Supplementary Material

INVESTIGATING THE INFLUENCE OF DIET DIVERSITY ON INFECTION OUTCOMES IN A BUMBLE BEE (*BOMBUS IMPATIENS*) AND MICROSPORIDIAN (*NOSEMA BOMBI*) HOST-PATHOGEN SYSTEM

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**Supplementary Table 1.** Sequences and proposed identities based on NCBI blastn hits of samples of individual pollen treatments based on trnL-trnF and ITS2 barcoding regions (Kamo et al. 2018).

See additional excel file

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**Supplementary Figure 1.** Infection with *N. bombi* (based on spore presence) and adult body size. Points represent estimated marginal means and error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Numbers below error bars represent sample sizes.



**Supplementary Figure 2.** The number of *N. bombi* spores per worker bee in those with spores at 8-days post-adult eclosion across pollen diet treatments. Points represent diet treatment estimated marginal means and error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Numbers below bars represent sample sizes within each diet treatment.



**Supplementary Figure 3.** The number of *N. bombi* spores per worker bee in those with spores at the time of death across pollen diet treatments. Points represent diet treatment estimated marginal means and error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Numbers below bars represent sample sizes within each diet treatment.



**Supplementary Figure 4.** The number of *N. bombi* spores per worker bee in those with spores at the time of death as a function of body size. Points represent individual values, with the red line and gray shading the model prediction and 95% confidence intervals.