## Supplementary material

Table S1: Number of males per age and sample numbers by age and group. Adult males between 15 and 49 years of age were included in the study.

| age | Number of males | number of <br> samples <br> Sonso | Number <br> of <br> samples <br> Таї | number of samples Taï - East | number <br> of <br> samples <br> Taï - <br> North | number <br> of <br> samples <br> Taï - <br> South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | 13 | 55 | 117 | 30 |  | 87 |
| 16 | 9 | 102 | 93 | 22 |  | 71 |
| 17 | 10 | 77 | 212 | 53 | 4 | 155 |
| 18 | 4 | 54 | 79 |  | 2 | 77 |
| 19 | 7 | 8 | 92 | 27 | 5 | 60 |
| 20 | 6 | 25 | 136 | 40 | 6 | 90 |
| 21 | 4 | 29 | 157 | 117 |  | 40 |
| 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | 2 | 18 |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | 2 | 36 |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | 2 | 97 |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | 3 | 43 | 5 |  |  | 5 |
| 28 | 1 |  | 22 |  |  | 22 |
| 29 | 1 |  | 13 |  |  | 13 |
| 30 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 31 | 5 |  | 29 | 21 |  | 8 |
| 32 | 5 |  | 61 | 43 |  | 18 |
| 33 | 3 |  | 15 | 15 |  |  |
| 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36 | 1 |  | 34 | 34 |  |  |
| 37 | 1 |  | 91 | 91 |  |  |
| 38 | 1 |  | 69 | 69 |  |  |
| 39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| 41 | 3 | 10 | 17 |  |  | 17 |
| 42 | 3 | 8 | 15 |  |  | 15 |
| 43 | 1 | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| 44 | 1 |  | 9 |  |  | 9 |
| 45 | 1 |  | 16 |  |  | 16 |
| 46 | 1 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 47 | 1 | 17 |  |  |  |  |
| 48 | 1 | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 49 | 1 | 18 |  |  |  |  |

## Urine sample collection and storage.

When an individual was sitting in a tree a plastic bag tied over a forked stick was held into the urine stream to collect the urine. If urination happened on the ground, the sample was collected once the male had moved away and taken only if the urine was not contaminated with feces. Furthermore, the sample was collected only if the collection area was not contaminated with urine from another individual to avoid cross-contamination. Samples were pipetted from the bag or from leaf off the ground into a 5 ml cryovial. To avoid degradation of hormone concentrations, urine samples were then kept cold by putting them into a thermos flask containing frozen cool packs and upon arrival at the champ frozen in liquid nitrogen. This happened within twelve hours after collection. Samples were shipped frozen (either on dry ice or in liquid nitrogen) to the Laboratory of Endocrinology at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Germany, and stored at $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ until analysis.


Figure S1: Histogram for numbers of samples collected by hours of the day. The x-axis shows the time of the day, from 0:00 to 24:00. On the y-axis, the number of samples collected within a given hour is indicated. Most samples were collected between 8:00 and 17:00 with around 124 - 208 samples for each one hour time interval. Fewer samples were available for the time between 6:00 and 8:00 as well as for the hour between 17:00 and 19:00 with 2 to 71 samples per one hour interval.

Table S2: Samples per hourly intervals by group. During all hours of the day, between 6:00 and 20:00, samples were collected, allowing for representing the circadian rhythm in excreted urinary cortisol.

| Hours | Sonso | Taï - East | Taï - North | Taï - South |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6:00-7:00 |  | 24 | 1 | 2 |
| $7: 00-8: 00$ | 22 | 33 | 3 | 46 |
| 8:00-9:00 | 63 | 54 | 1 | 66 |
| 9:00-10:00 | 79 | 38 |  | 74 |
| 10:00-11:00 | 73 | 54 | 1 | 58 |
| $11: 00-12: 00$ | 68 | 59 | 2 | 65 |
| $12: 00-13: 00$ | 67 | 52 | 1 | 67 |
| 13:00-14:00 | 77 | 56 | 1 | 45 |
| 14:00-15:00 | 66 | 66 | 1 | 74 |
| 15:00-16:00 | 53 | 56 | 2 | 62 |
| $16: 00-17: 00$ | 40 | 43 | 2 | 61 |
| $17: 00-18: 00$ | 9 | 19 | 2 | 47 |
| $18: 00-19: 00$ |  | 9 |  | 36 |
| $19: 00-20: 00$ |  | 1 |  | 1 |

Table S3: Number of samples per time interval and male. The first column indicates the community an individual male belonged to. S1-S13 were adult male chimpanzees of the Sonso community in Uganda, T1-T17 were males from one of the three communities in Taï. From the third to the last column the numbers of urine samples available per male and hourly time interval is shown. Crucially, although some cells have missing values and some males had only one sample in some time intervals, for the majority of the males several sample repeats were available for most hours of the day between 6:00 and 18:00.

