



Functional ecology of wild bees in cities: towards a better understanding of trait-urbanization relationships

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Abstract

A functional ecological understanding of urban wild bee communities is of growing importance especially in regard to biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service maintenance and effective conservation programmes. In this paper, we review and summarize the published literature aiming to inform future research investigations in the growing field of wild bee functional ecology. Specifically, we: (1) review which functional trait-based analyses have been carried out on wild bees in cities thus far; (2) summarize which wild bee species traits have been considered; (3) evaluate any consistent wild bee trait–environment relationships (i.e. urbanization) across studies; and (4) synthesize findings and limitations to inform future research recommendations. We reviewed 48 studies based on a systematic Web of Knowledge search. We found consistent trait characteristics for ‘nesting type’, ‘diet’, ‘body size’, ‘sociality’ and ‘phenology’ across studies. More than one third of the studies were descriptive and the majority of studies were located in urban gardens in temperate Europe and North America, calling for more research from underrepresented geographic regions and from the entire spectrum of urban habitat types. Of these studies, only five analyzed functional diversity indices and three studies applied statistics to relate urban wild bee traits to urbanization factors. Future studies should consider trait-based statistics, and could incorporate functional trait-based ecological networks to examine network shifts across urbanization gradients. Our review suggests that we lack generalizable information about wild bee trait and urbanization relationships yet, making conservation recommendations challenging. Therefore, we propose more research that considers methodological recommendations to develop a comparable and comprehensive understanding of how urbanization affects the functional ecology of urban wild bees to link with specific urban conservation measures.

Keywords Apidae · Functional diversity · Functional trait · Hymenoptera · Pollinator · Urban ecology

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Introduction

Wild bees have outstanding agricultural, ecological and cultural value as pollinators (Kremen et al. 2007; Lowenstein et al. 2014, 2015) but global populations have plummeted due to among many other factors, land use change and habitat loss, for example due to urbanization (Goulson et al. 2015; Gill et al. 2016; Ollerton 2017). However, urban environments including cities and towns can still provide valuable habitats for diverse wild bee communities (e.g. Baldock et al. 2015, 2019; Threlfall et al. 2015; Hall et al. 2017). Numerous studies have investigated how species taxonomic diversity and community composition are affected by different urban environmental factors such as habitat fragmentation and isolation (Threlfall et al. 2015; Fischer et al. 2016), proportion of impervious surfaces (Geslin et al. 2016a, b), habitat management (Blackmore and Goulson 2014) and host plant cover (Banaszak-Cibicka et al. 2016). Functional analyses that relate the functional diversity and biological traits of wild bees to environmental factors have also grown in number due to the recognition that functional diversity plays an important role in urban bee biology and conservation (Harrison et al. 2018; Martins et al. 2017; Normandin et al. 2017).

Functional approaches in biological conservation that incorporate species traits (e.g. diet breadth) linked to ecosystem functions (e.g. pollination) provide a mechanistic understanding of how biodiversity is related to the environment and how species communities are shaped by environmental constraints (Scheiner et al. 2017). For example, an analysis of the relationships between species' biological traits and environmental factors can help to identify which species from a regional species pool can thrive in certain habitats of interest to maintain ecosystem functioning (Wong et al. 2019). More specifically, cityscapes can act as environmental filters for wild bee species because some biological traits (e.g. dispersal ability) facilitate colonization of urban habitats, while others (e.g. nesting type) can make species more vulnerable to urbanization if, for example, required nesting substrate are lost (Banaszak-Cibicka and Zmihorski 2012; Bartomeus et al. 2013; Fortel et al. 2014). Species maintenance versus species loss within a habitat—and therefore what traits are maintained or lost in the system—can influence the maintenance of ecosystem function, for example the pollination of wild and cultivated plants.

Trait-based ecological knowledge of urban wild bees can inform conservation planning and environmental management of urban habitats to support biodiversity and ecosystem function. For example, at the habitat scale, if we know that wild bees of a certain feeding guild rely on certain habitat features such as perennial vegetation, we can inform city policies on vegetation management within city parks and roadsides (Aronson et al. 2016; Turo and Gardiner 2019). At the landscape scale, if we understand that certain landscape features such as high habitat connectivity promote species of short flight distances that are critical to pollination services (Edelsparre et al. 2018), we can guide city planning to prioritize habitats that connect to other habitats across a city. Aside from biological traits, functional diversity comprises components of biodiversity that are linked to ecosystem processes and therefore adds additional ecological information to typical measures of taxonomic diversity (Magurran and McGill 2011). Here, functional diversity indicates the ecological resilience of biotic communities and quantifies to what extent biotic communities are able to respond effectively to environmental changes (Liebergesell et al. 2016). The relationship between “response traits” and “effect traits” can be an indicator of resilience within a community (Diaz et al. 2013; Oliver et al. 2015), where “response traits” determine the response of species to environmental disturbance, and “effect traits”

determine species effects on a function. In theory, habitats and regions with higher functional diversity and balanced distributions of response and effect traits are predicted to be more resilient to change, thus maintaining ecosystem functions even where species are lost (Yachi and Loreau 1999; Petchey and Gaston 2006; Oliver et al. 2015).

