

At the north-eastern extremity: variation in *Cepaea nemoralis* around Gdańsk, northern Poland

Robert A.D. CAMERON¹, Małgorzata OŹGO², Michal HORSÁK³ & Zdzislaw BOGUCKI²

¹Department of Animal and Plant Sciences, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN, UK, and Department of Zoology, the Natural History Museum, London SW7 5BD, UK; e-mail: r.cameron@sheffield.ac.uk

²Institute of Biology, Pomeranian University, ul. Archiszewskiego 22, 76–200 Słupsk, Poland

³Department of Botany and Zoology, Masaryk University, Kotlářská 2, CZ-61137 Brno, Czech Republic

Abstract: Variation in the shell colour and banding polymorphism in the land snail *Cepaea nemoralis* was studied in 260 populations in the region of Gdańsk, northern Poland. Unlike in other regions of Poland, many populations contain brown shells. Populations from shaded habitats have higher frequencies of brown than those from open and intermediate habitats, largely at the expense of yellow shells. Nearly all brown shells are also unbanded. Apart from this disequilibrium, banding morphs among yellow and pink shells show no relationship to habitat. There are no broad geographical trends in morph-frequencies, but there are very strong correlations among populations very close together, revealed both by pairwise analysis and Moran's I. Principal Component Analyses show that these correlations relate to overall genetic similarity at the loci involved. The populations are at the north-eastern limits of the species' range; habitats are mostly anthropogenic, and comparisons with studies in two urban areas (Wrocław, SW Poland, and Sheffield, central England) suggest that the patterns of variation seen are a product of human transport of propagules followed by local dispersal. The effect of habitat here is much less marked than in regions much further west, but it indicates that natural selection has occurred.

Key words: *Cepaea nemoralis*; polymorphism; natural selection; founder effects

Introduction

The striking shell polymorphism of the European land snail *Cepaea nemoralis* (L., 1758) has been a subject of study for well over a century. A bewildering variety of patterns of variation have been discovered (Jones et al. 1977; Cook 1998), involving, in varying proportions, forms of natural selection, founder effects, genetic drift and gene flow. Patterns vary with locality, and although there are some trends visible across the whole geographical range (from Scotland and S Sweden in the north to central Spain and N Italy in the south, and from Ireland and Portugal in the west to Hungary, the Baltic Republics and E Poland to the east) (Jones et al. 1977; Silvertown et al. 2011), there are many deviations from these very broad trends, and some very local patterns, often reversing those seen elsewhere.

While sometimes recorded from forests, and especially from their fringes, *C. nemoralis* also flourishes in more open, usually anthropogenic habitats: hedges, roadside verges, various grasslands, gardens, parks and orchards. It has been accidentally or deliberately transported to such environments outside its natural range, including several locations in N America. Within its natural range, it has colonised previously inhospitable areas in towns and cities where pollution has declined, and waste ground or gardens are plentiful (Cameron et al. 2009). Within Poland, nearly all populations of the

species are in highly modified habitats. In the south-east of the country, these populations are certainly introduced (OŹgo 2005). Elsewhere in the country it seems likely that the same is true; in Silesia the species seems to be confined to cities or the immediate vicinity of roads and villages, while *Cepaea hortensis* (Müller, 1774) occupies more natural habitats (Cameron et al. 2009; Pokryszko et al., unpublished data). Despite the obvious opportunities for founder effects and drift to influence morph frequency variation, OŹgo (2005), OŹgo & Kinnison (2008) and OŹgo (2011) have shown that natural selection related to the shadiness of the habitat can work powerfully over relatively short periods of time, although there are strong indications that neighbouring populations retain similar morph frequencies by common descent (Cameron et al. 2009). This supports the finding of OŹgo (2011) that selective responses to habitat vary with locality and the initial genetic composition of the source population.

Preliminary investigations of *C. nemoralis* populations near Gdańsk revealed some with high frequencies of brown shells. While brown shells (and especially the dark brown, generally unbanded ones) are a feature of northern populations, they are virtually absent from the western part of Pomerania at the same latitudes, as they are in more southerly parts of Poland (Megalab database; OŹgo unpublished). These populations are among the most north-easterly known, at least

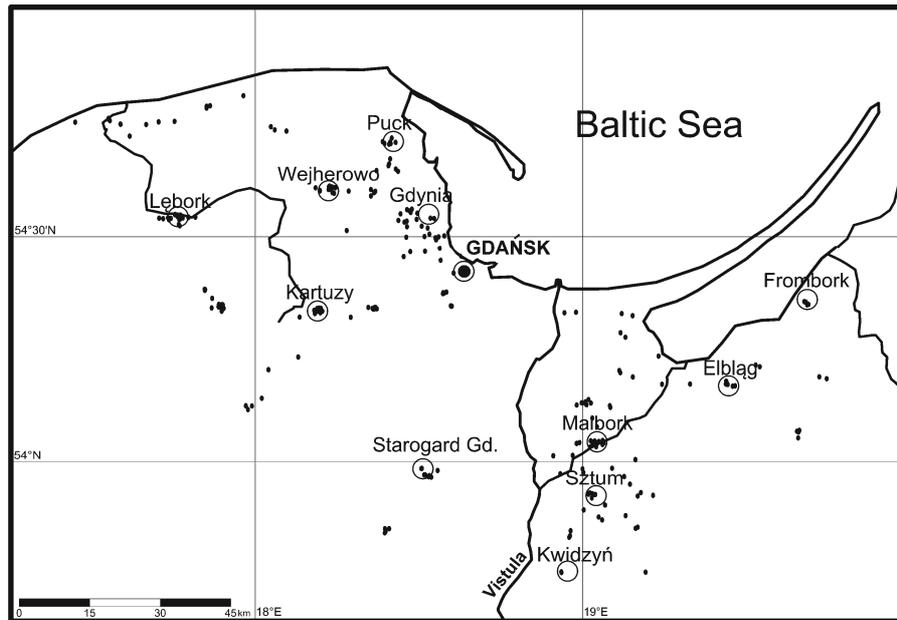


Fig. 1. A map of the study area, showing the position of the samples made in this study.

among those occurring frequently (there are scattered populations, certainly introduced, in S Sweden and the Baltic republics). Hence, we surveyed *C. nemoralis* populations around the city and its hinterland to determine patterns of variation, and their possible causes at the edge of the range within which the species is abundant, and, if introduced, of long standing.

Area and habitats sampled

Figure 1 shows the study area and the positions of samples within it. The area reaches approximately 120 km west to east and north to south. While sampling was opportunistic, samples are spread over the area, with some clusters. Only localities where the species was present at high densities were sampled.

Sites were classified as follows: open habitats had only grasses and herbs; intermediate habitats included hedges and areas with scattered trees or bushes; in shaded ones trees or bushes were dense enough to give shade throughout the day. The open sites were mostly road verges and derelict sites; shaded sites ranged from fairly natural woods, through old tree stands in parks or cemeteries to areas relatively recently grown with trees and bushes. Those recent tree stands constituted the majority of shaded sites in the area. We categorized the habitats on the basis of their present condition, but it was apparent that most were unstable and short-lived.

Material and methods

At each site, adult *C. nemoralis* were collected from an area of no more than 400 m², or of up to 30 m long in linear habitats such as roadsides, within a single habitat category. Both live and fresh empty shells were considered. The shells were scored for colour (yellow, pink or brown) and for the presence or absence of bands. For yellow and pink shells those with bands were allocated to midbanded (00300), to trifasciate (00345) or to many-banded, where more than three bands were present (Jones et al. 1977). Brown banded shells,

which were rare (1.1% of all shells), are hard to score for number of bands, which are often very faint. Midbanded and trifasciate frequencies are expressed as a proportion of the relevant banding categories in yellow and pink shells only. Sites were marked on topographical maps or town plans, and locations later defined in decimal degrees. Appendix 1 gives the geographical coordinates of each.

In all analyses we have used morph frequencies, not estimated allele frequencies. For midbanded the frequencies are those within the banded shells; for trifasciate they are those within shells with more than one band, reflecting the dominance hierarchy at these loci (Jones et al. 1977). Unbanded shells are much more frequent among brown shells than others, and this may be an epistatic effect (Cook 1998). Hence we have also used the frequency of unbanded among yellow and pink shells only in some analyses. Where regression or least squares correlation has been used all these frequencies have been arcsine transformed. Besides such tests of association of morphs with each other and with position and habitat, we have examined the linkage disequilibrium between shell colour and banding, taking simply the proportion of unbanded shells within each colour class.

The effect of habitat has been examined in more detail by taking nearest neighbour pairs of shaded versus open or intermediate sites. For each shaded site the nearest open or intermediate site has been used. If more than one shaded site shared the same nearest neighbour, the next nearest open or intermediate site was found for the second or subsequent shaded sites, thus ensuring that no sample is used more than once. Only pairs with distances of less than 8 km have been used; two shaded sites lacked nearest neighbours within this distance, and have been excluded from this analysis.

Following Cameron et al. (2009), we have used the Nei index of genetic similarity (Nei 1972) using the frequencies of yellow, brown, unbanded and midbanded in banded for clustering, and for Mantel tests of association with distance. Spatial pattern has also been examined using Moran's I for each morph. Overall pattern has been analysed by Principal Components Analysis (PCA) using the same four frequencies to assess autocorrelation among populations on the basis of overall genetic similarity; Moran's I was calculated

Table 1. Mean frequencies (%) of morphs in the samples overall and by habitat, with the overall range of frequencies for each morph and the number of samples in which it was not found.

	<i>n</i>	Yellow	Pink	Brown	Unbanded	Mid in banded	00345 in many banded
Overall mean	260	43.3	39.6	17.1	29.0	53.9	10.8
Range		0–93.4	0–100	0–90.6	0–99.1	0–100	0–87.6
Samples without		2	2	35	19	2	105
Mean open	89	45.5	40.4	14.0	26.6	55.3	12.5
Mean intermediate	110	45.9	38.4	15.7	26.9	52.7	10.2
Mean shaded	61	35.3	40.7	24.0	36.2	53.7	9.4

Table 2. Paired samples. A – The numbers of pairs in which each morph was in excess in each habitat category, and the probability of the result being due to chance. Note that 18 pairs lacked 00345 altogether. B – Mean values for morph frequencies in the pairs of shaded versus open or intermediate samples, and the probabilities of the difference being due to chance (paired sample *t*-test, arcsine transformed).

