

Title: **Simple and informative: applying a basic Anthophila monitoring scheme in a simplified insular ecosystem**

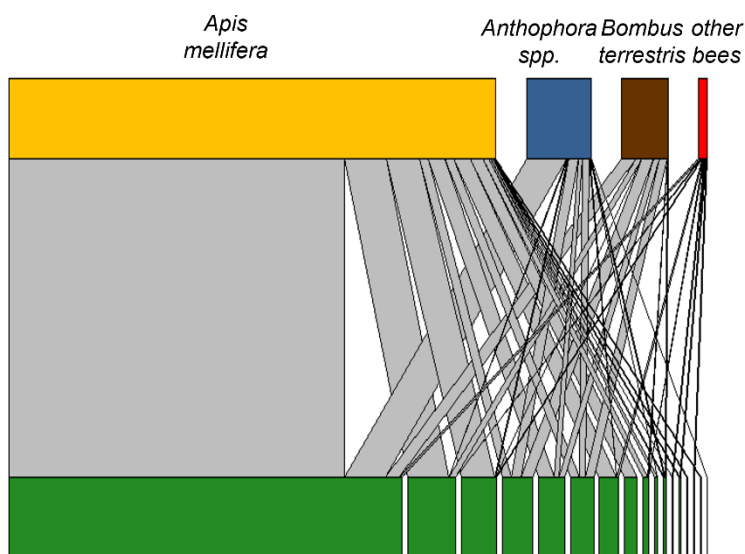
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Table S1. Smoothing variables and their effect on the “other Anthophila bees” group (i.e. all Anthophila except for *A. mellifera*, *B. terrestris* and *Anthophora* spp.), as obtained through the GAMM analysis. The significant variables are in bold.

a	Other Anthophila bee species visiting flowers			b	Other Anthophila bee species flying		
	edf	F	p		edf	F	p
s(flowers)	1.683	19.362	<0.001	s(flowers)	1.617	14.429	<0.001
s(day)	1.876	12.142	<0.001	s(day)	1.83	11.249	<0.001
s(hour)	1.728	2.428	0.194	s(hour)	1.576	2.687	0.193
s(wind)	1.000	0.022	0.881	s(wind)	1	0.352	0.553
s(dist)	1.783	7.605	0.003	s(dist)	1.914	7.076	0.001
s(AMtot)	1	5.137	0.024	s(AMtot)	2.007	2.323	0.107

a. Whole season flower-visitor network



b. Flower-visitor matrix

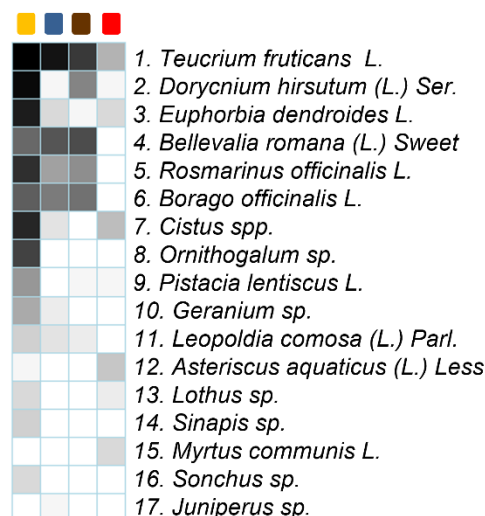


Figure S1. Flower-visits networks on Giannutri island considering the whole season (a), including the group “other Anthophila bees”. The network highlights the predominance of honey bees on the other taxa. The overall network shows a moderate nestedness (b) suggesting a relevant amount of overlap in visited plant taxa among the three pollinator groups. The order of plant taxa in the network, from left to right, corresponds to the numbering in (b).