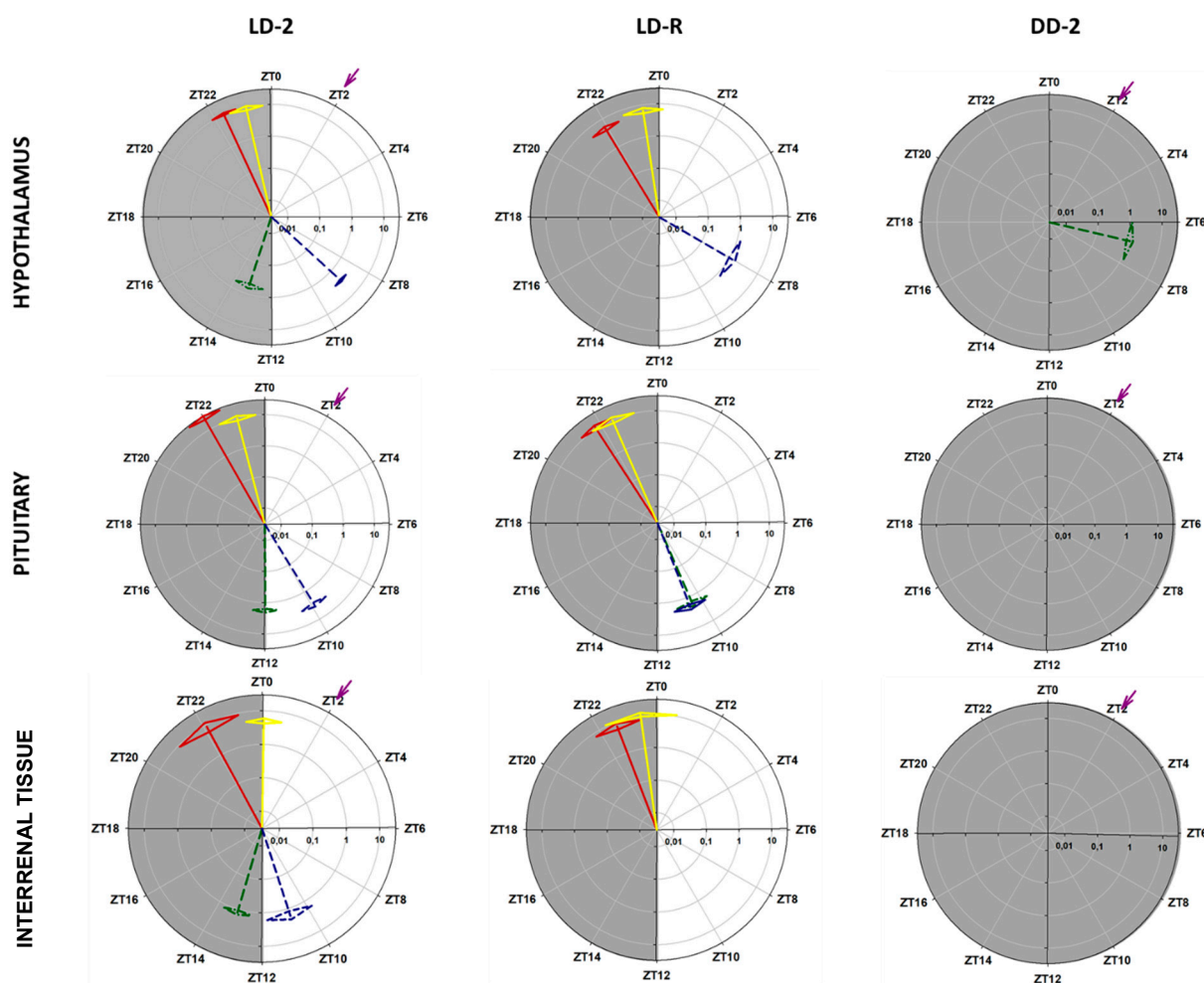


**Table S1.** Primers used in the RT-qPCR for housekeeping and target genes.

<b>Gene</b>	<b>Access number (genbank)</b>		<b>Primer sequences</b>	<b>Product (bp)</b>
<i>β-actin</i>	AB039726.2	Forward	CGGGAGTGATGGTTGGCA	168
		Reverse	AACACGCAGCTGTTGTAGA	
<i>bmal1a</i>	KF840401.1	Forward	GATTCTGTTTCGTCTCGGAG	161
		Reverse	ATCGATGAGTCTTCCCGTG	
<i>clock1a</i>	KJ574204.1	Forward	CGATGGCAGCATCTCTTGTGT	187
		Reverse	TCCTGGATCTGCCGCAGTTCAT	
<i>per1a</i>	EF690698.1	Forward	CAGTGGCTCGAATGAGCACCA	155
		Reverse	TGAAGACCTGCTGTCCGTTGG	
<i>per1b</i>	KP663726.1	Forward	CTCGCAGCTCCACAAACCTA	235
		Reverse	TGATCGTGCAGAAGGAGCCG	





**Figure S1:** Polar representations of parameters defining clock gene rhythms: *per1a* (red), *per1b* (yellow), *clock1a* (green), *bmal1a* (blue). The length of the vector (radial axis) indicates the value of the amplitude (fold change of relative expression in logarithmic scale). The angular position indicates the acrophase (ZT, zeitgeber time). The grey areas indicate the darkness period and purple arrow points to the feeding time when it was fixed. The SEM of these two parameters is represented by the rhombus at the end of each vector.