

Effects of metabolites, sex, sire, and muscle type on chilled lamb meat colour

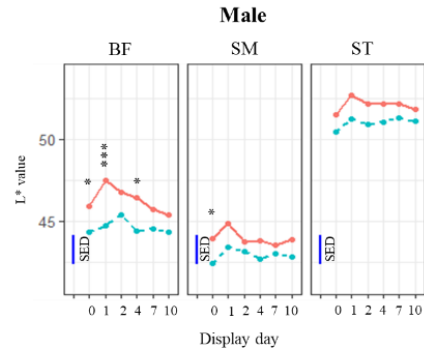
Renyu Zhang ¹, Guojie Wu ¹, Maryann Staincliffe ², John C. McEwan ³, and
Mustafa M. Farouk ^{1*}

¹ Food Technology & Processing Team, AgResearch Ltd, Palmerston North, New Zealand

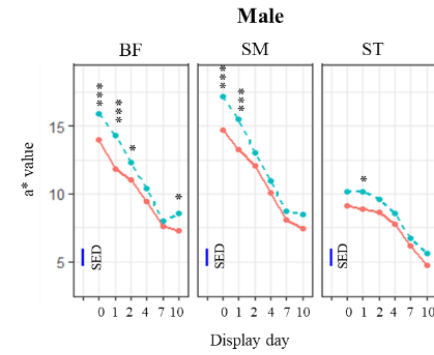
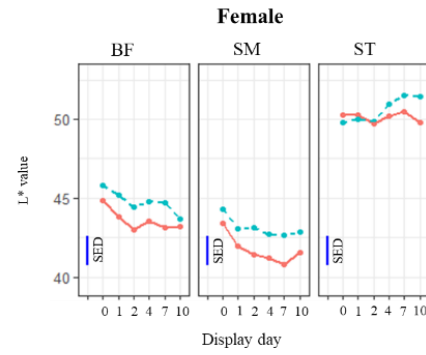
² Statistics Team, AgResearch Ltd, Hamilton, New Zealand

³ Animal Genomics Team, AgResearch Ltd, Puddle Alley, Mosgiel, New Zealand

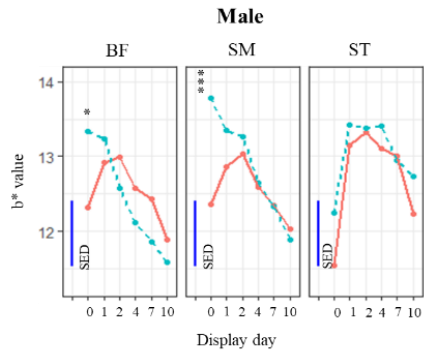
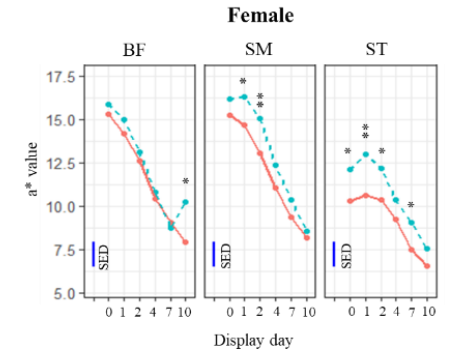
*Corresponding author e-mail: mustafa.farouk@agresearch.co.nz



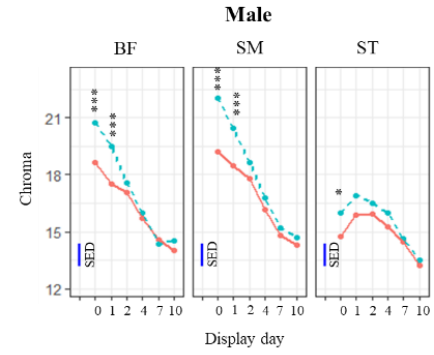
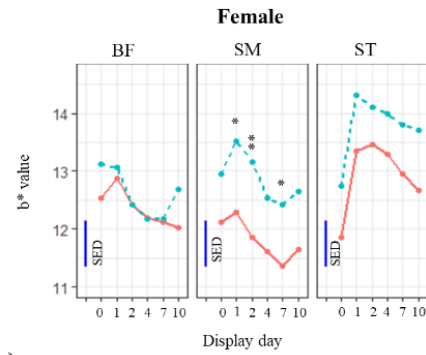
(a)



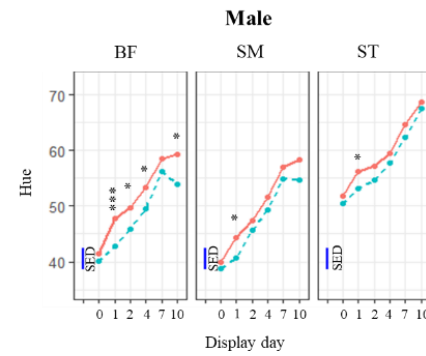
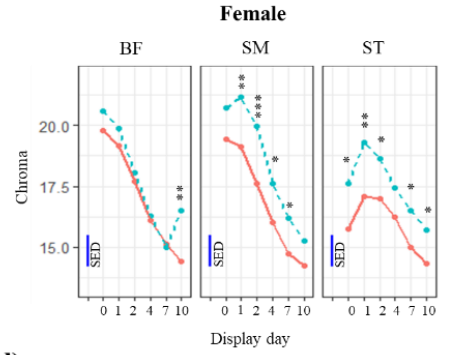
(b)



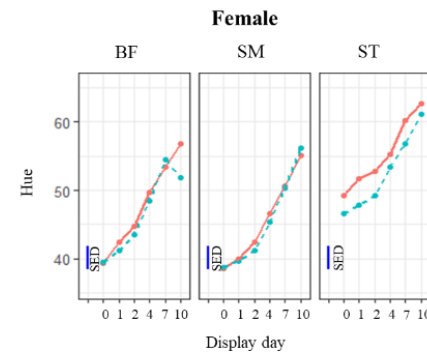
(c)



(d)



(e)



—●— Labile
- - -●- - Stable

Figure S1: Effect of sire on colour properties (L^* (a), a^* (b), and b^* (c), as well as chroma (d) and hue angle (e)) and colour stability of lamb chops from male and female animals during the simulated retail display for 1, 2, 4, 7, and 10 days at 4 °C. BF = *m. biceps femoris*, SM = *m. semimembranosus*, and ST = *m. semitendinosus*. $p < 0.0001$ is presented as *** for the level of significance. $p < 0.001$ is presented as ** for the level of significance. $p < 0.05$ is presented as * for the level of significance. SED = standard error of the difference between mean values.