Table S4. Factorial and cosinor analyses of urinary metabolites of cortisol (UMCort) in two rodent species, *Microtus socialis* and *Spalax ehrenbergi*, under different light spectra

	One-way ANOVA ($F_{6,36}$; P)	τ (h)	Mesor (pg ml^{-1} g^{-1})	Amplitude (pg ml^{-1} g^{-1})	Acrophase (hh:mm)	PR (%)	$F_{2,5}$;P
M. socialis							
Short wavelength	0.1; 0.44	12.9	33.4 (27.3–39.5)[a]	6.31 (1.95–14.6)	08:02 (05:55–10:08)	49	9.37; 0.04
Long wavelength	5.34; 0.0001	24	59.4 (51.4–67.4)[b]	20.4 (9.37–31.3)	10:04 (07:48–12:24)	43	11.68; 0.01
S. ehrenbergi							
Short wavelength	0.18; 0.98	12	49.0	1.56	08:58	37	0.17; 0.84
Long wavelength	6.39; 0.0001	24	11.5 (9.24–13.8)	4.89 (1.46–8.32)	02:39 (00:06–05:24)	43	10.42; 0.02

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 $P>0.05$.