The body of literature utilizing functional (trait-based) analyses has concordantly grown in recent years, exploring how wild bees of various traits within urban habitats respond to characteristics of urbanization (e.g. Normandin et al. 2017; Buchholz et al. 2020). Some descriptive reviews have described relationships between some common characteristics of wild bees and urban environmental characteristics (Hernandez et al. 2009). However, we need a current updated review of research on wild bee traits in cities from a functional trait perspective to direct future trait-based research and urban biodiversity conservation management. In this paper, we systematically review the published literature on wild bee traits-urbanization relationships to synthesize the research findings regarding the relationship between functional traits and the amount of urbanization in the landscape surroundings—a common variable used in many (if not most) urban bee biodiversity studies. Our goal was to use this review to inform future research directions and approaches on the functional (trait-based) ecology of wild bees in cities. In particular, we aimed to answer the following research questions: (1) What is currently known about wild bee functional trait-urbanization relationships and what variables (i.e. bee trait, urbanization variables) are measured? (2) What analytical approaches are used to analyze bee trait-urbanization relationships? (3) Are trait-urbanization relationships generalizable across studies? And (4) what are the knowledge gaps, limitations and biases that future studies should address?

Methods

We performed a systematic review of the published literature on urban wild bees (prior to 24 March 2020) using the ISI Web of Knowledge (<https://www.webofknowledge.com/>) database with no restriction on publication year. We used the search string: TOPIC (TS)(bee* OR “wild bee*” OR pollinator* OR bumblebee* OR “bumble bee*” OR “solitary bee*” OR “cave-nesting bee*” OR “pan trap*” OR “mason bee*”) AND TOPIC (TS) = (trait* OR “life-history trait*” OR “functional trait*”) AND TS = (urban OR city OR cities OR “urban habitat*”). This resulted in 1027 scientific articles, including descriptive papers and reviews. We reviewed all abstracts, and retained only papers that covered analyses on wild bee functional diversity and biological traits in urban and sub-urban environments. This consisted of removing papers that only focused on abundance and richness of wild bee communities in relation to some measure of urbanization in the surrounding landscape. The reference list of each article was also checked for other relevant publications. We excluded studies that were on pollinators other than wild bees (e.g., bats, beetles, birds, hoverflies, managed bees). In total, 48 studies were included in the review that met our criteria (Table 2 in Appendix 1).

For each study that met our criteria, we collected information about: (a) the authors, year and journal; (b) measures of wild bee functional traits and functional diversity; (c) habitat type and geographic region of origin; (d) statistical approaches used to measure trait-urbanization relationships; and (e) the significant trait-urbanization relationships (Table 2 in Appendix 1). If a study covered more than one habitat type (e.g. meadow, garden, forest), we counted each habitat type in the study and thus the study was counted multiple times (e.g. three). We summarized the traits and trait measurements used across all studies (Table 3 in Appendix 2). For significant trait-urbanization relationships, we

focused on the effects of urbanization on the respective trait, and recorded whether the effect of urbanization was positive, negative, or had no effect. Collectively, this provided the information about what variables were collected, what relationships exist, and provided the means to examine what relationships may therefore be generalizable. Furthermore, this information provided insight into what knowledge gaps still exist that should be answered in future investigations.

Results

We reviewed 48 studies that met our criteria. The 48 studies ranged in focal urban habitat type, geographic location, wild bee traits measured, in analytical approach, and in research findings.

The measures of urban wild bee functional traits and diversity varied across the reviewed studies (Table 2 in Appendix 1). Most studies measured the trait ‘nesting type’ (n = 32 studies), followed by ‘body size’ (n = 26), ‘diet’ (n = 25), and ‘sociality’ (n = 23). Only eight studies included ‘phenology’ (Table 2 in Appendix 1, Table 4 in Appendix 3). Additional wild bee traits less frequently measured included habitat association (n = 1), origin (n = 8), mode of pollen transportation (n = 1), tongue length (n = 4) and zoogeography (n = 1) (Table 2 in Appendix 1).

The reviewed studies varied in focal urban habitat and in geographic breadth. Most studies measured wild bees in urban gardens (n = 23), followed by grasslands (n = 16). Farms (n = 7), forests, and parks were the next most common habitat type (n = 6 studies each). All other habitat types were underrepresented, consisting of less than five studies (Table 4 in Appendix 3). A majority of the studies were conducted in North America, with 20 studies in the United States of America and three in Canada (Table 4 in Appendix 3). Fifteen studies were from temperate Europe. Four studies took place in South America, including Argentina (n = 1) and Brazil (n = 3). Australia and Africa each had one study.

Of all of these studies we reviewed (48), only 28 used statistical methods to analyze bee trait-urbanization relationships. Regression methods were the most common analytical method employed to analyze shifts in trait frequencies with urbanization variables (Fig. 1). This was followed by descriptive studies of functional trait presence within urban habitats (Table 2 in Appendix 1). Only five studies analyzed functional diversity indices, namely functional dispersion and Rao’s average quadratic functional diversity (Braaker et al. 2017; Normandin et al. 2017; Martins et al. 2017; Hung et al. 2019). Three studies applied RLQ- and fourth-corner analysis to relate wild bee traits to an environmental matrix (Braaker et al. 2017; Harrison et al. 2018; Buchholz et al. 2020).

