Supplementary information

Analysis of gene expression by qRT-PCR. Total RNA was extracted with RNeasy Plant Mini Kit (Qiagen) following the manufacturer's protocols. The RNA samples were subjected to a DNAse treatment with RQ1 RNase-Free Dnase (Promega). cDNA derived from this RNA was synthesized using Invitrogen SuperScript III and oligo-dT primer. The synthesized cDNAs were amplified with FastStart Universal SYBR Green Master (Roche) using the 7500 Real Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems) cycler. *PP2A* (*Protein Phophatase 2A Subunit A3*) transcript was used as normalization control. Primers used: *SPL3* Fw, 5'cgtttctgccaacaatgcagc3'; *SPL3* Rv, 5'ggcttgaaataacatttgaca3'; *miR156c* Fw, 5'gacaactttcctcttctccttcgg3'; *miR156c* Rv, 5' cccaaaactccctcatcagtcatc3'; *PP2A* Fw, 5' taacgtggccaaaatgatgc3'; *PP2A* Rv, 5' gttctccacaaccgcttggt3'.

Supplementary Figure S1. Photoperiodic regulation of the expression of genes involved in the control of flowering in *Arabidopsis thaliana*. (a) Genes with expression promoted by long days (LD, 16 h) compared to short days (SD, 8 h). (b) Genes with expression inhibited by long days compared to short days. A list of genes involved in the control of flowering was downloaded from TAIR (www.arabidopsis.org, December 17, 2009). Publicity available data of the diurnal pattern of expression of these genes were subjected to factorial ANOVA (photoperiod, time of the day) and those genes showing significant main effects of photoperiod ($P < 0.05$, $q^1 < 0.05$) are represented. Each datum point is mean ±SE of two biological replicates obtained in successive days.

1. J. D. Storey and R. Tibshirani, Statistical significance of genomewide studies, *Proc Nat Acad Sci USA*, 2003, **100**, 9440-9445.