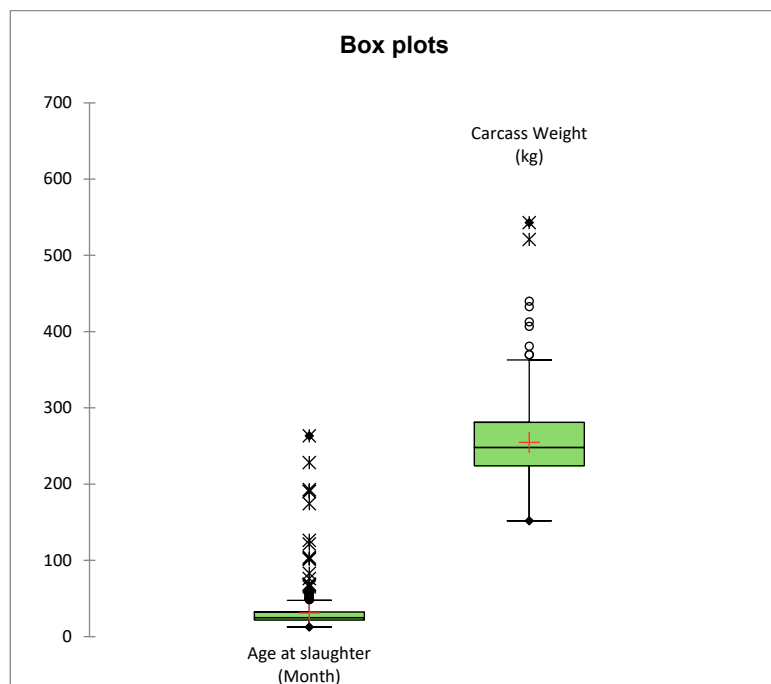


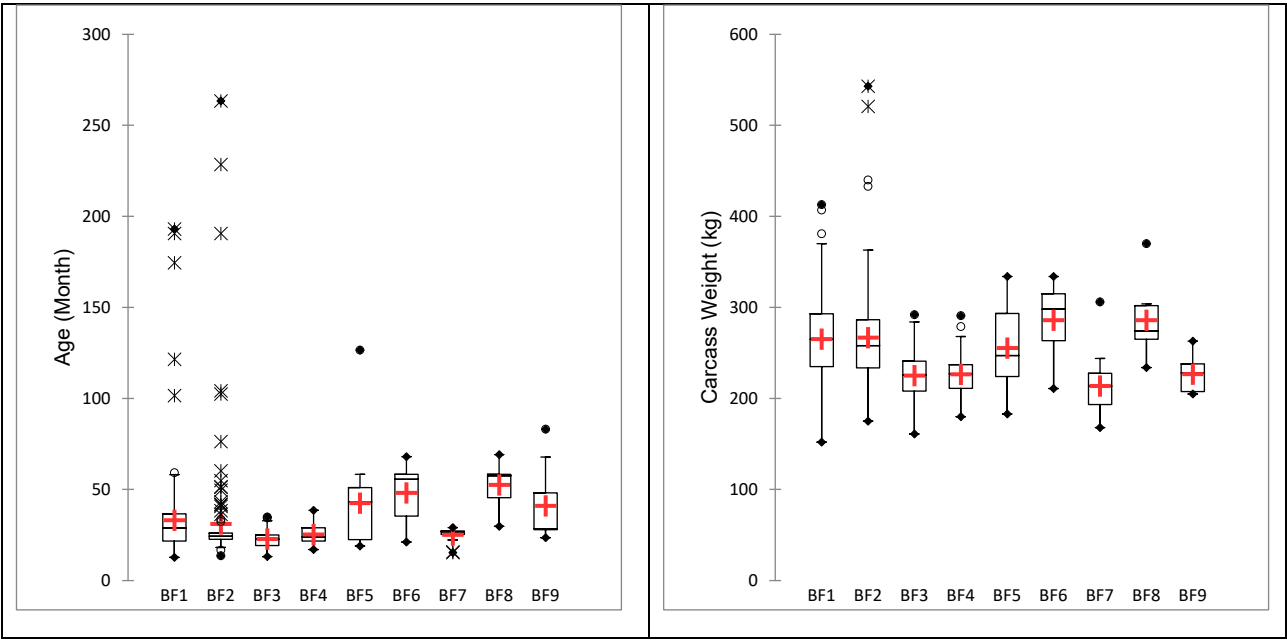
## Supplementary Figures

Supply. Figure S1: The median for age at slaughter and carcass weight of buffalos.



