Impact of climate and traditional practice on quality of homemade dahi

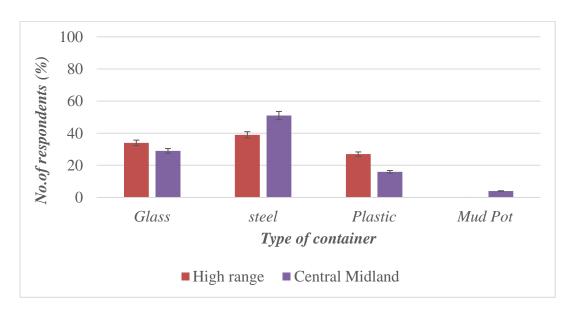
Archana Chandran^{1*} and Athrayil Kalathil Beena²

Supplementary Figure 1:

Fig. S1a. Dahi preparation practices-Type of container, Fig.S1b. Dahi preparation practices-Rate of inoculation, Fig. S1c. Dahi preparation practices-Incubation Time

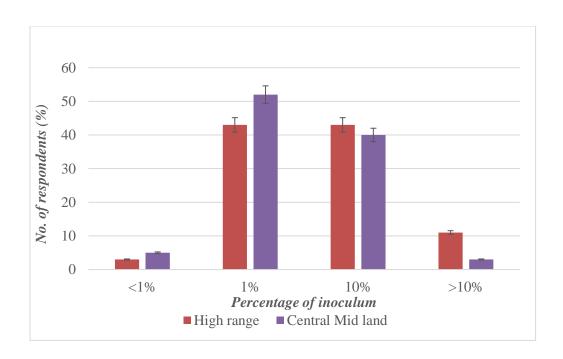
Figure 1:

(A)



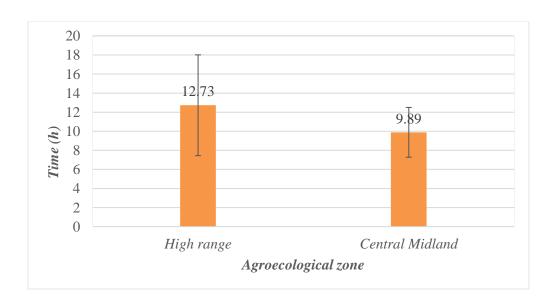
 χ^2 value = 8.822*; P-value = 0.032 * Significant at 0.05 level

(B)



 χ^2 value = 6.032^{ns}; P-value = 0.110 ns non-significant

(C)



T Value (p value) = 4.795** (<0.001) ** Significant at 0.01 level

Supplementary Table. 1 pH and Titratable acidity of dahi samples collected from two agroecological zones of Kerala

Variables	High Range	Central Midland	t-value
	(n=100)	(n=100)	(P-value)
рН	4.05 ± 0.04	3.43 ± 0.02	13.992**
			(0.001)
Titratable Acidity	1.65 ± 0.06	1.49 ± 0.04	2.100*
(% Lactic acid)			(0.037)

^{**} Significant at 0.01 level; * Significant at 0.5 level

Supplementary Table. 2 Microbial counts of dahi samples collected from the two agroecological zones of Kerala

Variables	High range	Central Midland	t-value(P-value)
	n=100	n=100	
Coliform count	2.17 ± 0.25	1.60 ± 0.29	1.455 ^{ns}
(cfu/g)			(0.147)
S.aureus count	0.76 ± 1.87	1.29 ± 1.84	1.97 ^{ns}
(cfu/g)			(0.050)
Yeast and mold	11.47 ± 0.47	10.89 ± 0.47	0.856 ^{ns}
count			(0.393)
(cfu/g)			

Natural logrithamic transformation was done before doing independent t-test.

ns non-significant