The wild bee trait-urbanization relationships found also varied considerably, with very few generalizable trends. Fifteen studies found a significant relationship between the amount of urban land cover and wild bee traits, but many studies only focused on one or two traits. Specifically, six studies found a negative relationship between bee body size and increasing urban land cover, whereas eight studies found no relationship. Few studies found a relationship between nesting type and urban land cover: soil- or ground nesters (e.g. *Bombus*, *Lasioglossum* and *Halictus* spp.) were less abundant than above-ground nesters (e.g. some *Hylaeus* and *Megachile* spp.) in urban areas in three studies (Geslin et al. 2016a; Sivakoff et al. 2018; Twerd and Banaszak-Cibicka 2019), but more abundant in two studies (Neame et al. 2013; Buchholz et al. 2020). Three studies found that polylectic bees were more common in more urban areas (Carper et al. 2014; Martins et al. 2017; Buchholz et al. 2020), whereas one study found that they were less common (Twerd and Banaszak-

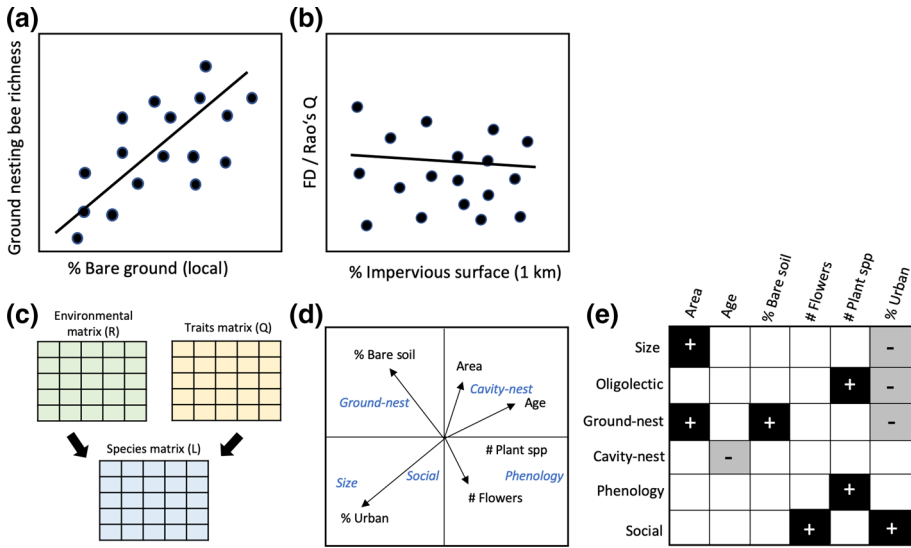


Fig. 1 Hypothetical examples of different methodological approaches to analyze trait-environmental relationships: regression single trait vs. environmental predictor (a), regression functional diversity vs. environmental predictor (b), RLQ-analysis (c, d), four-corner analysis (e). Note that data presented are hypothetical, and purely for descriptive purposes and are not trends from specific studies

Cibicka 2019). Two studies found that solitary species (e.g. some *Andrena*, *Nomada*, *Osmia* spp.) were less common in urban areas, whereas social species (e.g. *Bombus* spp) were more common (Harrison et al. 2018; Banaszak-Cibicka et al. 2018a), though four studies found no relationship between sociality and the urban environment. Last, later flight season was associated with greater urbanization in two studies (Banaszak-Cibicka and Zmihorski 2012; Harrison et al. 2018).

Discussion

Knowledge of the linkages between bee functional traits and environmental features of urban environments facilitates our understanding of conservation actions, ecosystem function, and how species community composition in urban environments. We found that some wild bee traits including body size and nesting type relate to urbanization factors. Bee body size was often negatively associated to increasing urbanization and soil- or ground nesters were often less abundant than above-ground nesters in urban areas. However, it is difficult to generalize functional trait-urbanization relationships especially due to methodological biases such as differences in study design, quantification of urbanization and trait selection. Functional trait approaches are facilitating greater comparative assessment between studies, which will enable better understanding of how bee communities respond to increasing urbanisation. This is a promising pathway for a better understanding of functional trait shifts, functional understanding of wild bee communities in urban areas, and should be applied in future investigations.

Trait-based ecology of urban wild bees and analytical approaches used in the literature

In recent years there has been an increasing number of studies dealing with the functional diversity and trait–urbanization relationships of wild bees in urban environments. Indeed, many of the studies reviewed occurred in the last five to ten years. Most of the studies included ‘nesting type’, ‘diet’, ‘body size’, ‘sociality’ and ‘phenology’ as traits, with body size being the most common trait examined. More than a third of all of the studies we reviewed only described bee traits. These studies mostly calculated observed trait frequencies and described how frequencies changed across an urbanization gradient (e.g., with % urban land cover) or in different urban habitats (e.g. gardens vs. cemeteries), without testing for significant positive or negative relationships with respect to increasing urbanization or differences between environmental factors (Fetridge et al. 2008; Kearns and Oliveras 2009; Sirohi et al. 2015; Lerman and Milam 2016; Cardoso and Goncalves 2018). Regression analyses remain the dominant paradigm in urban wild bee ecological research. These analyses revealed that nesting behavior correlates with garden size (Quistberg et al. 2016: number of cavity species increase with garden size) or urbanization (Geslin et al. 2016a: decrease of ground-nesting bee abundance and species richness), and functional dispersion correlates positively with urbanization (Martins et al. 2017).