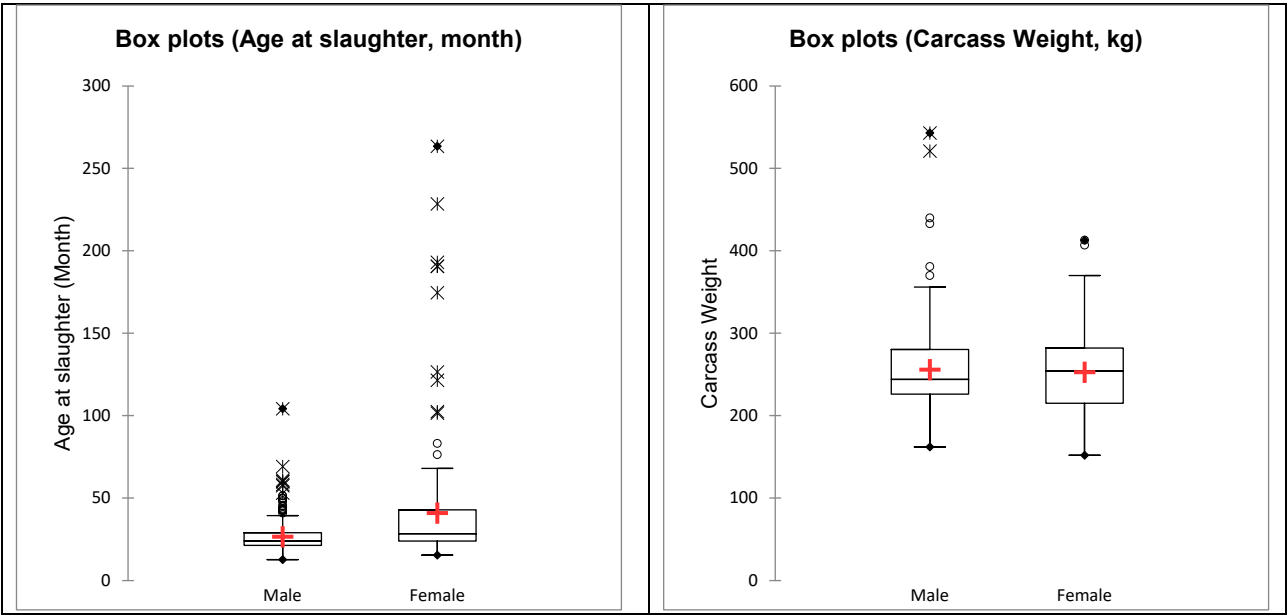
The box plot for age (months) and carcass weight (kg) of the Anatolian buffalo dataset ( $n = 521$ ). The red cross represents the mean, and horizontal dark solid lines represent (from bottom to up) the lower limit (expressed as first quartile -  $1.5 \times (\text{third quartile} - \text{first quartile})$ ), the first, second and third quartiles, and upper limit (expressed as third quartile +  $1.5 \times (\text{third quartile} - \text{first quartile})$ ). Symbols exceeding lower to upper intervals are possible outliers. Solid black circles represent the minimum and maximum values.

Supply. Figure S2: The descriptives for age at slaughter and carcass weight of the buffalos are depicted for the farm classification.



The box plot for the nine farms in the Anatolian buffalo dataset (n = 521). The red cross represents the mean, and horizontal dark solid lines represent (from bottom to up) the lower limit (expressed as first quartile - 1.5 × (third quartile - first quartile)), the first, second and third quartiles, and upper limit (expressed as third quartile + 1.5 × (third quartile - first quartile)). Symbols exceeding lower to upper intervals are possible outliers. Solid black circles represent the minimum and maximum values. BF = Breeding farm number.

Supply. Figure S3: The descriptives for age at slaughter and carcass weight of buffalos are depicted for the sex classification.



The box plot for females and males in the Anatolian buffalo dataset ( $n = 521$ ). The red cross represents the mean, and horizontal dark solid lines represent (from bottom to up) the lower limit (expressed as first quartile -  $1.5 \times (\text{third quartile} - \text{first quartile})$ ), the first, second and third quartiles, and upper limit (expressed as third quartile +  $1.5 \times (\text{third quartile} - \text{first quartile})$ ). Symbols exceeding lower to upper intervals are possible outliers. Solid black circles represent the minimum and maximum values.

## Supplementary Tables

Supply. Table S1: The frequency for farm code, sex, slaughter year and season, farm origin, and animal origin in the buffalo dataset (n = 521).

| Variable         | category   | Frequency per category |
|------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Breeding farm    | 1          | 185                    |
|                  | 2          | 147                    |
|                  | 3          | 83                     |
|                  | 4          | 43                     |
|                  | 5          | 18                     |
|                  | 6          | 15                     |
|                  | 7          | 14                     |
|                  | 8          | 9                      |
|                  | 9          | 7                      |
| Sex              | Female     | 169                    |
|                  | Male       | 352                    |
| Slaughter Year   | 2017       | 61                     |
|                  | 2019       | 143                    |
|                  | 2018       | 110                    |
|                  | 2020       | 114                    |
|                  | 2021       | 93                     |
| Slaughter Season | Winter     | 121                    |
|                  | Spring     | 118                    |
|                  | Summer     | 161                    |
|                  | Autumn     | 121                    |
| Farm Origin      | Edirne     | 458                    |
|                  | Istanbul   | 49                     |
|                  | Kirklareli | 14                     |
| Animal origin    | Edirne     | 240                    |
|                  | Istanbul   | 270                    |
|                  | Kirklareli | 3                      |
|                  | Tekirdag   | 8                      |