A – Pairs	Yellow	Pink	Brown	Unbanded	Mid in Banded	00345 in many banded
Shaded	24	25	43	31	24	18
Open & intermediate	35	34	16	28	35	23
<i>P</i> (χ^2)	ns	ns	<0.001	ns	ns	ns
B – Pairs	Yellow	Pink	Brown	Unbanded	Mid in Banded	00345 in many banded
Shaded	35.45	39.96	24.59	37.17	53.18	9.61
Open & intermediate	41.42	40.81	17.77	30.82	55.43	8.34
<i>P</i> (<i>t</i> -test)	0.067	ns	0.0011**	0.015*	ns	ns

for sites' scores on the first two PCA axes. Variation within and among populations has been estimated via the Simpson index of diversity (Southwood & Henderson 2000), by the proportions of samples with different numbers of morphs present, and by estimating F_{ST} based on morph frequencies (Cameron et al. 2009). We estimated means and standard deviations of these F_{ST} values using a bootstrapping procedure with 1000 permutations. The software used for the analyses comprised: SAM (Rangel et al. 2006) for Moran's I; PC-ORD (McCune & Mefford 1999) for Mantel test and clustering; CANOCO, version 4.5 (ter Braak & Šmilauer 2002) for PCA; and STATISTICA, version 7.1 (StatSoft Inc. 2010) for all the other one-dimensional tests.

Results

Morph frequencies and habitat

We made 260 samples with a mean number of 116.7 shells per sample (SE. \pm 2.2). Details of location, habitat and composition are given in Appendix 1 and the distribution of sites is shown in Fig. 1. Table 1 shows the mean frequencies and ranges for each major colour or banding morph in the whole array, the number of samples lacking the morph, and the mean frequencies for each habitat class considered separately.

While the mean frequencies of morphs differ, frequencies of each at individual sites span all or nearly all the range from 0 to 100%. Very few samples lack yellow, pink or midbanded shells, but 40% lack trifasciate (00345) shells, 13% lack brown shells and 7% lack unbanded shells. Differences in means between open and intermediate habitats are very slight and in no case do they differ significantly. Shaded habitats, however, have a lower mean frequency of yellow and higher frequencies

of brown and unbanded than in the other two habitats. In all these cases the differences between shaded habitats and each of the others are significant ($P < 0.01$, *t*-tests, arcsine transformed). Unbanded has a much higher mean frequency in brown shells (90.6%) overall than in yellow (6.1%) or pink (29.3%) shells (see below). The frequency of unbanded in yellow and pink shells only shows no relationship to habitat. Only one shaded site lacks brown (1.6%), while 34 open and intermediate sites do so (17.1%). Other morphs show no significant differences among habitats, nor does the category "effectively unbanded" (unbanded, midbanded and trifasciate combined) as used by Cain & Sheppard (1954). The difference between shaded and other habitats also shows up in the PCA analysis (Appendix 2), where shaded habitats differ from both the others on Axis 1 ($P < 0.001$, *t*-test).

To check that these differences are not a product of different geographical distributions of samples from different habitats, 59 nearest neighbour pairs of open/intermediate and shaded samples were analysed (Table 2). While the same trends persist, they are weaker than in the overall comparison. In particular, variation in yellow fails to achieve significance in either of the tests used. This suggests that the effects of habitat and location are partly confounded in the overall analysis.

Morph frequencies and location

With one exception, no morph shows any correlation with either latitude or longitude. Yellow shows a barely significant decline eastwards ($P < 0.05$, *t*-test, arcsine transformed), which explains only 3.8% of variance;

Table 3. Correlation between members of the 59 shaded/open or intermediate pairs for each morph considered (data arcsine transformed). 36 pairs have distance between members less than 1 km, 23 have greater distances (greatest 6.9 km.). R squared shows the proportion of variation explained by the relationship.

Pairwise correlations		<i>r</i> squared	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>
Yellow	overall	0.082	0.290	0.06
	< 1 km	0.233	0.483	< 0.01
	> 1 km	0.022	0.148	ns
Brown	overall	0.283	0.532	< 0.001
	< 1 km	0.387	0.622	< 0.001
	> 1 km	0.196	0.443	< 0.05
Pink	overall	0.320	0.566	< 0.001
	< 1km	0.404	0.636	< 0.001
	> 1 km	0.283	0.532	< 0.01
Unbanded	overall	0.161	0.401	< 0.01
	< 1 km	0.419	0.647	< 0.001
	> 1 km	0.055	0.234	ns
mid in banded	overall	0.008	0.090	ns
	< 1 km	0.127	0.356	< 0.05
	> 1 km	-0.021	-0.145	ns
00345 in many banded	overall	0.023		ns

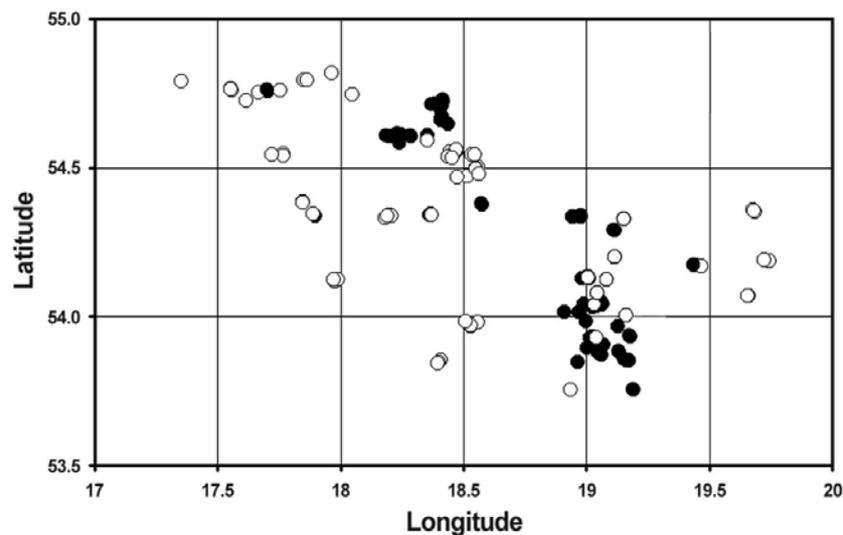


Fig. 2. The distribution of samples in the top (filled circles) and bottom (open circles) quartiles of sample scores on the second PCA axis. Small clusters can be seen.

given the number of tests, this result could be accidental.

Despite this lack of large scale pattern, there is evidence of smaller-scale geographical patterning. Among the habitat pairs, there are some strong within-pair correlations (Table 3), and these are stronger among pairs with the shortest distances between members. This small-scale pattern is also shown by Moran's I using all samples (Table 4); only over short distances (< 1.5 km) does this indicate strong associations, and in both analyses midbanded shows less structure than the colour morphs or unbanded. Trifasciate similarly shows little sign of geographical structure on either large or small scales (data not shown).

Mantel tests using estimates of Nei's I among all possible pairs show a significant but very weak decay of genetic similarity with distance ($R = -0.072$, $P = 0.002$). Neither these similarities (data not shown), nor the positions of samples on the first axis of the PCA (Appendix 2 and Table 4, Moran's I) show any geographical pattern other than at a very small scale. The second PCA axis shows stronger spatial structure (Table 4), but even here significant positive correlations disappear after ca. 20 km apart, and the lack of significant relationships with latitude or longitude suggests that there are clusters of similar sites separated by distances at least as great as this, as suggested by the pattern in Fig. 2.

Table 4. Values of Moran's I for each of seven distance classes defined by upper limits (column 3, km.), with probabilities estimated from 1999 Monte Carlo simulations. I/I (max) gives I as a proportion of the maximum possible for the data set in each case.

Yellow						
D.Class	Count	Up.Limit	Moran's	P	I (max)	I/I (max)
1	488	1.5	0.356	<0.001	0.816	0.436
2	646	5	0.125	0.003	0.601	0.205
3	855	10	0.105	0.004	0.601	0.174
4	2540	20	0.086	<0.001	0.453	0.189
5	6696	40	-0.034	0.005	0.189	-0.179
6	13217	80	-0.033	<0.001	0.159	-0.208
7	9227	171	-0.003	0.621	0.156	-0.018
Brown						
D.Class	Count	Up.Limit	Moran's	P	I (max)	I/I (max)
1	488	1.5	0.296	<0.001	0.747	0.396
2	646	5	0.103	0.012	0.526	0.197
3	855	10	0.038	0.236	0.538	0.072
4	2540	20	-0.060	0.003	0.295	-0.204
5	6696	40	-0.001	0.899	0.229	-0.006
6	13217	80	-0.011	0.018	0.101	-0.195
7	9227	171	0.005	0.408	0.143	0.035
Unbanded						
D.Class	Count	Up.Limit	Moran's	P	I (max)	I/I (max)
1	488	1.5	0.309	<0.001	0.822	0.375
2	646	5	-0.02	0.586	0.539	-0.037
3	855	10	0.076	0.024	0.518	0.147
4	2540	20	-0.039	0.047	0.235	-0.165
5	6696	40	-0.031	0.002	0.174	-0.228
6	13217	80	-0.004	0.454	0.081	-0.056
7	9227	171	0.01	0.140	0.095	0.106
Midbanded in banded						
D.Class	Count	Up.Limit	Moran's	P	I (max)	I/I (max)
1	488	1.5	0.128	0.006	0.548	0.233
2	646	5	0.105	0.006	0.591	0.178
3	855	10	0.148	0.001	0.646	0.221
4	2540	20	0.074	0.001	0.375	0.197
5	6696	40	-0.024	0.032	0.209	-0.115
6	13217	80	-0.027	0.002	0.131	-0.206
7	9227	171	-0.006	0.352	0.163	-0.037
Sample scores on the first PCA axis						
D.Class	Count	Up.Limit	Moran's	P	I (max)	I/I (max)
1	488	1.5	0.184	0.002	0.681	0.271
2	646	5	<0.001	0.987	0.478	-0.002
3	855	10	0.077	0.028	0.452	0.171
4	2540	20	-0.019	0.294	0.239	-0.081
5	6696	40	-0.017	0.101	0.168	-0.104
6	13217	80	-0.006	0.332	0.084	-0.075
7	9227	171	-0.004	0.532	0.115	-0.034
Sample scores on the second PCA axis						
D.Class	Count	Up.Limit	Moran's	P	I (max)	I/I (max)
1	488	1.5	0.205	0.001	0.634	0.323
2	646	5	0.175	<0.001	0.632	0.278
3	855	10	0.188	<0.001	0.727	0.259
4	2540	20	0.101	<0.001	0.439	0.229
5	6696	40	-0.037	0.003	0.236	-0.157
6	13217	80	-0.034	0.001	0.145	-0.233
7	9227	171	-0.007	0.292	0.188	-0.038

Associations, disequilibria and variability

Only two associations between morphs across samples are significant: brown and unbanded ($R = +0.677$, $P < 0.001$), and, negatively, between yellow and unbanded

($R = -0.268$, $P < 0.05$). Both these trends are a product of the strong linkage disequilibrium between colour and banding (Table 5). Unbanded is almost always at a higher frequency in brown than in the other colours;

Table 5. The direction of disequilibria between colour and banding in the samples, and the frequency distribution of unbanded in brown shells. Null samples lack one or other of the colour or banding morphs altogether.

