Appendix (Online Material)

Table A1. Results of the paired, two-tailed *t*-tests relative to the active *vs*. nonactive proportions reported graphically in Figure 2. Tests were performed on original "active" (act– + act +) percent data. Negative *t* values indicate that the proportion of active snails is lower than that of inactive snails. For all tests, $n_{act} = n_{inact} = 12$ and $df = 11$. Description of activity mode is in Table 2.

	Time							
Species	0:00	3:00	6:00	9:00	12:00	15:00	18:00	21:00
B. leachii	$t = -3.146$ $p = 0.01$	$t = -5.562$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 1.087$ $p = 0.30$	$t = 3.934$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 7.187$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 5.721$ $p < 0.01$	$t = -0.192$ $p = 0.85$	$t = 0.624$ $p = 0.55$
G. truncatula	$t = -2.112$ $p = 0.06$	$t = -12.358$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 1.517$ $p = 0.16$	$t = 0.728$ $p = 0.48$	$t = 3.291$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 1.086$ $p = 0.30$	$t = -2.026$ $p = 0.07$	$t = -2.600$ $p = 0.02$
P. acuta	$t = 1.535$ $p = 0.15$	$t = -1.889$ $p = 0.09$	$t = 1.086$ $p = 0.30$	$t = 3.261$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 5.428$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 6.167$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 0.608$ $p = 0.56$	$t = 4.114$ $p < 0.01$
P. planorbis	$t = 0.274$ $p = 0.79$	$t = -2.872$ $p = 0.02$	$t = 0.583$ $p = 0.57$	$t = 6.449$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 2.927$ $p = 0.01$	$t = 8.970$ $p < 0.01$	$t = -0.681$ $p = 0.51$	$t = 0.167$ $p = 0.87$
R. auricularia	$t = -3.028$ $p = 0.01$	$t = -4.703$ $p < 0.01$	$t = -2.942$ $p = 0.01$	$t = -1.309$ $p = 0.22$	$t = -0.176$ $p = 0.86$	$t = 1.728$ $p = 0.11$	$t = -5.116$ $p < 0.01$	$t = -2.828$ $p = 0.02$
V. piscinalis	$t = -4.534$ $p < 0.01$	$t = -9.478$ $p < 0.01$	$t = -2.090$ $p = 0.06$	$t = 0.370$ $p = 0.72$	$t = 2.844$ $p = 0.02$	$t = 1.499$ $p = 0.16$	$t = -1.293$ $p = 0.22$	$t = -1.835$ $p = 0.09$

Table A2. Results of the one-way, type I ANOVAs testing for differences in the proportion of active snails (act– + act +) among the eight 3-h observation time intervals, reported graphically in Figure 2. Tests were performed on original "active" (act– + act +) percent data. Significant outcomes indicate that the proportion of active snails is different in at least one time interval. Significant ANOVAs were followed by SNK tests ($p \leq 0.05$), whose outcomes are reported in Figure 2. For all tests, $n = 12$ and $df = 7,88$. Description of activity mode is in Table 2.

B. leachii	*G. truncatula*	*P. acuta*	*P. planorbis*	*R. auricularia*	*V. piscinalis*
$F = 15.500$	$F = 9.642$	$F = 7.436$	$F = 8.191$	$F = 3.841$	$F = 7.322$
$p < 0.001$	$p < 0.001$	$p < 0.001$	$p < 0.001$	$p = 0.001$	$p < 0.001$

Table A3. Results of the paired, two-tailed *t*-tests relative to the active *vs.* nonactive proportions reported graphically in Figure 4. Food was added just after the 12:30 or 0:30 observation. Tests were performed on original "active" percent data. Negative *t* values indicate that the proportion of active snails is lower than that of inactive snails. For all tests, $n_{act} = n_{inact} = 12$ and $df = 11$.

Daytime food addition

	Time										
Species	12:30	12:45	13:00	13:15	13:30	13:45	14:00	14:15	14:30	14:45	15:00
B. leachii	$t = 2.464$ $p = 0.03$	$t = 5.138$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 4.750$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 6.167$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 7.288$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 6.633$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 4.180$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 3.447$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 3.447$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 6.167$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 2.932$ $p = 0.01$
G. truncatula	$t = 3.447$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 3.447$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 3.000$ $p = 0.01$	$t = 4.750$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 3.708$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 2.932$ $p = 0.01$	$t = 1.332$ $p = 0.21$	$t = 2.548$ $p = 0.03$	$t = 2.766$ $p = 0.02$	$t = 1.000$ $p = 0.34$	$t = 1.535$ $p = 0.15$
P. acuta	$t = 3.708$ $P < 0.01$	$t = 4.005$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 8.208$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 9.574$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 9.574$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 6.966$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 4.750$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 5.613$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 17.000$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 9.574$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 11.866$ $p < 0.01$
P. planorbis	$t = 0$ $p = 1.00$	$t = 0.897$ $p = 0.39$	$t = 3.447$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 4.750$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 2.766$ $p = 0.02$	$t = 2.462$ $p = 0.03$	$t = 6.167$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 9.574$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 5.863$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 4.180$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 8.208$ $p < 0.01$
R. auricularia	$t = -1.121$ $p = 0.29$	$t = -0.209$ $p = 0.78$	$t = 1.535$ $p = 0.15$	$t = 0.796$ $p = 0.44$	$t = 0.845$ $p = 0.42$	$t = 0.911$ $p = 0.38$	$t = 0.904$ $p = 0.39$	$t = 0.469$ $p = 0.65$	$t = 0.650$ $p = 0.53$	$t = 1.332$ $p = 0.21$	$t = 9.574$ $p < 0.01$
V. piscinalis	$t = 0.586$ $p = 0.57$	$t = 2.244$ $p = 0.05$	$t = 1.449$ $p = 0.18$	$t = 0.821$ $p = 0.43$	$t = 0.911$ $p = 0.38$	$t = 1.817$ $p = 0.10$	$t = 1.449$ $p = 0.18$	$t = -0.290$ $p = 0.78$	$t = 0.713$ $p = 0.49$	$t = -0.586$ $p = 0.57$	$t = 1.036$ $p = 0.32$

