

Supplementary material 4 for the article by Andrey N. Reshetnikov et al. “Rarely naturalized, but widespread and even invasive: the paradox of a popular pet terrapin expansion in Eurasia”.

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Table S2. Coding of collected field data

Parameter	Coding	Value
Habitat characteristics	1	Areas outside human settlements (natural environments)
	2	Human settlements outside recreational zones
	3	Recreational zones (parks, botanical gardens etc.)
Size (CL, cm)	1	≤ 5
	2	$5 < x \leq 10$
	3	$10 < x \leq 15$
	4	$15 < x \leq 20$
	5	> 20 cm
	6	“adult” (without exact information about sizes)
	7	all sizes
Ecological characteristics	1	Casual record without specific observations on ecology
	2	Overwintering
	3	Reproductive attempts (egg laying without confirmation of hatchlings)
	4	Successful reproduction (appearance of hatchlings)
	5	Establishment of population (presence of several adults during many years (>2 years) + evidence of successful reproduction)

Key features for affiliation of data to categories were the following: coloration and drawing of patches on a head and a neck (visually or by photographs), pigmentation of plastron (if available) for subspecies identification; observation of specimens in early spring (or presence during several consecutive years) for evidence of successful wintering; egg-laying behavior as reproduction attempts; appearance of hatchlings from clutches as evidence of successful reproduction. The presence of several specimens in a water body during several consecutive years with above-mentioned key features of successful reproduction were regarded as confirmation of establishment of a population (i.e., naturalization).