



Effect of sex ratio and density mating on reproductive performances in *Tenebrio molitor*

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New challenges for the world



- Need to minimize impact on natural resources
- Consuming insects: a promising alternative



- Need to improve protein production in farm
- Female reproduction performance may be improved:



Physiology

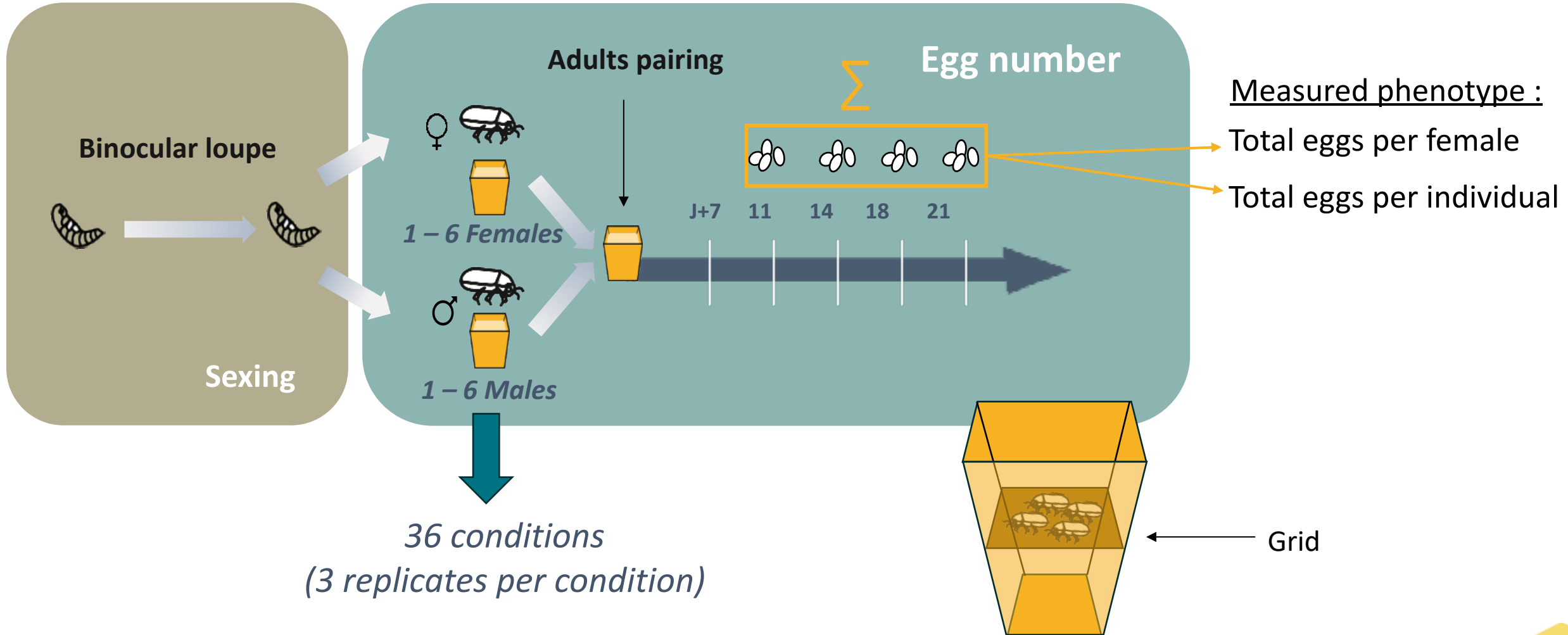
Rearing techniques

Genetics

What is the effect of a sex ratio deviation and breeders' density on the female reproductive performance?

