

Phytase and mineral effects on microbiota

**MICROBIOTA RESPONSES TO FEED PARTICLE SIZE, CALCIUM
CONCENTRATION, AND PHYTASE SUPPLEMENTATION IN BROILER
CHICKENS**

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Scientific section: Metabolism and Nutrition

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

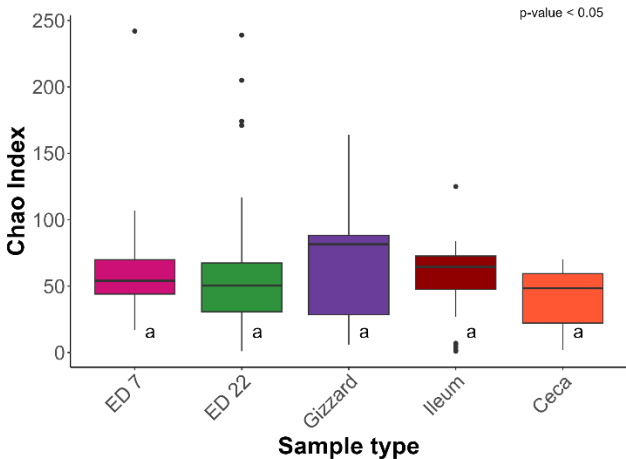


Fig. S1.- Boxplots showing Chao diversity index values for samples from ED7, ED22, gizzard, ileum, and ceca. Different letters indicate statistically significant differences.

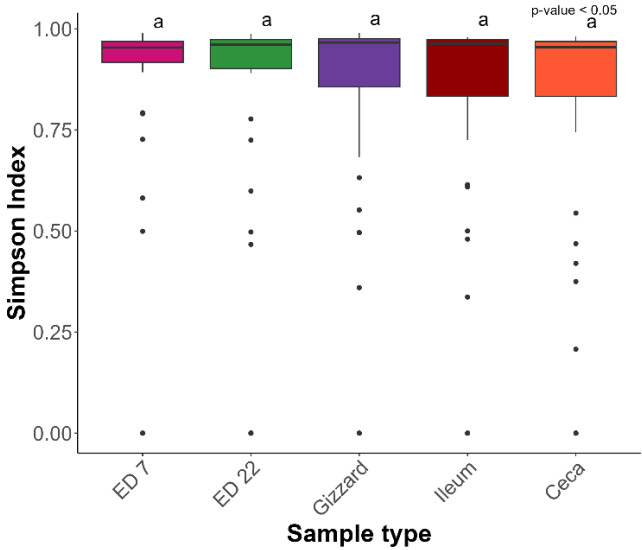


Fig. S2.- Boxplots showing Simpson diversity index values for samples from ED7, ED22, gizzard, ileum, and ceca. Different letters indicate statistically significant differences.

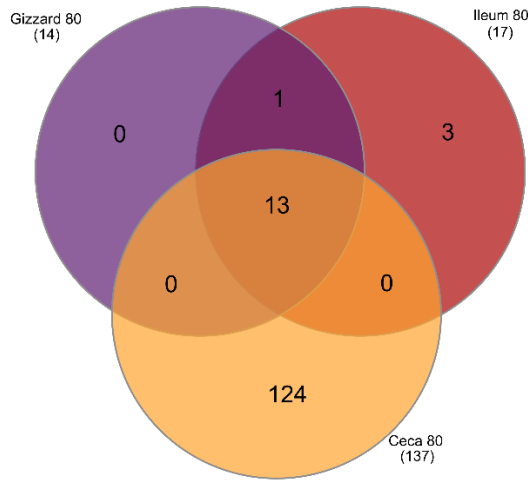


Fig. S3.- Venn diagram showing the distribution of total ASVs across GIT sections. Numbers in parentheses indicate the total observed ASVs in each section. Core members were defined using a detection threshold of 0.01% relative abundance and a minimum prevalence of 80% across samples.

