

Maximizing performances of *Hermetia illucens* larvae by optimizing protein and carbohydrates content in semi-industrial diets

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To speak the same language...

Acronyms used in this presentation

- P = Protein
- C= Carbohydrates
- C:P = Carbohydrates:Protein ratio
- C+P = Carbohydrates + protein content (expr. as %DM)
- FCR = Feed conversion ratio
- BSFL = Black soldier fly larvae
- DOL = Days-old larvae

Context. Performances of BSFL vary greatly with P and C content

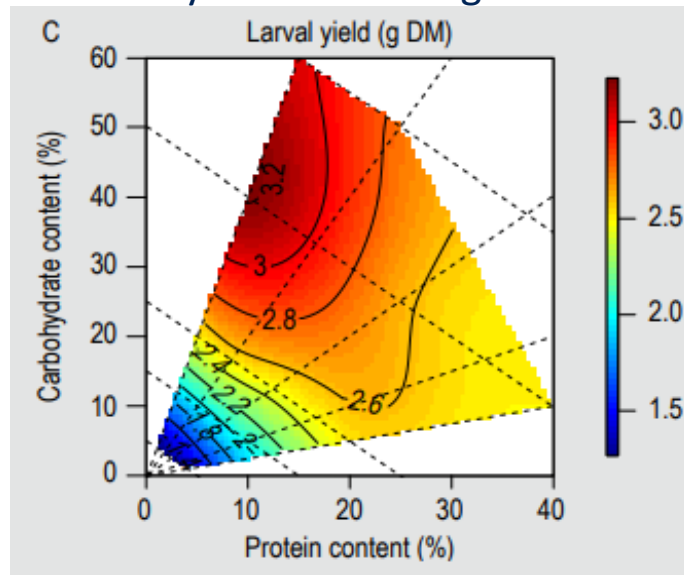
Barragan-Fonseca et al., 2021



25 artificial diets

Casein (P), starch (C), linseed oil, vitamins, minerals... in cellulose & water.

