

## **Exploring the external environmental drivers of honey bee colony development**

### **Supplementary material**

Nuno Capela<sup>a</sup>, Artur Sarmiento<sup>a</sup>, Sandra Simões<sup>a</sup>, Sara Lopes<sup>a</sup>, Sílvia Castro<sup>a</sup>, António Alves da Silva<sup>a</sup>, Joana Alves<sup>a</sup>, Yoko L. Dupont<sup>b</sup>, Dirk C. de Graaf<sup>c</sup>, José Paulo Sousa<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Centre for Functional Ecology, Department of Life Sciences, Associated Laboratory TERRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal

<sup>b</sup>Department of Ecoscience, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark

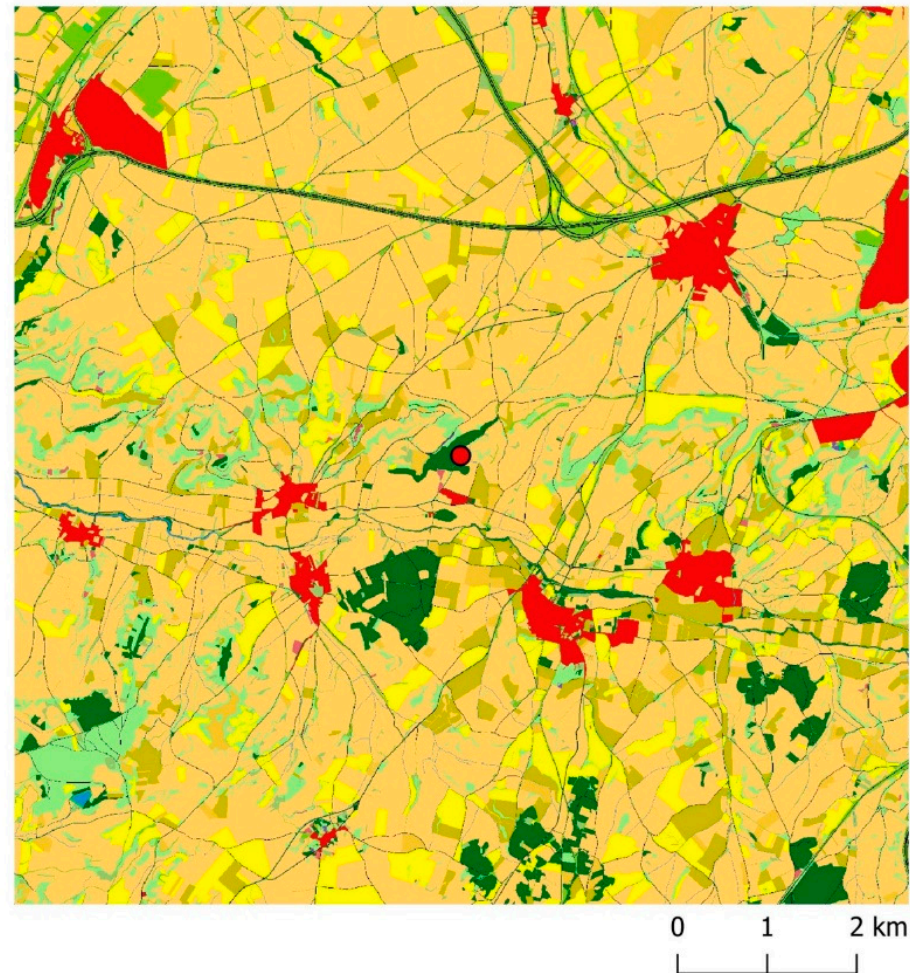
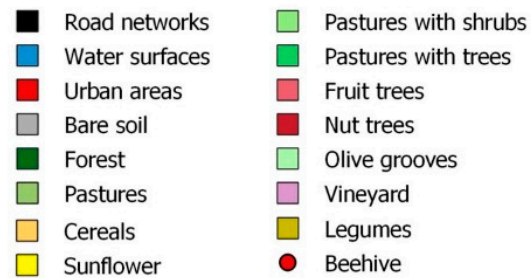
<sup>c</sup>Ghent University, Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology, Krijgslaan 281 S2, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium

This supplementary material includes the visual representation of the three landscapes used in this study.