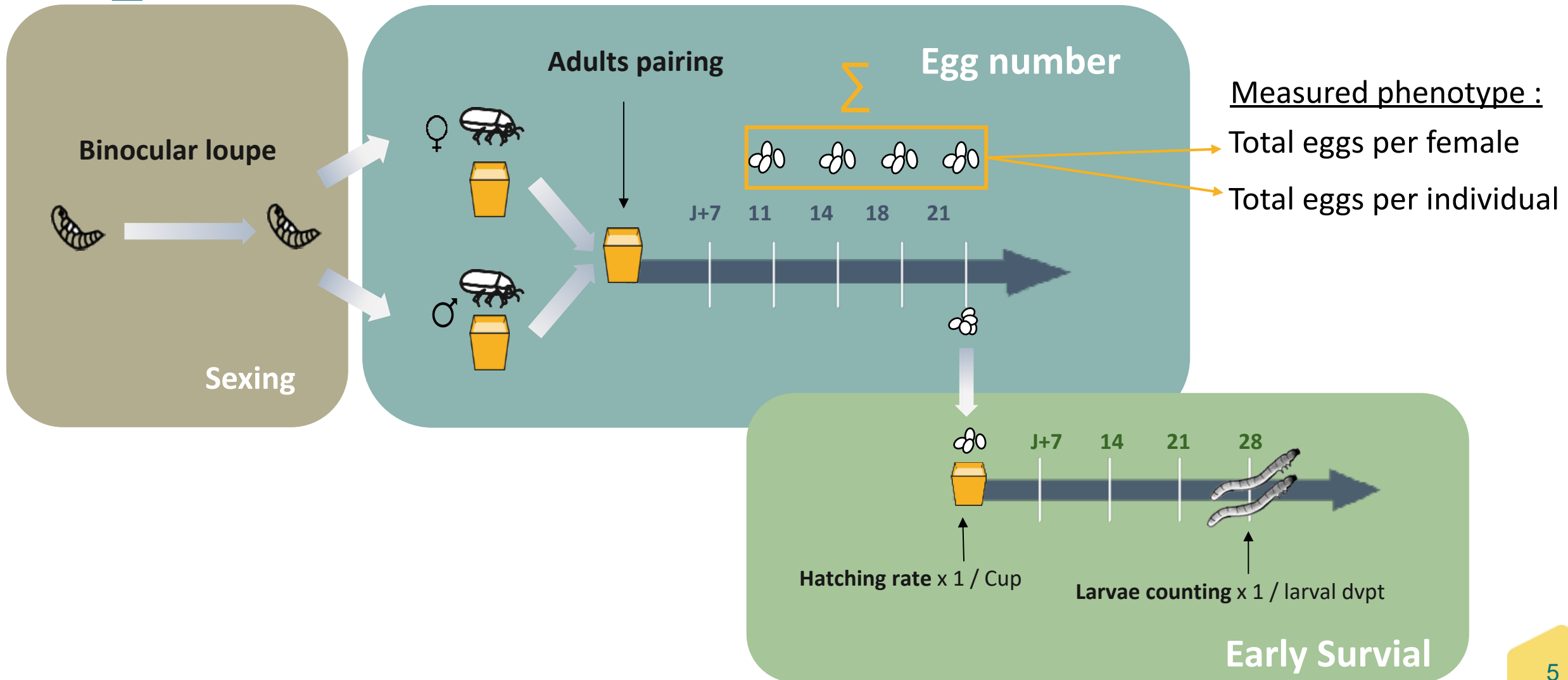


Experimental plan





Experimental plan





Statistical model

1. Egg number per individual or per female

2. Early survival

$$y_i = \mu + \alpha x_i + \beta z_i + e_i$$



Statistical model

1. Egg number per individual or per female

2. Early survival

$$y_i = \mu + \alpha x_i + \beta z_i + e_i$$

Fixed effect
of sex ratio

Sex ratio = $\frac{\text{♂}}{\text{♀}}$



Statistical model

1. Egg number per individual or per female

2. Early survival

$$y_i = \mu + \alpha x_i + \beta z_i + e_i$$

Fixed effect of **individual number** (1) or **egg number** (2)