→ Larval yield x2 with high C+P content



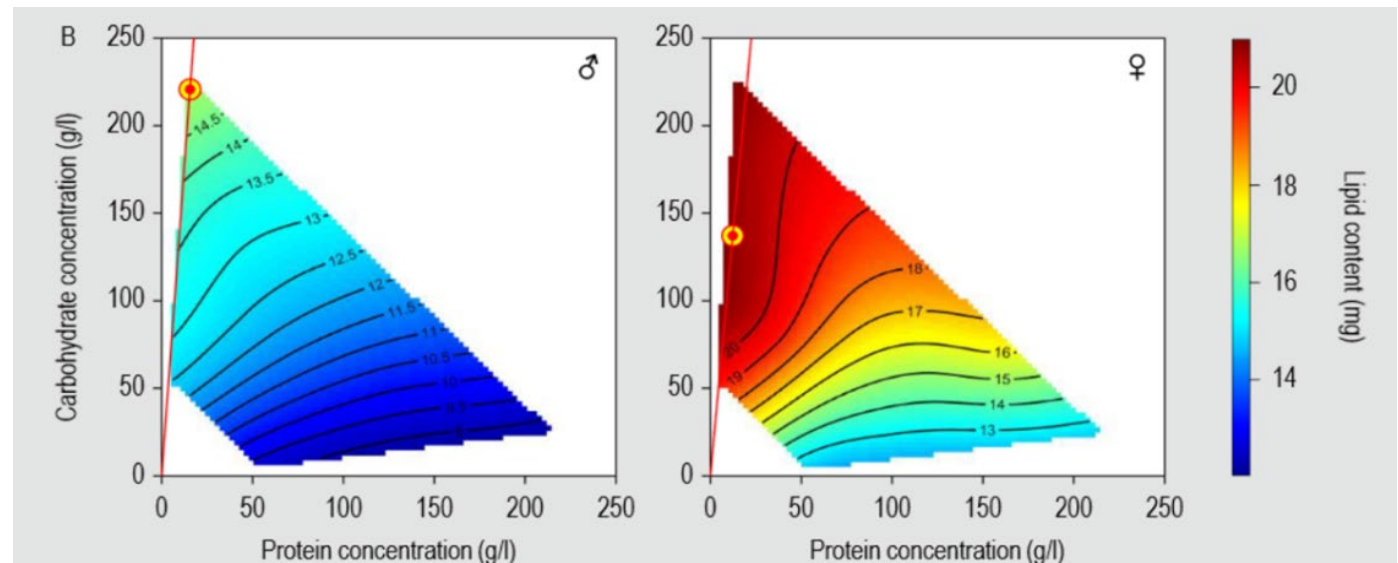
Cheon et al., 2022



32 chemically defined diets

Sodium caseinate (P), sucrose (C), cholesterol, lecithin, vitamins, minerals, ... in agar gelled medium.

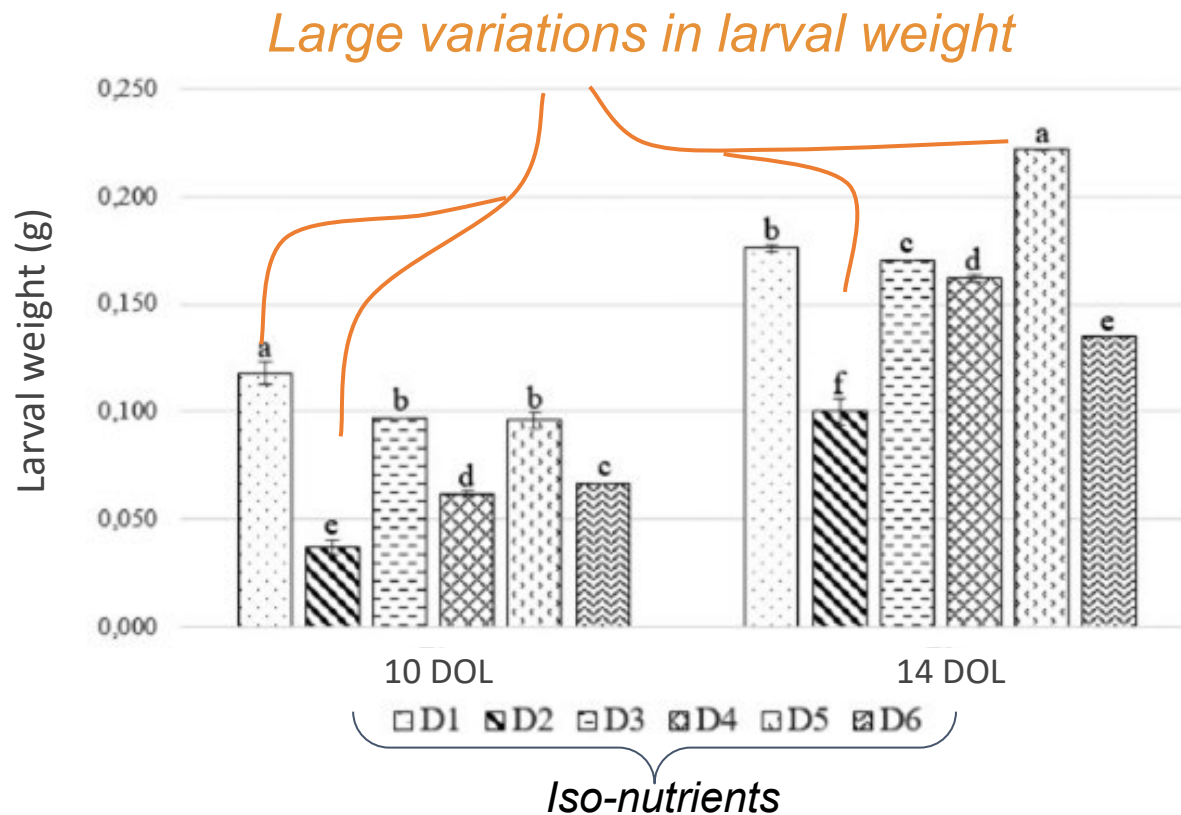
→ Crude lipid of larvae ↗ with C-biased diet



Context. Yet, nutrient content does not explain everything!

