Figure S3  Predicting the position of phase markers of entrained and hourglass-type rhythms in Neurospora wild type and circadian clock-mutants in complete temperature T-cycles. (A-C) The Neurospora phase response curve (PRC, black) to 2h temperature pulses of 30°C as explained in Fig 5A-D was used to predict entrainment of Neurospora wild type to complete temperature cycles. (D,E) Simulated (D) and experimental position (E) of phase markers of conidial rhythms entrained to T-cycles shown. Conidial rhythms were simulated by simple sine waves and the predicted phase markers are based on the PRC introduced above. Experimental data are derived from phase analysis of race tube data shown in Fig. 4A. The phase markers are recorded in hours following the start of the temperature pulse (yellow) and are onsets (ON), offsets (OFF), peaks (MAX) and troughs (MIN) of conidiation. The graphs on the right depict the dependence of phase (expressed in degrees) on T-cycle. For experimental data, only the mean phases are shown. (F) Simulated hourglass-type behaviour and (G) experimental data for the ΔFWO strain. The rhythm has a rectangular waveform, reflecting a simple stimulus response with conidiation activated throughout the cold phase and repressed throughout the warm phase. In this scenario on and offsets of conidiation coincide with the temperature transitions, whilst the peaks and troughs are ill defined and arbitrarily set to the middle of the cold and warm phases respectively. Phase markers and graph are as described above.