

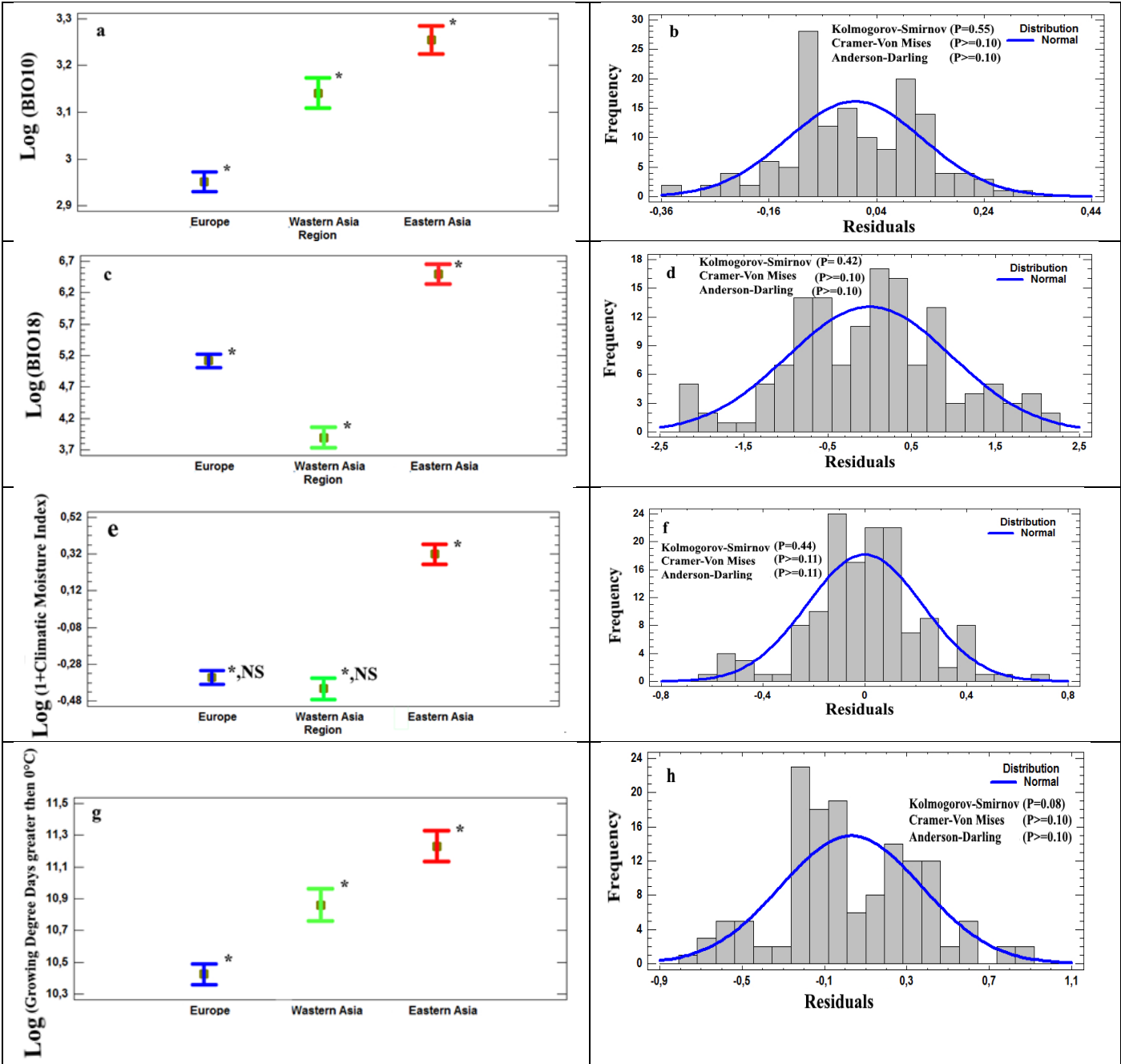
**Supplementary material 8** for the article by Andrey N. Reshetnikov et al. “Rarely naturalized, but widespread and even invasive: the paradox of a popular pet terrapin expansion in Eurasia”.

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**Figure S4.** Comparison of mean values ( $\pm$  95% Tukey HSD confidence intervals) of the Log-transformed predictor variables of terrapin habitats in different parts of the invaded range. The results of one factor ANOVA based on General Linear Model (GLM) are presented. The GLM ANOVA tested the main effects of regions: **a**  $F = 73$ ,  $df = 2$ ;  $p \ll 0.01$ ; **c**  $F = 129$ ,  $df = 2$ ;  $P \ll 0.01$ ; **e**  $F = 123$ ,  $df = 2$ ,  $p \ll 0.01$ ; **g**  $F = 48$ ,  $df = 2$ ,  $p \ll 0.01$  ( $F$  is Tukey HSD test;  $P$ - value is given for the factor effects). Significant differences of means according to Post hoc Tukey HSD test are marked by \*. Absence of significant differences is marked as NS, i.e., values for Europe and West Asia do not differ from each other on Fig. 1Sc. Figures in the right panels (b, d, f, h) include results of checking the normality of the distribution of GLM ANOVA residuals



**Figure S5.** Comparison of mean values ( $\pm$  95% Tukey HSD confidence intervals) of Log-transformed predictor variables of terrapin habitats for records with different ecological/reproductive statuses. The results of one factor ANOVA based on General Linear Model (GLM) are presented. The GLM ANOVA tested the main effects of reproduction status (where 2 is confirmed successful overwintering; 3 is unsuccessful reproduction attempts, 4 is confirmed successful reproduction, 5 is established population): **a**  $F=23.3$ ,  $DF=3$ ,  $P<<0.01$ ; **c**  $F=6.0$ ,  $DF=3$ ,  $P<<0.01$ ; **e**  $F=13.8$ ,  $DF=3$ ,  $P<<0.01$ ; **g**  $F=24.1$ ,  $DF=3$ ,  $P<<0.01$  ( $F$  is Tukey HSD test;  $p$  value is given for the factor effects). Statistically significant differences of means according to Post hoc Tukey HSD test between 4 and 2, 3 (separately) is marked \*, statistically significant differences of means between 5 and 2, 3 (separately) is marked by \*\*. We did not compare means of categories 2 and 3 as they are rather similar. The same is true for 4 and 5. Figures in the right panels (b, d, f, h) include results of checking the normality of the distribution of GLM ANOVA residuals