There are very few studies addressing functional diversity of wild bees that explicitly apply statistics on functional diversity indices and trait–environment relationships in urban areas, which is surprising given the widely recognised importance of functional analyses when relating biodiversity dynamics to environmental variables (Violle et al. 2007; Loreau 2010; Magurran and McGill 2011). We found only five studies that integrated explicit measures of functional diversity. Martins et al. (2017) analyzed the effects of urbanization and related habitat quality on ‘functional dispersion’ (the relative abundance of functional traits within a community, cf. Laliberté and Legendre 2010) using linear regression (e.g. Fig. 1b). They found that residential gardens can act as refugia from pesticides and offset the inadequate floral and nesting resources of agricultural landscapes. Semi-natural areas can thus support high levels of diversity and a bee fauna distinct from that of gardens. Normandin et al. (2017) applied Rao’s average quadratic functional diversity and their analysis demonstrated that urban cemeteries were less functionally diverse than urban community gardens and urban parks. Buchholz et al. (2020) assessed functional dispersion of wild bee assemblages in grasslands along an urbanization gradient in Berlin but found no direct effect of urbanization. Braaker et al. (2017) found an increase in Rao’s average quadratic functional diversity with increasing area and connectivity of urban green roofs, while Hung et al. (2019) showed that functional dispersion decreases in urban habitat fragments relative to natural habitats. Additional functional diversity metrics, such as functional evenness and functional divergence could be assessed with respect to urbanization because both consider other aspects of functional diversity (Schirmel et al. 2012, 2016). For example, urban habitats inhabited by functionally less even species communities may have a decreased productivity and reliability in terms of functioning and are more susceptible to invaders (Mason et al. 2005). Also communities with high functional divergence may have increased ecosystem function as a result of more efficient resource use (Mason et al. 2005). However, both have not been considered in urban wild bee studies to date, although both indices can be easily calculated using open-access statistical software (e.g., the R package *FD*, which can also calculate functional dispersion; Laliberté et al. 2014).

Few studies are going beyond traditional regression methods to analyze bee trait–urbanization relationships. Only two studies (Braaker et al. 2017; Harrison et al. 2018) applied the

RLQ- and fourth-corner analysis to statistically test trait–environment relationships (e.g. Fig. 1c–e). This method is providing novel insights by making clear which traits are favoured in urban environments, which in turn determines which species become a successful urban dweller and which do not. It can be performed easily in the *ade4* R statistical package (Dray and Dufour 2007; Dray et al. 2007) and creates comprehensive outputs including trait–environmental variable biplots that display the direction and statistical significance of trait–environment relationships (e.g., Buchholz et al. 2018, 2020; Fig. 1).

Nesting type

Several of the reviewed studies found lower abundance of ground-nesters in more “urban” habitats in comparison to more “rural” habitats including parks and gardens (Neame et al. 2013; Threlfall et al. 2015; Geslin et al. 2016a; Sivakoff et al. 2018; Twerd and Banaszak-Cibicka 2019). “Urban” habitats can be defined by, for example higher proportion of impervious surface or residential housing in the surrounding area than rural habitats (Kotze et al. 2011). Large areas of impervious surfaces and little semi-natural habitat in the landscape and compacted or covered soils might be detrimental to ground-nesting species (McIntyre and Hostelter 2001; McFrederick and LeBuhn 2006; Threlfall et al. 2015; Quistberg et al. 2016). These species instead respond positively to increased availability of forests and grasslands in their surroundings at the landscape scale (Pardee and Philpott 2014), and to soils with fine substrates (Kratschmer et al. 2018) and more bare soil available (Quistberg et al. 2016) at the local scale. Also abandoned rodent holes can provide valuable nesting structures for soil nesting bees (e.g. bumble bees) (McFrederick and LeBuhn 2006). As such, urban environments such as urban parks or gardens where rodent activity is prevalent can provide habitat for ground nesters that provide pollination services. Above-ground cavity-nesting wild bees can be more frequent in urban compared with rural habitats (Cane et al. 2006; Matteson et al. 2008; Fortel et al. 2014). Cane et al. (2006) stated that cavity-nesting wild bees are less affected by urbanization than other nesting guilds because urban areas provide numerous suitable nest resources such as fencing, homes, walls and shade trees close to the floral resources of gardens (Pardee and Philpott 2014). However, Threlfall et al. (2015) argued that the nesting success of cavity nesters depends upon the cavity substrate and the ability of species to utilize certain man-made materials. Together, the relationships between nesting traits and environmental factors suggest that habitat management at the local scale is an important filter of bees with certain traits related to nesting behaviour. Specifically, managing ground surface substrate and diversity as well as tree or tree-like cavities at the local and landscape scale is important for supporting bee species of more diverse nesting behaviours across urbanization gradients.

Diet

There is no strong consensus on the relationship between urbanization and wild bee diet-related traits, including oligolecty (i.e. specialized feeders) and polylecty (i.e. generalist feeders). Two studies found no differences between urban and natural habitats regarding wild bee diet (Gotlieb et al. 2011; Wray et al. 2014). Although oligolectic wild bees may be abundant in some urban habitats such as gardens or parks (Frankie et al. 2005; Banaszak-Cibicka et al. 2018a, b; Hamblin et al. 2018; Lerman and Milam 2016), most studies found an overall reduction in the abundance and species richness of oligolectic wild bees in cities in comparison to rural or natural/semi-natural areas (Cane 2005; Cane et al. 2006; Fetridge

et al. 2008; Banaszak-Cibicka and Zmihorski 2012; Zurbuchen and Müller 2012; Kratschmer et al. 2018, Twerd and Banaszak-Cibicka 2019) while polylectic species are more abundant in cities in comparison with rural landscapes (Matteson et al. 2008; Ahrné et al. 2009; Antonini et al. 2013; Hausmann et al. 2016; Jedrzejewska-Szmek and Zych 2013; Deguines et al. 2016). These studies propose that this relationship is likely due to the abundance of ornamental plant species in cities that attract pollinators. Collectively these results suggest that plant–pollinator networks seem to be less diverse in cities because they comprise few specialists and many generalists (Martins et al. 2017).

Body size

There is some evidence across the literature that urbanization filters for small-bodied bees. Some studies showed that wild bees are smaller in urban compared with rural habitats (Ahrné et al. 2009; Banaszak-Cibicka and Zmihorski 2012; Wray et al. 2014; Hamblin et al. 2018; Eggenberger et al. 2019), and large-bodied species are often scant in cities (e.g., [Metro-Detroit Region, MI, USA] Glaum et al. 2017; [Poznan, Poland] Banaszak-Cibicka et al. 2018a, b).

