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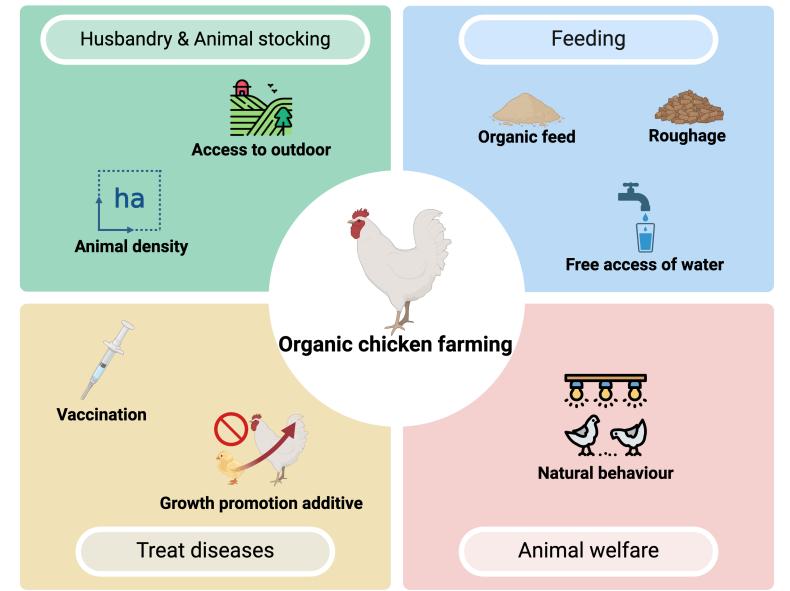
VARIATIONS IN THE GUT MICROBIOME OF THREE ORGANIC CHICKEN TYPES ACROSS DIFFERENT FATTENING PERIODS AND ENVIRONMENTS

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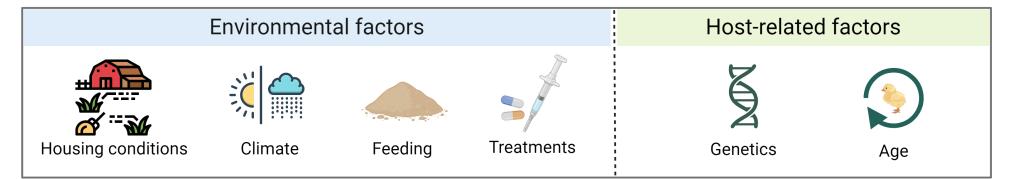


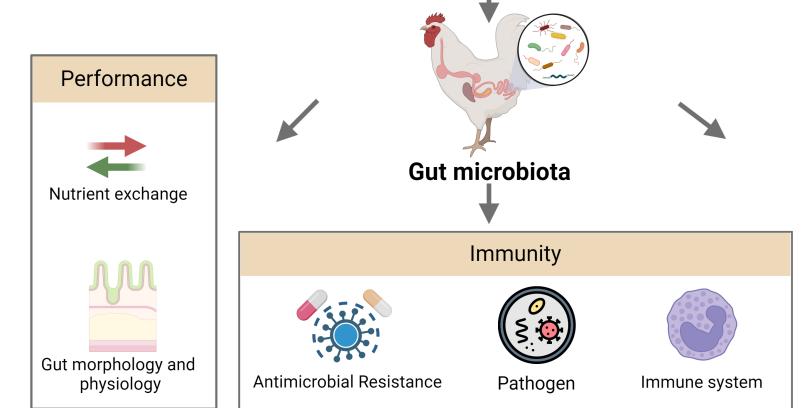
ORGANIC CHICKEN FARMING REGULATION

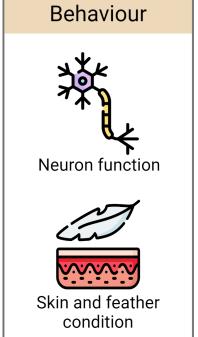
Organic farming: Regulation (EU) 2018/848



GUT MICROBIOTA







AIM



How the factors influence microbiota of organic chickens



To investigate the microbial dynamics during the fattening period and environmental changes in organic chickens

