Appendices to J Poll Ecol 34(4), Parmentier

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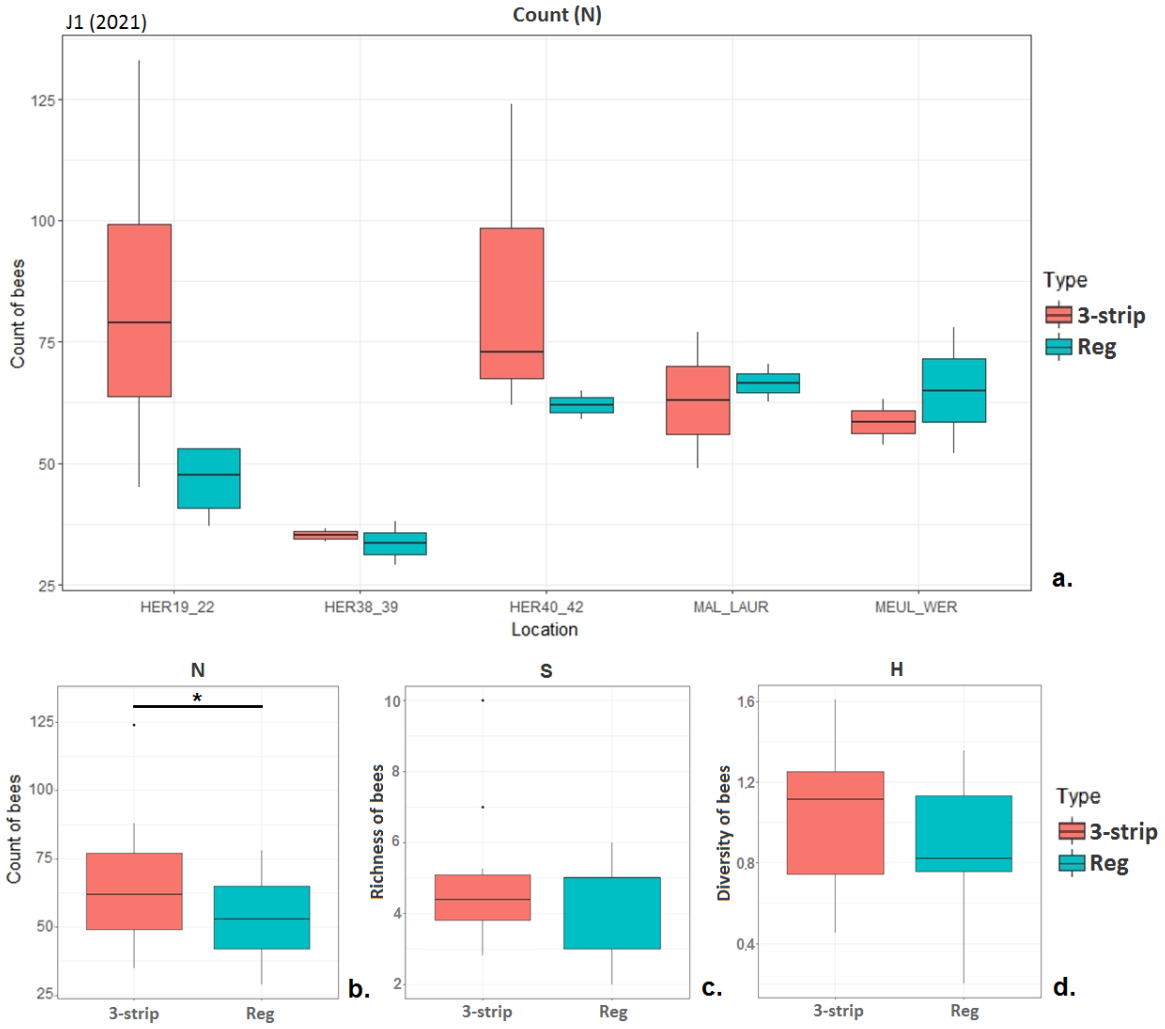
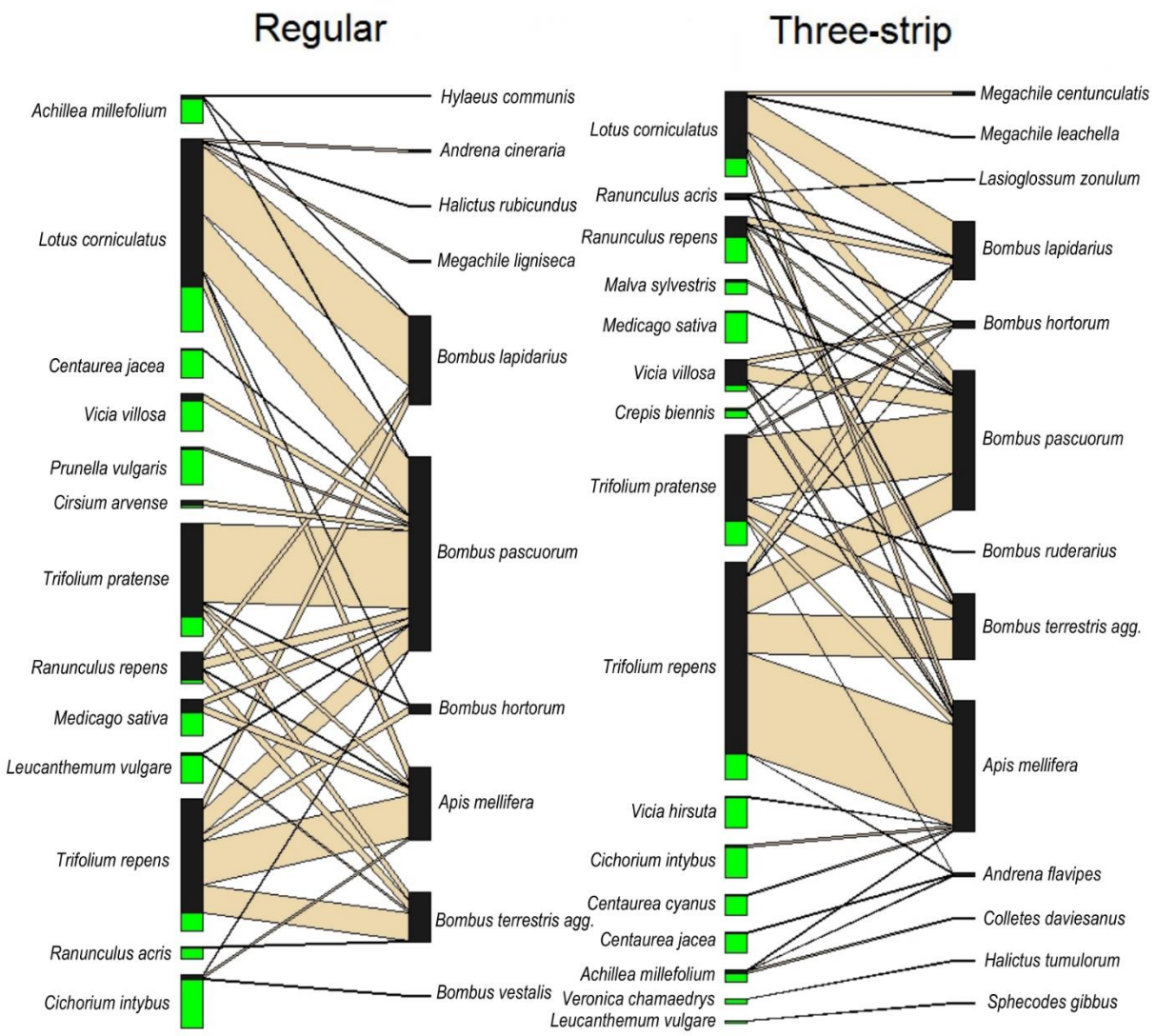
Supplementary Fig. S1.



Effect after one year of different management method on alpha diversity indices

a. Effect on number of bees counted of Three-strip vesus Regular management and visualized per location. b. Effect on bee numbers (Count), b. bee diversity (Diversity) and d. bee richness (Richness) merged per management type. Count data is represented for each location and as merged per management type. 3B = Three-strip management, R = Regular management, * indicates a significant effect at α = 0.05

Supplementary Fig. S2.



Plant-pollinator networks after three successive mowing cycles (year 2022)

Plant-pollinator networks when applying Three-strip management (a. Three-strip) versus Regular rotational management (b. Regular) are shown. The highest interactions between flowering plants-pollinators are highlighted in pale yellow. Number of total bee visits were higher for common bee species in Three-strip managed sites. For plants, different colors (black, green) visualize the discrimination between the proportions of highly visited (less dependent) (black) and more specialized visited (green) flowering plants in the plant-pollinator network calculated for each management type. The Three-strip management had more unique visitations of flowering plants, observed by a greater number of solitary bee species, but overall numbers of observed solitary bees were small (see main text for explanation).