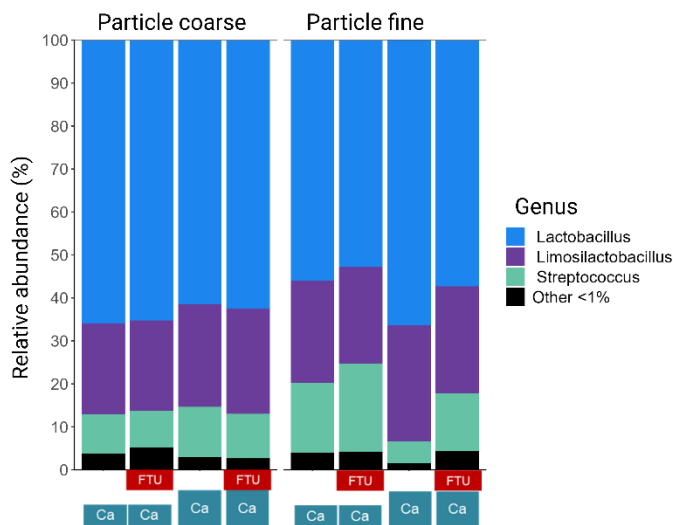


Fig. S4.- Barplots showing microbiota composition at the genus level in the gizzard across different combinations of particle size, calcium (Ca) concentration, and phytase (FTU) supplementation.

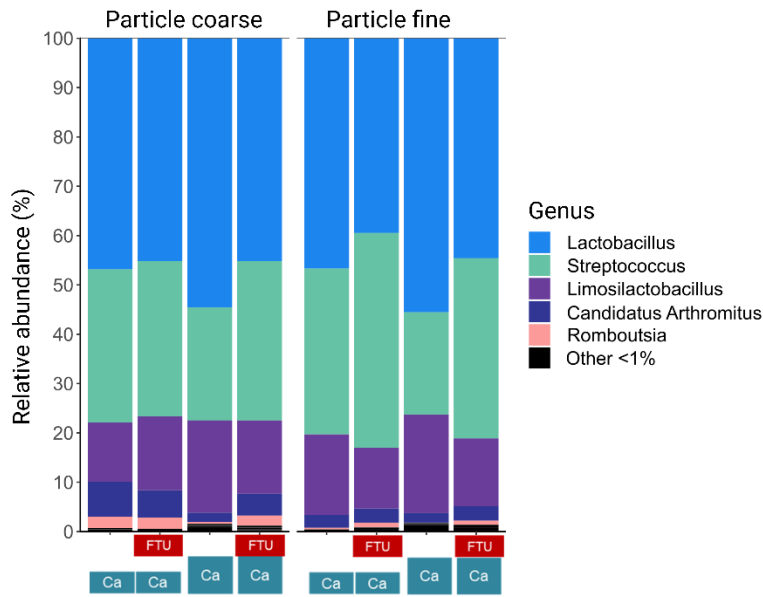


Fig. S5.- Barplots showing microbiota composition at the genus level in the ileum across different combinations of particle size, calcium (Ca) concentration, and phytase (FTU) supplementation.

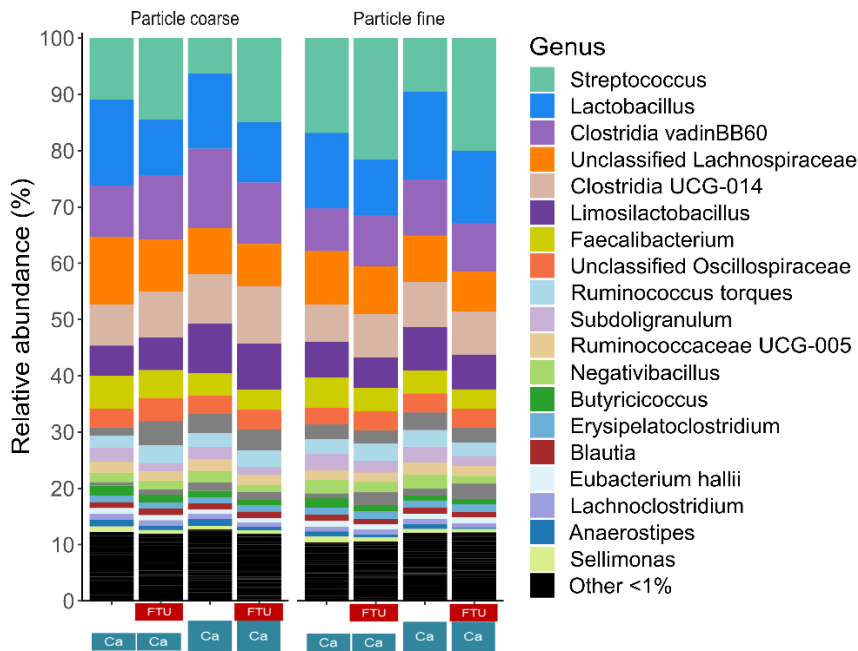


Fig. S6.- Barplots showing microbiota composition at the genus level in the ceca across different combinations of particle size, calcium (Ca) concentration, and phytase (FTU) supplementation.