Mean % unbanded	In yellow	In pink	In brown
	6.07%	29.3%	90.6%
Unbanded, number of samples	Excess in yellow 38	Null 39	Excess in pink 188
Unbanded, number of samples	Excess in yellow 1	Null 40	Excess in brown 219
Unbanded, number of samples	Excess in pink 4	Null 53	Excess in brown 203
Unbanded in brown Number of samples	100% 155	Both banded and unbanded 67	All banded 3

Table 6. Estimates of F_{ST} for the whole array, corrected for sampling error. The first row gives the direct estimate, the lower rows give the results of bootstrapping with 1000 permutations.

	Yellow	Unbanded	Mid in Banded	Brown
Mean of F_{ST}	0.1647	0.1846	0.1687	0.1736
Estimated mean of F_{ST}	0.1648	0.1829	0.1689	0.1743
Estimated SD of F_{ST}	0.0133	0.0152	0.0139	0.0193
Estimated mean \pm SD	(0.1515; 0.1781)	(0.1677; 0.1981)	(0.1550; 0.1828)	(0.1550; 0.1936)
Estimated variance	0.000177	0.000231	0.000194	0.00037

in a majority of samples all brown shells are unbanded. It is also at a higher frequency in pink than in yellow in the great majority of cases. Within the yellow and pink classes, there are no significant overall associations of midbanded and trifasciate with colour (data not shown).

The overall variation between samples for each morph except trifasciate, estimated by F_{ST} calculated on morph frequencies following Cameron et al. (2009), is shown in Table 6, together with the standard deviations of each. All have similar values in the range 0.16–0.19. Estimates for shaded and for open and intermediate habitats considered separately give very similar values (data not shown); habitat contributes very little to the overall variation. Table 7 shows the results of three methods of estimating the amount of within population variation: the number and proportion of samples monomorphic at the various loci, the number of morphs present in each, and the Simpson Index of Diversity ($1 - D$) (Cameron et al. 2009). These are compared with other results below.

Discussion

Comparison of the many regional surveys of polymorphism in *C. nemoralis* shows a very wide range in the patterns of variation revealed (see review in Cook 1998). In some, variation with habitat is strong and affects more than one locus (Cain & Sheppard 1954; Cameron & Pannett 1985; Özgo 2011); in others, the relationship is weak or absent (Cain & Currey 1963, 1964). Although not examined in all these studies, microgeographical variation (populations close to one another tending to have similar morph-frequencies at some or all loci) appears to be pervasive, reflecting

Table 7. Estimates of polymorphism. A – the number and percentage of samples containing given numbers of morphs; here, the morphs recognised are unbanded, midbanded, trifasciate and five-banded within pink and yellow shells, and unbanded or banded within brown shells (see methods). B – the number and percentage of samples monomorphic at the given loci. C – the mean Simpson Index of Diversity (as $D - 1$), here taking eight morphs (unbanded, midbanded and many banded in both yellow and pink, unbanded and banded in brown). For eight morphs, the maximum value the Index can take is 0.875.

A – Number of morphs	Samples	% of samples
1	0	0
2	1	0.4
3	6	2.3
4	11	4.2
5	22	8.5
6	45	17.3
7	65	25.0
8	67	25.8
9	34	13.1
10	9	3.5

B – Monomorphic	Samples	% of samples
colour	1	0.4
banding	19	7.3
mid in b	3	1.2
all three	0	0

C – Simpson Index	(D-1)
mean	0.712362
SD	0.112449
SE	0.0069
% of Maximum	81.4

the common immediate ancestry of adjacent populations, or the homogenising effects of gene flow in the case of very close populations (Cameron & Dillon 1984;

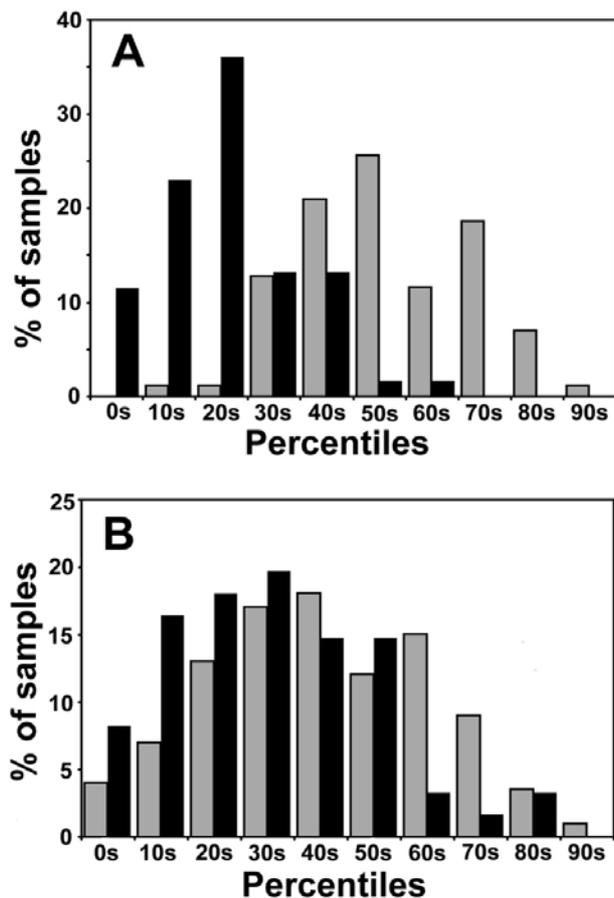


Fig. 3. The frequencies (%) of samples falling into 10% frequency categories for yellow in open/intermediate (grey) and shaded habitats (black): A – for central England (between c. 51.5 and 53.0 degrees N) ($n = 147$); B – for Gdańsk ($n = 260$). Data for England come from the Megalab database and unpublished records of R.A.D. Cameron and B.M. Pokryszko.

Cameron & Pannett 1985; Cook 1998; Ożgo 2011). This is not a product of large scale geographical variation; we can note the wide range of frequencies recorded at all loci in this study, covering only a tiny part of the known geographical range. The balance between these elements appears to relate to landscape history and the stability of habitats occupied by the snail (Cameron & Dillon 1984).

In the region around Gdańsk, there is an effect of habitat. It is, however, weak compared to that seen, for example, in the English Midlands (Cain & Sheppard 1954; Currey et al. 1964; Cameron & Pannett 1985). Fig. 3 demonstrates the difference between the two regions in the distribution of frequencies of yellow between habitats overall. In general, variation in yellow between habitats is the most consistent over the species' range (Cook 2008). This effect of habitat is seen here only in variation in the relative proportions of yellow and brown shells (pink being unaffected) and, allowing for the very strong association of brown with unbanded shells, it appears not to apply to other variation in the number or presence of bands.

By contrast, there is a strong microgeographical pattern; samples close to one another are more sim-

ilar than those further apart. This is a purely local effect, as there are no larger scale relationships with geographical position that might result from climatic gradients. Paired samples show that this relationship decays rapidly with distance and is weakest in mid-banded and trifasciate, while the Moran's I analyses confirm the small scale of spatial effects. There are no blocks of the region in which a set of samples with very similar morph frequencies can be found, corresponding to the "Area Effects" of Cain & Currey (1963).

While we have no direct evidence about the length of time the region has been occupied by *C. nemoralis*, we do have evidence that it has expanded its range and abundance in the 20th century. Schumann (1881) searched for snails in the environs of Gdańsk, west of the Vistula River. *Cepaea hortensis* was frequent everywhere, but he found *C. nemoralis* only in isolated sites in Gdańsk, in Gdańsk-Oliwa, Gdańsk-Westerplatte and Sopot. The species was frequent in those places, but Schuman states clearly that he did not find it in other places. Protz (1897) recorded species found during an excursion in the districts of Świecie, Tuchola, Chojnice and Starogard, an area somewhat to the south of our study (Starogard is included in both). In all, he records over 80 species of snails found, some of them with a note "common" or "frequent". *Cepaea nemoralis* was recorded in only two out of many locations. Today *C. nemoralis* is widespread, but *C. hortensis* is uncommon. The region today is at the north-eastern extremity of the range within which *C. nemoralis* occurs in large numbers and it is probable that most populations in their present locations originate from accidental human introductions, many of them in recent times. They are certainly in anthropogenic habitats subject to change, with implications for the balance between selection, drift and founder effects.

We can examine this by comparing the variation seen here with that recorded by Cameron et al. (2009) in two cities with different patterns of colonisation and population connectivity (Table 8, Fig. 4). Values of F_{ST} , and of all three measures of within population variation are intermediate between those in Wrocław, with dense and frequently connected populations, probably established for at least 60 years, and those in Sheffield, scattered, isolated and of very recent origin (within the last 20–30 years). The area involved in this study is much larger than that in either city. This might explain some, but not all of the differences with Wrocław, but fails to do so in the case of Sheffield, where populations vary much more and contain fewer morphs. Values of F_{ST} in this study are also lower than those seen in classic Area Effects, where many populations may originate from a single refugial source (Cameron & Dillon 1984; Cameron et al. 2009). As in these cities, a model of human transport, over varying distances, followed by very local dispersal and migration seems the most parsimonious explanation for the geographical patterns. This follows, at a very small scale, the model of leptokurtic dispersal of propagules in northern Europe during the Holocene proposed by Ibrahim et al. (1996). Evidently,

Table 8. Measures of variation among and within populations. A – Values of F_{ST} (with standard deviations) for variation at three loci. B – Percentage of samples monomorphic at three loci, and in all three at once, and of the mean of the Simpson Index of Polymorphism (with standard errors) in Wrocław, Gdańsk and Sheffield. Data for Wrocław and Sheffield from Cameron, Pokryszko and Horsák (2009). Note that mean sample sizes are similar in all three regions, and that brown is very rare in both Sheffield and Wrocław.