Bellezza Oddon et al., 2024.

Test of 6 diets **iso-proteic, iso-lipidic and iso-energetic**, formulated with 21 by-products.

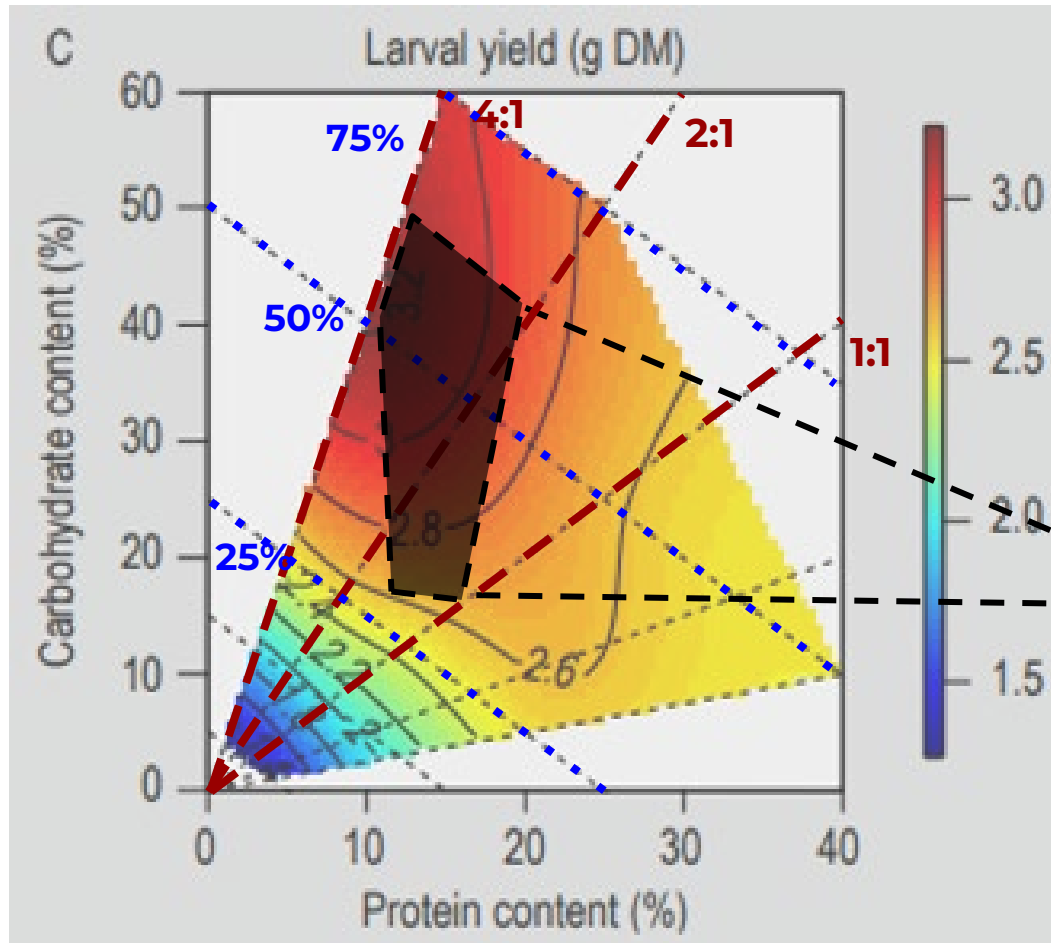


Other factors of influence?

- ash content
- texture
- digestibility
- ...

