

Figure S1. Correlation between horses' HRV and environmental parameters in the stable A. The correlation coefficients were determined as weak ($\pm 0.10 \leq r_s < \pm 0.40$), moderate ($\pm 0.40 \leq r_s < \pm 0.70$), strong ($\pm 0.70 \leq r_s < \pm 0.90$), or very strong ($r_s \geq \pm 0.90$) correlations. **RT**: relative humidity, **Temp**: air temperature, **HR**: heart rate, **RR**: beat-to-beat intervals, **SDNN**: standard deviation of RR intervals, **SDANN**: standard deviation of the averages of RR intervals in 5-min segments, **RMSSD**: root mean square of successive differences between RR intervals, **pNN50**: relative number of successive RR interval pairs that differ by more than 50 ms, **TINN**: triangular interpolation of normal-to-normal intervals, **RRTI**: RR triangular index, **VLF**: very-low-frequency band, **LF**: low-frequency band, **HF**: high-frequency band, **RESP**: respiratory rate, **SD1**: standard deviation of the Poincaré plot perpendicular to the line of identity, **SD2**: standard deviation of the Poincaré plot along the line of identity, **PNS**: parasympathetic nervous system, **SNS**: sympathetic nervous system.

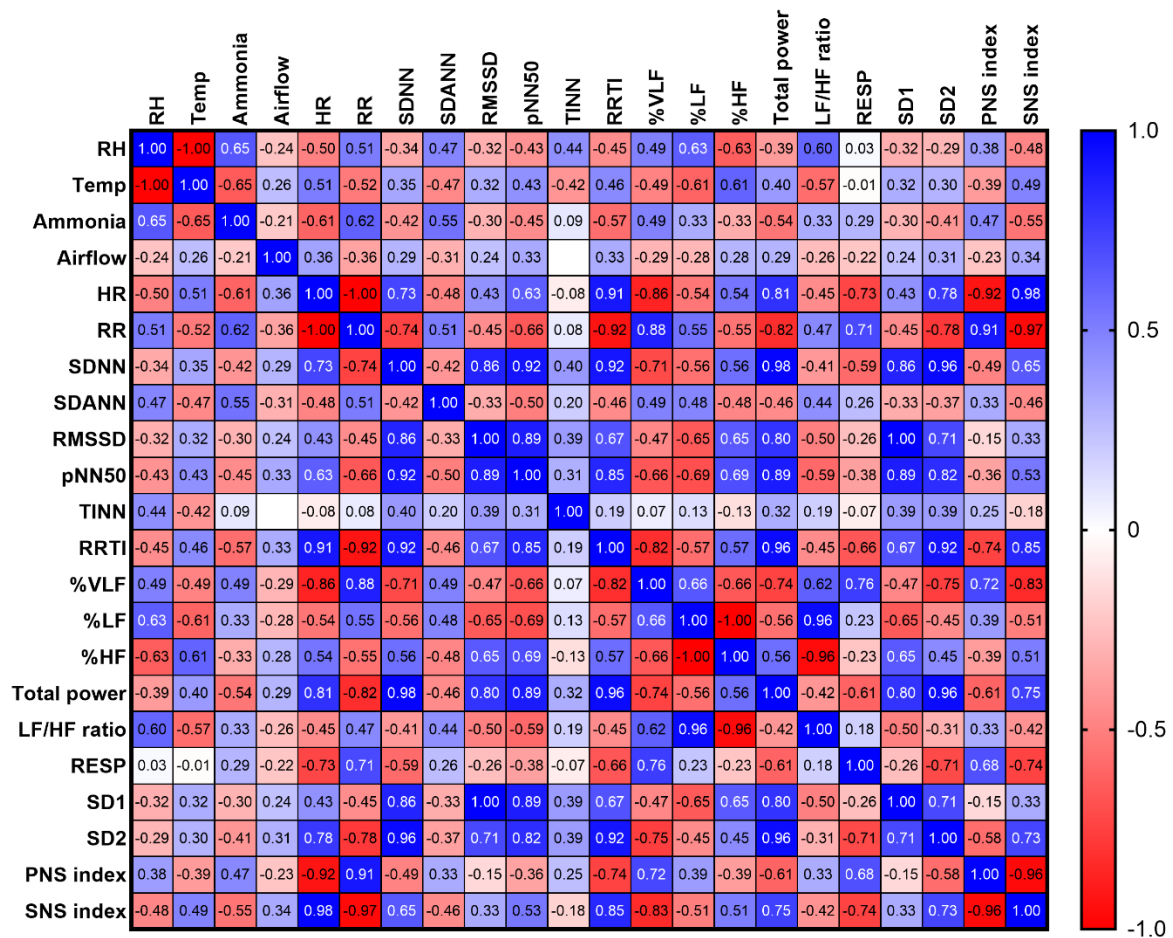


Figure S2. Correlation between horses' HRV and environmental parameters in the stable B. The correlation coefficients were determined as weak ($\pm 0.10 \leq r_s < \pm 0.40$), moderate ($\pm 0.40 \leq r_s < \pm 0.70$), strong ($\pm 0.70 \leq r_s < \pm 0.90$), or very strong ($r_s \geq \pm 0.90$) correlations. **RT**: relative humidity, **Temp**: air temperature, **HR**: heart rate, **RR**: beat-to-beat intervals, **SDNN**: standard deviation of RR intervals, **SDANN**: standard deviation of the averages of RR intervals in 5-min segments, **RMSSD**: root mean square of successive differences between RR intervals, **pNN50**: relative number of successive RR interval pairs that differ by more than 50 ms, **TINN**: triangular interpolation of normal-to-normal intervals, **RRTI**: RR triangular index, **VLF**: very-low-frequency band, **LF**: low-frequency band, **HF**: high-frequency band, **RESP**: respiratory rate, **SD1**: standard deviation of the Poincaré plot perpendicular to the line of identity, **SD2**: standard deviation of the Poincaré plot along the line of identity, **PNS**: parasympathetic nervous system, **SNS**: sympathetic nervous system.