Eggenberger et al. (2019) analyzed urban bumblebee species and stated that smaller body sizes in cities can be related to effects of resource availability and heat islands effects on species physiology. Resource availability is often limited in urban sites with high amounts of impervious surfaces in the surroundings (e.g., Colla and MacIvor 2016), and during species larval stages undernutrition can lead to smaller body sizes in adults (Sutcliffe and Plowright 1988; Schmid-Hempel and Schmidt-Hempel 1998). Furthermore, smaller body sizes in urban wild bee populations may be related to urban heat.

Negative relationships between bee species body size and increasing urbanization found in these studies may be related to bees responding to habitat and resource availability at small spatial scales. Body size of wild bees is also linked to foraging range, in which large-bodied species are able to fly longer distances in search of resources while smaller bees have smaller foraging ranges (Araújo et al. 2004; Stang et al. 2006; Greenleaf et al. 2007). Small-bodied bee species might need less pollen and nectar to successfully reproduce (Cane et al. 2006). Also, there may be no need to fly long distances to forage in cities because of the very diverse and abundant floral resources in close proximity to one another often planted in ornamental landscapes including home gardens, community gardens, and city parks (Lowenstein et al. 2014; Hülsmann et al. 2015; Hall et al. 2017).

Sociality

There is no generalizable trend in sociality across urban habitats. Some studies found social species are more frequent in urban habitats surrounded by a high amount of impervious cover compared to suburban or rural sites (Harrison et al. 2018; Banaszak-Cibicka et al. 2018a; Kratschmer et al. 2018). Several studies found no significant urbanization effects on the abundance of eusocial species (Zanette et al. 2005; Carper et al. 2014; Guenat et al. 2019). Urban areas may provide more diverse nesting substrate for social colony building species that can utilize features of the built environment (Cane et al. 2006). In addition, the presence of honey bees in urban areas may also negatively impact the foraging and reproductive capacity of solitary species (e.g. Ropars et al. 2019), thus outcompeting solitary species. However, given the limited data further work is needed to test these hypotheses around sociality and urbanization.

Phenology and seasonality

Although there are no generalizable relationships between phenology and seasonality and urbanization, some studies suggest that wild bees with later spring emergence dates and later flight seasons seem to be better-adapted to urban environments. For example, Harrison et al. (2018) observed increased abundance of wild bees with late flight seasons in urban habitats relative to forest habitats, due to the presence of late-blooming plants. Banaszak-Cibicka and Zmihorski (2012) found that wild bees with later emergence dates prevail in urban settings while spring-emerging bees may be negatively affected by urbanization due to urban warming if this changes flowering phenology (Wray et al. 2014; Harrison and Winfree 2015). Spring-emerging wild bees that overwinter as adults might lose more weight before emergence than summer-emerging bees overwintering as larva, likely because of their higher metabolic activity in response to warmth (Fründ et al. 2013). Some pollinators may adapt and lengthen their flight season in urban habitats, as found for *Bombus terrestris*, which collected nectar and pollen during a mild winter (Stelzer et al. 2010) and also Harrison et al. (2019) found longer flight seasons for wild bees in urban habitats. Floral resources provided by non-native species flowering at different times than natives or blooming for long periods may extend activity periods of wild bees (Harrison and Winfree 2015).

Limitations and critical reflection

Trait-based ecology of wild bees in urban environments has received much attention in recent years, but we do not have strong evidence of generalizable trait shifts with increasing urbanization. In this section, we discuss potential reasons for inconsistencies and multi-directional responses between bee traits and urbanization across the current literature. Specifically, we focus on three research methodological biases that limit our understanding: (1) bias in wild bee species traits; (2) bias in sampling design; and (3) bias in statistical approach.

Trait data bias

Appropriate trait selection is mandatory for sound trait-based ecology (Wong et al. 2019). In particular, the incorrect assumption that all traits are “functional” may lead to false conclusions. Trait selection by researchers affects the outcome of any study, and should be carefully selected and justified by researchers. Brousseau et al. (2018) state that many studies focus on for example body size, phenology or sociality but these traits are sometimes difficult to relate to particular environmental filters. Rather, future studies should assess traits that better relate wild bee species occurrence to particular stressors of the urban environment (Table 1), and may be “response” or “effect” traits to infer community response and ecosystem function resilience to disturbance (Oliver et al. 2015). For example, we recommend that studies should assess desiccation resistance of wild bee species, water content, and temperature tolerance because cities are “heat islands” (Gago et al. 2013). Voltinism—which is the number of generations in a single year—could also be an important trait because cities provide a longer vegetation period and longer access to resources (Dallimer et al. 2016). This could promote bivoltine species in urban environments (Iwasa et al. 1992) and enable wild bees to have an additional generation (Leong et al. 2016).