⇒ **Need to validate P & C recommendations on by-products used by the insect industry.**

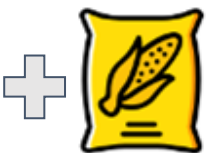
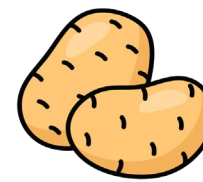
Our question: are nutritional recommendations based on *artificial* diets applicable for *industrial* diets?



Barragan Fonseca et al, 2021



Use of cereals and tubers by-products typical from **North-East of France**.



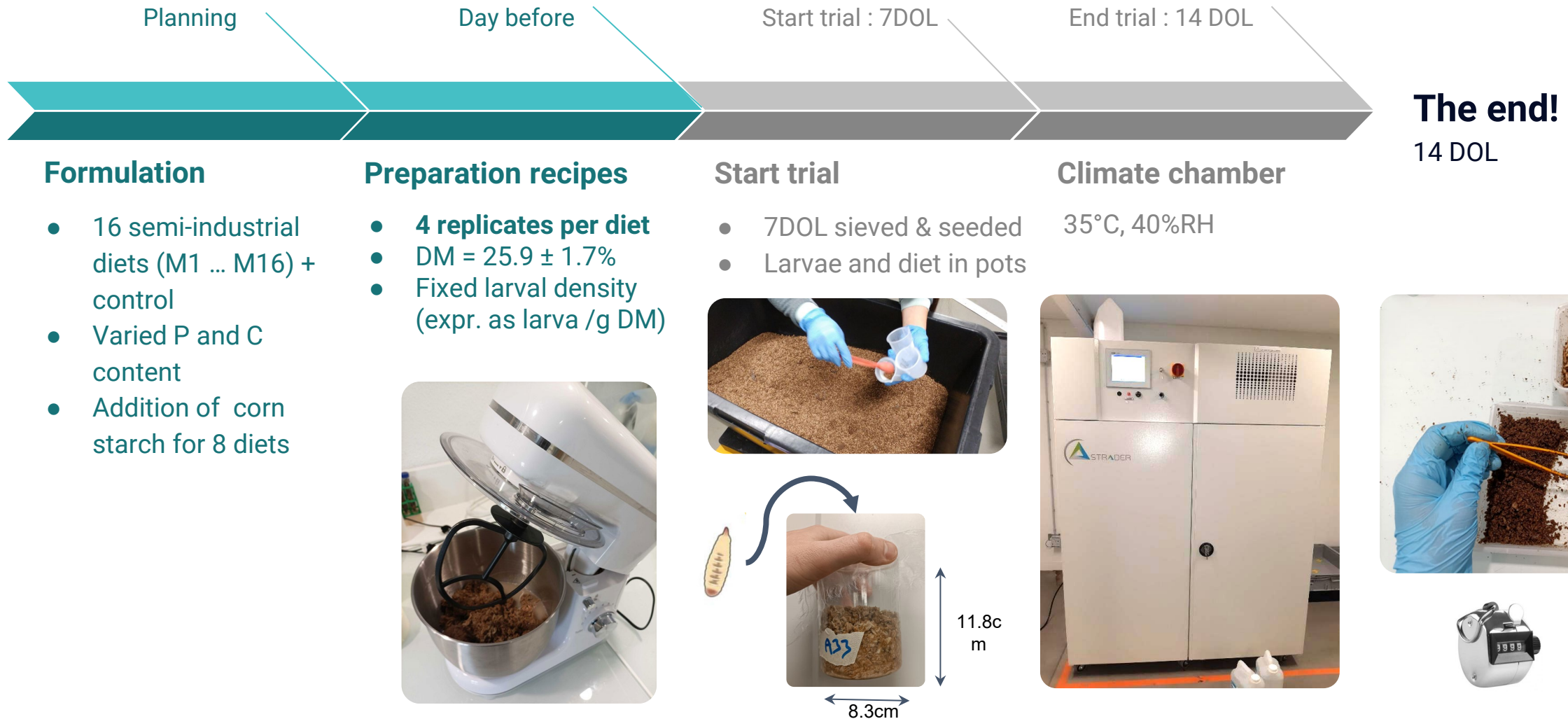
incl. in 8/17 recipes

Focus on a narrower range of [P] & [C] to confirm and fine-tune optimal balance.