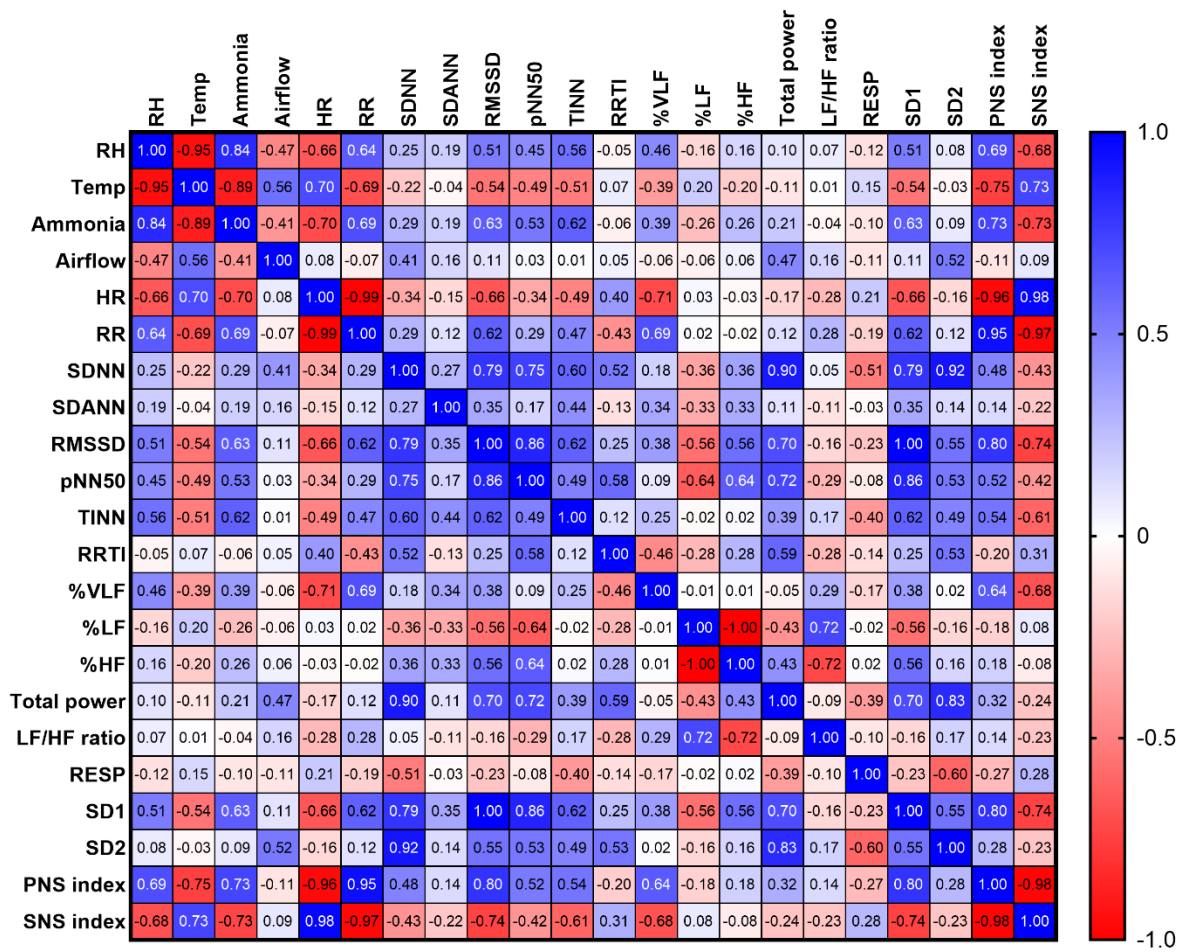


Figure S3. Correlation between horses' HRV and environmental parameters in the stable C. The correlation coefficients were determined as weak ($\pm 0.10 \leq r_s < \pm 0.40$), moderate ($\pm 0.40 \leq r_s < \pm 0.70$), strong ($\pm 0.70 \leq r_s < \pm 0.90$), or very strong ($r_s \geq \pm 0.90$) correlations. **RT**: relative humidity, **Temp**: air temperature, **HR**: heart rate, **RR**: beat-to-beat intervals, **SDNN**: standard deviation of RR intervals, **SDANN**: standard deviation of the averages of RR intervals in 5-min segments, **RMSSD**: root mean square of successive differences between RR intervals, **pNN50**: relative number of successive RR interval pairs that differ by more than 50 ms, **TINN**: triangular interpolation of normal-to-normal intervals, **RRTI**: RR triangular index, **VLF**: very-low-frequency band, **LF**: low-frequency band, **HF**: high-frequency band, **RESP**: respiratory rate, **SD1**: standard deviation of the Poincaré plot perpendicular to the line of identity, **SD2**: standard deviation of the Poincaré plot along the line of identity, **PNS**: parasympathetic nervous system, **SNS**: sympathetic nervous system.