A	F_{ST} Y	SD	F_{ST} U	SD	F_{ST} Mid	SD
Wrocław	0.086	0.019	0.091	0.015	0.123	0.021
Gdańsk	0.165	0.013	0.183	0.015	0.169	0.014
Sheffield	0.205	0.024	0.341	0.078	0.281	0.036

B	Colour	Banding	Mid in Banded	All Three	Simpson	SE
Wrocław	0	0	9.6	0	0.730	0.004
Gdańsk	0.4	7.3	1.2	0	0.712	0.007
Sheffield	5.6	53.3	28.0	2.8	0.553	0.027

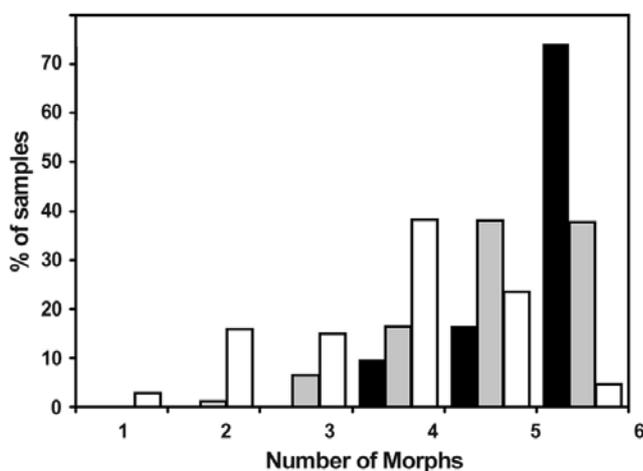


Fig. 4. Frequency distributions of samples containing different numbers of morphs in Wrocław (black), Gdańsk (grey) and Sheffield (white), based on the occurrence of yellow, pink, un-banded and midbanded in banded shells (six possible morphs). Brown shells, frequent in Gdańsk, are very rare in the other two regions.

connectivity has been greater than in Sheffield suggesting a longer period of occupancy. As Ożgo (2011) points out, hermaphroditism, obligatory outcrossing, multiple matings and sperm storage serve to reduce the tendency of founder effects to remove genetic variation, while retaining significant effects on morph frequencies.

In this study variation with habitat is limited. While the combination of habitat and position effects is not unknown elsewhere (Cameron & Pannett 1985), the modest level of habitat effects relative to location has not been reported previously. Ożgo (2011) has shown that when pairs separated from each other by great distances are considered, geographical variation masks overall habitat effects even when these are manifest on a pair-by-pair comparison. Contrary to some earlier analyses, Ożgo (2011) has also shown that marked frequency differences between habitats may develop over very short periods (a few generations of two to three years only). Her study included samples within the region considered here. This might suggest very recent colonisation or spread in the Gdańsk region, a possi-

bility enhanced by the historical evidence above. Our study did not record the proportion of shells with fused bands, an important component of difference in many of her pairs, so we may have underestimated the speed at which adaptive change is occurring.

In this context, the brown shell morph is of particular interest. While the overall incidence of brown is similar to that recorded in other surveys at the same latitudes much further west, it differs markedly from the adjacent area of Pomerania immediately to the west (Megalab database; Ożgo unpublished), in which brown shells are extremely infrequent (present in only three out of 50 samples). They are also very rare elsewhere in Poland occurring in only 17 out of 200 samples in the Megalab database. We note that brown shells are frequent in the Netherlands and that Dutch engineers were used for land drainage and reclamation along the lower Vistula River and its tributaries and especially in the Vistula Delta in the 16th and 17th centuries. There was a strong religious component to this migration. Mennonites were persecuted in the Netherlands and free in Poland, and were encouraged to settle because of their engineering abilities which allowed them to prosper in areas considered agriculturally unusable. Whole families with all their possessions migrated, which increased the likelihood of transporting snails. While brown shells are clearly favoured in shaded habitats, their very presence in the region may result from human transport. In addition to data presented here, we note that populations of *C. nemoralis* in the Czech Republic are certainly introduced, are spreading (Honěk 1995; Dvořák & Honěk 2004), and have anomalously low frequencies of yellow shells when compared with populations at the same latitudes further west or with Hungarian populations to the east (Megalab database). Founding populations and their genetic co-adaptations may have a profound effect on the composition of descendent populations even in the face of selection.

This study thus reinforces an emerging view that even when dealing with a few loci in a single species, the causes of patterns of variation, or the balance of importance of each, varies with region, and is associated with patterns of colonisation and with the details of land use and habitat stability in each. Further, the same se-

lective forces operating on populations differing greatly in genetic structure may promote responses involving different loci having similar phenotypic effects (Ożgo 2011). The search for range-wide trends and general rules, while useful, needs to be moderated by understanding regional peculiarities. A simple one effect, one cause hypothesis is unlikely to explain variation across the whole range of any species.

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Appendix 1. Geographical co-ordinates, habitat and morph composition of samples used in this study.

No	Site	Habitat	long	lat	YU	YM	YT	YF	PU	PM	PT	PF	BU	BB	Total
1	Czernin	O	19.0686	53.9044	45	11	0	3	23	11	0	3	0	0	96
2	Dąbrówka Mal.	S	19.0900	53.9864	0	8	0	7	42	8	0	3	9	0	77
3	Gościszewo	I	18.9994	53.9847	0	27	0	2	0	24	5	15	0	0	73
4	Gościszewo	I	19.0019	53.9764	0	23	0	13	0	8	3	11	0	2	60
5	Kalwa	S	19.1447	53.9506	0	19	0	13	45	14	0	5	6	0	102
6	Kołożab	I	19.1311	53.8808	0	6	0	2	42	2	2	1	18	0	73
7	Kwidzyn	O	18.9350	53.7539	2	7	5	10	10	5	5	11	10	0	65
8	Kwidzyn	I	18.9347	53.7556	0	8	12	17	2	10	1	3	30	0	83
9	Łabuń	S	19.1267	53.9678	0	15	0	1	9	0	0	0	81	0	106
10	Malbork	I	19.0494	54.0456	0	22	1	1	19	4	0	26	16	0	89
11	Malbork	O	19.0303	54.0425	6	5	0	3	48	8	0	3	1	0	74
12	Malbork	S	19.0325	54.0436	7	5	0	16	22	10	0	13	22	0	95
13	Malbork	I	19.0225	54.0336	0	40	0	13	20	11	0	0	25	4	113
14	Malbork	O	19.0347	54.0456	8	19	0	14	32	25	0	7	16	0	121
15	Malbork	I	19.0411	54.0342	0	6	0	0	0	32	0	16	0	0	54
16	Mikołajki Pom.	O	19.1683	53.8550	1	35	0	10	0	40	0	11	0	0	97
17	Mikołajki Pom.	I	19.1617	53.8525	0	7	0	5	0	32	0	15	0	0	59
18	Postolin	S	19.0486	53.8778	0	8	0	5	1	70	0	23	1	0	108
19	Postolin	I	19.0594	53.8711	0	29	1	6	0	24	0	6	0	0	66
20	Prabuty	O	19.1922	53.7547	0	2	1	1	6	28	2	16	1	11	68
21	Ryjewo	S	18.9633	53.8472	0	2	0	0	0	26	0	17	0	0	45
22	Ryjewo	S	18.9589	53.8325	0	54	0	22	0	13	0	3	0	1	93
23	Ryjewo	O	18.9617	53.8358	0	16	0	21	0	12	0	21	0	16	86
24	Stary Targ	O	19.1778	53.9321	0	4	0	0	0	29	0	18	0	0	51
25	Stary Targ	I	19.1681	53.9244	1	38	2	9	0	25	0	17	0	0	92
26	Szropy	O	19.1611	54.0056	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	10	33	0	107
27	Sztum	I	19.0222	53.9314	0	3	0	3	0	43	1	11	0	0	61
28	Sztum	I	19.0169	53.9286	0	18	0	2	0	29	0	8	0	0	57
29	Sztum	O	19.0367	53.9275	0	3	1	8	0	33	0	26	0	0	71
30	Sztum	I	19.0278	53.9200	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	10	0	0	92
31	Sztum	I	19.0386	53.9278	0	2	0	17	0	2	0	69	0	0	90
32	Sztum	S	19.0292	53.9294	0	25	0	1	2	45	0	7	0	0	80
33	Sztumska Wieś	O	19.0033	53.8933	0	13	0	3	0	25	1	8	19	0	69
34	Waplewo	I	19.2153	53.9261	1	6	1	10	0	24	1	28	36	0	107
35	Malbork	I	19.0294	54.0978	0	35	0	12	13	7	0	3	9	4	83
36	Malbork	S	19.0294	54.0369	1	26	0	15	0	6	0	13	29	2	92
37	Malbork	I	19.0369	54.0469	15	33	0	14	19	7	0	8	16	0	112
38	Malbork	I	19.0647	54.0428	0	53	0	4	5	8	0	0	11	7	88
39	Malbork	I	19.0603	54.0392	0	52	3	5	7	20	0	0	4	8	99
40	Malbork	S	19.0245	54.0475	2	8	2	10	9	31	0	15	16	9	102
41	Malbork	O	19.0611	54.0481	0	54	0	4	8	11	0	0	6	8	91
42	Malbork	S	19.0453	54.0425	1	1	0	2	15	5	0	1	61	8	94
43	Mikoszewo	I	18.9797	54.3336	3	72	2	8	0	2	0	2	2	0	91
44	Mikoszewo	I	18.9444	54.3328	3	76	0	2	7	8	1	0	7	0	104
45	Świerki	O	19.0844	54.1219	4	62	0	25	8	5	0	3	0	0	107
46	Świerki	I	19.0831	54.1256	0	8	0	78	0	5	0	9	0	0	100
47	Trępnowy	S	18.9819	54.1269	0	4	0	0	10	49	0	0	24	7	94
48	Sztutowo	I	19.1525	54.3261	1	9	0	33	0	0	0	27	3	1	74
49	Nowy Dwór	I	19.1150	54.1992	0	32	0	34	5	4	0	17	4	0	96
50	Nowy Dwór	I	19.1119	54.2039	5	54	0	16	8	12	0	6	2	4	107
51	Nowy Staw	I	19.0178	54.1392	7	27	1	6	27	4	0	9	6	2	89
52	Nowy Staw	I	19.0250	54.1317	0	21	0	6	7	0	0	6	48	1	89
53	Nowy Staw	S	19.0117	54.1278	0	9	0	4	30	26	0	2	31	7	109
54	Nowy Staw	S	19.0069	54.1308	0	8	0	30	5	5	0	12	32	1	93
55	Nowy Staw	I	18.9969	54.1319	0	0	0	4	25	13	0	0	44	8	94
56	Kałdowo	I	18.9903	54.0433	3	56	0	10	11	1	0	2	7	1	91
57	Kałdowo	I	18.9814	54.0414	7	35	0	22	5	2	0	16	6	0	93
58	Kmiecin	I	19.1531	54.1894	1	52	2	19	3	28	0	7	2	0	114
59	Tragamin	S	19.0439	54.0786	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	96	0	106
60	Pogorzala Wieś	O	18.9314	53.9739	5	54	0	29	10	4	0	1	8	2	113
61	Kraśniewo	I	18.9694	54.0147	6	19	1	9	30	10	0	4	20	1	100
62	Stegna	I	19.1192	54.3306	0	24	8	14	0	10	0	1	56	1	114
63	Jazowa	I	19.2422	54.1733	1	47	0	35	1	19	0	12	6	0	121
64	Miłoradz	I	18.9100	54.0142	0	7	0	8	41	22	0	2	14	6	100
65	Tujsk	I	19.1308	54.2781	0	37	0	16	13	18	0	9	15	0	108
66	Rybina	I	19.1158	54.2881	1	28	2	15	19	20	0	4	22	0	111
67	Marzęcino	S	19.2319	54.2358	0	1	1	8	31	11	2	1	6	3	64
68	Nowy Staw	I	19.0078	54.1344	0	14	1	7	0	14	0	0	54	0	90
69	Borowo	O	18.1350	54.3228	0	28	26	17	1	43	22	14	1	0	152
70	Bieszkowice	O	18.2794	54.5158	0	60	9	31	15	21	5	10	17	0	168
71	Wejherowo	O	18.2450	54.6114	1	27	0	5	2	49	0	6	10	0	100

