

Isolation of the Cellulose-fermentation Bacteria and Use for Grub Rearing

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The enterobacteria locating in the fermentation chamber of two grubs(*Protaetia brevitarsis* and *Allomyrina dichotoina*) were isolated and screened for digestion of cellulose. The promising bacteria attempted to use for growing commercially important grubs. Out of 14 type colonies, five colonies could digest cellulose. The selected bacteria were sprayed on the diet mixture of sawdust and wheat flour at the concentration of 10^6 colony-forming unit with 4 times at one week intervals. The grubs(*Protaetia brevitarsis*) reared on the bacteria-treated diet had higher body weights than the control.