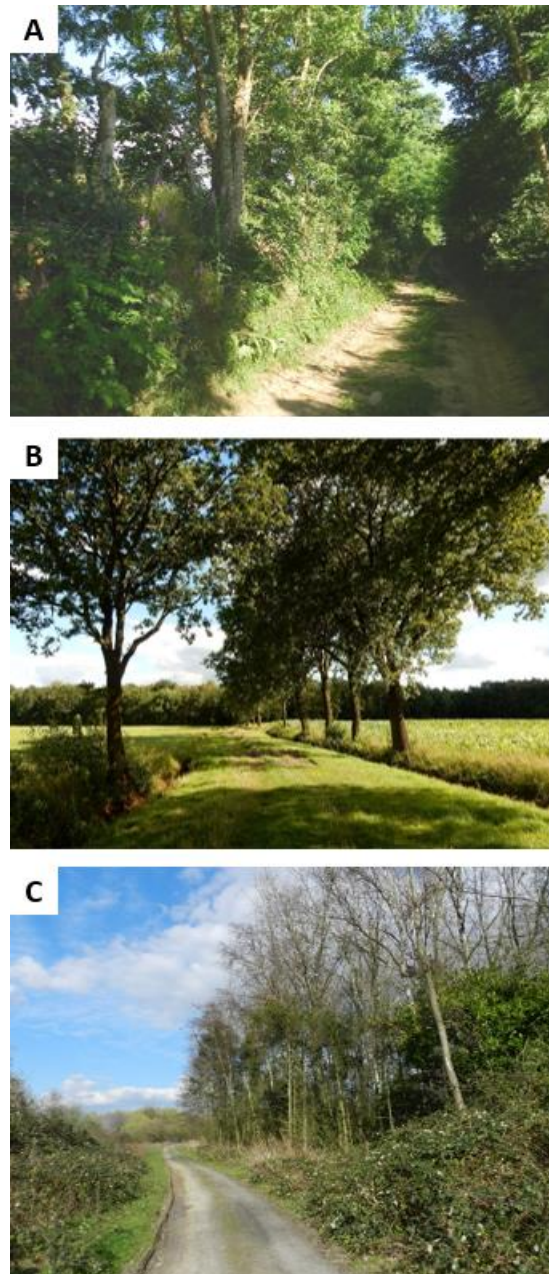


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## Supplementary material



**Fig. S1:** Overview of the different woody semi-natural habitat elements included in this study; a hollow road (A), a tree row (B, credit for figure: Sanne Van Den Berge) and a forest edge (C).

Different semi-natural habitat types provide complementary nesting resources for wild bees

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**Table S1: Overview of the study landscapes, in which year each landscape was sampled and the number of semi-natural habitat elements per study landscape (FE = forest edge, HR = hollow road, TR = tree row).**

Location	Year sampled	Number of FE	Number of HR	Number of TR
1	2017	1	2	0
2	2017	0	2	1
3	2017	1	0	0
4	2017	0	2	0
5	2017	0	1	0
6	2017	1	0	1
7	2018	0	0	2
8	2018	0	1	1
9	2018	1	0	1
10	2018	1	0	0
11	2018	0	1	0
12	2018	0	1	1
13	2018	1	0	1

**Table S2: Methods used for measuring each type of wild bee nesting resource in the different habitat types.**

Nesting resource	Method
Bare soil	Amount of exposed ground free of vegetation and litter (%)
Flat	Amount of ground with a slope < 30° (%)
Slope	Amount of ground with a slope between 30° and 60° (%)
Steep	Amount of ground with a slope > 60° (%)
Dead wood	Amount of dead woody substrate (%)
Hollow stems	Number of exposed pithy or hollow plant stems
Cavities	Number of large (> 2 cm diameter) cavities in trees and soil
Shells	The number of empty snail shells

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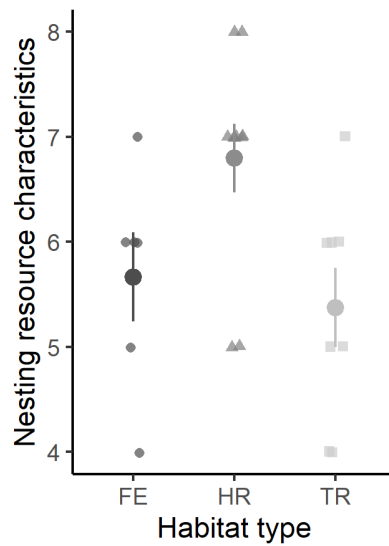


Fig. S2: Number of nesting resources present per habitat type (FE = forest edge, HR = hollow road, TR = tree row). The dots indicate the raw data, the bigger dot with the bars indicates the mean and standard error.

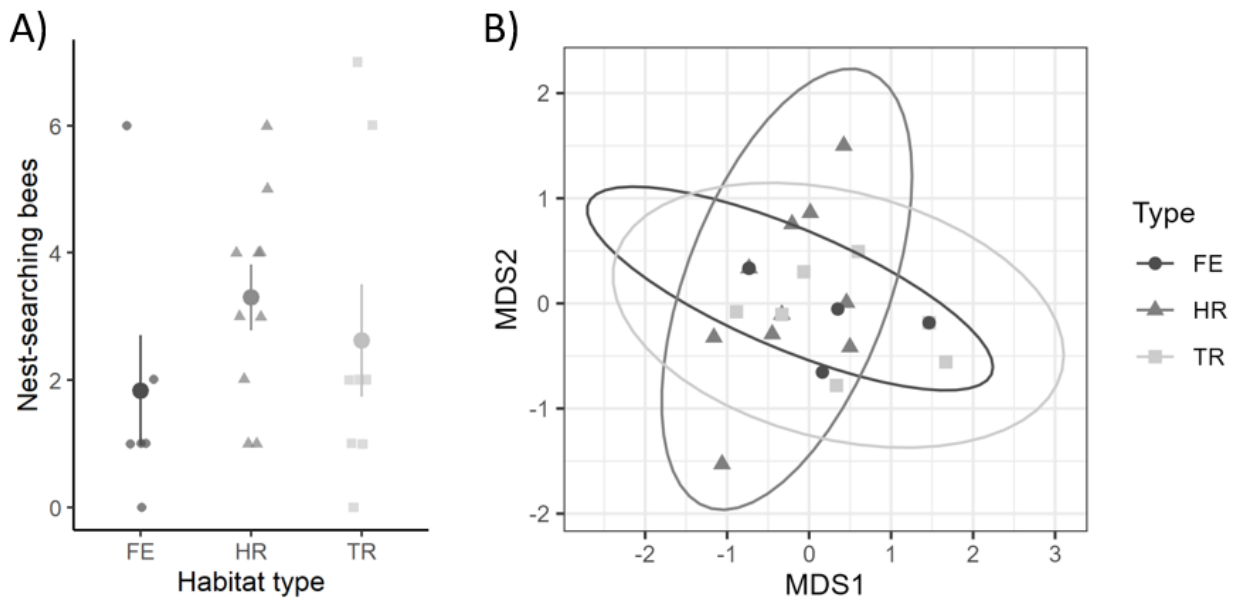


Fig. S3: The number of nest-searching bees in the different SNH types (A; FE = forest edge, HR = hollow road, TR = tree row; the dots indicate the raw data, the dot with the bars indicates the mean and standard error). NMDS plot based on the Bray-Curtis dissimilarity data, to compare the nest-searching bee composition between the SNH types (B). The NMDS plot represents the data with a stress of 0.12.