Appendix 1. (continued)

No	Site	Habitat	long	lat	YU	YM	YT	YF	PU	PM	PT	PF	BU	BB	Total
72	Gdańsk	O	18.6003	54.3472	0	32	0	14	11	29	1	35	6	0	128
73	Wejherowo	I	18.2278	54.6139	4	12	0	20	4	26	0	35	4	0	105
74	Gdańsk	O	18.6056	54.4211	0	10	1	16	2	35	0	20	10	0	94
75	Wejherowo	O	18.1972	54.6050	11	13	0	12	8	24	1	27	12	0	108
76	Borowo	I	18.2914	54.3225	3	47	0	26	0	41	0	48	50	0	215
77	Wejherowo	I	18.1972	54.6039	1	11	0	11	1	15	1	9	32	0	81
78	Wejherowo	I	18.2244	54.6131	0	16	0	20	3	34	0	30	31	0	134
79	Gdańsk	I	18.5983	54.3472	1	20	0	24	4	27	0	17	28	0	121
80	Gdańsk	I	18.5728	54.3753	2	30	0	25	1	46	0	32	31	1	168
81	Gdańsk	I	18.5750	54.3764	0	32	0	3	5	22	4	15	13	0	94
82	Gdańsk	I	18.5772	54.3767	1	9	0	18	18	43	0	19	24	3	135
83	Gdańsk	I	18.5972	54.3481	0	22	1	21	0	27	0	19	41	0	131
84	Wejherowo	S	18.2269	54.6150	0	27	0	37	2	26	0	40	23	0	155
85	Wejherowo	S	18.2342	54.6130	6	28	0	53	8	62	0	60	56	0	273
86	Sopot	S	18.5658	54.4497	13	27	0	29	16	45	1	31	38	0	200
87	Wejherowo	S	18.2353	54.6000	5	7	0	0	14	41	1	9	22	0	99
88	Gdańsk	S	18.5733	54.3769	1	14	0	19	2	25	0	23	30	0	114
89	Gdańsk	S	18.5836	54.3786	0	13	0	13	13	22	0	28	46	0	135
90	Kartuzy	O	18.1889	54.3422	23	63	6	12	3	5	0	2	22	0	136
91	Kartuzy	S	18.1956	54.3431	2	44	0	18	3	6	0	2	48	0	123
92	Kartuzy	O	18.2003	54.3422	1	111	1	12	5	19	0	6	15	0	170
93	Kartuzy	S	18.2050	54.3361	0	24	0	40	20	2	0	4	45	0	135
94	Kartuzy	O	18.1814	54.3344	9	56	1	23	5	0	0	0	61	0	155
95	Kartuzy	O	18.1819	54.3306	24	32	2	36	0	0	0	0	34	0	128
96	Kartuzy	S	18.1794	54.3381	14	44	2	39	14	3	0	9	50	0	175
97	Kartuzy	S	18.1986	54.3328	14	74	1	38	9	1	0	0	74	0	211
98	Kartuzy	I	18.1897	54.3361	89	69	1	85	5	0	0	2	82	0	333
99	Żukowo	S	18.3667	54.3447	0	25	4	7	32	37	3	15	6	2	131
100	Żukowo	S	18.3692	54.3417	0	9	0	18	30	11	0	22	33	0	123
101	Żukowo	S	18.3644	54.3442	0	12	0	2	8	65	0	43	53	0	183
102	Żukowo	S	18.3452	54.3447	0	12	2	9	34	24	5	24	20	0	130
103	Żukowo	O	18.3672	54.3444	3	31	0	12	16	60	1	18	5	3	149
104	Żukowo	O	18.3711	54.3414	0	7	1	28	77	11	1	38	31	0	194
105	Żukowo	O	18.3603	54.3406	0	117	1	23	5	8	0	2	0	0	156
106	Żukowo	S	18.3617	54.3408	0	26	2	8	16	60	1	21	1	2	137
107	Starogard Gd.	S	18.5086	53.9858	1	33	0	21	2	1	0	2	53	0	113
108	Starogard Gd.	I	18.5194	53.9711	4	63	17	19	12	0	0	0	13	0	128
109	Starogard Gd.	S	18.5378	53.9667	0	32	1	17	2	15	3	14	41	0	125
110	Starogard Gd.	S	18.5156	53.9717	0	65	8	28	5	0	0	0	20	0	126
111	Starogard Gd.	O	18.5072	53.9853	0	10	0	72	0	0	0	2	35	0	119
112	Starogard Gd.	I	18.5294	53.9675	0	35	0	50	1	0	0	1	50	0	137
113	Starogard Gd.	O	18.5314	53.9697	0	20	1	58	1	0	0	0	44	0	124
114	Starogard Gd.	O	18.5567	53.9814	0	18	7	23	1	2	6	4	59	2	122
115	Lubichowo	I	18.3961	53.8519	26	38	0	28	0	0	0	0	30	0	122
116	Lubichowo	I	18.3981	53.8450	1	16	2	62	24	0	0	1	15	0	121
117	Lubichowo	I	18.3953	53.8425	0	11	0	67	1	0	0	0	46	0	125
118	Lubichowo	O	18.4089	53.8519	0	13	38	19	4	4	22	12	11	0	123
119	Wejherowo	S	18.2439	54.6111	8	17	0	9	5	28	0	27	32	0	126
120	Wejherowo	S	18.2433	54.6117	14	23	3	22	5	28	1	15	14	0	125
121	Wejherowo	O	18.1964	54.6042	13	31	0	12	6	41	0	9	11	0	123
122	Wejherowo	O	18.1839	54.6108	3	16	0	16	6	44	0	37	1	0	123
123	Wejherowo	O	18.2233	54.6069	0	2	1	1	17	86	11	8	0	0	126
124	Wejherowo	O	18.2850	54.6036	12	22	0	7	7	50	9	8	5	0	120
125	Wejherowo	O	18.2322	54.6067	6	16	1	14	55	24	0	6	5	0	127
126	Nadole	O	18.0950	54.7373	0	10	14	11	48	25	13	12	0	0	133
127	Nadole	O	18.0472	54.7469	0	10	0	102	0	6	0	17	0	0	135
128	Nadole	O	18.0594	54.7400	1	11	0	15	46	18	1	21	34	0	147
129	Wejherowo	S	18.2261	54.6136	2	29	0	37	8	36	0	43	20	0	175
130	Wejherowo	S	18.2406	54.5986	12	12	0	5	10	47	3	6	38	0	133
131	Frombork	I	19.6767	54.3575	0	5	6	1	111	6	14	9	0	0	152
132	Frombork	I	19.6853	54.3503	0	8	3	7	54	8	17	27	7	0	131
133	Frombork	S	19.6817	54.3564	0	1	7	15	70	1	7	19	13	0	133
134	Frombork	S	19.6900	54.3511	0	5	0	19	18	25	35	10	10	1	123
135	Milejewo	I	19.5411	54.2125	0	25	6	12	0	33	10	7	2	0	95
136	Milejewo	I	19.5289	54.2161	0	25	3	23	0	7	3	6	13	0	80
137	Młynary	O	19.7453	54.1856	12	22	4	20	4	0	0	6	20	2	90
138	Młynary	S	19.7231	54.1900	4	24	4	39	3	10	0	21	33	7	145
139	Pasłek	O	19.6592	54.0672	0	14	0	13	32	0	0	0	0	0	59
140	Pasłek	O	19.6611	54.0689	1	66	0	6	59	0	0	0	5	0	137
141	Pasłek	S	19.6581	54.0539	0	18	0	18	65	8	0	8	9	0	126
142	Pasłek	S	19.6547	54.0686	1	10	0	29	77	0	0	0	24	0	141

Appendix 1. (continued)