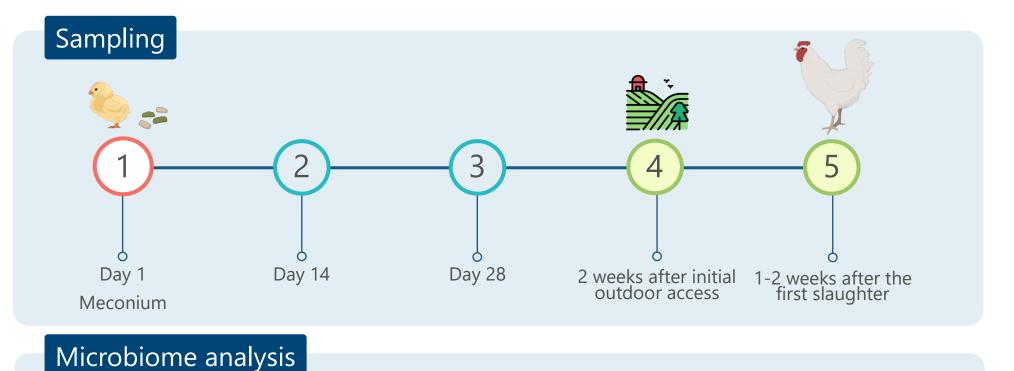
MATERIALS & METHODS

DNA extraction and

V1-2 16s rRNA gene amplification

Meconium

Cloaca swab



V1-2 16s rRNA

gene sequencing

SILVA rRNA database

Data analysis and statistics



ISA JA 757

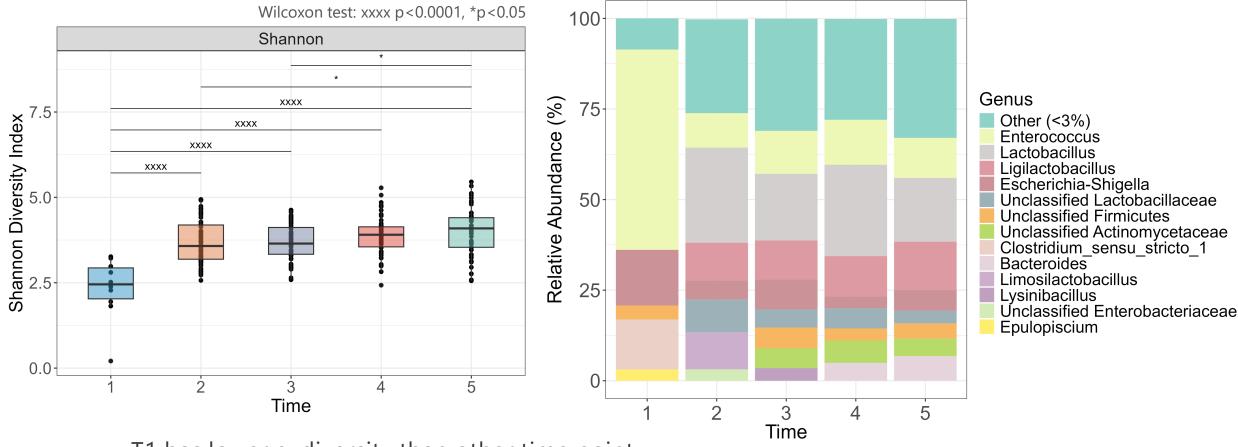


Lohmann Brown Plus



ÖTZ Coffee & Cream

DIVERSITY AND MICROBIAL COMMUNITY

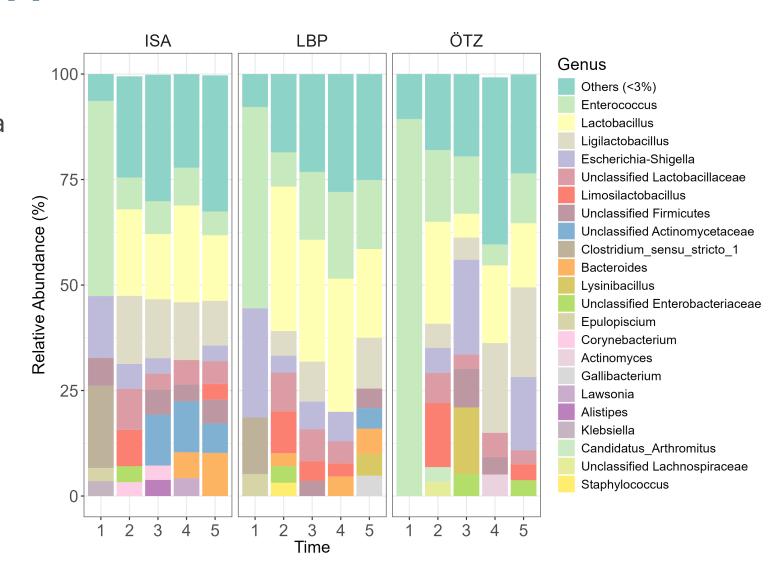


- T1 has lower α -diversity than other time point
- Lactobacillus and Ligilactobacillus became the predominant genera after T2
- Bacteroides increased after accessing outdoor (T4)
- Unclassified Actinomycetaceae and Firmicutes increased at T3

MICROBIAL COMMUNITY

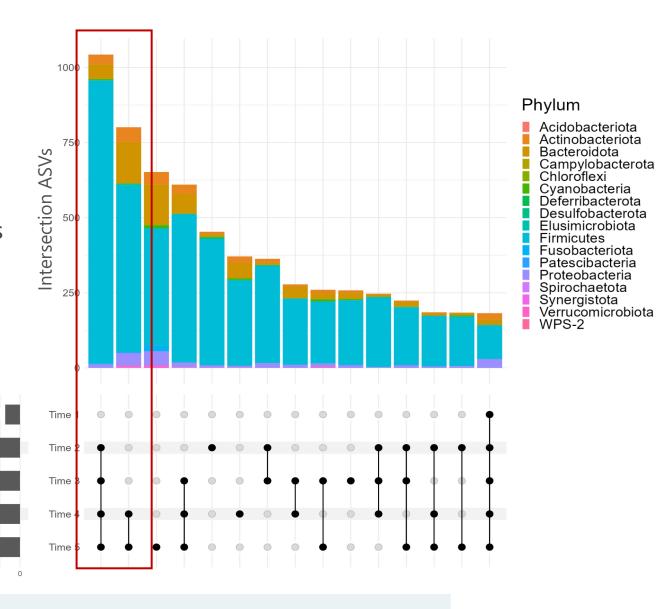
- Time and environment drive significant changes in the microbiota
- No significant traits found between fattening type

More samples are needed for further investigation



MICROBIAL INTERSECTIONS

- After T2, most similar ASVs appeared, which continued to be present throughout the lifetime.
- There are unique ASVs appeared when chickens reached the outdoor
- The number of features gradually grew over time



There are temporal changes and environmental effects on the microbiome

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CONCLUSION

- Meconium has lower α -diversity and a different microbiota profile compared to the other samples
- At T2, Lactobacillus and Ligilactobacillus became the dominant genera
- At T4, the relative abundance of Bacteroides increased
- Age and environment are strong factors that affect the microbial community

Future work

More sample replicates and data are needed to investigate the dynamic changes and the microbiome trait of fattening types

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Partner ProBioHunn

U N I K A S S E L V E R S I T 'A' T



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