It is important to refer to reliable and standardized trait information to ensure comparable trait-based analyses (Wong et al. 2019). Yet comprehensive databases for wild bee traits are

Table 1 List of (a) types of wild bee species traits and (b) examples of types of function traits that were selected in reviewed studies. and their (c) hypothesized relationship to ecological function/life history

(a) Trait type	(b) Example trait	(c) Example ecological function
Behavior	Nesting type	Related to habitat and substrate preferences
	Phenology	Activity time of species determines for example the duration of access to resources
	Sociality	Degree of interactive behavior with other members of its species
Ecology	Habitat	Number of habitats inhabited or habitat preferences
Foraging	Diet	Determines the quality and range of resources
Geography	Origin	Describes if a species is native or exotic
	Zoogeography	Global distribution
Morphology	Body size	Related to amount and composition of resources used
	Pollen transportation	Affects the amount of pollen intake
	Tongue length	Related to amount and composition of resources used
Physiology	Drought/temperature affinity	Ability to withstand dry conditions

Traits (according to Moretti et al. 2017; Brousseau et al. 2018)

missing to date. Databases that do exist cover only a narrow geographical range [e.g. Central Europe; (Homburg et al. 2014)]. Also the source of trait information can result in data bias since traits are often measured or assessed differently (see Table 3 in Appendix 2) or trait information is taken from inconsistent references which is even true in one reference area (e.g., Amiet 1996, Amiet et al. 2001, 2004, 2007, 2012 vs. Westrich 2019). The effects of intraspecific variation can also affect reliability of trait information and therefore must not be ignored (Wong et al. 2019). Intraspecific variation in phenotypic traits within a species can result from local adaptations or phenotypic plasticity (Des Rocher et al. 2018) and was found in pollinator populations (Classen et al. 2017; Warzecha et al. 2016), even in urban environments (Eggenberger et al. 2019). Effects of intraspecific trait variation are often comparable to species effects (Des Rocher et al. 2018) and therefore should be considered when interpreting trait shifts.

Sampling design bias

The wide differences in study methodology and design across the urban wild bee ecological literature produces several, what we consider, sampling design biases. We categorized three types of sampling design biases: an environmental data bias, a study system bias, and a sampling method bias.

Environmental data bias

Across the current literature there is a bias in the environmental data, specifically around the metrics of urbanization. Our analysis is hinged upon the relationship between urbanization at the landscape scale and wild bee traits, yet the “urbanization” variable is not consistently measured across studies. In several studies, the quantification of urbanization was expressed as either (a) proportion of impervious surface in a buffer around the study site (Buchholz et al. 2020; Eggenberger et al. 2019), (b) residential land use (Lerman and Milam 2016), or (c) proximity to urban development (Kearns and Oliveras 2009). A lack of a definition of urbanization or

measurement of urbanization is a drawback because environmental effects are not comparable across different studies which hinders generality and synthesis of functional relationships. Furthermore, only a few studies covered the whole gradient from urban to rural sites with a quantification of urbanization (mostly proportion of impervious surface in a buffer around the study site) (e.g., Buchholz et al. 2020, Eggenberger et al. 2019, Guenat et al. 2019). The majority of studies compared sites only along a narrow gradient (e.g., Carper et al. 2014, Martins et al. 2017, Twerd and Banaszak-Cibicka 2019), sites within one urbanization category (e.g., Pardee and Philpott 2014, Threllfall et al. 2015, Quistberg et al. 2016), or without properly defining urbanization (e.g., Geslin et al. 2016b, Sivakoff et al. 2018, Harrison et al. 2019). In addition are the possible interactions overlooked between urbanization land cover factors and other abiotic (e.g. urban heat) (Hamblin et al. 2017) or biotic (competition with honey bees) (Ropars et al. 2019) drivers and also habitat quality can modulate relationships (Buchholz et al. 2020).

Study system bias

Inconsistencies across different studies may arise either from a geographical bias or a habitat bias of the wild bee research to produce a study system bias. First, most studies are conducted in the Global North. This suggests not only a geographical bias, but also a climate regime bias, which is relevant because temperature is an important driver of trait shifts (Hamblin et al. 2017). Also, a geographical bias may result from several studies from one research group that may bias the literature towards that very specific system or geographic region.

Furthermore, our review suggests a habitat bias since most studies have been conducted in gardens, which often have high ornamental richness and abundance and therefore are different in vegetation composition from urban wastelands, lawn or cemeteries (Francis and Chadwick 2013)—all habitats that were underrepresented in our review. Ideally there is a need for equal representation to draw conclusions.

Sampling bias

Sampling method can strongly affect results in trait research because sampling methods bias detection towards particular species and away from others (Wong et al. 2019). Some researchers used window traps, bee bowls, direct observation, hand sampling, or photographic surveys. Sweep netting may produce biases because observers may not be the same, or because sweep netting is not possible at all sites simultaneously. Observational and/or photographic surveys can produce biases because it is very difficult to generate species-level identification needed for functional trait analyses. Although pan trapping may have biases in which species it attracts (Roulston et al. 2007) this method may reduce observer bias and any temporal bias, and can produce data at the trait level.

Low replication bias

In ecological research, there is often a trade-off between replication (number of study sites) and sampling intensity (number of times visited, duration of trap exposition) (e.g., Codding et al. 1991; Oksanen 2001). Our review suggests that it is often challenging to find a sufficient number of suitable sites in cities to sample for wild bees because replication per urbanization category or habitat is often below five and in many cases unbalanced. To maximize replication, we recommend to, on the one hand, focus on a standardized type of model ecosystem (e.g., von der Lippe et al. 2020) and, on the other hand, particularly

compare urban and rural sites and to go without intermediate urbanization levels. If pan trap methods are applied, such a focused study design can ensure high replication with an appropriate sampling intensity.

Statistical bias

Most studies on wild bee traits are descriptive studies that prevent generalizations because of missing statistical analyses or rigor. Thus, observational data of wild bee species of various life histories might be reported or interpreted as effects without testing for statistical significance. In addition, several studies compared different habitat types in the urban context, for example forest vs. agriculture vs. urban sites (Harrison et al. 2018), vacant lots vs. community gardens (Sivakoff et al. 2018) or forested vs. agricultural sites (Harrison et al. 2019). These comparisons may distort or dilute urbanization effects because agricultural and urban sites are simply very different, and therefore give more weight to habitat type or system effects. The type of urban land-use (or biotope, habitat, ecosystem), is often a major driver for patterns in urban wild bee assemblages (Baldock et al. 2019; Dylewski et al. 2019; Egerer et al. 2020). Therefore, studies that use different habitat types or biotopes, rather than standardized types of model ecosystems, prevent us from actually distinguishing urbanization effects from effects that would otherwise be masked by site-specific conditions.