# Burgos

## Description:

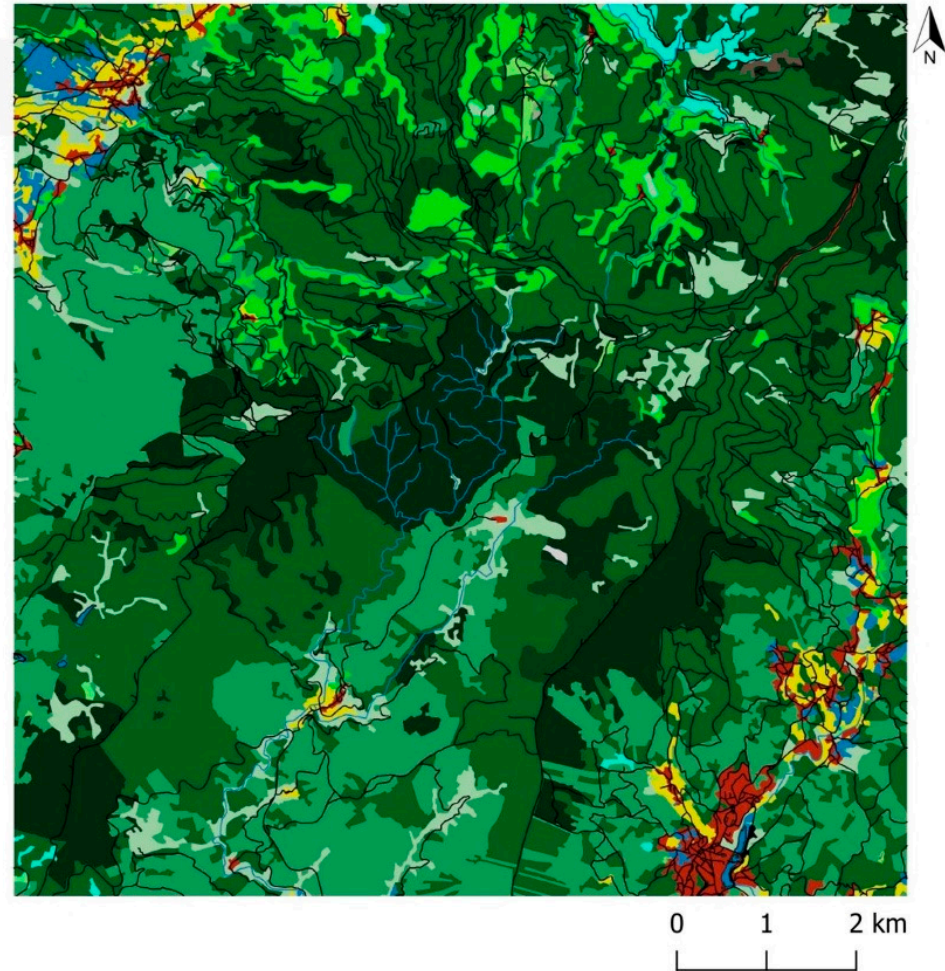
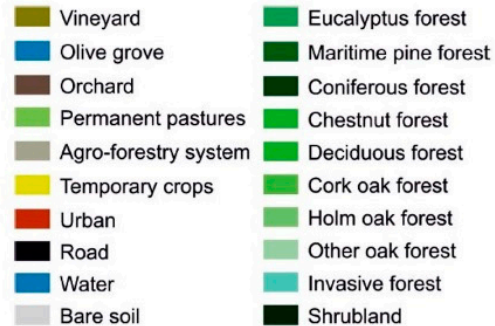
- Landscape dominated by arable land for cereals (66%) and sunflower (9%) production.
- Low percentage of forested area (4%).



## Lousã

### Description:

- Landscape dominated by natural areas, mainly forest (43% Maritime Pine and 21% Eucalyptus) and shrubland (17%).
- Very low percentage (less than 2%) of temporary crop fields.



# Idanha

## Description:

- Landscape dominated by agricultural areas (47% temporary crops, 21% permanent pasture, and 8% montado), mainly Cattle farms.
- Presence of *Eucalyptus* forest (10%).

