Table S7. Population mean cosinor analysis of urinary metabolite of cortisol concentrations in *Microtus socialis* exposed to light-at-night with variant wavelengths and increasing duration of exposure

Wavelength	Duration	τ (h)	Amplitude (pg ml^{-1} g^{-1})	Acrophase (h)	Mesor (pg ml^{-1} g^{-1})	PR (%)	$F_{2,6}$	*P*
Blue (479 nm)	Control	24	17.0 (13.1; 32.7)	18:40[a] (17:08–20:08)	30.8[a] (25.9–35.8)	51	9.41	0.04
	1 day	24	9.6 (2.56–16.6)	09:28[b] (08:12–10:44)	44.4[b] (35.9–52.8)	42	18.56	0.01
	1 week	16	30.5 (16.9–45.8)	03:29 (02:38–04:20)	78.0 (59.9–96.2)	65	26.88	0.002
	3 weeks	14	13.4	5:01	89.8	38	4.48	>0.05
Yellow (586 nm)	Control	24	23.5 (5.06–42.0)	22:28 (20:40–00:12)	44.9 (28.9–60.8)	43	11.52	>0.03
	1 day	24	24.8 (15.5–34.0)	21:48 (19:00–00:36)	59.3 (46.9–71.7)	50	9.69	0.04
	1 week	12	10	09:08	73	33	2.97	>0.05
	3 weeks	12	10.3	09:38	79.4	41	0.511	>0.05
Red (697 nm)	Control	24	12.8	11:52	47.2	40	2.88	>0.05
	1 day	17	11.4	9:18	49.4	24	1.87	>0.05
	1 week	12	10.2	4:52	60.1	56	1.37	>0.05
	3 weeks	24	19.8	4:40	59.2	43	5.28	>0.05

PR, Percentage of the rhythm, represents the proportion of the total variance of the data accounted by the cosine estimation of a trial period; τ, period repetition length of the cosine curve estimated by the spectral analysis.

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

F- and *P*-values are presented for the amplitude=0 hypothesis. Different superscript letters indicate subgroups that are significantly different ($P<0.05$) at the same wavelength group.