No	Site	Habitat	long	lat	YU	YM	YT	YF	PU	PM	PT	PF	BU	BB	Total
143	Pasłek	S	19.6619	54.0705	1	52	1	14	6	26	1	7	14	1	123
144	Sierakowice	O	17.8972	54.3361	0	38	0	29	0	22	1	14	23	0	127
145	Sierakowice	O	17.8978	54.3364	1	26	1	6	2	80	6	8	0	0	130
146	Puzdrowo	O	17.8664	54.3433	3	45	7	25	7	20	2	18	0	0	127
147	Sierakowice	O	17.9011	54.3503	0	47	0	17	0	11	0	6	46	1	128
148	Sierakowice	O	17.8875	54.3458	0	14	14	44	0	18	20	21	0	0	131
149	Sierakowice	O	17.8908	54.3453	0	19	1	10	5	34	5	41	7	0	122
150	Sierakowice	I	17.8978	54.3378	0	14	0	14	1	65	0	30	0	0	124
151	Sierakowice	I	17.8894	54.3456	0	11	25	24	0	13	25	23	4	0	125
152	Sierakowice	I	17.8897	54.3456	1	26	8	22	6	31	6	15	6	0	121
153	Sierakowice	I	17.8886	54.3511	1	7	0	10	6	14	1	20	63	0	122
154	Sierakowice	I	17.8881	54.3456	0	20	4	41	6	14	8	28	10	0	131
155	Sierakowice	I	17.8875	54.3456	0	40	5	17	2	25	4	14	19	0	126
156	Sierakowice	S	17.9033	54.3425	9	29	14	19	1	23	2	11	14	0	122
157	Sierakowice	I	17.8969	54.3508	0	62	0	41	0	8	0	10	0	0	121
158	Załawowo	O	17.8444	54.3847	0	67	0	20	6	18	0	12	4	0	127
159	Załawowo	O	17.8461	54.3839	0	73	2	16	2	18	0	4	9	0	124
160	Załawowo	O	17.8450	54.3842	2	46	1	24	3	15	2	9	21	0	123
161	Załawowo	O	17.8458	54.3833	1	32	3	48	2	4	4	9	33	0	136
162	Załawowo	I	17.8464	54.3831	2	45	6	51	2	7	4	6	27	1	151
163	Załawowo	I	17.8467	54.3844	0	49	1	23	3	5	0	6	28	0	115
164	Załawowo	I	17.8458	54.3825	1	29	3	42	4	4	2	2	40	0	127
165	Migi	S	17.8683	54.3647	0	57	0	17	2	13	0	9	35	0	133
166	Lubowidz	I	17.8169	54.5458	2	85	4	20	1	2	0	0	19	0	133
167	Lębork	O	17.7544	54.5511	1	36	1	21	24	20	0	13	15	0	131
168	Lębork	O	17.7550	54.5519	0	46	4	19	26	19	2	9	6	0	131
169	Mosty	I	17.7956	54.5447	12	17	1	14	15	7	0	9	59	0	134
170	Mosty	O	17.7961	54.5458	10	23	9	12	6	7	2	7	48	4	128
171	Lębork	I	17.7186	54.5422	24	13	0	27	17	10	1	11	17	1	121
172	Mosty	O	17.7781	54.5436	3	22	3	33	15	15	1	9	22	10	133
173	Lębork	I	17.7706	54.5419	6	22	4	20	33	17	1	13	13	2	131
174	Lębork	O	17.7058	54.5433	12	27	4	21	23	22	0	4	24	1	138
175	Lębork	O	17.7361	54.5400	35	45	2	10	8	16	1	2	3	0	122
176	Lębork	I	17.7708	54.5494	1	20	7	23	13	33	5	20	0	0	122
177	Lębork	I	17.7675	54.5400	3	18	7	24	34	5	2	8	15	4	120
178	Lębork	I	17.7658	54.5450	0	8	3	9	3	10	3	8	13	1	58
179	Lębork	S	17.7672	54.5464	0	18	6	21	38	1	2	7	37	0	130
180	Lębork	I	17.7333	54.5444	25	22	0	21	9	10	0	8	26	0	121
181	Lębork	I	17.7417	54.5428	0	27	3	27	5	37	2	20	5	0	126
182	Lębork	S	17.7694	54.5261	0	29	4	35	16	18	4	11	4	0	121
183	Lębork	I	17.7661	54.5292	7	22	3	15	3	40	3	20	13	2	128
184	Lębork	I	17.7622	54.5467	1	23	0	32	31	15	0	9	15	0	126
185	Lębork	O	17.7711	54.5503	2	19	7	13	22	34	2	18	3	0	120
186	Gdynia	O	18.4369	54.5383	0	31	3	59	8	6	0	10	13	0	130
187	Gdynia	O	18.4631	54.5242	0	16	1	16	1	44	6	45	1	0	130
188	Gdynia	O	18.4553	54.5344	19	17	14	31	20	5	7	9	8	0	130
189	Gdynia	O	18.4628	54.5367	0	16	8	15	2	37	7	39	6	0	130
190	Gdynia	O	18.4436	54.5528	1	10	3	19	39	9	0	41	7	1	130
191	Gdynia	O	18.4631	54.5622	0	31	2	28	2	13	1	29	24	0	130
192	Gdynia	I	18.5461	54.5425	0	16	16	37	17	5	5	11	23	0	130
193	Gdynia	I	18.4533	54.4578	1	42	2	39	17	13	0	7	9	0	130
194	Gdynia	O	18.4736	54.4692	0	13	3	25	35	3	3	6	42	0	130
195	Gdynia	S	18.5594	54.5017	3	20	3	24	22	7	1	19	31	0	130
196	Gdynia	O	18.4611	54.5008	0	14	2	8	26	44	8	25	3	0	130
197	Gdynia	O	18.4744	54.5561	10	18	1	5	19	61	0	16	0	0	130
198	Gdynia	O	18.4714	54.5597	5	2	1	16	6	10	0	35	55	0	130
199	Gdynia	O	18.4928	54.5406	0	35	2	20	9	23	3	12	26	0	130
200	Gdynia	O	18.5319	54.5078	3	24	2	13	13	14	4	19	37	1	130
201	Gdynia	I	18.5631	54.4769	0	15	9	68	4	0	0	12	22	0	130
202	Gdynia	I	18.5083	54.5256	0	30	1	17	3	21	0	29	12	7	120
203	Gdynia	I	18.5169	54.5022	5	33	1	41	28	9	0	10	3	0	130
204	Gdynia	I	18.4781	54.5633	7	28	4	26	1	10	2	18	35	0	131
205	Gdynia	S	18.5350	54.5433	0	27	6	31	25	10	1	17	12	0	129
206	Gdynia	I	18.4950	54.5547	5	19	1	30	31	14	1	17	12	0	130
207	Gdynia	I	18.5186	54.4700	0	31	4	35	20	9	0	22	8	0	129
208	Gdynia	S	18.5264	54.5211	0	38	1	35	11	18	0	16	1	0	120
209	Reda	I	18.3664	54.6033	3	25	0	9	37	15	0	21	22	0	132
210	Reda	I	18.3528	54.5927	1	25	12	18	12	11	17	17	3	0	116
211	Reda	I	18.3625	54.6000	2	13	0	35	13	18	0	11	27	3	122
212	Reda	S	18.3528	54.6072	2	51	0	18	23	24	0	5	6	0	129

Appendix 1. (continued)

No	Site	Habitat	long	lat	YU	YM	YT	YF	PU	PM	PT	PF	BU	BB	Total
213	Polchowo	O	18.3700	54.6494	0	16	0	19	10	34	0	44	8	0	131
214	Mrzezino	I	18.4292	54.6528	0	13	0	21	72	7	0	7	8	0	128
215	Mrzezino	I	18.4358	54.6475	0	1	0	0	70	22	3	2	23	0	121
216	Smolno	I	18.4089	54.6642	0	25	0	6	23	51	0	19	0	0	124
217	Smolno	I	18.4067	54.6600	0	46	0	2	0	72	0	4	0	0	124
218	Żelistrzewo	O	18.4117	54.6756	0	23	0	8	22	51	0	19	0	0	123
219	Puck	I	18.4117	54.7131	0	22	0	16	7	28	0	20	37	0	130
220	Puck	O	18.3889	54.7139	0	12	0	2	0	32	0	0	77	3	126
221	Puck	S	18.3947	54.7097	0	32	0	7	1	16	2	3	93	0	154
222	Puck	S	18.4089	54.7081	1	22	0	26	8	25	0	33	16	0	131
223	Puck	O	18.4286	54.7122	0	9	0	13	21	13	0	15	47	1	119
224	Puck	O	18.4167	54.7219	0	21	0	13	5	13	0	5	71	0	128
225	Puck	O	18.4136	54.7097	1	27	1	11	4	45	0	12	17	0	118
226	Wieżyca	O	18.1309	54.2341	0	24	4	10	0	9	1	2	2	1	53
227	Gołobie	O	18.0399	54.2060	2	26	0	19	3	33	0	26	15	0	124
228	Żukowo	I	18.3578	54.3421	0	30	0	27	25	27	0	24	13	8	154
229	Kościerzyna	I	17.9776	54.1168	20	17	0	29	6	14	2	15	7	17	127
230	Kościerzyna	O	17.9899	54.1249	20	17	3	34	49	1	1	4	8	6	143
231	Kościerzyna	I	17.9712	54.1256	31	6	0	33	1	4	0	11	13	1	100
232	Kościerska Huta	O	18.0196	54.1419	17	31	5	32	10	7	0	7	16	11	136
233	Gdynia	S	18.5772	54.5038	7	11	0	4	1	0	0	0	7	0	30
234	Gdynia	S	18.5528	54.4954	5	18	1	14	7	14	1	18	4	0	82
235	Gdynia	I	18.5523	54.4950	11	8	0	24	9	14	0	22	6	0	94
236	Gdynia	I	18.5497	54.4997	1	7	2	13	1	7	1	7	3	0	42
237	Elbląg	O	19.4383	54.1803	1	7	2	7	0	2	0	0	1	5	25
238	Elbląg	O	19.3281	54.1736	3	8	1	5	1	0	0	0	3	5	26
239	Elbląg	O	19.4383	54.1747	2	23	0	16	0	10	0	0	11	3	65
240	Elbląg	I	19.4372	54.1742	1	53	4	18	0	13	0	5	53	36	183
241	Elbląg	I	19.4392	54.1797	1	24	2	16	1	6	0	7	25	5	87
242	Elbląg	I	19.4414	54.1733	1	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	3	15
243	Elbląg	S	19.4658	54.1697	0	0	2	6	0	1	1	1	8	6	25
244	Elbląg	S	19.4581	54.1692	0	5	3	3	0	1	1	0	6	11	30
245	Elbląg	S	19.4433	54.1731	2	10	0	6	0	4	0	4	12	15	53
246	Białogóra	O	17.9633	54.8164	6	9	0	31	43	15	2	12	10	0	128
247	Kopalino	O	17.8508	54.7883	2	16	0	20	12	27	0	34	9	0	120
248	Kopalino	I	17.8506	54.7894	0	9	0	37	29	8	0	37	0	0	120
249	Kopalino	S	17.8508	54.7925	0	10	0	38	12	9	0	37	15	0	121
250	Lubiatowo	I	17.8619	54.7939	0	2	0	29	2	1	0	85	1	0	120
251	Ciekocino	I	17.4497	54.7569	4	18	0	15	16	21	1	21	20	2	118
252	Sasino	I	17.7531	54.7589	0	9	0	40	28	5	3	20	8	7	120
253	Ulinia	O	17.7042	54.7578	3	105	7	7	0	15	1	1	0	0	139
254	Sarbsk	S	17.6664	54.7522	0	26	64	11	6	18	28	5	22	0	180
255	Szczenurze	I	17.6161	54.7261	0	25	0	81	0	23	0	0	5	1	135
256	Nowęcín	I	17.5883	54.7525	3	53	3	34	7	3	0	3	21	0	127
257	Nowęcín	O	17.5878	54.7528	2	48	7	38	11	1	0	1	28	0	136
258	Leba	I	17.5519	54.7631	11	7	10	49	12	4	0	0	34	0	127
259	Leba	O	17.5558	54.7606	15	9	11	38	18	13	0	0	25	0	129
260	Leba	I	17.5514	54.7656	11	19	13	60	10	13	0	0	14	0	140

Explanations: Details of the sites sampled in this study. O – open habitat; I – intermediate habitat; S – shaded habitat. . Y – yellow; P – pink; B – brown. U – unbanded; M – midbanded (00300); T – trifasciate (00345); F – many banded. BB – all banded browns. Longitude and latitude in decimal degrees.