Nighttime food addition

	Time										
Species	0:30	0:45	1:00	1:15	1:30	1:45	2:00	2:15	2:30	2:45	3:00
B. leachii	$t = -3.447$ $p < 0.01$	$t = -2.031$ $p = 0.07$	$t = 0$ $p = 1.00$	$t = 0.432$ $p = 0.67$	$t = 0.650$ $p = 0.53$	$t = 0.321$ $p = 0.75$	$t = -0.650$ $p = 0.53$	$t = -1.232$ $p = 0.24$	$t = -1.000$ $p = 0.34$	$t = -1.449$ $p = 0.18$	$t = -1.232$ $p = 0.24$
G. truncatula	$t = -3.218$ $p < 0.01$	$t = -0.321$ $p = 0.75$	$t = 0.364$ $p = 0.72$	$t = 1.000$ $p = 0.34$	$t = 0.321$ $p = 0.75$	$t = 1.173$ $p = 0.27$	$t = -0.364$ $p = 0.72$	$t = -2.159$ $p = 0.05$	$t = -1.820$ $p = 0.10$	$t = -2.028$ $p = 0.07$	$t = -3.708$ $p < 0.01$
P. acuta	$t = -0.821$ $p = 0.43$	$t = 1.820$ $p = 0.10$	$t = 4.432$ $p < 0.01$	$t = 2.803$ $p = 0.02$	$t = 2.803$ $p = 0.02$	$t = 0$ $p = 1.00$	$t = 0.886$ $p = 0.39$	$t = 0.742$ $p = 0.47$	$t = 2.159$ $p = 0.05$	$t = -0.886$ $p = 0.39$	$t = 0.561$ $p = 0.59$
P. planorbis	$t = -0.290$ $p = 0.78$	$t = -0.886$ $p = 0.39$	$t = 1.232$ $p = 0.24$	$t = 2.244$ $p = 0.05$	$t = 2.028$ $p = 0.07$	$t = 1.232$ $p = 0.24$	$t = 2.548$ $p = 0.03$	$t = 1.449$ $p = 0.18$	$t = 1.383$ $p = 0.19$	$t = 1.393$ $p = 0.19$	$t = 1.000$ $p = 0.34$
R. auricularia	$t = -2.031$ $p = 0.07$	$t = -2.345$ $p = 0.04$	$t = -0.290$ $p = 0.78$	$t = 0.897$ $p = 0.39$	$t = 1.036$ $p = 0.32$	$t = 0$ $p = 1.00$	$t = -0.886$ $p = 0.39$	$t = -0.266$ $p = 0.79$	$t = 0.586$ $p = 0.57$	$t = -1.603$ $p = 0.14$	$t = -0.248$ $p = 0.81$
V. piscinalis	$t = -5.613$ $p < 0.01$	$t = -2.242$ $p = 0.05$	$t = -1.232$ $p = 0.24$	$t = -0.538$ $p = 0.60$	$t = -0.290$ $p = 0.78$	$t = -1.629$ $p = 0.13$	$t = -2.031$ $p = 0.07$	$t = -3.527$ $p < 0.01$	$t = -3.218$ $p < 0.01$	$t = -3.000$ $p = 0.01$	$t = -5.138$ $p < 0.01$

Table A4. Results of the one-way, type I ANOVAs testing for differences in the proportion of active snails among the eleven 15-min observation time intervals, reported graphically in Figure 4. Tests were performed on original "active" percent data. Significant outcomes indicate that the proportion of active snails is different in at least one time interval. Significant ANOVAs were followed by SNK tests ($p \leq 0.05$), whose outcomes are reported in Figure 4. For all tests, $n = 12$ and $df = 10, 121$.

Daytime food addition

B. leachii	*G. truncatula*	*P. acuta*	*P. planorbis*	*R. auricularia*	*V. piscinalis*
$F = 0.424$	$F = 0.640$	$F = 1.313$	$F = 2.744$	$F = 1.576$	$F = 0.578$
$p = 0.93$	$p = 0.78$	$p = 0.23$	$p < 0.01$	$p = 0.12$	$p = 0.83$

Nighttime food addition

B. leachii	*G. truncatula*	*P. acuta*	*P. planorbis*	*R. auricularia*	*V. piscinalis*
$F = 1.322$	$F = 2.573$	$F = 2.432$	$F = 1.431$	$F = 1.140$	$F = 1.499$
$p = 0.23$	$p < 0.01$	$p = 0.01$	$p = 0.17$	$p = 0.34$	$p = 0.15$