

Supplementary Materials: The Impact of Producing Type and Dietary Crude Protein on Animal Performances and Microbiota Together with Greenhouse Gases Emissions in Growing Pigs

Ahmad Reza Seradj, Joaquim Balcells *, Laura Sarri, Lorenzo José Fraile and Gabriel de la Fuente Oliver

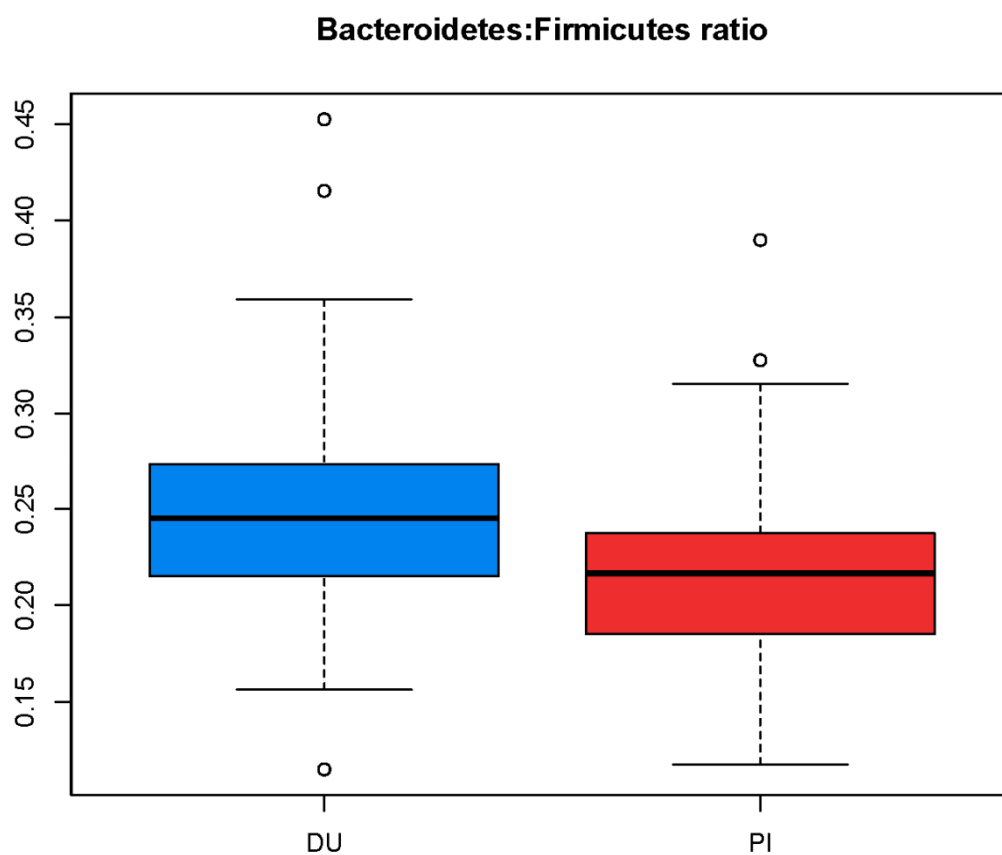


Figure 1. Bacteroidetes to firmicutes ratio in animals belonged to either Duroc (DU) or F2 (PI) producing type.