Future directions

We conclude by proposing three main knowledge gaps: (1) extending urban geographical and study system breadth; (2) increasing consistency and transparency across trait-based research and accounting for interspecific trait variation; and (3) linking urban wild bee traits to ecosystem function.

First, there is an urgent need for studies from Africa, Asia, and the Mediterranean region of Europe. South America and Australia are also underrepresented, considering these areas contain biodiversity hotspots. In addition, most studies have focused on wild bee traits within urban gardens, but there are many more valuable habitat types in cities that should be investigated. In particular, vacant lots and wastelands with spontaneous vegetation, amenity grasslands and even roadside greenery should be considered as these habitat types contribute considerably to the urban green infrastructure and have been shown to harbour functionally diverse wild bee communities.

Second, future studies should increase the consistency of urban wild bee trait-based data collection, analysis and transparency. Here, investigators should collect primary data on traits in a continuous form because categorical traits are less suitable to reflect changes in trait-environment interaction (Lavorel and Garnier 2002). This approach can best capture intraspecific trait variation present in most terrestrial invertebrates but largely underexplored (Didham et al. 2016). Furthermore, all of this trait data should be open-source for all researchers to inform their investigations and results (see Wong's (2019) recommendations for the development of terrestrial arthropod databases). Once trait data are collected, studies should apply appropriate trait-based statistical approaches to explicitly analyze the relationships between wild bee functional traits and urban environmental variables, rather than simply present observational data. Regression, or even better, RLQ- and fourth-corner analyses are very useful and widely accepted statistical tools in ecology to directly statistically correlate environmental variables to trait frequencies by combining trait, species, and environmental data matrices (Dray et al. 2014). This may better inform the currently

missing generalizable conclusions regarding trait shifts with environmental variables in urban areas. Indeed, our review's sample size was limited to half of all studies that met our initial search criteria due to the lack of rigorous statistical methods.

Third, future research should relate urban wild bee traits to ecosystem function and link traits to pollination of wild plant species along with cultural plants prevalent in cities (e.g. ornamental and food crops). Linking these traits to a function, and subsequently likely to an 'ecosystem service', can also better guide or heighten people's awareness about the role of wild bee (functional) diversity in their cities.

Conclusions

It is imperative to elucidate the impacts of urbanization on the functional ecology of wild bees as cities grow across the world and arthropod biodiversity declines. Yet, there is much research that still needs to be done to consistently link functional traits with urban environmental factors using modern statistical approaches in functional ecology, and to do so in multiple and diverse geographic contexts including analyses of multiple trait responses. As we have discussed in this review, we lack generalizable information about wild bee trait and urbanization relationships to actually inform pollinator conservation policies and conservation planning in cities. Furthermore, most studies lack a clear link between trait-based ecology and wild bee conservation in urban areas. If implications are formulated at all, they are very general and relate to how to increase taxonomic diversity in cities (e.g., protection across a wide range of habitats, limit the frequency of mowing, establishment of flower-rich open areas). To what extent certain traits or functional diversity can be promoted is often not discussed. Trait-based ecology of urban wild bee assemblages will be important for more targeted species protection, and future studies must clearly integrate functional (trait-based) ecology into the conservation context. Our review suggests that certain traits (i.e. oligolecty) may make species more vulnerable to urbanization or local extinction in urban environments. Species with traits negatively associated with urbanization should be prioritized in species protection measures. More research in urban areas worldwide is needed to guide urban policies and conservation plans that conserve wild bee communities that are functionally diverse as well as species diverse. Thus, it is an exciting and critical time for research on the functional ecology of wild bees in cities.

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Appendix 1

See Table 2.

Table 2 (a) Studies in the peer-reviewed literature on the functional ecology of urban wild bees. Here, we identify with an “X” (b) which selected traits the study included and (c) the type of analysis used to analyze trait-environment relationships

(a) Study	(b) Trait selection						(c) Analysis				
	Body size	Diet	Nesting type	Phenology	Sociality		FD	RLQ	Regression	Anova	Descriptive
	Buchholz et al. (2020)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	.
Eggenberger et al. (2019)	X	.	.	.	.		.	.	X	.	.
Fitch et al. (2019)	X	.	X	X	X		.	.	X	.	.
Harrison et al. (2019)	.	.	.	X	.		.	.	X	.	.
Hung et al. (2019)	X	X	X	X	X		X	.	.	.	.
Guenat et al. (2019)	X	X	X	.	X		.	.	X	.	.
Twerd and Banaszak-Cibicka (2019)	X	X	X	.	X		.	.	X	.	.
Banaszak-Cibicka et al. (2018a)	X	X	X	X	X		.	.	.	X	.
Banaszak-Cibicka et al. (2018b)	X	.	.	.	.		.	.	X	.	.
Cardoso and Goncalves (2018)	X	X	X	.	.		.	.	.	.	X
Hamblin et al. (2018)	X	X	X	.	X		.	.	X	.	.
Hofmann and Renner (2018)	X	X	X	.	.		.	.	.	.	X
Kratschmer et al. (2018)	X	X	X	.	X		.	.	X	.	.
Simao et al. (2018)	.	.	X	.	X		.	.	.	.	X
Sivakoff et al. (2018)	X	.	X	.	.		.	.	X	.	.
Wu et al. (2018)	X	.	X	.	X		.	.	X	.	.
Braaker et al. (2017)	X	X	X	.	X		X	X	.	.	.
Glaum et al. (2017)	X	.	.	.	.		.	.	X	.	.
Hamblin et al. (2017)	X	.	X	.	X		.	.	X	.	.
Harrison et al. (2018)	X	X	X	X	.		.	X	.	.	.
Martins et al. (2017)	X	X	X	X	X		X	.	X	.	.
Normandin et al. (2017)	X	X	X	X	X		X	.	.	.	.
Deguines et al. (2016)	.	X	.	.	.		.	.	X	.	.
Geslin et al. (2016a)	.	.	X	.	.		.	.	X	.	.