- **C+P** [27 - 56]%DM
- **C:P** [1.2 - 3.9]

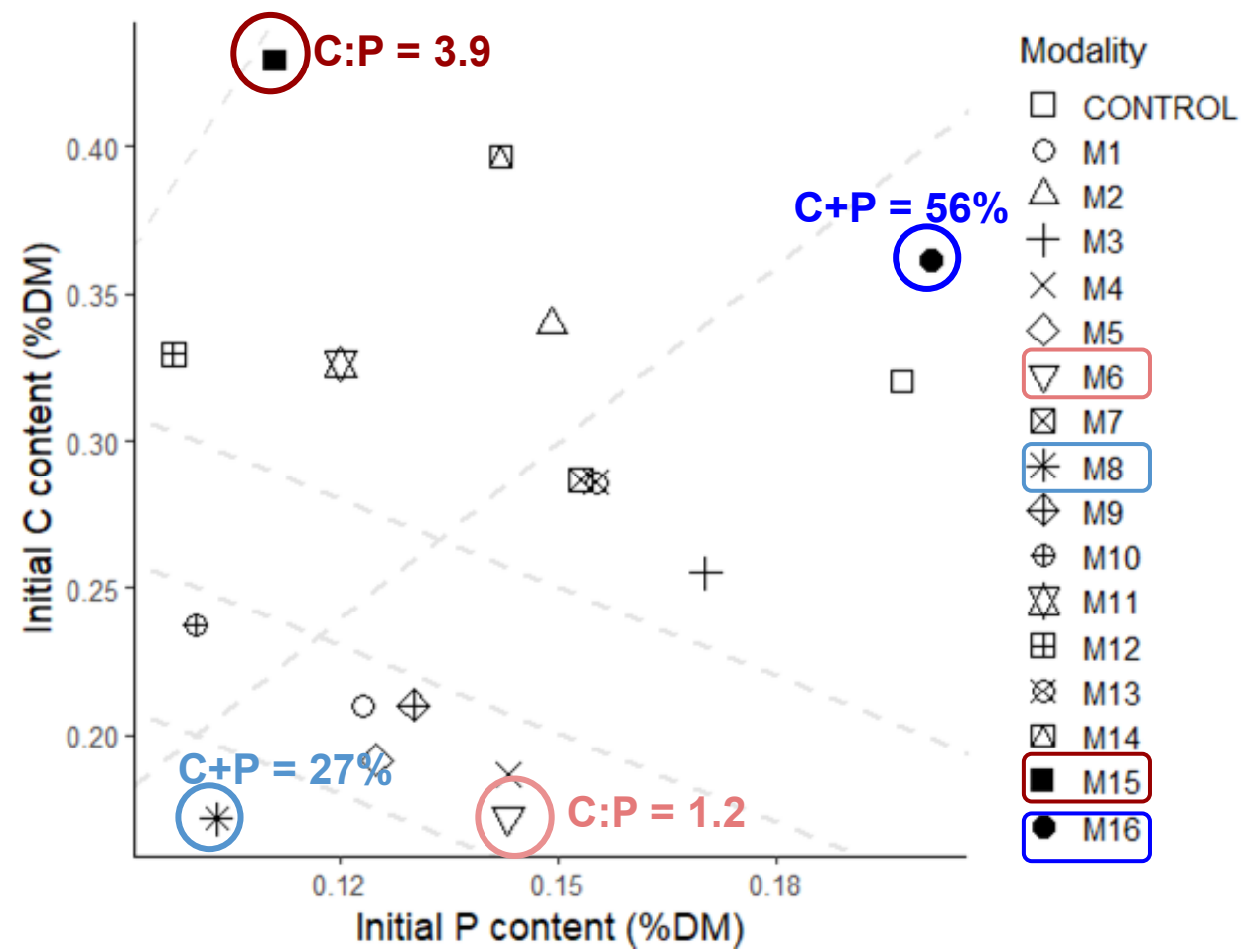
> 17 semi-industrial diets formulated

Material & methods. A trial focusing on bioconversion



Material & methods.

