Stage <sup>a</sup>	Comparison <sup>b</sup>	p-value <sup>c</sup>	Significance <sup>d</sup>	Stage Length Difference <sup>e</sup> (days)	
Diestrus	Low-Control 1.000 None		-0.0		
Diestrus	Mid-Control	Mid-Control 1.000 None		-0.2	
Diestrus	High-Control	Control 1.000 None		0.1	
Estrus	Low-Control	0.338	None	-0.3	
Estrus	Mid-Control	Mid-Control 0.072		-0.4	
Estrus	High-Control 0.026 p		p < 0.05	-0.4	
Metestrus	trus Low-Control 0.223 Non		None	-0.2	
Metestrus	Mid-Control	0.019	p < 0.05	-0.3	
Metestrus	High-Control	1.000	None	0.0	

## Hypothesis test results for analysis of estrous cyclicity using the continuous-time Markov model

a: Insufficient data to evaluate proestrus stage.

- b: Sample sizes for the Control, Low, Mid, and High dose groups respectively were *n* = 10, 10, 10, 10. Dose levels were 0, 83.8, 168, 335 mg/L respectively.
- c: The p-values shown were calculated using a permutation null hypothesis testing method and have been adjusted for multiple comparisons using a Hommel correction within each stage.
- d: Significance is based on the adjusted p-value with a significance level of  $\alpha$  = 0.05.
- e: A positive number indicates the estimated stage length in the treated group is longer than in the control group.

	Control (0 mg/L)		Low dose (83.8 mg/L)		Mid dose (168 mg/L)		High dose (335 mg/L)	
	Stage Length (days)	95% CI						
Diestrus	2.0	(1.6, 2.4)	1.9	(1.5, 2.5)	1.8	(1.5, 2.1)	2.1	(1.5, 2.8)
Proestrus <sup>a</sup>	0.2		0.2		0.2		0.2	
Estrus	1.6	(1.4, 1.9)	1.3	(1.1, 1.6)	1.2	(1.1, 1.4)	1.2	(1.1, 1.3)
Metestrus	0.5	(0.3, 0.6)	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.5	(0.3, 0.7)

Markov model estimates of stage length and 95% confidence intervals

a: Due to a very low number of observations of proestrus, stage lengths were estimated using a profile likelihood approach. As a result, confidence intervals are not available for the proestrus stage length estimate.



Estimates of stage length shown as dots, with bars indicating 95% confidence intervals. Estimates for lengths of proestrus are not shown here due to very low numbers of observations of this stage.