Table 2 continued

	(a) Study							(c) Analysis						
	(b) Trait selection							FD	RLQ	Regression	Anova	Descriptive		
	Body size	Diet	Nesting type	Phenology	Sociality									
Geslin et al. (2016b)	.	X	X	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	X
Gonzalez et al. (2016)	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X
Hausmann et al. (2016)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X
Lerman and Milam (2016)	X	X	X	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	X
Quisberg et al. (2016)	X	.	X	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.
Harrison and Winfree (2015)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X
Mazzeo and Torretta (2015)	.	X	X	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	X
Sirohi et al. (2015)	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	X
Threllfall et al. (2015)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X
Banaszak-Cibicka (2014)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X
Carper et al. (2014)	.	X	X	.	X	.	.	X	.	.	.	.
Pardee and Philpott (2014)	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.
Antonini et al. (2013)	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X
Neame et al. (2013)	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Banaszak-Cibicka and Zmihorski (2012)	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	X	.	.	.	.
Hinners et al. (2012)	X	X	X	.	X	.	.	X	.	.	.	.
Molunby and Przybyłowicz (2012)	X	X	X	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	X
Ahrné et al. (2009)	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.	.	.
Kearns and Oliveras (2009)	.	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X
Fetridge et al. (2008)	.	X	X	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	X
Matteson et al. (2008)	.	X	X	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	X
Cane et al. (2006)	.	X	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	.
Frankie et al. (2005)	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X

Table 2 continued

(a) Study	(b) Trait selection				(c) Analysis					
	Body size	Diet	Nesting type	Phenology	Sociality	FD	RLQ	Regression	Anova	Descriptive
Zanette et al. (2005)	X	.	.	.	.	.

Further traits which were not consistently used in studies were: drought/temperature affinity (number of studies = 2), habitat association (generalist/specialist) (1), origin (8), pollen transportation (1), tongue length (4) and zoogeography (1). *Explanations:* FD = functional diversity (functional dispersion, Raos average quadratic functional diversity); RLQ = RLQ-analysis for trait-environmental relationships

Appendix 2

See Table 3.

Table 3 (a) Wild bee traits and (b) types of alternative trait names that were used in the reviewed studies and (c) corresponding trait categories used by the authors to categorize bee traits

(a) Trait	(b) Alternative trait name	(c) Trait categories
Body size	Inter-tegular distance	Metric; Classes: small < 1.5 mm, medium 1.6–3 mm, large > 3.1 mm); Classes: small < 7.5 mm, medium \geq 7.5– \leq 11.5 mm, large > 3.1 mm); Classes: small \leq 1.5 cm, large > 1.5 cm
Diet	Diet breadth, dietary specialisation, floral specificity, (mean) flower specialisation, pollen specialisation, trophic habits, trophic niche	Community specialisation Index; Oligolectic, polylectic; Generalist, specialists Self measured (mean floral specialisation, trophic niche)
Nesting type	Nest substrate, nesting guild, nesting habitat, nesting place, nesting preference, nesting site	Aboveground/belowground-nesting Cavity, hive, hard wood, pith, soil, soft wood Cavity/pith, cavity, wood, pith, soil, soft/rotting wood, undet; Ground nesting, cavity nesting, cleptoparasite; Soil, wood, pithy stems, cavity, hive; Excavator in woody substrate, excavator in the ground, cleptoparasitic, nests in pithy stems of plants, nest in pre-existing cavities; Ground nesters, cavity nesters, brood parasites, flower flies, managed pollinators; Ground, cleptoparasite cavity below ground, cavity above ground, social parasite, carder
Origin		Exotic, native; Introduced vs native
Phenology		Activity levels in the spring, summer and fall Month of first activity
Pollen transportation		Accidental, leg and body, corbiculae, legs only, underside, crop
Sociality	Behavior, social behavior	Solitary, social, parasitic Solitary, primitively eusocial; Solitary, parasitic, eusocial, subsocial; Solitary or communal, parasitic, eusocial, subsocial; Solitary, eusocial, cleptoparasite
Tongue length		Short, medium, long

Appendix 3

See Table 4.

Table 4 (a) Urban habitat types investigated in the reviewed studies and the respective number of reviewed studies; and (b) geographic location (continent and country) in which the reviewed studies took place and the respective number of reviewed studies

(a) Habitat	Number of studies	(b) Continent	Country	Number of studies
Bush	3	Africa	Ghana	1
Cemetery	1	Asia	China	1
Crops	1		Turkey	1
Farm	7		Total	2
Forest	6	Australia	Australia	1
Garden	23	Europe	Austria	1
Golf course	1		France	3
Grassland	15		Germany	1
Lawn	3		Poland	5
Park	6		Sweden	1
Roof top	3		Switzerland	2
			UK	1
			Total	14
		N-America	Canada	3
			USA	20
			Total	23
		S-America	Argentina	1
			Brazil	3
			Total	4

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