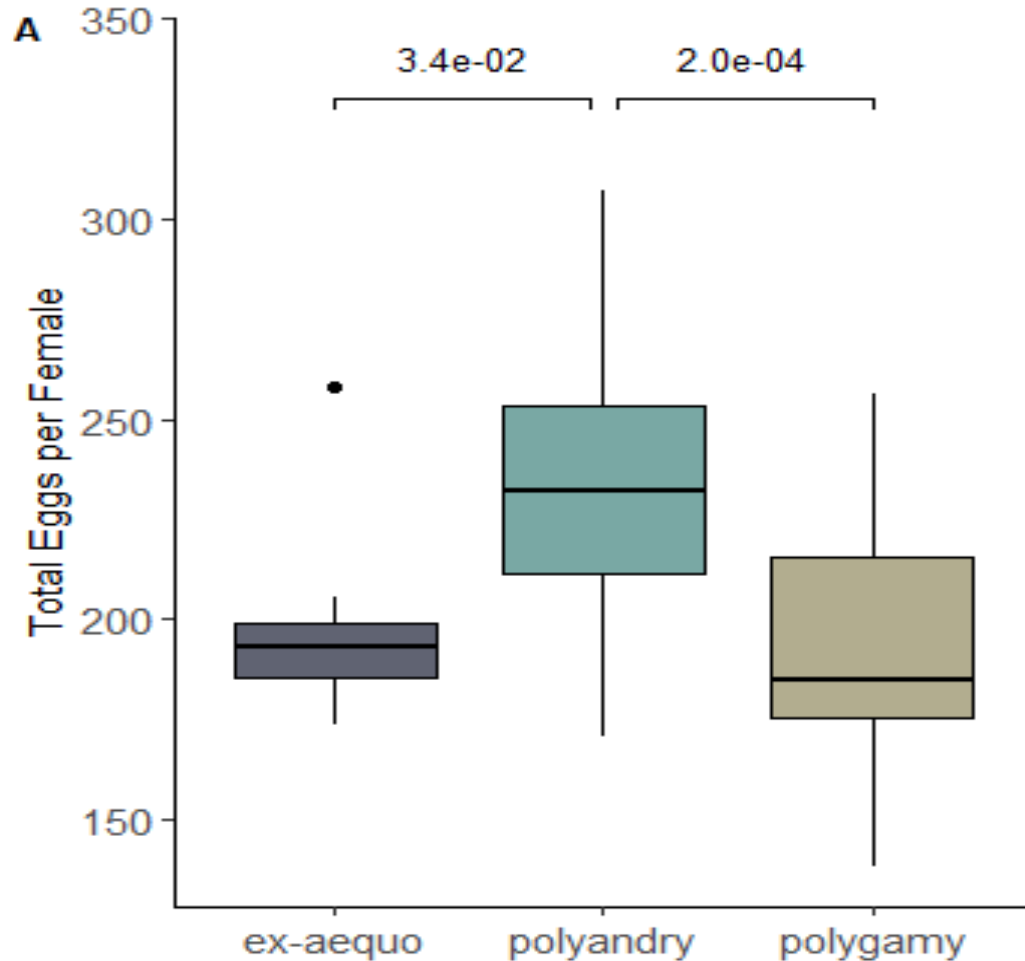
Fixed effect of **sex ratio**

Residuals

Sex ratio =



Egg number per female



Trait	Term	Estimate	Prob > t
Egg number per female	Intercept	209.542 ± 13.845	***
	Sex-ratio	14.725 ± 3.642	***
	Individual number	-2.720 ± 1.529	NS