| group | ID | $5-$ <br> 6 | $6-$ <br> 7 | $7-$ <br> 8 | $8-$ <br> 9 | 10 <br> 10 | $10-$ <br> 11 | $11-$ <br> 12 | $12-$ <br> 13 | $13-$ <br> 14 | $14-$ <br> 15 | $15-$ <br> 16 | $16-$ <br> 17 | $17-$ <br> 18 | $18-$ <br> 19 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| Sonso | S1 |  |  | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| Sonso | S2 |  |  | 1 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 5 |  |  |
| Sonso | S3 |  |  |  | 3 | 2 | 2 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sonso | S4 |  |  |  | 8 | 3 | 2 | 4 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| Sonso | S5 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 2 |  |
| Sonso | S6 |  |  | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 |  |  |
| Sonso | S7 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 |  | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Sonso | S8 |  |  | 3 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 2 |  |
| Sonso | S9 |  |  | 6 | 12 | 19 | 17 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 2 |  |
| Sonso | S10 |  |  | 1 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Sonso | S11 |  |  | 1 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 1 |  |
| Sonso | S12 |  |  | 3 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 |  | 1 |  |
| Sonso | S13 |  |  | 1 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 7 |  |  |
| Taï - <br> East | T1 |  | 8 | 11 | 25 | 18 | 16 | 22 | 20 | 17 | 24 | 12 | 15 | 5 | 3 |
| Taï - <br> East | T2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |  |


| Taï - <br> East | T3 |  | 11 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 23 | 22 | 15 | 18 | 26 | 23 | 14 | 8 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Taï East | T4 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 |  |
| Taï East | T5 |  | 2 |  |  |  | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Taï East | T6 |  | 2 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 2 |  |
| Taï North | T7 |  | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |
| Taï South | T8 |  |  | 2 |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |  |
| Taï South | T9 |  |  | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |  |
| Taï South | T10 |  | 4 | 13 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 18 | 8 | 21 | 16 | 9 | 11 | 5 |  |
| Taï South | T11 |  | 4 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Taï South | T12 |  | 2 | 15 | 11 | 20 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 18 | 11 | 4 |  |
| Taï South | T13 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 |  |
| Taï South | T14 |  |  | 5 |  | 4 |  | 4 | 2 |  | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Taï South | T15 |  | 6 |  | 2 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |
| Taï South | T16 |  | 11 | 3 | 14 | 5 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 8 |  |
| Taï South | T17 |  | 4 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 |  |

Table S4: Overview of average rainfall and average precipitation per month across all years and sites. The first column indicates the month. In the second and third column, average temperature (in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and standard deviation) and average rainfall (in mm, and standard deviation) for Budongo are presented. The third and the fourth column show the data for Taï.

|  | Budongo | Budongo | Taï | Taï |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| month | Average <br> temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ <br> $(\mathrm{SD})$ | Average rainfall <br> $(\mathrm{mm})(\mathrm{SD})$ | Average <br> temperature <br> $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)(\mathrm{SD})$ | Average <br> rainfall <br> $(\mathrm{mm})(\mathrm{SD})$ |
| January | $22.18(0.14)$ | $3.12(0.74)$ | $21.95(1.05)$ | $1.12(2.38)$ |
| February | $22.64(0.46)$ | $3.08(0.53)$ | $24.03(0.29)$ | $3.67(2.13)$ |
| March | $24.07(0.35)$ | $5.23(0.74)$ | $23.59(0.26)$ | $6.11(1.30)$ |
| April | $23.17(0.36)$ | $6.95(2.08)$ | $23.85(0.28)$ | $6.03(1.76)$ |
| May | $22.33(0.29)$ | $5.45(1.17)$ | $24.06(0.39)$ | $6.34(1.87)$ |
| June | $21.71(0.30)$ | $3.51(0.81)$ | $22.95(0.27)$ | $6.91(0.11)$ |
| July | $21.15(0.49)$ | $4.10(0.79)$ | $22.37(0.26)$ | $3.71(5.68)$ |
| August | $21.63(0.31)$ | $7.15(2.95)$ | $22.51(0.04)$ | $4.79(2.00)$ |
| September | $21.97(0.25)$ | $5.40(0.25)$ | $23.07(0.16)$ | $9.89(3.00)$ |
| October | $22.31(0.34)$ | $6.07(2.26)$ | $23.12(0.58)$ | $10.99(5.42)$ |
| November | $22.45(0.29)$ | $4.78(2.49)$ | $23.72(0.33)$ | $4.42(1.35)$ |
| December | $21.82(0.76)$ | $2.42(1.94)$ | $23.02(0.25)$ | $3.13(2.86)$ |

Table S5: Model structures. Log-transformed measures of urinary cortisol levels corrected for creatinine content were used as the response variable. Control variables, all mean centered and standardized to two standard deviations, were included. In the first model, random intercepts were included for male identity, the dummy variable "male year", the dataset, the year, and the month, allowing for estimation of trait repeatability. In the second model, random slopes for mean centered and standardized linear and quadratic effects of time of day were included for male identity and "male year" in addition.

