

Baur, B., Meier, T., Baur, A. and Schmera, D. 2013. Terrestrial gastropod diversity in an alpine region: disentangling effects of elevation, area, geometric constraints, habitat type and land-use intensity. – *Ecography* 000: 000–000.

Appendix 1

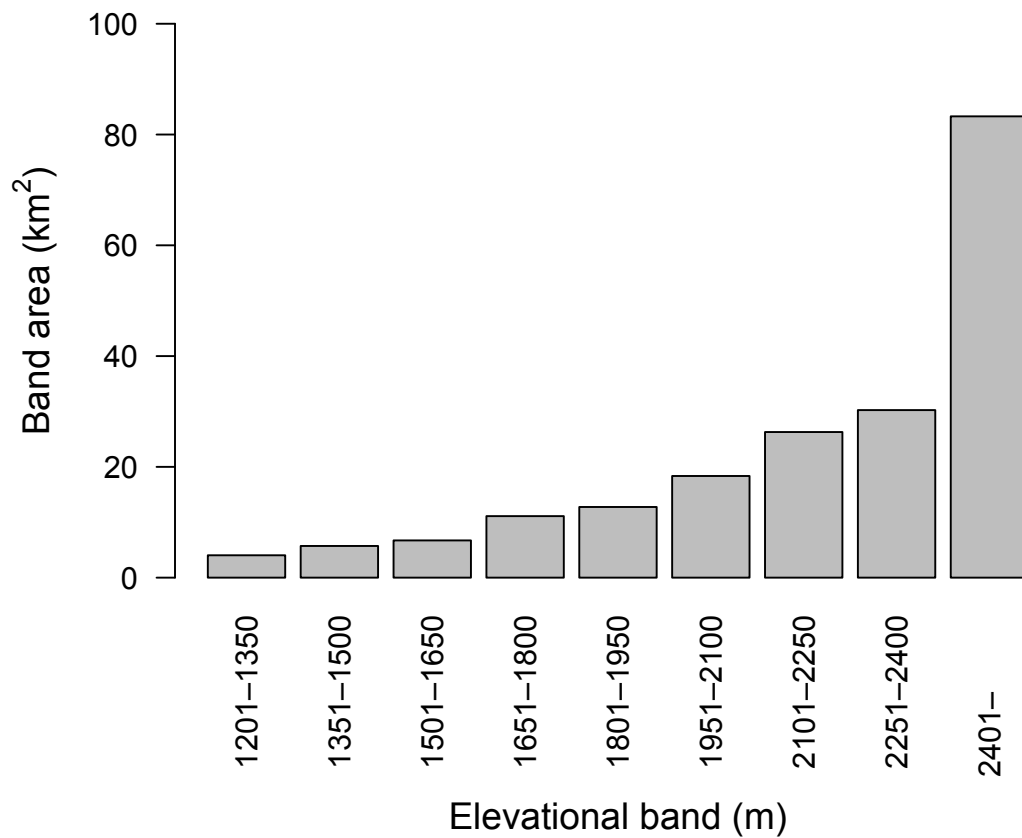


Figure A1. Land area (in km²) for 150-m elevational bands in Val Müstair.

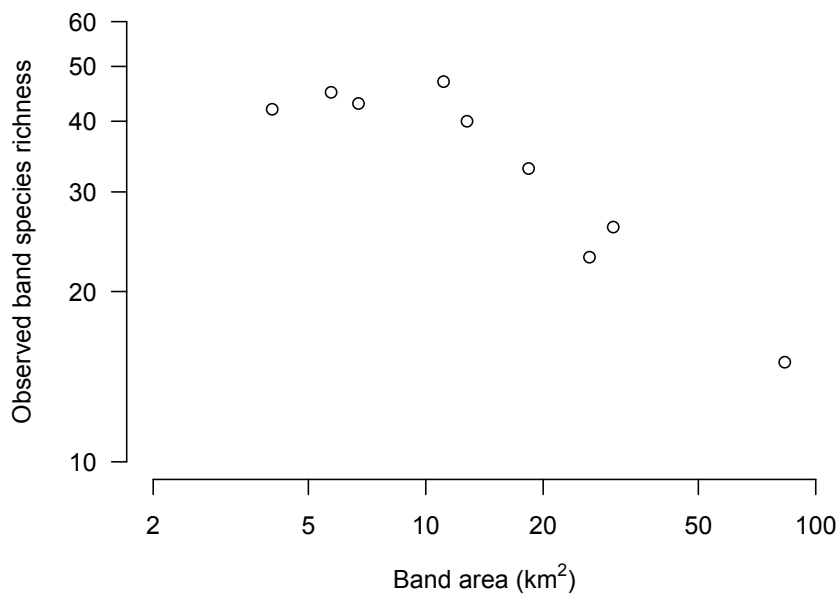


Figure A2. Relationship between observed band species richness and band area (both logarithmic).

