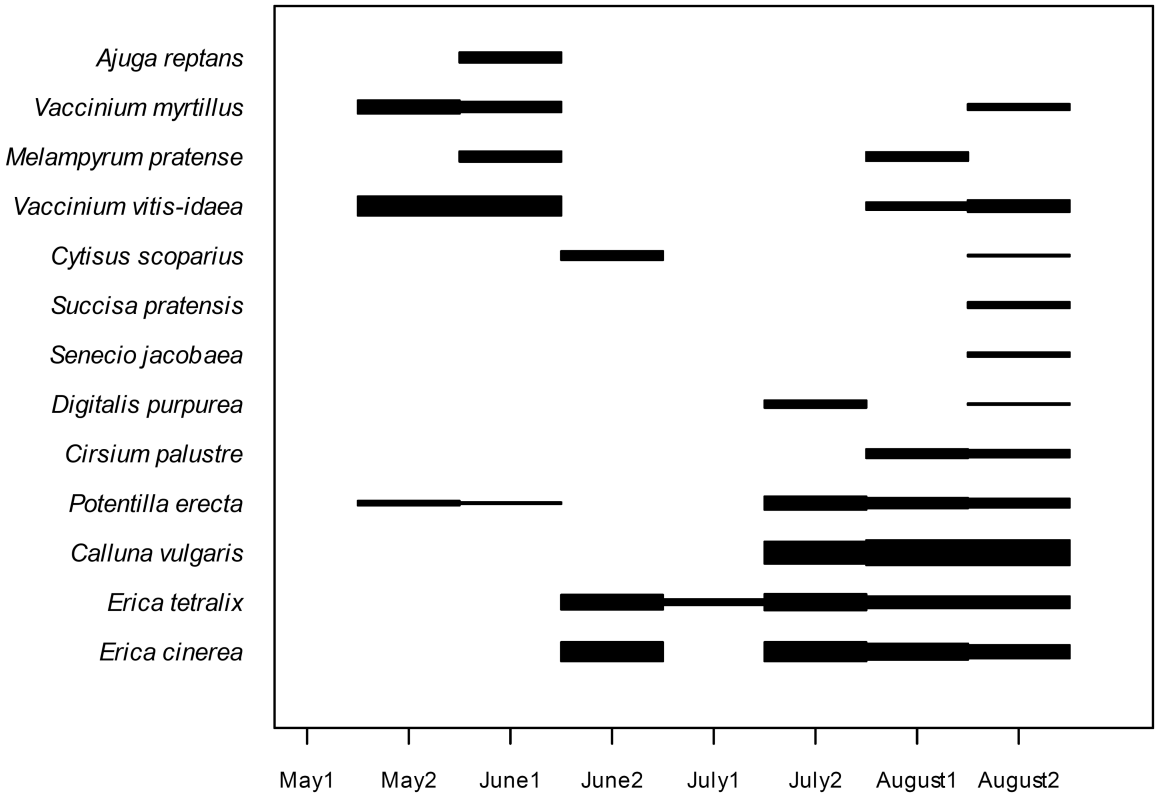

Figure A1. Flower abundances of plant species where bumble bee visits were recorded throughout the season in 2007-2009. Data from all 30 plots and the three years of field sampling were aggregated and then standardized by the number of samples taken at each plot. Width of the bars represents phenology. Height of the bars represents the number of floral units (in log scale).