Appendix 2. Scores of each site on each axis of a Principal Components Analysis using frequencies of yellow, brown, unbanded and midbanded in banded shells in the samples.

	Eigenvalue	0.4255	0.2933	0.2058	0.0754	
Site name	Site no.	PCA AX 1	PCA AX 2	PCA AX 3	PCA AX 4	Habitat
Czernin	1	0.2723	-0.7761	-1.7766	3.8375	O
Dąbrówka Mal.	2	1.3676	-0.6573	0.1676	2.3555	S
Gościszewo	3	-1.113	-0.8222	0.9643	-0.3291	I
Gościszewo	4	-1.3848	0.226	0.2656	-0.4934	I
Kalwa	5	0.5507	-0.6433	0.1092	1.9687	S
Kołożąb	6	2.214	-0.7592	-0.1261	2.229	I
Kwidzyn	7	0.3997	1.0725	0.6142	0.2618	O
Kwidzyn	8	0.6901	0.8737	-0.4147	-0.9371	I
Łabuń	9	2.9293	-2.1156	-2.0473	-1.3229	S
Malbork	10	0.6804	0.0211	0.5407	0.3794	I
Malbork	11	1.3677	-0.9669	0.1269	3.5995	O
Malbork	12	1.1949	0.7132	0.202	0.7693	S
Malbork	13	0.206	-1.0842	-1.0135	0.0876	I
Malbork	14	0.5103	-0.7412	-0.1262	1.242	O
Malbork	15	-0.5019	-1.2834	2.2037	-0.5276	I
Mikołajki Pom.	16	-1.3024	-1.0734	0.4736	-0.1879	O
Mikołajki Pom.	17	-0.6731	-0.9506	1.8691	-0.4782	I
Postolin	18	-0.4816	-1.44	2.0316	-0.4708	S
Postolin	19	-1.4968	-1.0634	0.1526	-0.1882	I
Prabuty	20	0.2703	-0.9294	1.925	-1.3401	O
Ryjewo	21	-0.3075	-1.0201	2.6235	-0.6032	S
Ryjewo	22	-2.0137	-0.3113	-0.9377	-0.1045	S
Ryjewo	23	-0.6603	0.5752	0.8748	-1.7954	O
Stary Targ	24	-0.3961	-1.0794	2.436	-0.5706	O
Stary Targ	25	-1.3766	-0.5435	0.3491	-0.1753	I
Szropy	26	0.2818	2.6767	-0.2193	-0.9954	O
Sztum	27	-0.5062	-1.529	2.1793	-0.5186	I
Sztum	28	-1.0926	-1.4581	0.9668	-0.3168	I
Sztum	29	-0.5025	-0.3127	2.2632	-0.557	O
Sztum	30	-0.3814	-2.2951	2.3905	-0.5386	I
Sztum	31	-0.3018	1.8267	2.8133	-0.692	I
Sztum	32	-1.0156	-1.821	0.9056	-0.1684	S
Sztumska Wieś	33	0.4413	-1.2994	0.3237	-0.9217	O
Waplewo	34	1.0862	0.1024	0.8246	-1.1421	I
Malbork	35	-0.5038	-0.6895	-0.8056	0.129	I
Malbork	36	0.3493	0.0714	-0.5534	-1.0177	S
Malbork	37	0.0445	-0.2717	-0.9976	1.2098	I
Malbork	38	-0.9431	-1.4792	-1.3939	-0.5667	I
Malbork	39	-1.1701	-1.3843	-0.7982	-0.3876	I
Malbork	40	0.4992	-0.5686	0.7556	-0.8281	S
Malbork	41	-1.0899	-1.5173	-1.1748	-0.3531	O
Malbork	42	3.1975	-1.0726	-1.0075	-1.4394	S
Mikoszewo	43	-2.1796	-0.7167	-1.8105	0.2498	I
Mikoszewo	44	-1.5386	-1.4079	-1.6562	0.4518	I
Świerki	45	-1.7881	-0.1412	-1.2841	0.6212	O
Świerki	46	-1.7486	2.4372	-0.1512	-0.2073	I
Trępnowy	47	1.0273	-2.6511	0.444	-0.888	S
Sztutowo	48	-0.9071	2.018	0.8159	-0.5003	I
Nowy Dwór	49	-1.2293	0.9154	-0.1623	-0.0097	I
Nowy Dwór	50	-1.3187	-0.5645	-0.8951	0.2732	I
Nowy Staw	51	0.1474	-0.4804	-0.5031	1.5607	I
Nowy Staw	52	1.7843	-0.5739	-1.2128	-1.0348	I
Nowy Staw	53	1.5215	-1.8474	-0.1633	0.0868	S
Nowy Staw	54	0.8644	1.3412	-0.0816	-0.8862	S
Nowy Staw	55	2.5806	-1.5321	-0.5565	-0.5386	I
Kałdowo	56	-1.1883	-0.8034	-1.549	0.6131	I
Kałdowo	57	-0.971	0.5753	-0.5761	0.4104	I
Kmiecin	58	-1.5068	-0.6168	-0.363	0.0277	I
Tragamin	59	4.4792	1.8844	-0.5521	-2.0181	S
Pogorzała Wieś	60	-1.1995	-0.027	-1.3113	0.4106	O
Kraśniewo	61	0.8899	-0.6955	-0.5733	1.2173	I
Stegna	62	1.162	-0.2623	-1.1759	-1.3158	I
Jazowa	63	-1.3932	0.1456	-0.3788	-0.1646	I
Miłoradz	64	1.2307	-1.3141	0.2348	1.12	I
Tujsk	65	-0.3583	-0.5855	-0.3445	0.1578	I
Rybina	66	0.2281	-0.7191	-0.4368	0.3362	I
Marzęcino	67	1.3391	-0.2102	0.662	1.6373	S

Appendix 2. (continued)

Site name	Site no.	PCA AX 1	PCA AX 2	PCA AX 3	PCA AX 4	Habitat
Nowy Staw	68	1.8626	-1.2991	-1.2496	-1.4945	I
Borowo	69	-1.0739	0.2975	0.9715	-0.3352	O
Bieszkowice	70	-0.7779	-0.0247	-0.4086	0.0917	O
Wejherowo	71	-0.5483	-1.6868	0.4509	-0.3263	O
Gdańsk	72	-0.4958	-0.1903	0.9498	-0.0102	O
Wejherowo	73	-0.4374	0.4135	1.3085	-0.1108	I
Gdańsk	74	-0.247	-0.2957	1.1435	-0.5324	O
Wejherowo	75	0.1345	0.1046	0.6677	0.3368	O
Borowo	76	0.1618	-0.1467	0.3013	-0.7577	I
Wejherowo	77	1.0642	-0.266	-0.1825	-1.0367	I
Wejherowo	78	0.3883	-0.0818	0.7255	-0.7828	I
Gdańsk	79	0.1965	-0.0738	0.1769	-0.592	I
Gdańsk	80	-0.0202	-0.3032	0.5165	-0.6929	I
Gdańsk	81	-0.3021	-0.8801	0.2948	-0.2936	I
Gdańsk	82	0.5846	-0.5454	0.7782	-0.1983	I
Gdańsk	83	0.5228	-0.1662	0.0396	-0.9936	I
Wejherowo	84	-0.2617	0.5363	0.6461	-0.6177	S
Wejherowo	85	0.2765	0.2482	0.6501	-0.5579	S
Sopot	86	0.3426	-0.1401	0.2304	0.0498	S
Wejherowo	87	0.9141	-1.7539	0.4945	0.2004	S
Gdańsk	88	0.4901	0.0531	0.4707	-0.8042	S
Gdańsk	89	1.2672	0.01	0.4448	-0.6325	S
Kartuzy	90	-0.7066	-0.5333	-1.9445	0.7367	O
Kartuzy	91	0.4768	-0.6249	-1.4836	-0.7155	S
Kartuzy	92	-1.4563	-1.0624	-1.2727	0.008	O
Kartuzy	93	0.8252	0.8471	-0.7282	-0.1621	S
Kartuzy	94	0.5187	-0.4704	-1.827	-0.4095	O
Kartuzy	95	0.0141	0.8546	-1.78	0.3945	O
Kartuzy	96	0.3752	0.473	-1.1161	0.0951	S
Kartuzy	97	0.3434	-0.2444	-1.728	-0.2224	S
Kartuzy	98	0.1967	0.9415	-1.8774	0.9552	I
Żukowo	99	0.0517	-0.8872	0.71	0.7564	S
Żukowo	100	1.361	0.6298	0.5168	0.3024	S
Żukowo	101	1.0377	-0.9504	1.0379	-0.8562	S
Żukowo	102	0.8971	-0.0838	0.9641	0.6289	S
Żukowo	103	-0.4222	-1.1441	0.7778	0.1324	O
Żukowo	104	1.436	1.1362	1.0021	1.2915	O
Żukowo	105	-2.1954	-0.6208	-1.524	0.2517	O
Żukowo	106	-0.4698	-1.1446	1.1634	0.1226	S
Starogard Gd.	107	0.9392	-0.1354	-1.479	-1.0028	S
Starogard Gd.	108	-1.1554	0.1186	-1.4715	0.453	I
Starogard Gd.	109	0.4777	-0.1916	-0.3919	-0.8758	S
Starogard Gd.	110	-1.1259	0.0798	-1.5325	-0.1299	S
Starogard Gd.	111	-0.0526	2.2794	-0.7389	-0.8635	O
Starogard Gd.	112	0.2518	0.8972	-1.2387	-0.8964	I
Starogard Gd.	113	0.2693	1.6108	-1.0227	-0.9168	O
Starogard Gd.	114	1.3507	0.9027	-0.716	-1.4132	O
Lubichowo	115	-0.1226	0.3528	-2.0234	0.6302	I
Lubichowo	116	-0.2685	1.8958	-0.4794	0.6207	I
Lubichowo	117	0.427	2.0962	-0.848	-0.9901	I
Lubichowo	118	-0.6518	1.89	0.5869	-0.3803	O
Wejherowo	119	0.67	-0.3131	0.3396	-0.3488	S
Wejherowo	120	-0.3215	0.0194	-0.1067	0.3407	S
Wejherowo	121	-0.4672	-1.0329	-0.1801	0.4452	O
Wejherowo	122	-0.532	-0.2307	1.5132	-0.0708	O
Wejherowo	123	-0.0336	-1.8501	2.07	0.2125	O
Wejherowo	124	-0.4124	-1.1068	0.5639	0.4653	O
Wejherowo	125	0.6112	-0.7144	0.1909	2.2114	O
Nadole	126	0.3268	0.3118	1.1605	1.5047	O
Nadole	127	-1.6762	2.4422	-0.0006	-0.2327	O
Nadole	128	1.409	0.1033	0.4975	0.8085	O
Wejherowo	129	-0.2692	0.3171	0.741	-0.3098	S
Wejherowo	130	0.9325	-1.5107	-0.1265	-0.0027	S
Frombork	131	1.8067	0.7272	1.3279	3.402	I
Frombork	132	1.0903	0.9583	1.634	1.5433	I
Frombork	133	1.639	1.8835	1.3081	2.0626	S
Frombork	134	0.3337	0.6071	1.7138	0.0098	S
Milejewo	135	-1.09	-0.3972	0.7451	-0.3551	I
Milejewo	136	-0.7591	0.5676	-0.4785	-0.5338	I

