Table S1. Factorial and cosinor analyses of urine production rates in two rodent species, *Microtus socialis* and *Spalax ehrenbergi*, under different light spectra

	One-way ANOVA ($F_{6,42}$; P)	τ (h)	Mesor (ml 100g^{-1} h^{-1})	Amplitude (ml 100g^{-1} h^{-1})	Acrophase (hh:mm)	PR (%)	$F_{2,6}$; P
M. socialis							
Short wavelength	1.12; 0.37	24	0.66 (0.59–0.74)[a]	0.28 (0.22–0.34)	23:40 (21:40–01:36)	70	79.91; 0.0001
Long wavelength	1.05; 0.47	24	0.26[b]	0.12	00:16	9	8.36; 0.08
S. ehrenbergi							
Short wavelength	66.79; 0.0001	24	0.98 (0.88–1.07)	0.43 (0.29–0.57)	01:18 (00:10–02:28)[a]	59	16.46; 0.004
Long wavelength	5.25; 0.001	12	0.95 (0.83–1.07)	0.32 (0.15–0.51)	00:12 (00:01–00:37)[b]	54	32.12; 0.03

τ, period length of the cosine curve approximated by spectral analysis; PR, percentage of the rhythm (represents the proportion of the total variance of the data accounted by the cosine approximation of a trial period).

The zero amplitude hypothesis was rejected at $P<0.05$. Different letters represent significant differences between treatments for each species ($P<0.05$).

Values in brackets for mesor, amplitude and acrophase are 95% confidence intervals (CI) of the group mean. CI values are not listed when $P>0.05$.