**Supplementary Figure 3. Biological processes significantly enriched in the genes exhibiting rhythmicity under alternating light/dark cycles and constant dark.** **(A)** Treemap summarizing the significantly enriched biological processes. Semantically similar biological processes are grouped together into the same colored rectangle. The most representative biological process is shown for each rectangle. RNA processing and ribosome biogenesis are the two most prominent biological processes enriched in the genes exhibiting rhythmicity under alternating light/dark cycles and constant dark. **(B), (C), (D) and (E)** Gene expression profiles under long day (LD, 16h light / 8h dark, blue) / constant light (LL) (top left), LD / constant dark (DD) (top right), short day conditions (SD, 8h light / 16h dark, red) / LL (bottom left) and SD / DD conditions (bottom right) for *U3 small nucleolar RNA-associated protein 14* (*Utp14*, *ostta04g00770*, **B**), *M-phase phosphoprotein 10* (*Mpp10p*, *ostta05g01450*, **C**), *U3 small nucleolar RNA-associated protein 11* (*Utp11,*  *ostta06g01560*, **D**) and *ribosome biogenesis regulator 1* (*RRS1*, *ostta15g01610*, **E**). Gene expression levels are measured as FPKM (Fragments Per Kilobase of transcript per Million fragments mapped). White rectangles represent photoperiods (light periods or days), blue and red filled rectangles correspond to skotoperiods under LD and SD respectively (dark periods or nights). ZTN, Zeitgeber time N, marks the time point N hours after dawn (lights on). These genes involved in ribosome biogenesis exhibit rhythmic gene expression patterns under alternating ligh/dark cycles that are maintained under DD. Nevertheless, these genes present flat gene expression profiles under LL indicating that their rhythmic expression requires as input a dark period.