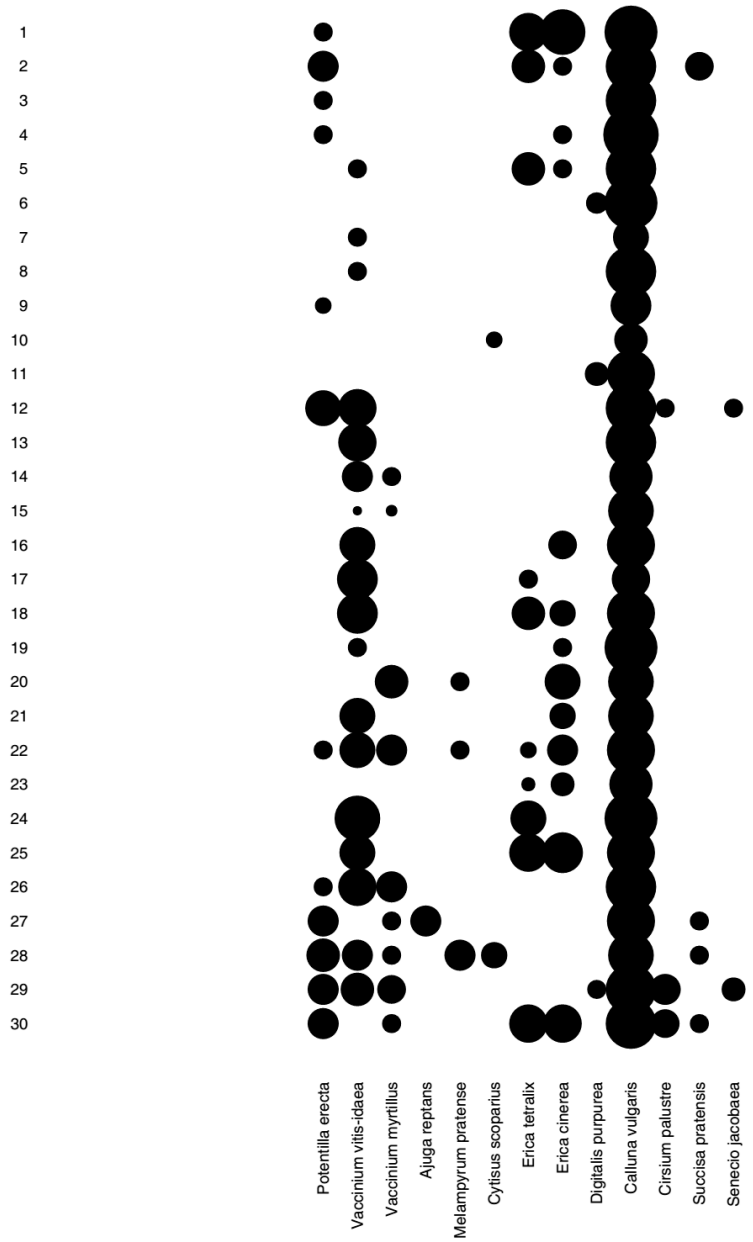

Figure A2. Distribution of floral resources across the 30 plots sampled. Data on local flower abundance were aggregated across years for each plot separately. The size of each circle is proportional to a species' estimated number of flowers per hectare (in log scale). Species are ordered from left to right by flowering date.