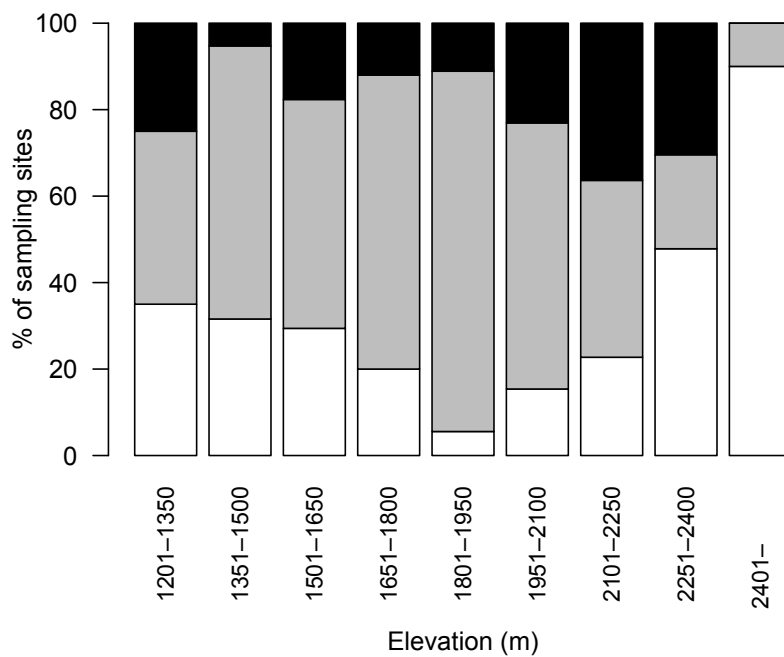


Figure A3. Proportion of sampling sites with different land-use intensity in 150-m elevational bands (white: no or little land use; grey: moderate intensity of land use, black: intensive land use).

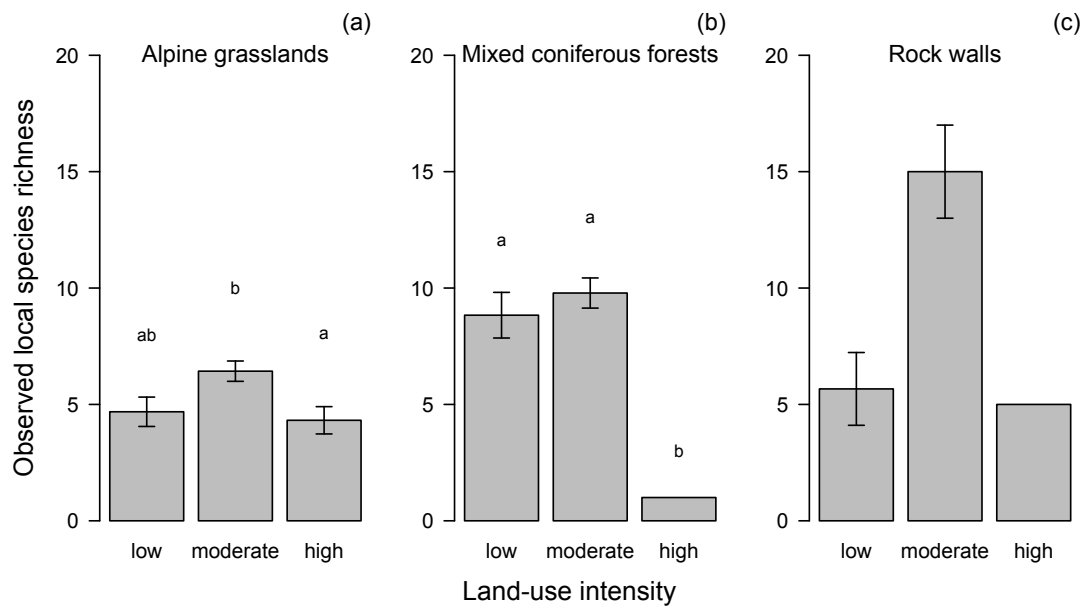


Figure A4. Effect of land-use intensity on observed gastropod species richness at the site level (means \pm SE) for different habitat types. (a) alpine grasslands ($n = 76$), (b) mixed coniferous forests ($n = 21$), and (c) rock walls ($n = 9$). Different letters indicate significant differences between categories of land-use intensity (Tukey-test).