Composition of the most extreme diets tested



Diet composition (% DM)	M6	M8	M15	M16
Wheat soluble	40		16	16
Wheat bran	14	14	40	15
Distillers spent grains	3		4	3
Potato peel	3			3
Mashed potato	9	41		35
Beetroot pulp, wet	27	45		25
Brewery spent grains	4			3
Beetroot pulp, dry			3	
Pea hull			15	
Corn flour			23	
C+P (%DM)	32	27	54	56
C:P	1.2	1.8	3.9	1.8

Material & methods. Variables of interest.



Estimation of

- Mass of larvae (7 & 14 DOL)
- Survival rate
- FCR d/d

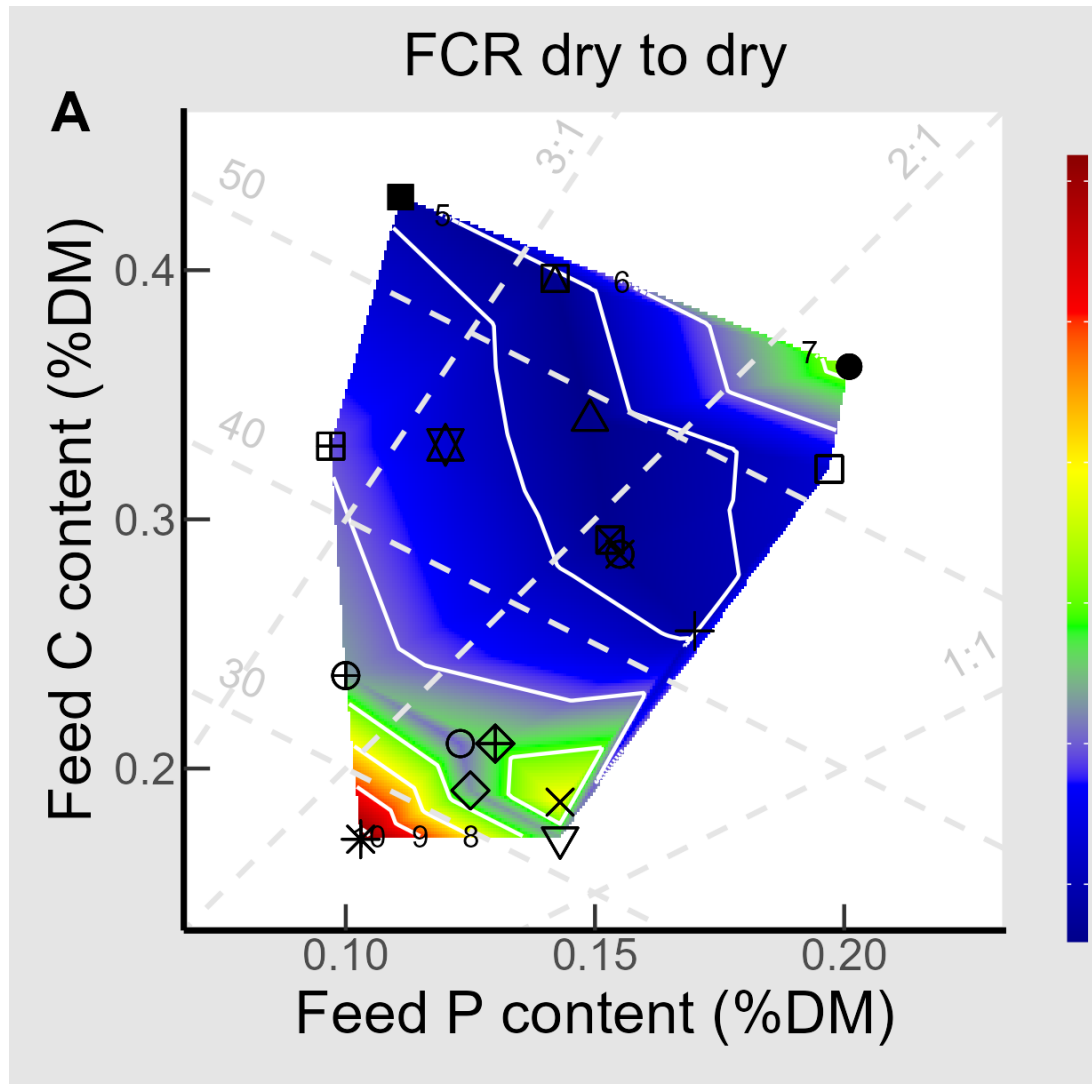
$$FCR \text{ d/d} = \frac{\text{Dry feed provided}}{\text{Dry mass 14 DOL} - \text{Dry mass 7DOL}}$$

