**Supplementary Information**

**Appendix 1.** Methods of bee surveys performed by two observers over the course of the sampling period.

We investigated the species richness of wild bees (Clade: Anthophila; including *Bombus* spp) in 18 urban community garden sites distributed across Berlin, Germany. Berlin is Germany’s largest metropolitan region, spanning 891,1 km2 and has a population of 3.6 million. In this study, we focused on Berlin’s community gardens as an increasingly popular novel urban ecosystem type situated on urban ‘Bracken’ (or vacant lots, brownfields, wastelands), rooftops, to parking lots. This work reports on a novel finding within this broader research.

Within our research sites, we surveyed wild bees three times between May and August 2020 during periods of good weather for bee activity (minimum 15°C, low wind, no rain and dry vegetation (Bates et al. 2011)) using standard passive trapping methods combined with netting methods. We observed bees three times in each site for a total of 60 minutes, during which two observers (AG, ME) walked through a 20x20 meter observation plot at the center of each garden and identified species observed on flowers, netting species unidentified to species.

Pan traps consisted of 15-cm-diameter plastic bowls, spray-painted in UV-bright yellow, white and blue (Sparvar Leuchtfarbe, Spray-Color GmbH, Merzenich, Germany) and filled with 300 ml of 4% formaldehyde solution and a drop of detergent to reduce surface tension. We used three different colors to target the widest possible range of bee species as color greatly influences the number and richness of pollinators captured in traps (Bates et al. 2011, Gollan et al. 2011). Three pan traps (one of each color) were randomly positioned at each site in a cluster, and attached to wood sticks 30 cm above the ground to minimize strata collection bias. Pan traps allowed us to: simultaneously sample all sites using the same sampling effort; reduce collector bias and temporal bias; obtain a standard estimate of bee species richness and abundance co-occurring within a site (Westphal *et al.* 2008; Devigne and De Biseau 2014). We placed one set of traps in sites for three days, after which we identified all bee individuals to species. Species identification was confirmed and/or performed by professional entomologists at the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (FK) and the Deutsche Wildtier Stiftung (CSE).

**Appendix 2.** Plant species list from Vollguter Community Garden

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| Number | **Plant species in alphabetical order** |
| 1 | Achillea millefolium |
| 2 | Ailanthus altissima |
| 3 | Amaranthus retroflexus |
| 4 | Amaranthus spec. |
| 5 | Artemisia vulgaris |
| 6 | Calendula officinalis |
| 7 | Cardamine hirsuta |
| 8 | Chenopodium album |
| 9 | Chrysanthemum spec. |
| 10 | Cichorium intybus |
| 11 | Cirsium arvense |
| 12 | Conyza canadensis |
| 13 | Crepis capillaris |
| 14 | Cucurbita pepo |
| 15 | Datura stramonium |
| 16 | Daucus carota |
| 17 | Dianthus barbatus |
| 18 | Dianthus giganteus |
| 19 | Diplotaxis tenuifolia |
| 20 | Epilobium lamyi |
| 21 | Erigeron annuus |
| 22 | Euphorbia peplus |
| 23 | Fragaria x ananassa |
| 24 | Galinsoga parviflora |
| 25 | Galium odoratum |
| 26 | Geum urbanum |
| 27 | Humulus lupulus |
| 28 | Hypericum perforatum |
| 29 | Ipomoea spec. |
| 30 | Lapsana communis |
| 31 | Lavandula angustifolia |
| 32 | Lotus corniculatus |
| 33 | Lysimachia nummularia |
| 34 | Malva alcea |
| 35 | Malva sylvestris |
| 36 | Medicago lupulina |
| 37 | Medicago x varia |
| 38 | Melilotus officinalis |
| 39 | Ocimum basilicum |
| 40 | Origanum vulgare |
| 41 | Oxalis stricta |
| 42 | Papaver somniferum |
| 43 | Parietaria pensylvanica |
| 44 | Parthenocissus quinquefolia |
| 45 | Pisum sativum |
| 46 | Plantago major |
| 47 | Polygonum aviculare |
| 48 | Populus spec. |
| 49 | Portulaca oleracea |
| 50 | Raphanus sativus |
| 51 | Ribes uva-crispa |
| 52 | Rorippa palustris |
| 53 | Rumex thyrsiflorus |
| 54 | Ruta graveolens |
| 55 | Sagina procumbens |
| 56 | Saponaria officinalis |
| 57 | Sedum album |
| 58 | Sempervivum spec. |
| 59 | Senecio inaequidens |
| 60 | Silene latifolia |
| 61 | Solanum lycopersicum |
| 62 | Solanum nigrum |
| 63 | Sonchus oleraceus |
| 64 | Symphyotrichum spec. |
| 65 | Tanacetum vulgare |
| 66 | Taraxacum officinale |
| 67 | Trifolium pratense |
| 68 | Urtica dioica |
| 69 | Verbascum spec. |
| 70 | Veronica chamaedrys |