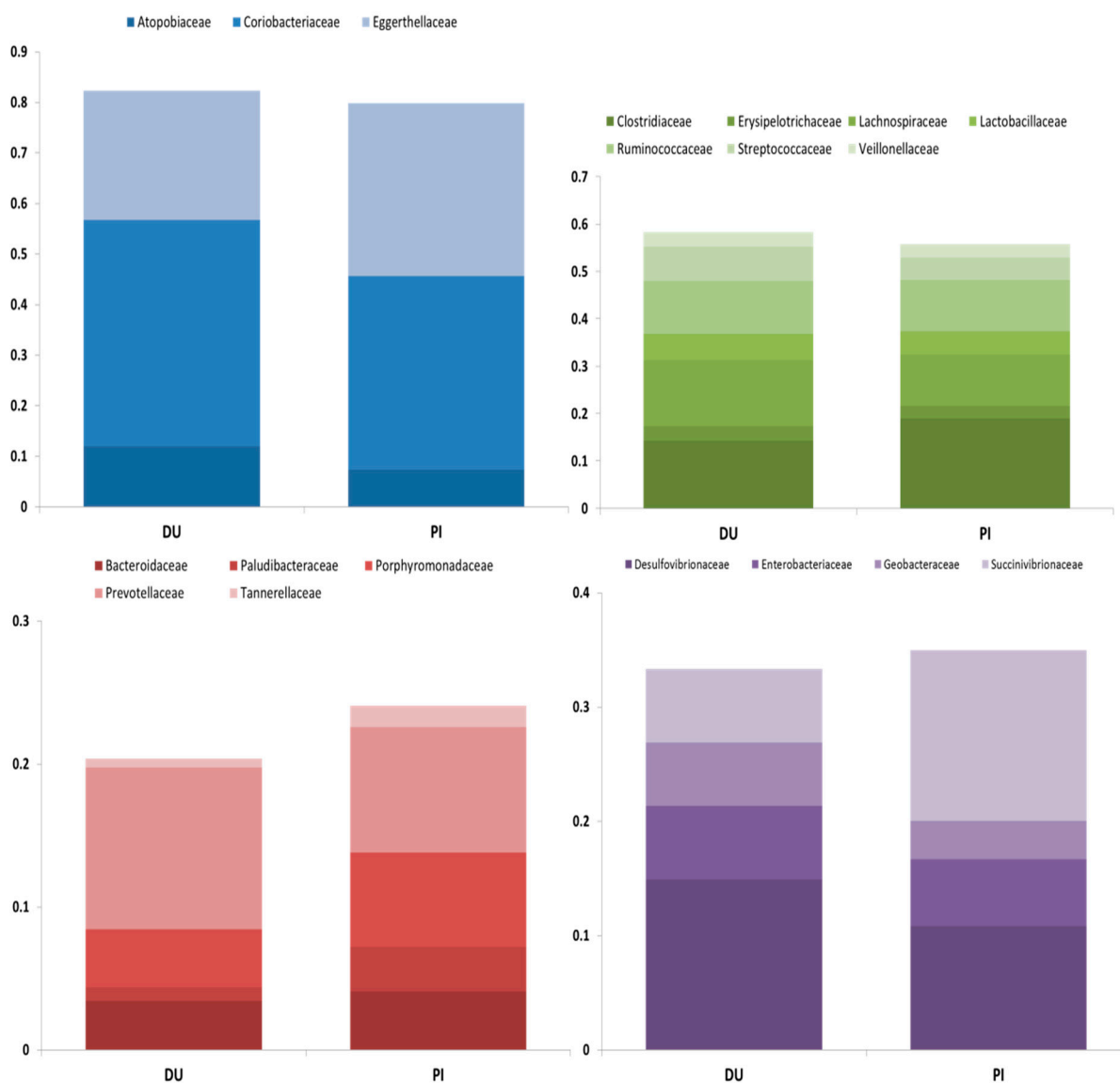


Figure 2. Distribution of families within the main phyla (*Actinobacteria* in blue, *Firmicutes* in green, *Bacteroidetes* in red and *Proteobacteria* in violet) presented in the fecal microbiota of the animals under the study, according to the producing type.