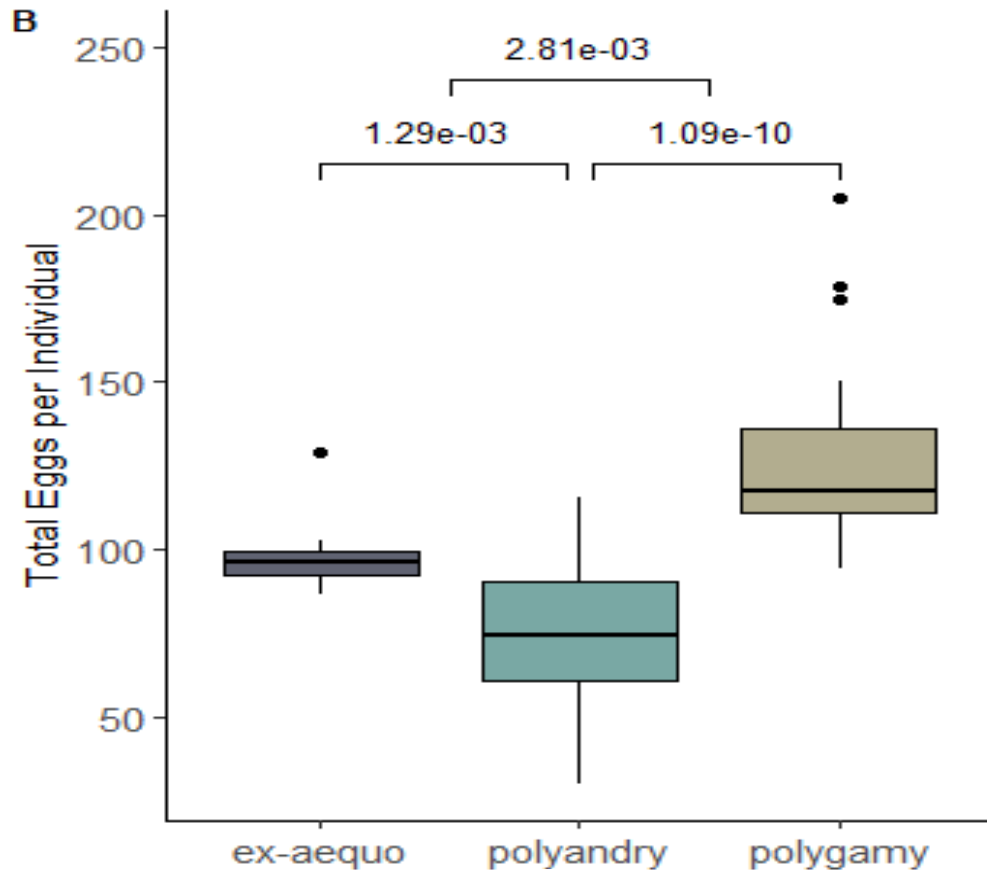
Polyandry



- Significant positive effect of sex ratio
- No adults density effect

What about the egg number per individual ?

Egg number per individual



Trait	Term	Estimate	Prob > t
Egg number per individual	Intercept	129.547 ± 4.460	***
	Sex-ratio	-21.329 ± 2.306	***

