**Floral abundance, richness and spatial distribution drive urban garden bee communities**

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**Supplementary Methods**

To check for correlation among explanatory variables, we ran Pearson’s correlations. We divided explanatory variables into four biologically relevant groups: 1) floral abundance and richness, 2) floral spatial distribution, 3) other local factors, and 4) landscape factors, and ran Person’s correlations for variables within each group. We examined which variables were highly correlated (P<0.01), and selected one of the correlated variables as a representative for subsequent analysis. For floral abundance, the mean number of flowers per quadrat was correlated with maximum flowers per quadrat (0.919, P<0.01), total number of flowers (0.890, P<0.01), and mean number of white flowers (0.875, P<0.01), and so we included mean number of flowers per quadrat and total flower species richness in subsequent models. For floral distribution, NNR for quadrats with ≥50 flowers was correlated with NNR for quadrats with ≥15 white flowers (0.905, P<0.01) and quadrats with ≥2 species of flowers (-0.630, P<0.01). Thus, we included NNR for quadrats with ≥15 flowers, NNR for quadrats with ≥50 flowers, and NNR for quadrats with ≥100 flowers in subsequent models. For other local factors, percent mulch cover was significantly correlated with percent bare cover (-0.784, P<0.01), and so we included percent mulch cover and percent herbaceous cover in subsequent models. For the landscape variables, percent urban land cover was highly correlated with percent natural land cover (-0.911, P<0.01), and percent open land cover (-0.790, P<0.01), so we included percent urban land cover and percent agriculture land cover in subsequent models. In all, 9 explanatory variables remained after variable selection.