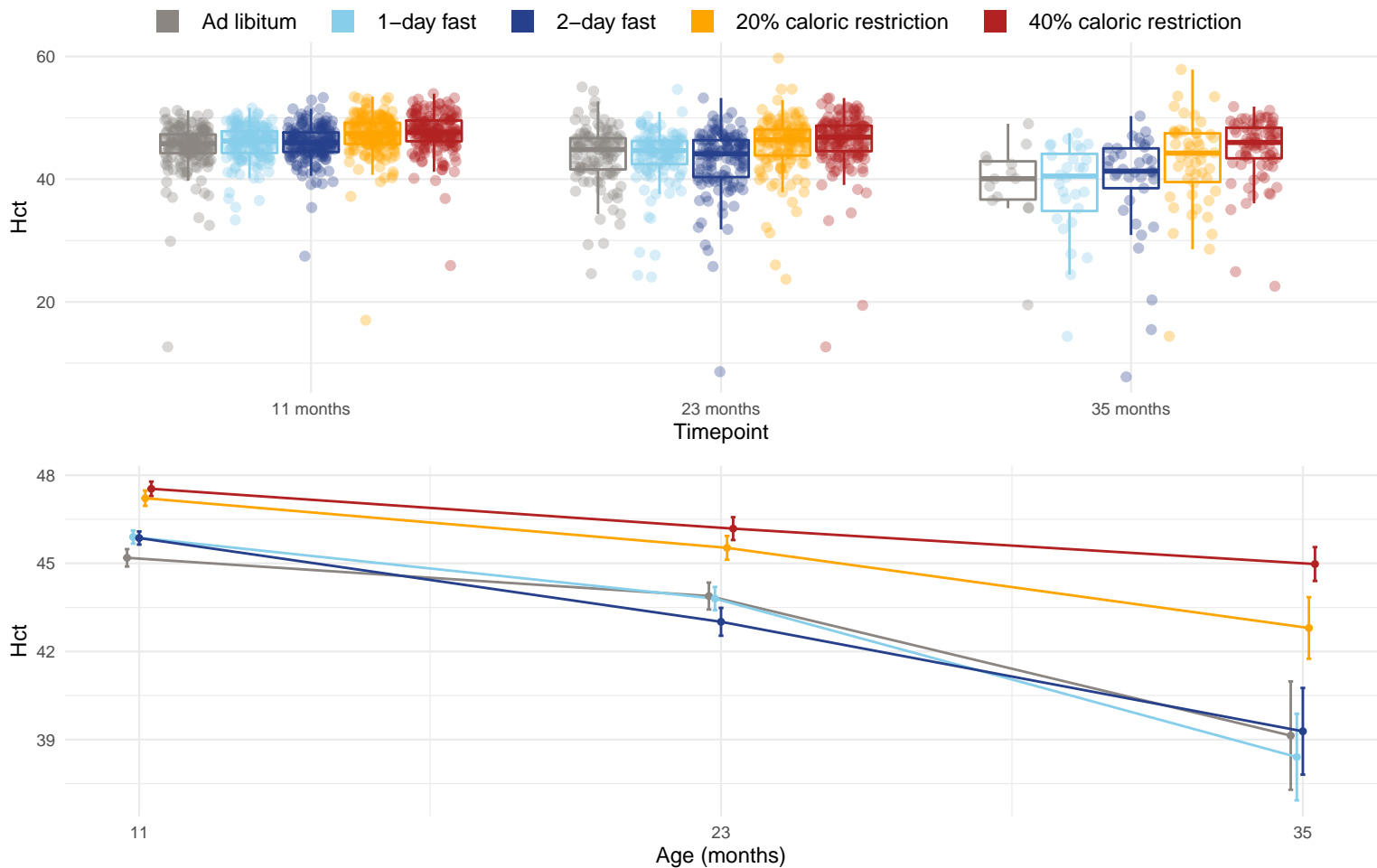


Diet and age effects on hematocrit (%) =  $(\text{NumRBC} * \text{MCV}) / 10$



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 =  $1.52e-12$  and 23 months =  $2.85e-07$ . 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 Hct is  $8.52e-15$ . The p-value for the effect of the interaction between age and diet on Hct is 0.132.