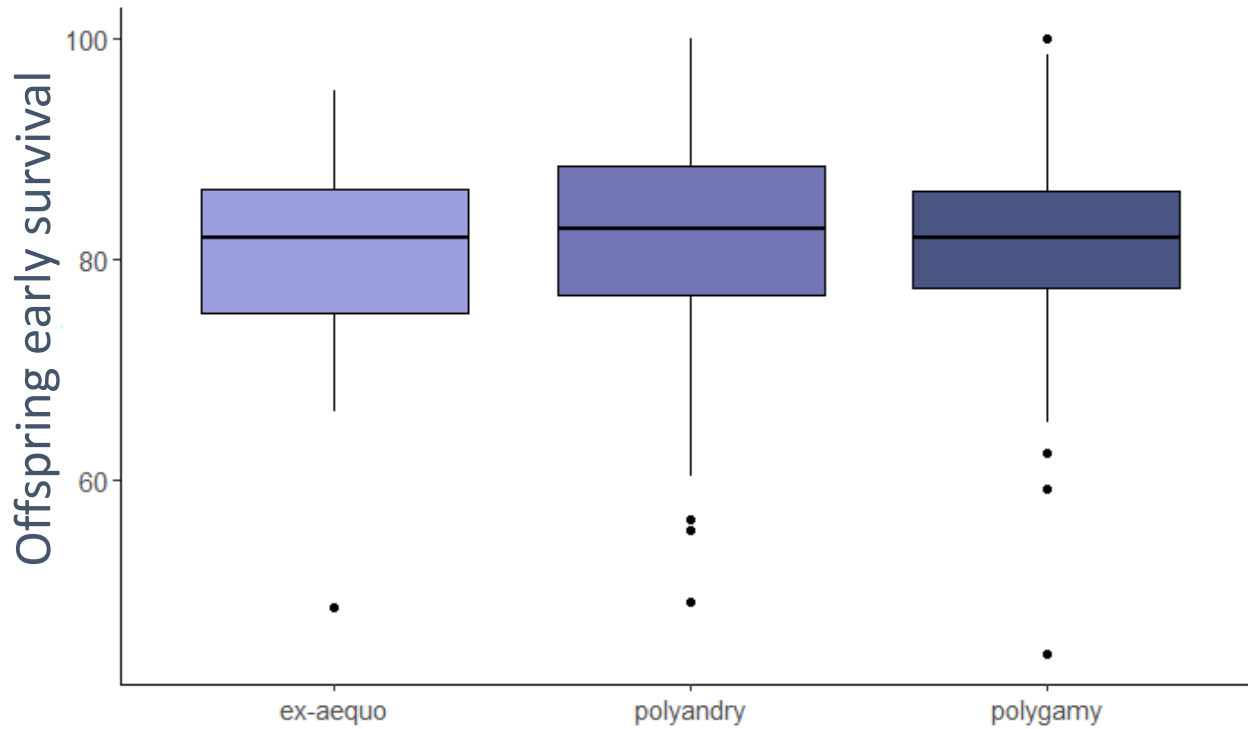
Polygamy



- Significant negative effect of sex ratio
- No adults density effect

Sex ratio, influenced the offspring early survival ?

Early survival : Hatching + survival

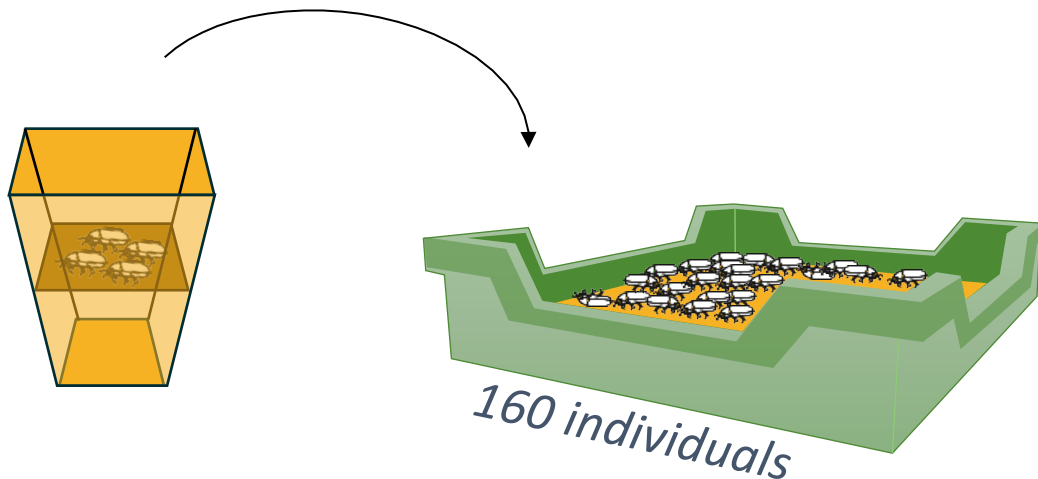
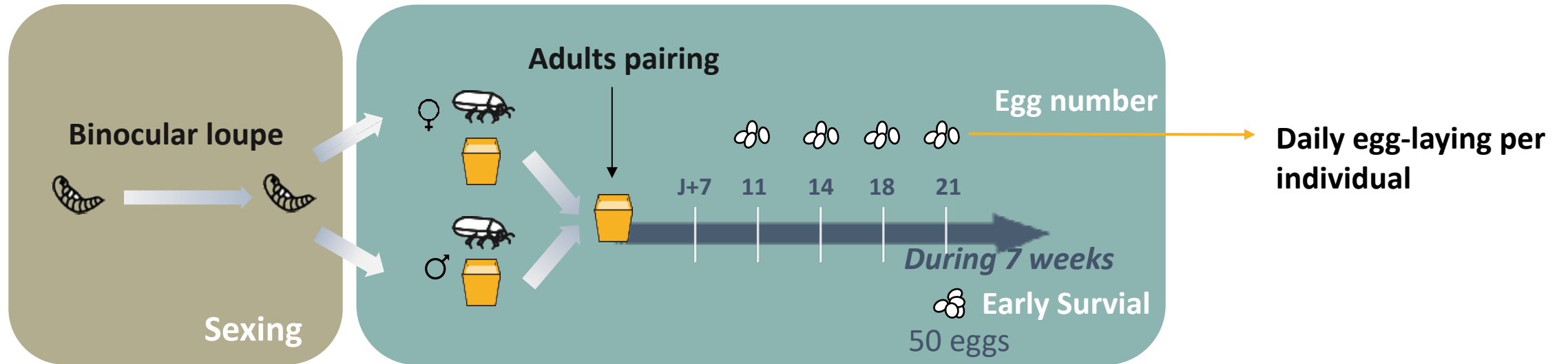


Trait	Term	Estimate	Prob > t
Early survival	Intercept	87.37275 ± 3.25041	***
	Sex-ratio	0.21721 ± 0.95178	NS
	Egg number	-0.04140 ± 0.01504	**

- No sex ratio effect
- Low but significant effect of initial egg number



And in a larger scale ?