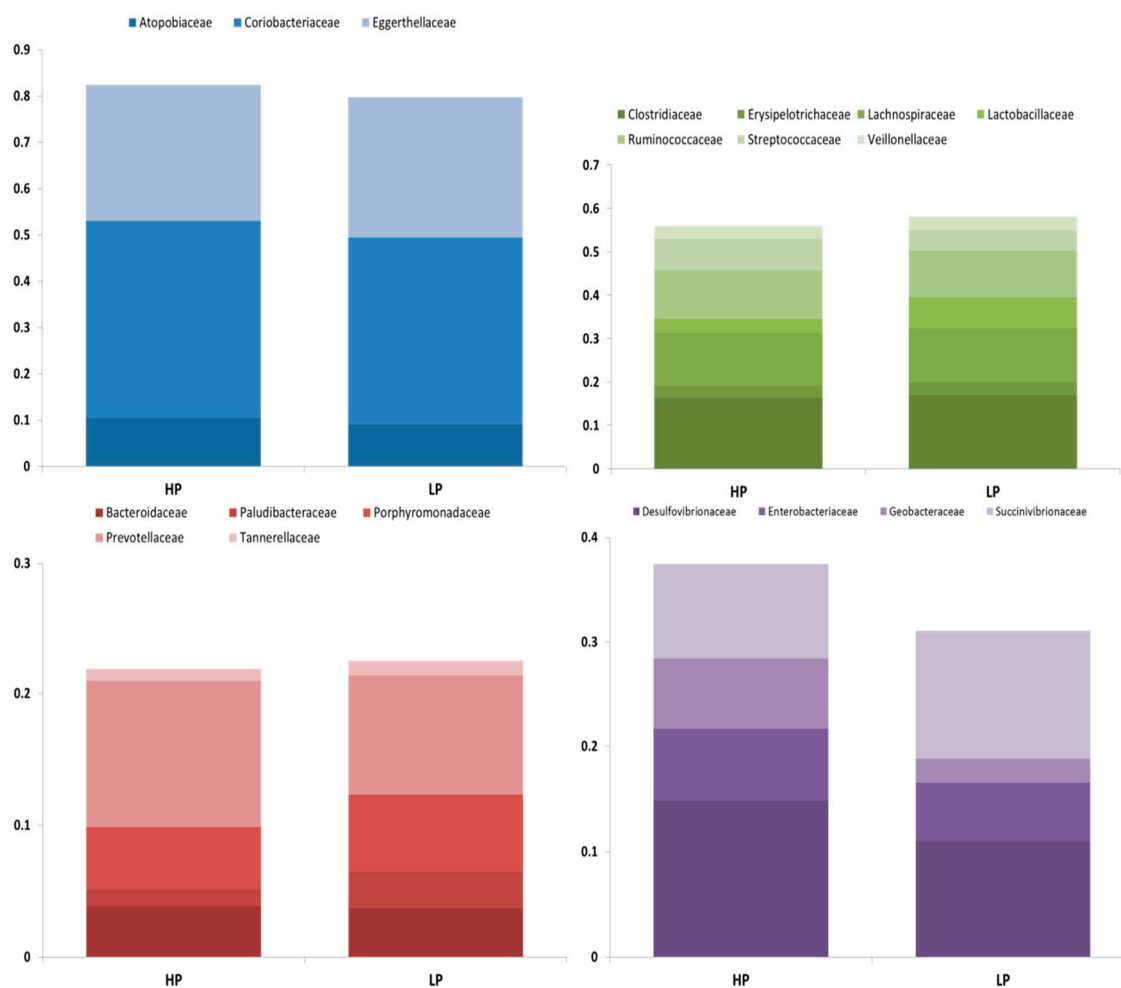


Figure 3. Distribution of families within the main phyla (*Actinobacteria* in blue, *Firmicutes* in green, *Bacteroidetes* in red, and *Proteobacteria* in violet) presented in the fecal microbiota of the animals under the study, according to the level of protein in the diet.

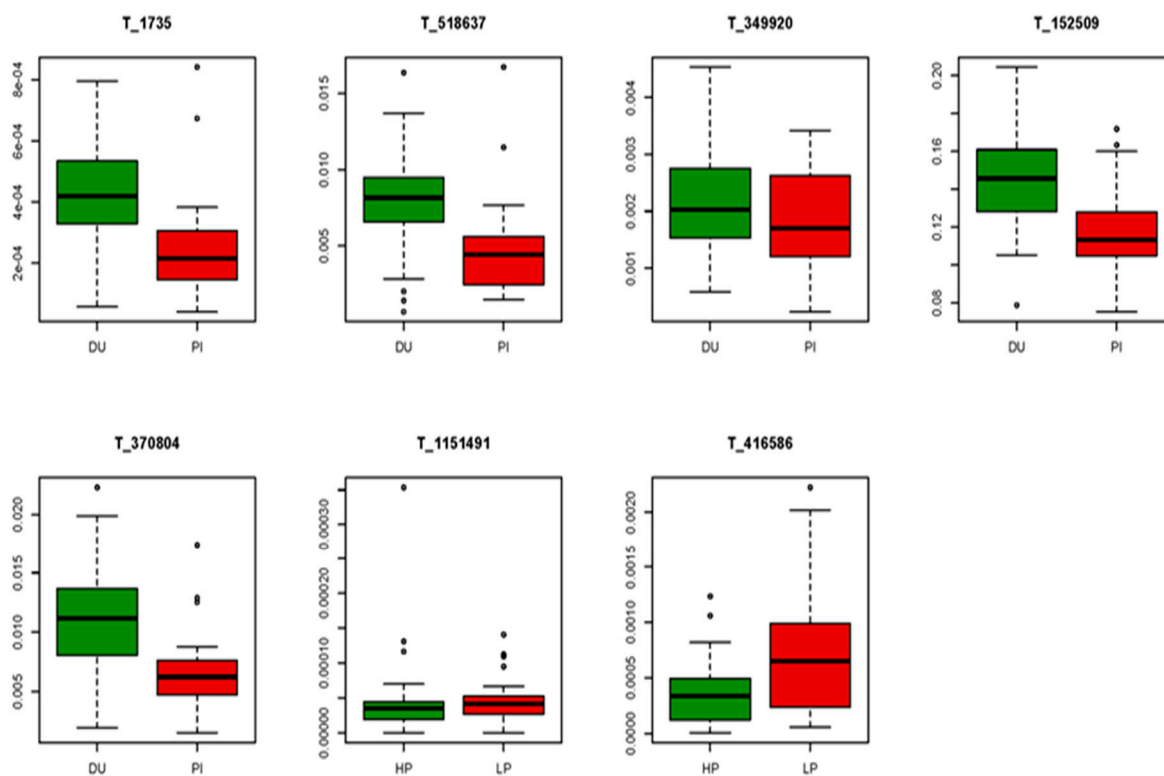


Figure 4. Main discriminative taxa found in the sPLS-DA, with abundance higher than 0.1% (T_1735 = *[Eubacterium] bifforme*; T_518637 = *Eubacterium bifforme* DSM 3989; T_349920 = uncultured Coriobacteriales bacterium; T_152509= uncultured Bacteroidetes bacterium; T_370804= uncultured Prevotellaceae bacterium; T_1151491= *Blautia* sp. canine oral taxon 143; T_416586= *Selenomonas bovis*).