Table S5. Factorial and cosinor analyses of daily rhythms in oxygen consumption (VO_2) of two rodent species, *Microtus socialis* and *Spalax ehrenbergi*, under different light spectra

	One-way ANOVA ($F_{48,336}$; P)	τ (h)	Mesor (ml 100 g^{-1} h^{-1})	Amplitude (ml 100 g^{-1} h^{-1})	Acrophase (hh:mm)	PR (%)	$F_{2,6}$; P
M. socialis							
Short wavelength	2.27; 0.0001	24	1.84 (1.81–1.87)[a]	0.16 (0.11–0.20)[a]	19:44 (18:36–20:52)[a]	73	4.75; 0.001
Long wavelength	3.98; 0.02	24	2.72 (2.64–2.80)[b]	0.37 (0.25–0.48)[b]	20:36 (18:20–20:52)[a]	43	4.04; 0.04
		12		0.25 (0.08–0.32)[a]	07:06 (05:52–08:20)[b]	23	9.11; 0.01
S. ehrenbergi							
Short wavelength	4.03; 0.02	24	3.13 (3.07–3.19)[a]	0.30 (0.22–0.39)[a]	05:46 (04:39–06:52)[a]	45	7.02; 0.001
Long wavelength	2.42; 0.04	24	1.92 (1.81–2.02)[c]	0.52 (0.37–0.66)[b]	04:38 (03:33–05:44)[a]	30	2.44; 0.001
		12		0.39 (0.24–0.53)[a,b]	03:50 (03:04–04:34)[b]	22	2.10; 0.001

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 of the group mean.