4 sex ratio were tested :

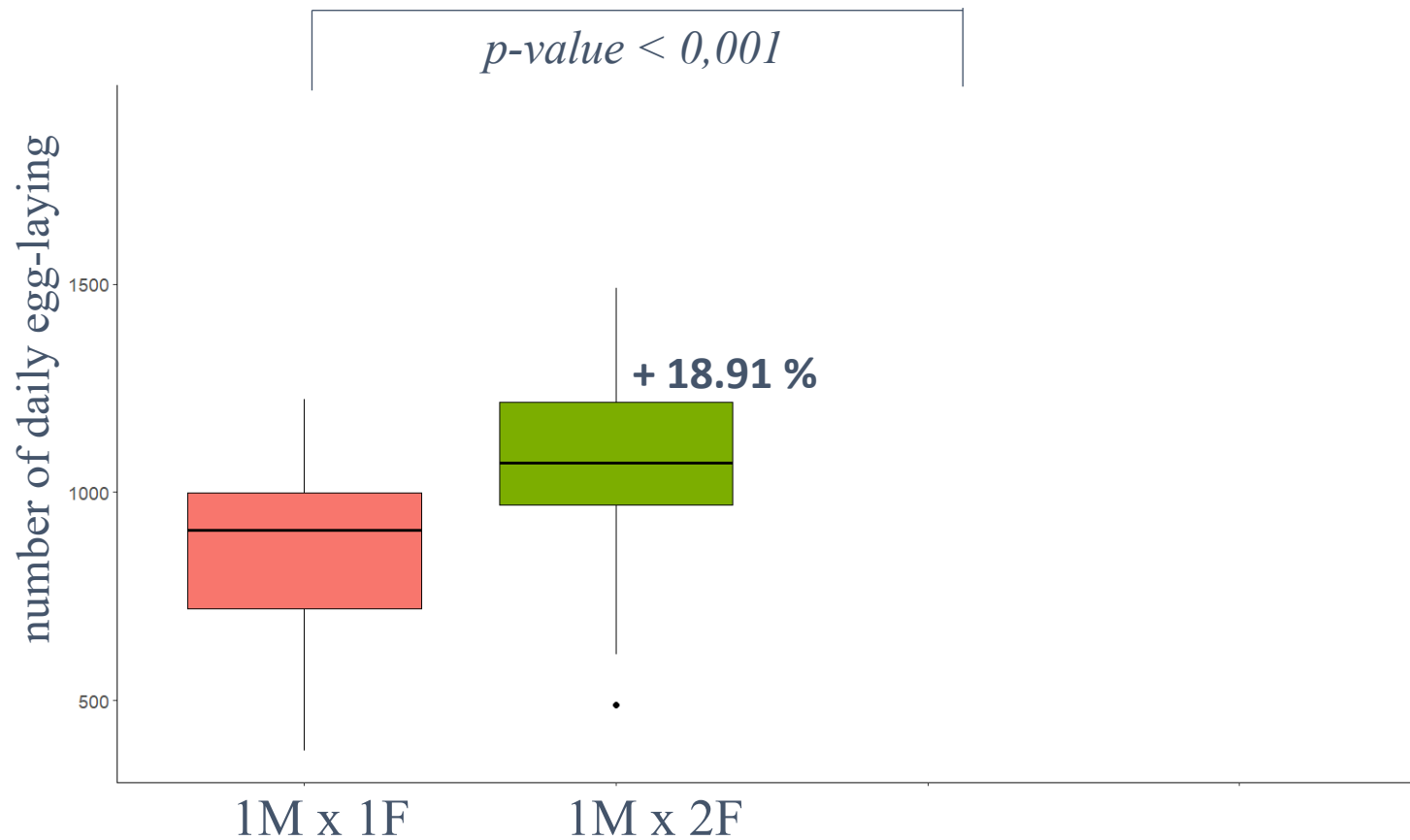
- 1 Male x 1 Female
- 1 Male x 2 Females (+33% of females)
- 1 Male x 3 Females (+50% of females)
- 1 Male x 4 Females (+60% of females)



And in a larger scale ?