| Model parameter | Variable |
| :---: | :---: |
| Response | Log-transformed urinary cortisol levels corrected for creatinine |
| Control (all variables mean centered and standardized to two standard deviations) | Time of sample collection squared <br> Dominance rank <br> Age at sampling <br> Sex ratio within group <br> Group identity <br> Average monthly rainfall in interaction with <br> Time of sample collection <br> Average monthly temperature |
| Random intercepts (included in "intercept model" and "slope model") | Male identity Dummy variable "male year" Dataset Year Month |
| Random slopes (included in "slope model") | Mean centered linear and quadratic effects of time of day for male identity Mean centered and standardized linear and quadratic effects of time of day for "male year" |

Table S6: Model results for control variables. All variables were mean centered and standardized to two standard deviations. Please note that models were fit with a random effects structure that allows to quantify between and within individual variation in circadian urinary cortisol patterns while controlling but not testing for potential influence of several social and ecological variables (fixed effects). Thus, significance of the influence of fixed effects on urinary cortisol levels cannot be inferred from these models.

| Fixed effects of <br> intercept <br> model |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Estimate | Standard Error | t-value |
| Intercept | 4.24407 | 0.26696 | 15.898 |
| Time squared | -0.21500 | 0.06373 | -3.374 |
| Dominance <br> rank | 0.09341 | 0.07701 | 1.213 |
| Sex ratio | -0.29731 | 0.08042 | -3.697 |
| Age | 0.23909 | 0.09243 | 2.587 |
| Group identity | -0.40790 | 0.34101 | -1.196 |
| Average rainfall | -0.03057 | 0.04268 | -0.716 |
| Time | -0.59104 | 0.03122 | -18.932 |
| Average <br> temperature | -0.13712 | 0.05886 |  |
| Average rainfall <br> * time | 0.10734 | 0.05348 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Fixed effects of <br> slope model | 4.22904 | 0.26625 | 15.884 |
| Intercept | -0.21976 | 0.08107 | -2.711 |
| Time squared | 0.09179 | 0.07626 | 1.204 |
| Dominance <br> rank | -0.29065 | 0.07939 | -3.661 |
| Sex ratio | 0.16488 | 0.09139 | 1.804 |
| Age | -0.39172 | 0.33844 | -1.157 |
| Group identity | -0.02903 | 0.04229 | -0.686 |
| Average rainfall | -0.56516 | 0.05140 | -10.995 |
| Time | -0.13748 | 0.05844 | -2.353 |
| Average <br> temperature | 0.08545 | 0.05642 | 1.515 |
| Average rainfall <br> * time | -085 |  |  |

## Model excluding the time squared variable.

As we could not assume a linear relationship between time of the day and urinary cortisol, we added the variable time squared to our model. Here we present the same model containing the linear time variable (mean centered and standardized to two standard deviations) only (see Table S6 for model results). The two models (containing and lacking the time squared term)
are significantly different from each other (Chi-square $=19.99, \mathrm{df}=7, \mathrm{p}=0.006$ ), with the model containing the time squared term fitting the data better than the reduced model.

Based on the variances calculated in the reduced model, the following repeatability scores were estimated: average reaction norm repeatability $=0.67$ ( $\mathrm{lCI}=0.54$, $\mathrm{uCI}=0.78$ ), reaction norm plasticity repeatability $=0.69(\mathrm{lCI}=0.56, \mathrm{uCI}=0.80)$.

Table S7: Results for the reduced model, containing the linear time variable only. The model is based on 1901 observations for 30 males.

|  | Random slope model <br> containing the linear time <br> term |
| :--- | :--- |
| Fixed effects | $\boldsymbol{\beta}(\mathbf{9 5 \%} \mathbf{C I})$ |
| Intercept | $4.20(3.66,4.72)$ |
| Time | $-0.56(-0.66,-0.46)$ |
| Dominance rank | $0.10(-0.04,0.26)$ |
| Sex ratio | $-0.34(-0.50,-0.19)$ |
| Age at sample | $0.19(0.00,0.38)$ |
| Group identity | $-0.41(-1.11,0.28)$ |
| Rainfall | $-0.02(-0.14,0.07)$ |
| Temperature | $0.11(0.00,0.0 .21)$ |
| Rainfall * time | $0.03)$ |
| Random effects | $0.08(0.05,0.13)$ |
| Variance male-ID intercept | $0.03(0.02,0.04)$ |
| Variance male-ID slope for <br> time | $0.04(0.03,0.05)$ |
| Variance male-year intercept | $0.04(0.01,0.02)$ |
| Variance male-year slope for |  |
| time | $0.01(0.38(0.36,0.41)$ |
| Variance year | $0.01(0.00,0.01)$ |
| Variance month | $0.05(0.02,0.09)$ |
| Residual variance | 0.38 |

