Appendix S2. Methods and references of studies included in the synthesis.

Supporting Information to Martin, E. A. et al. The interplay of landscape composition and configuration: new pathways to manage functional biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services across Europe.

Methods of unpublished studies

Ande01: Bumblebees, solitary bees and hoverflies were sampled on 20 organic and 10 conventional farms in the southernmost region of Sweden. In 2008 two survey methods were used: transect walks with sweep netting and pan traps. The transects were situated along a 200 meter field border. In each field border transect we placed two triplets of pan traps 100 m from each other and 50 m from the transect ends. In 2009 only pan traps were used. Two pan traps per farm were placed in a field border to a cereal field. In both years, each pan-trap triplet had three 21 cl. plastic cups in white, blue and yellow UV-reflecting colour, half-filled with water and 50% propylene glycol.

Herm01: In 2007, trap-nesting bees, wasps and their natural enemies (mainly parasitic wasps) were sampled in 29 traditional orchards in north-eastern Switzerland (cantons of Thurgau and St. Gallen). Orchards were 0.4 – 2.9 ha in size and dominated by tall-growing mature apple trees (*Malus domestica* Borkh.). Traditional orchard management consisted of reduced insecticide inputs and low mowing frequency. Trap nests (a plastic tube (diameter 10 cm, length 20 cm) filled with approximately 100 sticks of Tonkin bamboo (*Pseudosasa amabilis* [McClure] Keng) ranging in diameter from 2 to 10 mm) were attached to the lowest branch (about 2 m above ground) of four randomly chosen apple trees in each orchard. They were set up in April and collected in October.

Jauk01: In 2005, hoverflies (Syrphidae) were sampled in 16 arable fields (13 wheat fields, two barley fields, one oat field) and 16 grasslands in the Lahn-Dill-Bergland region in central Hessen, Germany. Sampling took place using two pan trap doublets (yellow and white) per site placed 10 m apart in the center of the study site and emptied every 48 h between May 20and June 1, June 22 and July 4, July 15 and July 27. During each sampling, flower density and flowering plant species richness was categorized in low, intermediate and high for arable fields and grasslands and averaged over the sampling period. Two grasslands were mown twice during the sampling period; the remaining 14 were mown once.

Jauk02: In 2003, hoverflies (Syrphidae) were observed in 17 wild flower plots (1m²) sown into field margins adjacent to wheat (N=6), oat (N=6), barley (N=4) and a fallow (N=1). Plots were sown in equal strips with *Knautia arvensis* (L.) Coult., *Anthriscus sylvestris* (L.) Hoffm., *Matricaria chamomilla* L., *Centaurea jacea* L., *Campanula* spec. L., *Hieracium* spec. L. and observed for visiting hoverflies at five occasions for 20 minutes between June 2 and July 29. Flower density and flowering plant species richness in the field margins and the adjacent fields was categorized in low, intermediate and high.

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