

Effects of rearing system and microbial inoculation on black soldier fly larvae growth and microbiota when reared on agri-food by-products

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Material and methods

Detailed method references for analyses of rearing substrates

Nitrogen: AOAC Official Method 972.43. Microchemical determination of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, automated method. In: Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC International, 18th edition, Revision 1, 2006. Chapter 12, pp. 5-6, AOAC International, Gaithersburg, MD, USA.

Lipids: AOAC Official Method 2003.05. Crude fat in feeds, cereal grains, and forages. In: Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC International, 18th edition (2006), Chapter 4, pp. 40-42, AOAC International, Arlington, VA, USA.

Amylase-treated neutral detergent fibre (NDF): AOAC Official Method 2002-04. Amylase-treated neutral detergent fibre in feeds, using refluxing in beakers or crucibles. In: Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC International, (2006), Chapter 4, pp. 48-55, AOAC International, Arlington, VA, USA.

Acid detergent fibre (ADF): AOAC Official Method 973.18. Fibre (acid detergent) and lignin in animal feed. In: Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC International, 16th edition (1997), Chapter 4, pp. 28-29, AOAC International, Arlington, VA, USA.

Ash: AOAC Official Method 942.05. Ash of animal feed. In: Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC International, 18th edition (2006), Chapter 4, p. 8, AOAC International, Gaithersburg, MD, USA.

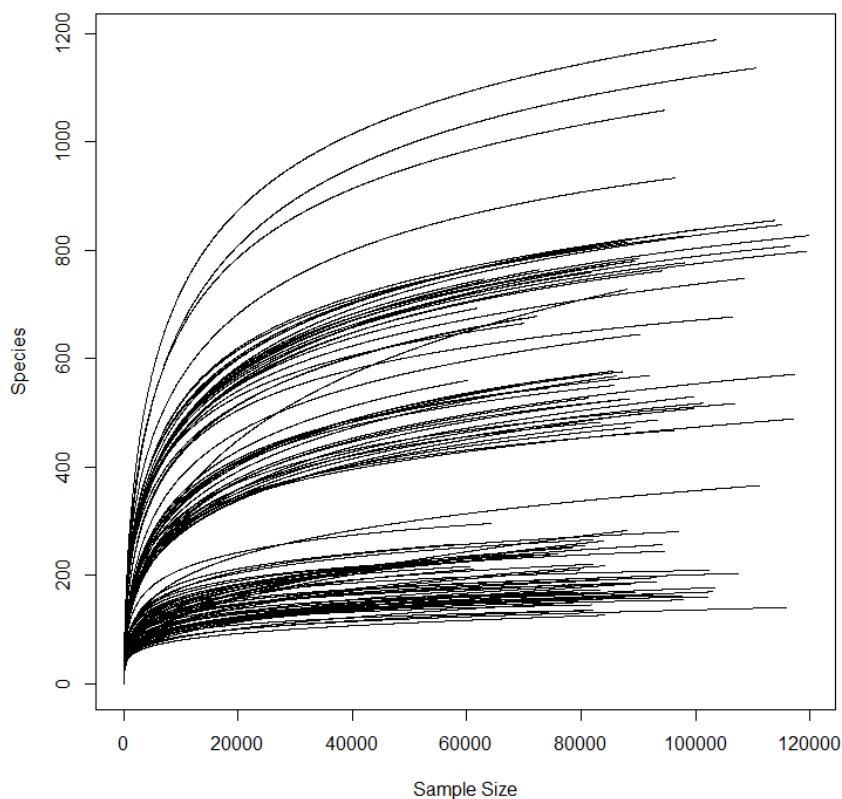


Figure S1. Rarefaction curves of all substrate, residue and BSFL intestinal samples.

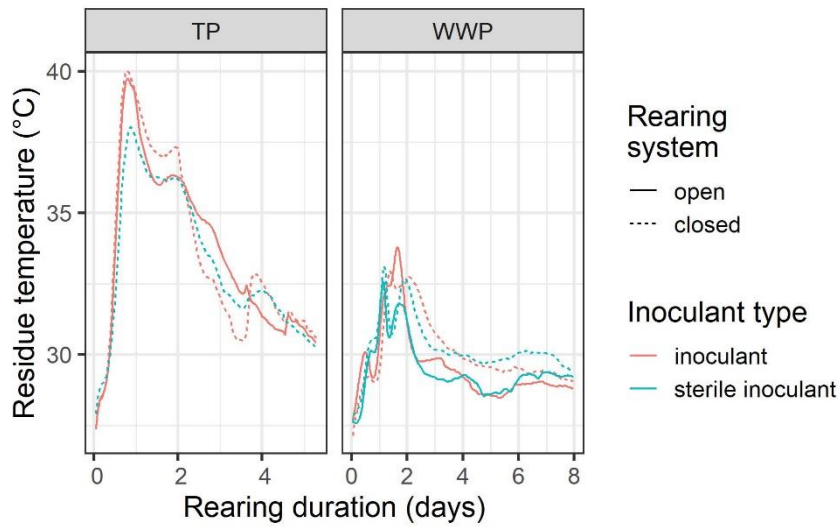


Figure S2. Effect of inoculant addition to the rearing substrate on the residue temperature.