Table S2. Factorial and cosinor analyses of urinary 6-sulfatoxymelatonin (6-SMT) in two rodent species, *Microtus socialis* and *Spalax ehrenbergi*, under different light spectra

	One-way ANOVA ($F_{6,36}$; P)	τ (h)	Mesor (ng ml^{-1})	Amplitude (ng ml^{-1})	Acrophase (hh:mm)	PR (%)	$F_{2,5}$; P
M. socialis							
Short wavelength	19.42; 0.0001	24	3.70 (3.28–4.11)[a]	1.84 (1.23–2.64)[a]	02:49 (01:38–03:59)[a]	68	31.63; 0.001
Long wavelength	1.66; 0.16	8	1.72 (1.45–2.02)[b]	0.49 (0.05–1.12)[b]	06:58 (05:59–08:31)[b]	48	6.70; 0.03
S. ehrenbergi							
Short wavelength	5.05; 0.001	24	1.32 (1.15–1.51)[a]	0.51 (0.25–0.77)[a]	19:04 (16:52–21:20)[a]	61	6.66; 0.04
Long wavelength	9.72; 0.0001	12	3.38 (3.04–3.72)[b]	1.59 (1.13–2.04)[b]	01:48 (00:52–02:44)[b]	66	21.61; 0.004

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.