Appendix 2. (continued)

Site name	Site no.	PCA AX 1	PCA AX 2	PCA AX 3	PCA AX 4	Habitat
Młynary	137	0.0474	0.8609	-1.162	0.1781	O
Młynary	138	0.1501	0.9483	-0.1472	-0.889	S
Pasłek	139	0.3306	0.1575	-0.2807	2.6993	O
Pasłek	140	-0.1983	-1.5214	-1.1636	2.2402	O
Pasłek	141	0.9611	-0.0133	0.2321	2.294	S
Pasłek	142	1.6632	1.1001	0.0866	2.237	S
Pasłek	143	-0.8137	-0.8842	-0.5047	-0.1405	S
Sierakowice	144	-0.502	-0.0428	-0.2422	-0.6091	O
Sierakowice	145	-0.8451	-1.6369	1.2863	-0.2459	O
Puzdrowo	146	-1.3105	0.1875	-0.0071	0.2257	O
Sierakowice	147	0.2852	-0.6754	-1.1787	-0.9599	O
Sierakowice	148	-1.1542	1.4491	1.0207	-0.384	O
Sierakowice	149	-0.2834	-0.065	1.6088	-0.3855	O
Sierakowice	150	-0.6878	-0.831	1.7822	-0.4238	I
Sierakowice	151	-0.832	1.5544	1.2501	-0.507	I
Sierakowice	152	-0.7853	0.0749	0.5506	-0.1026	I
Sierakowice	153	2.0844	0.2223	0.0157	-1.2212	I
Sierakowice	154	-0.6054	1.1578	0.7147	-0.2838	I
Sierakowice	155	-0.5458	-0.2895	-0.0522	-0.4748	I
Sierakowice	156	-0.6673	0.2478	-0.2928	-0.0064	S
Sierakowice	157	-2.0119	0.4121	-0.8243	-0.054	I
Załakowo	158	-1.4795	-0.4935	-0.5895	0.0909	O
Załakowo	159	-1.533	-0.769	-1.0433	-0.0963	O
Załakowo	160	-0.6134	-0.1708	-0.6594	-0.2971	O
Załakowo	161	-0.2228	1.0829	-0.6249	-0.6106	O
Załakowo	162	-0.687	0.8355	-0.7892	-0.4422	I
Załakowo	163	-0.423	-0.1588	-1.1615	-0.4769	I
Załakowo	164	0.1803	0.8671	-0.9466	-0.6481	I
Migi	165	-0.2503	-0.6639	-1.0212	-0.5988	S
Lubowidz	166	-1.4024	-0.5041	-1.7858	-0.1245	I
Lębork	167	-0.1462	-0.3181	-0.1069	0.5444	O
Lębork	168	-0.6243	-0.3976	-0.2075	0.7798	O
Mosty	169	1.6816	0.075	-0.9126	-0.1121	I
Mosty	170	1.0378	0.1961	-0.9121	-0.5909	O
Lębork	171	0.3691	0.9254	-0.5455	1.2363	I
Mosty	172	0.1579	0.4597	-0.1475	-0.4735	O
Lębork	173	0.2836	0.1019	0.0846	0.9834	I
Lębork	174	0.2661	-0.3345	-0.6214	0.7499	O
Lębork	175	-0.8851	-0.6857	-1.6928	1.8953	O
Lębork	176	-0.7179	0.1588	0.9353	0.2569	I
Lębork	177	0.475	0.8246	-0.0245	0.8354	I
Lębork	178	0.3408	0.312	0.4159	-0.7013	I
Lębork	179	1.2852	0.7796	-0.2425	0.638	S
Lębork	180	0.3652	0.2921	-1.1209	0.9155	I
Lębork	181	-0.8537	-0.0656	0.6821	-0.1914	I
Lębork	182	-0.8153	0.502	0.1554	0.3871	S
Lębork	183	-0.2925	-0.4036	0.5647	-0.2452	I
Lębork	184	0.1414	0.2856	-0.0363	0.8393	I
Lębork	185	-0.2619	-0.296	0.8287	0.6657	O
Gdynia	186	-0.9547	1.3039	-0.4558	-0.0691	O
Gdynia	187	-0.6052	-0.0084	1.9008	-0.4819	O
Gdynia	188	-0.2408	1.5239	-0.3161	1.2505	O
Gdynia	189	-0.4891	0.2246	1.5595	-0.4882	O
Gdynia	190	0.5728	1.1077	1.3464	0.9802	O
Gdynia	191	-0.2228	0.5607	0.204	-0.6245	O
Gdynia	192	0.0405	1.5215	0.0024	0.014	I
Gdynia	193	-0.8598	0.3308	-0.501	0.4399	I
Gdynia	194	1.4894	0.9317	-0.1619	0.4016	O
Gdynia	195	0.7138	0.7282	0.0046	0.1931	S
Gdynia	196	0.0638	-0.5566	1.5152	0.5608	O
Gdynia	197	-0.2737	-1.3722	0.9021	0.8602	O
Gdynia	198	1.7947	1.236	0.5619	-0.95	O
Gdynia	199	-0.0605	-0.3164	-0.1556	-0.3044	O
Gdynia	200	0.7959	0.0266	-0.0089	-0.3321	O
Gdynia	201	-0.587	2.1762	-0.3586	-0.4423	I
Gdynia	202	-0.3847	0.0061	0.586	-0.8647	I
Gdynia	203	-0.6358	0.6829	-0.2864	1.1199	I
Gdynia	204	0.208	0.585	-0.4131	-0.4951	I
Gdynia	205	-0.2117	0.7297	0.1202	0.5502	S
Gdynia	206	0.1783	0.6036	0.2506	0.9739	I

Appendix 2. (continued)

Site name	Site no.	PCA AX 1	PCA AX 2	PCA AX 3	PCA AX 4	Habitat
Gdynia	207	-0.5386	0.792	0.1634	0.4247	I
Gdynia	208	-1.1864	0.3368	0.041	0.2609	S
Reda	209	0.783	-0.3553	0.2026	0.9462	I
Reda	210	-0.6656	0.8488	0.748	0.1938	I
Reda	211	0.4165	0.5852	0.0202	-0.3177	I
Reda	212	-0.7529	-0.8496	-0.4754	0.8075	S
Potchowo	213	-0.1926	0.1499	1.4789	-0.1925	O
Mrzezino	214	1.142	0.3348	0.3839	2.5287	I
Mrzezino	215	2.0565	-1.8487	0.2408	2.3515	I
Smolno	216	-0.3315	-1.2622	1.0874	0.6301	I
Smolno	217	-1.2503	-1.9725	0.6074	-0.2462	I
Żelistrzewo	218	-0.3412	-1.1712	1.1254	0.5873	O
Puck	219	0.6105	-0.3961	0.1753	-0.6568	I
Puck	220	2.1293	-2.3021	-1.0565	-1.7214	O
Puck	221	1.8647	-1.3836	-1.3563	-1.4509	S
Puck	222	-0.1686	0.3199	0.749	-0.2709	S
Puck	223	1.7713	0.1124	0.0558	-0.355	O
Puck	224	1.7965	-0.7136	-1.0286	-1.222	O
Puck	225	-0.2585	-1.1088	0.3764	-0.3742	O
Wieżyca	226	-1.5713	-0.1513	-0.584	-0.3276	O
Gołobie	227	-0.3389	-0.2326	0.6024	-0.3808	O
Żukowo	228	-0.0371	-0.0558	0.4695	-0.035	I
Kościerzyna	229	-0.1492	0.7388	-0.1331	-0.2923	I
Kościerzyna	230	0.5057	1.2328	-0.4066	1.9137	O
Kościerzyna	231	0.0239	2.0161	-0.9084	1.1901	I
Kościerska Huta	232	-0.2447	0.6361	-0.8419	0.0488	O
Gdynia	233	-0.0895	-0.3802	-2.2502	0.9956	S
Gdynia	234	-0.5073	0.2685	0.449	0.3759	S
Gdynia	235	-0.1466	0.9955	0.5065	0.6606	I
Gdynia	236	-0.785	0.8649	0.3775	-0.1993	I
Elbląg	237	-0.9467	0.5233	-0.6812	-1.5362	O
Elbląg	238	-0.304	0.1934	-1.2753	-0.9682	O
Elbląg	239	-0.6715	-0.3136	-0.9666	-0.6511	O
Elbląg	240	0.5129	-0.7812	-0.9177	-2.2688	I
Elbląg	241	0.2325	0.0729	-0.7181	-1.134	I
Elbląg	242	0.6103	-0.8205	-0.9033	-1.9165	I
Elbląg	243	1.3067	1.8547	0.2549	-2.9631	S
Elbląg	244	0.6624	0.2466	-0.271	-3.5231	S
Elbląg	245	0.7132	-0.3341	-0.3671	-2.7124	S
Białogóra	246	0.5707	0.7638	0.4325	1.5311	O
Kopalino	247	-0.1281	0.2306	1.1036	0.044	O
Kopalino	248	-0.1106	1.4874	1.272	0.8383	I
Kopalino	249	0.0248	1.4415	0.9533	-0.1728	S
Lubiatowo	250	-0.309	1.9874	2.5601	-0.587	I
Ciekocino	251	0.4321	-0.0614	0.4109	0.0666	I
Sasino	252	0.2214	1.5618	0.7528	0.2527	I
Ulinia	253	-2.2018	-0.907	-1.472	0.1939	O
Sarbsk	254	-0.5681	1.2917	0.2599	-0.3937	S
Szczenurze	255	-1.5604	1.244	-0.3957	-0.2958	I
Nowęcín	256	-0.8043	0.2507	-1.2565	0.0078	I
Nowęcín	257	-0.4618	0.512	-1.2277	-0.0185	O
Leba	258	0.4699	2.0033	-0.7405	0.1584	I
Leba	259	0.3294	1.2536	-0.6418	0.7384	O
Leba	260	-0.7384	1.5036	-0.6962	0.4303	I

Explanations: Habitat: O – open; I – intermediate; S – shaded.