Results based on 7 weeks of laying

Sex-ratio deviation effect on daily egg-laying

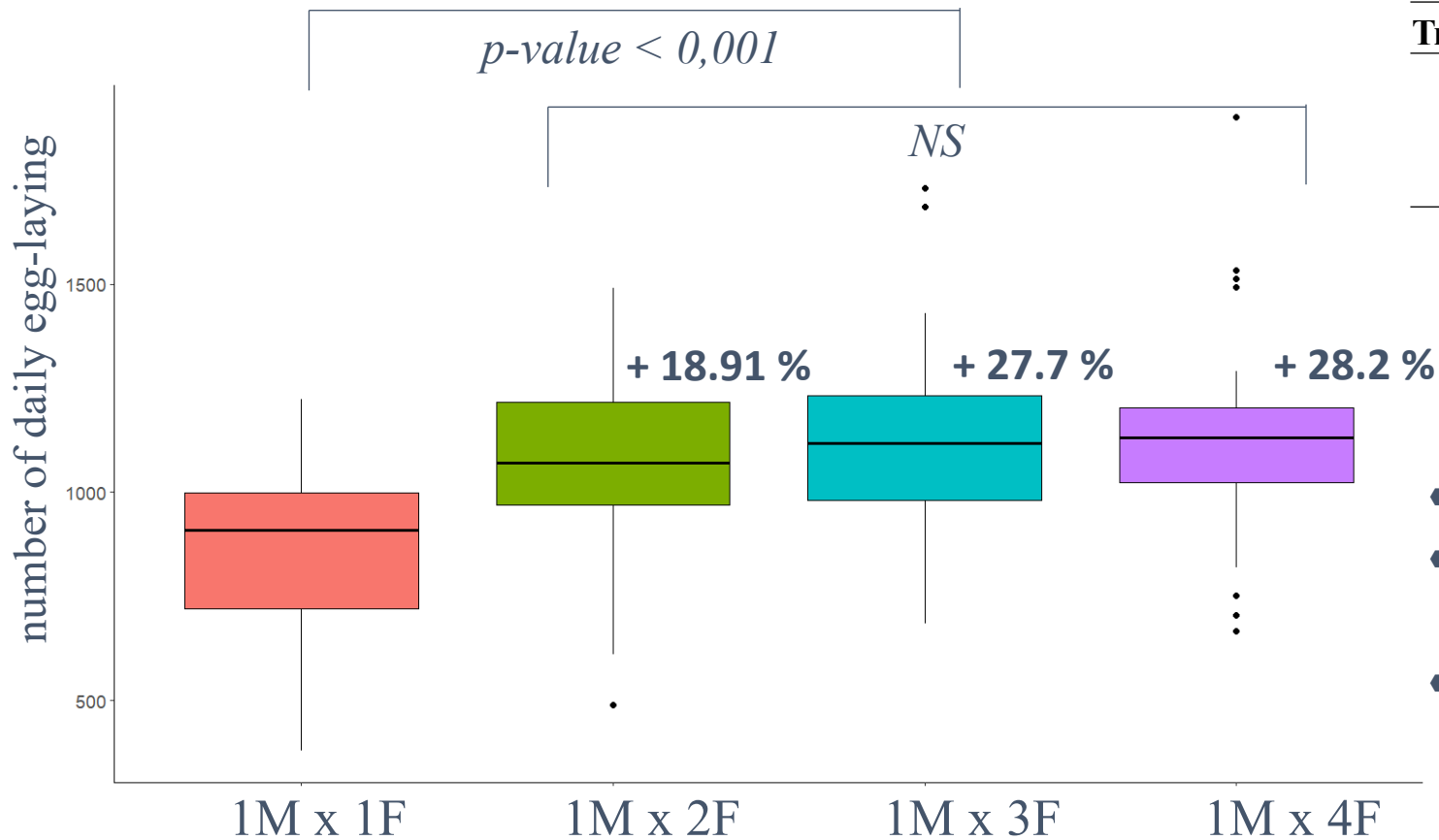




And in a larger scale ?

