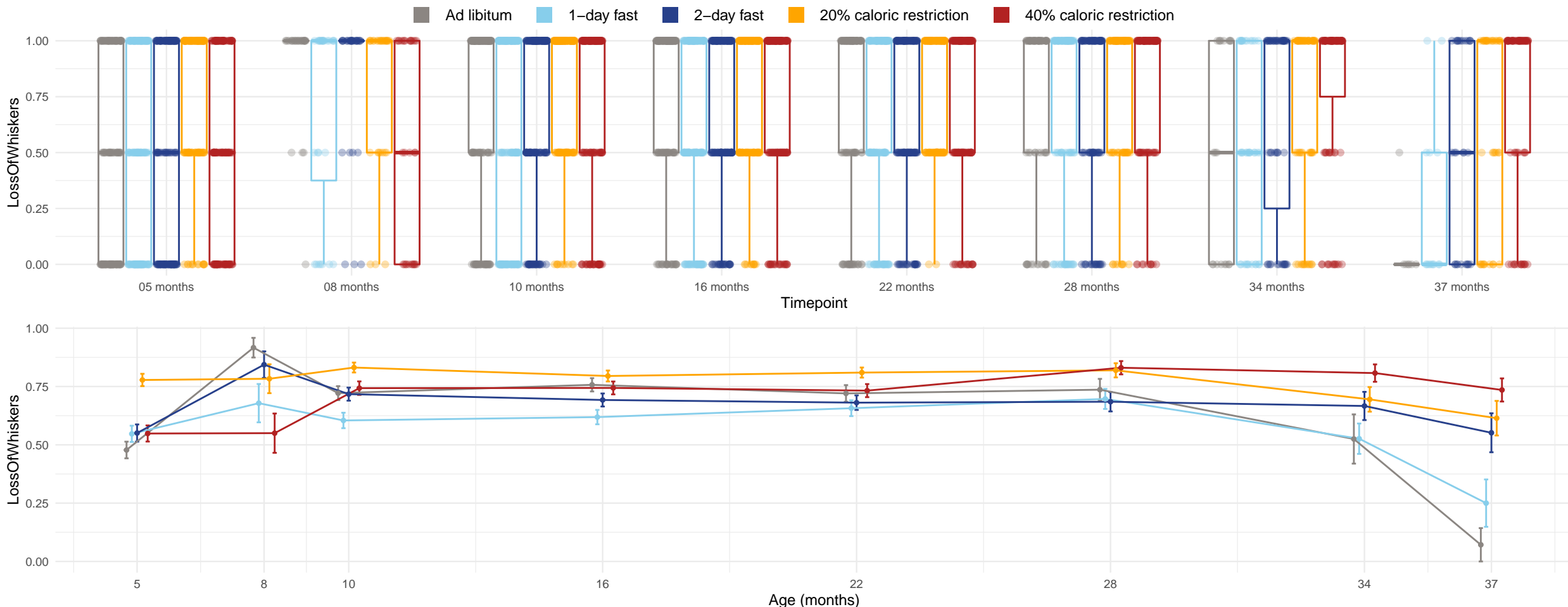


Diet and age effects on Reduction in number of whiskers (0, 0.5, 1)



Only the following timepoints were used when testing for direct diet and age–diet interaction effects (all timepoints were used when testing for direct age effects): 05 months, 08 months, 10 months, 16 months, 22 months and 28 months. The effects of age, diet, and the age–diet interaction were estimated using mixed linear models and the significance of the effects were assessed with an approximate F–test using the Kenward and Roger (1997) approach. The p–values for the diet effect at each timepoint are: 05 months = 7.91e^{-10} ; 08 months = 0.00895; 10 months = 8.99e^{-6} ; 16 months = 0.00752; 22 months = 0.0479 and 28 months = 0.0212. The diet pairs that have significantly different (Tukey p–value < 0.05) means at 05 months are AL–20, 1D–20, 2D–20 and 20–40. The diet pairs that have significantly different (Tukey p–value < 0.05) means at 08 months are AL–40. The diet pairs that have significantly different (Tukey p–value < 0.05) means at 10 months are AL–1D, 1D–20, 1D–40, 2D–20 and 20–40. The diet pairs that have significantly different (Tukey p–value < 0.05) means at 16 months are AL–1D and 1D–20. The diet pairs that have significantly different (Tukey p–value < 0.05) means at 22 months are 1D–20. The diet pairs that have significantly different (Tukey p–value < 0.05) means at 28 months are . The p–value for the direct effect of age on LossOfWhiskers is 0.873. The p–value for the effect of the interaction between age and diet on LossOfWhiskers is 3.29e^{-7} . The diet pairs that have significantly different (Tukey p–value < 0.05) rates of change with age are AL–20, 2D–40 and 20–40.