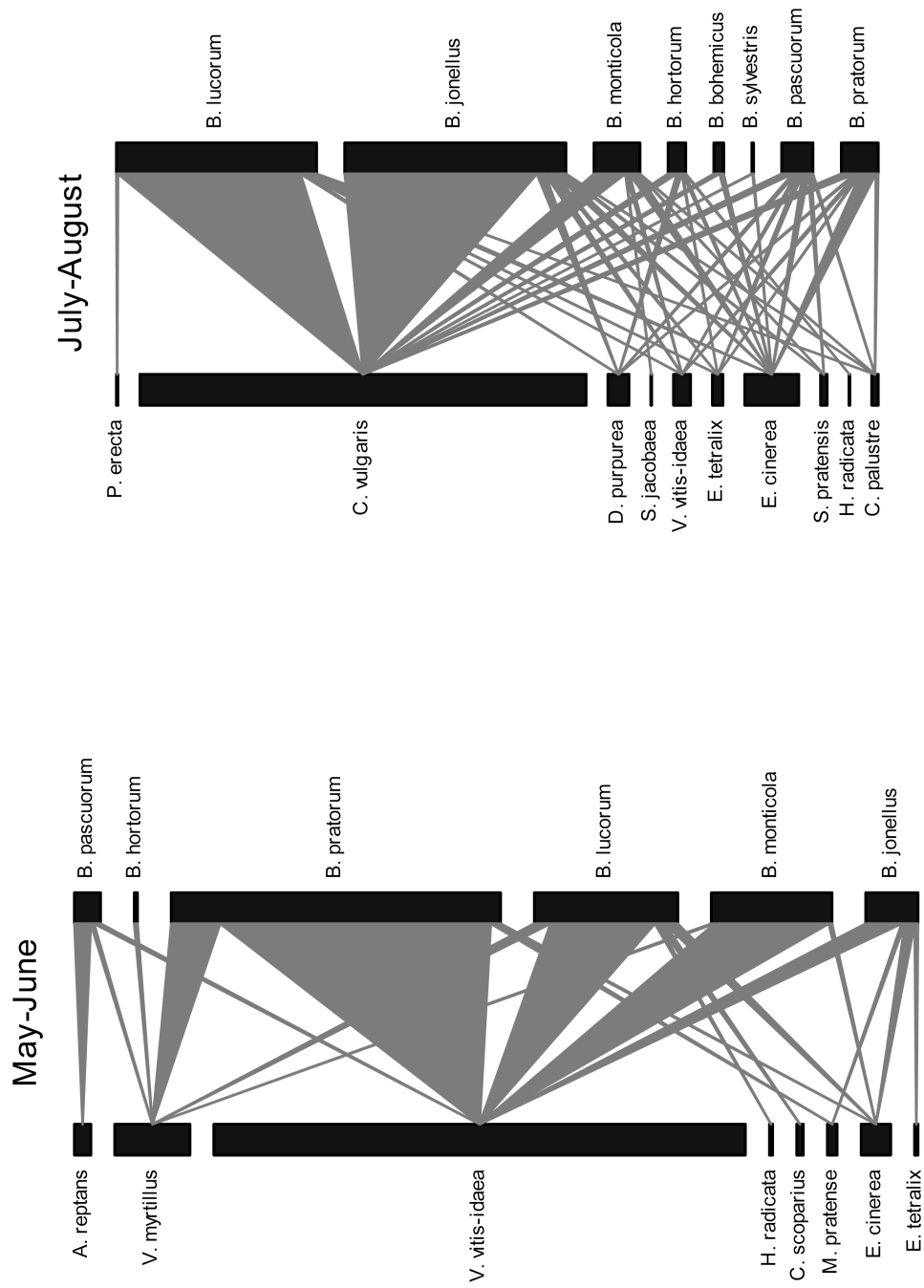

Figure A3. Quantitative plant–bumble bee networks in Scottish pine forests in May–June (bottom) and July–August (top). Each species is represented by a rectangle (bumble bees on the top row, plants on the lower row). The width of the rectangles represents the total number of interactions recorded for each species, the width of the links between rectangles represents the number of individuals of a given visitor taxon that was recorded visiting a given plant taxon in the field. Data obtained over three seasons of field work (2007–2009) were aggregated to build these networks.

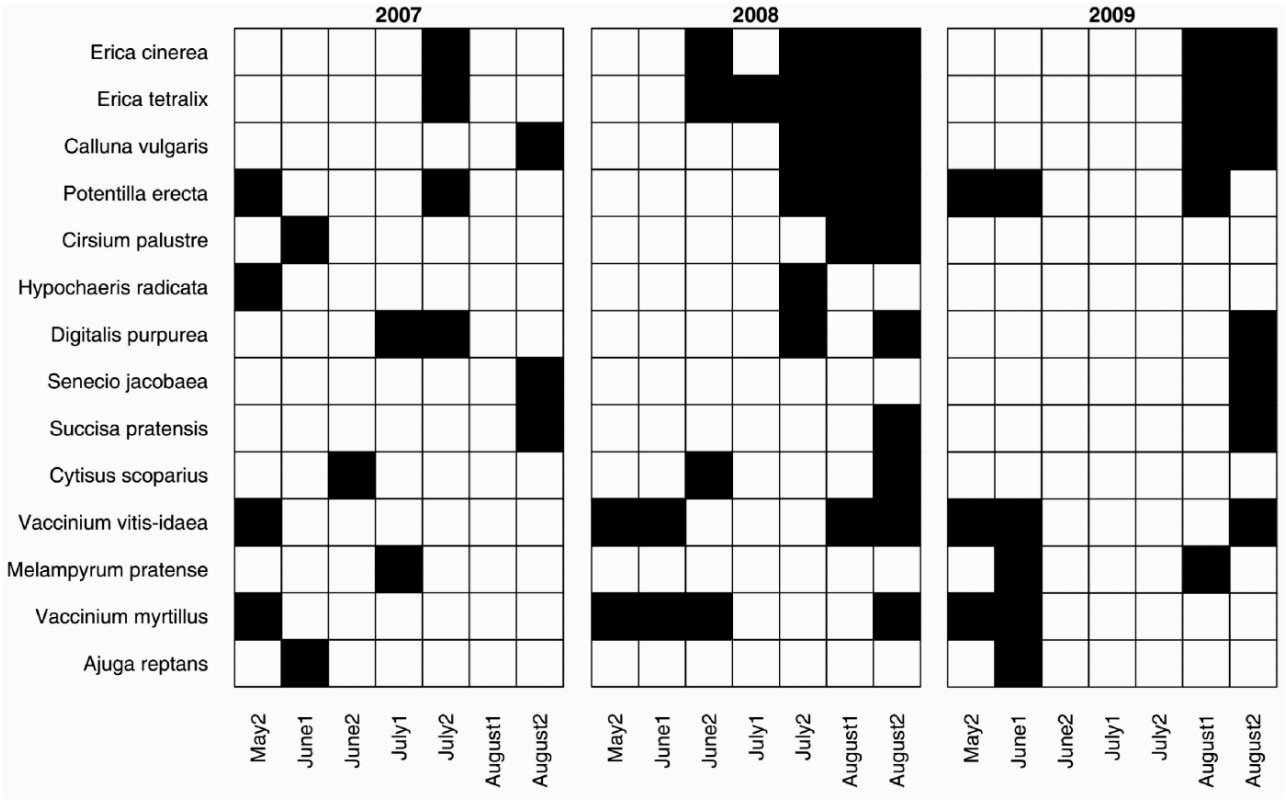

Figure A4. Presence of floral resources along the season across 30 plots of Scottish pine forests sampled in three different years.