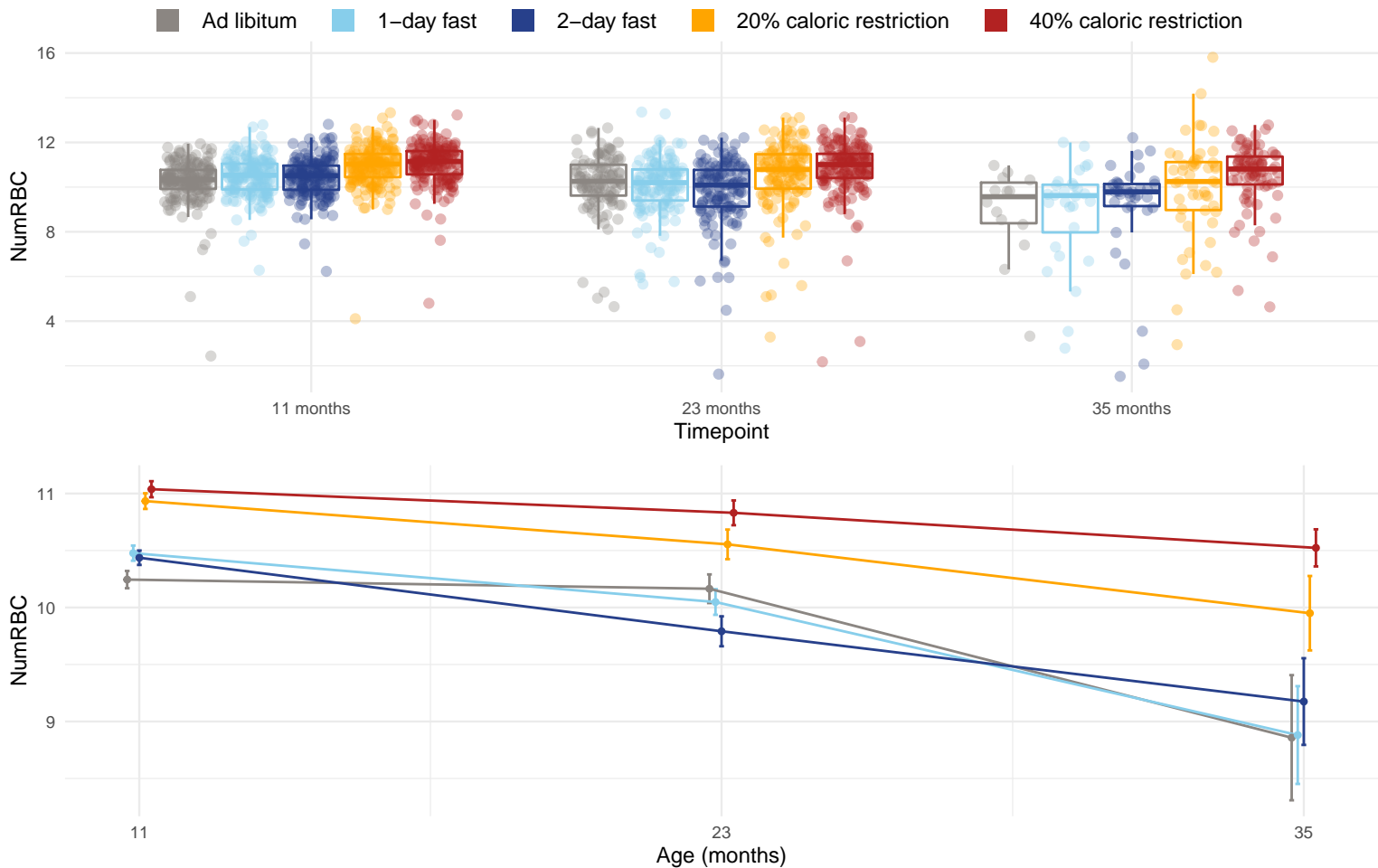


Diet and age effects on RBC count ($10^6/\mu\text{L}$)



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): 11 months and 23 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: 11 months = 1.49e^{-18} and 23 months = 4.74e^{-08} . The diet pairs that have significantly different (Tukey p–value < 0.05) means at 11 months are AL–20, AL–40, 1D–20, 1D–40, 2D–20 and 2D–40. The diet pairs that have significantly different (Tukey p–value < 0.05) means at 23 months are AL–40, 1D–40, 2D–20 and 2D–40. The p–value for the direct effect of age on NumRBC is 4.66e^{-12} . The p–value for the effect of the interaction between age and diet on NumRBC is 0.0493. The diet pairs that have significantly different (Tukey p–value < 0.05) rates of change with age are .