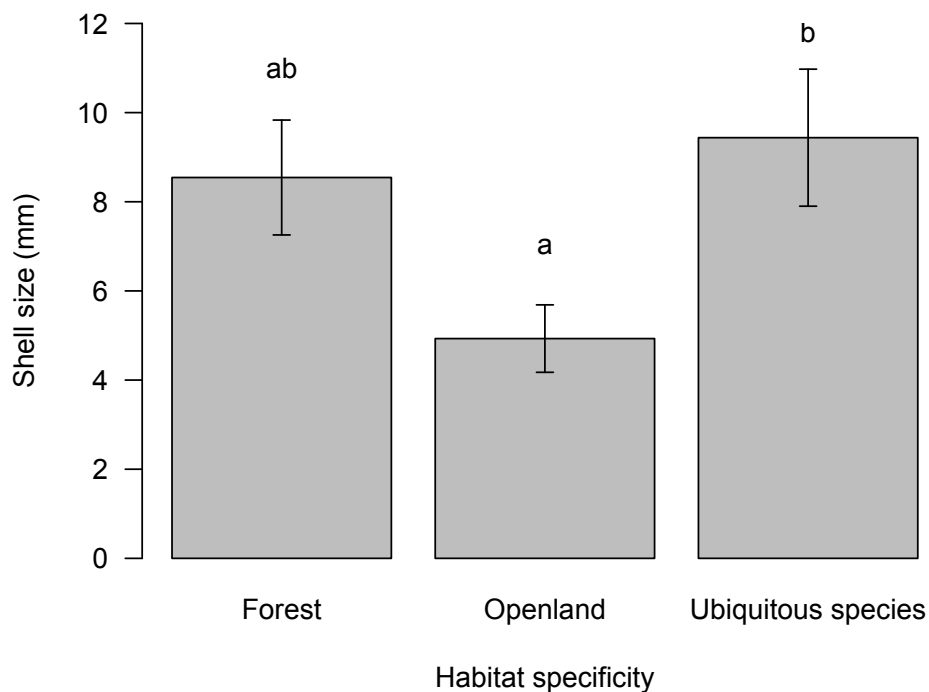


Figure A5. Association between adult shell size and gastropod habitat specificity. Means \pm SE are shown. Different letters indicate significant differences between habitat specificity types (Tukey-test).

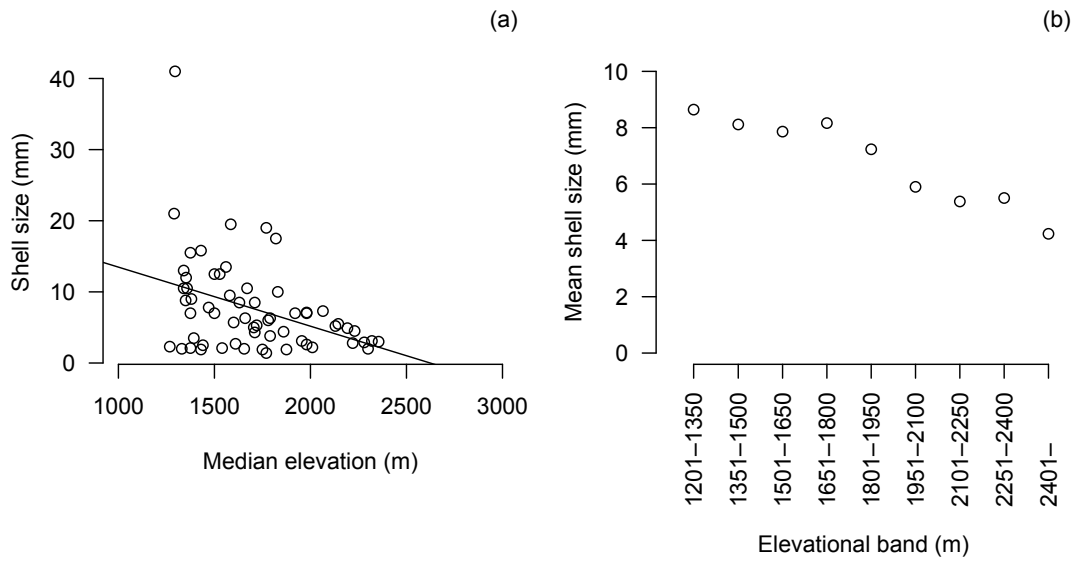


Figure A6. Relationships between (a) adult shell size of snail species and their median elevational distribution in Val Müstair, and (b) between mean shell size of snail species occurring in each 150-m elevational band and elevation. $n = 61$ in both cases.