Results based on 7 weeks of laying

Sex-ratio deviation effect on daily egg-laying



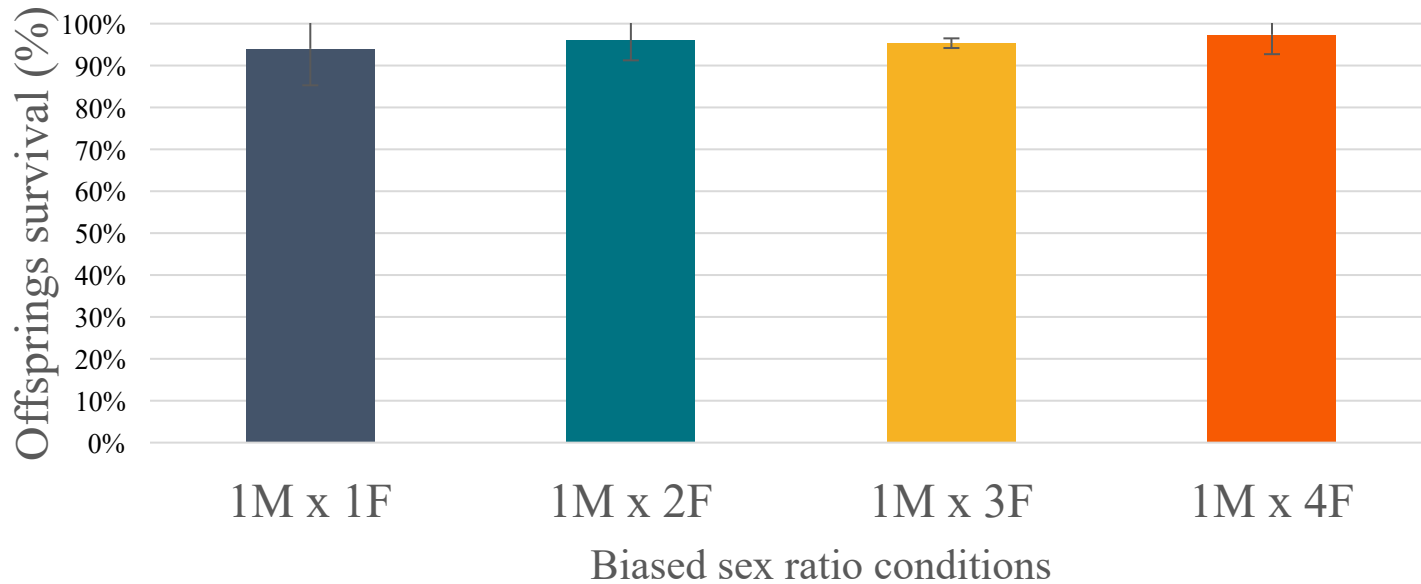
Trait	Term	Estimate	Prob > t
Number of daily egg-laying	Intercept	1248.71 ± 74.33	***
	Sex-ratio	-368.59 ± 79.83	***
	Replicates	-2.31 ± 28.03	NS

- No replicates effect
- **Polygamy condition increases** the number of daily egg-laying
- No significant differences between the three polygamy conditions



And in a larger scale ?

Sex ratio deviation effect on early survival



Trait	Term	Estimate	Prob > t
Early survival	Intercept	1.03 ± 0.04	***
	Sex-ratio	-0.03 ± 0.04	NS
	Replicates	-0.03 ± 0.02	NS

- No effect of sex ratio on early survival



- **Polyandry leads to an increase in the individual female reproductive performance.**
- However, regarding the egg number for a constant size of breeding stock (*i.e., individual number*), the **polygamy condition is advantageous.**
- Whatever the biased sex ratio used (polyandry or polygamy), **no effect of sex ratio was observed on egg quality (hatching rate and early offspring survival).**
- **Next step:** Experimentation in an industrial scale (~10,000 individuals)



74TH EAAP MEETING

Lyon | 28th Aug. - 1st Sept. 2023

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one quality

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quality

 **Pathways**
FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD


code: re-farm