Chemical analysis :

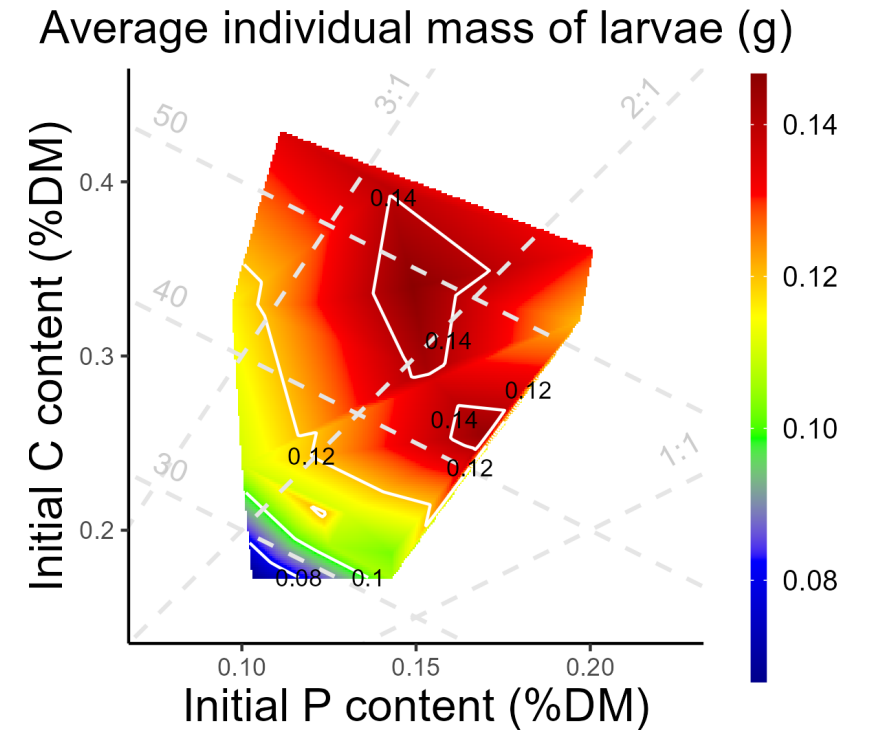
- Nutrient content of initial diets
- Protein, lipid and ash content of larvae
- Nutrients remaining in frass

$$\text{Ex: } N \text{ removal} = \frac{N \text{ in feed} - N \text{ in frass}}{N \text{ in feed}}$$

Results. Low FCR were obtained with high C+P (>35%DM) and C:P incl. [1.5 - 3.9].

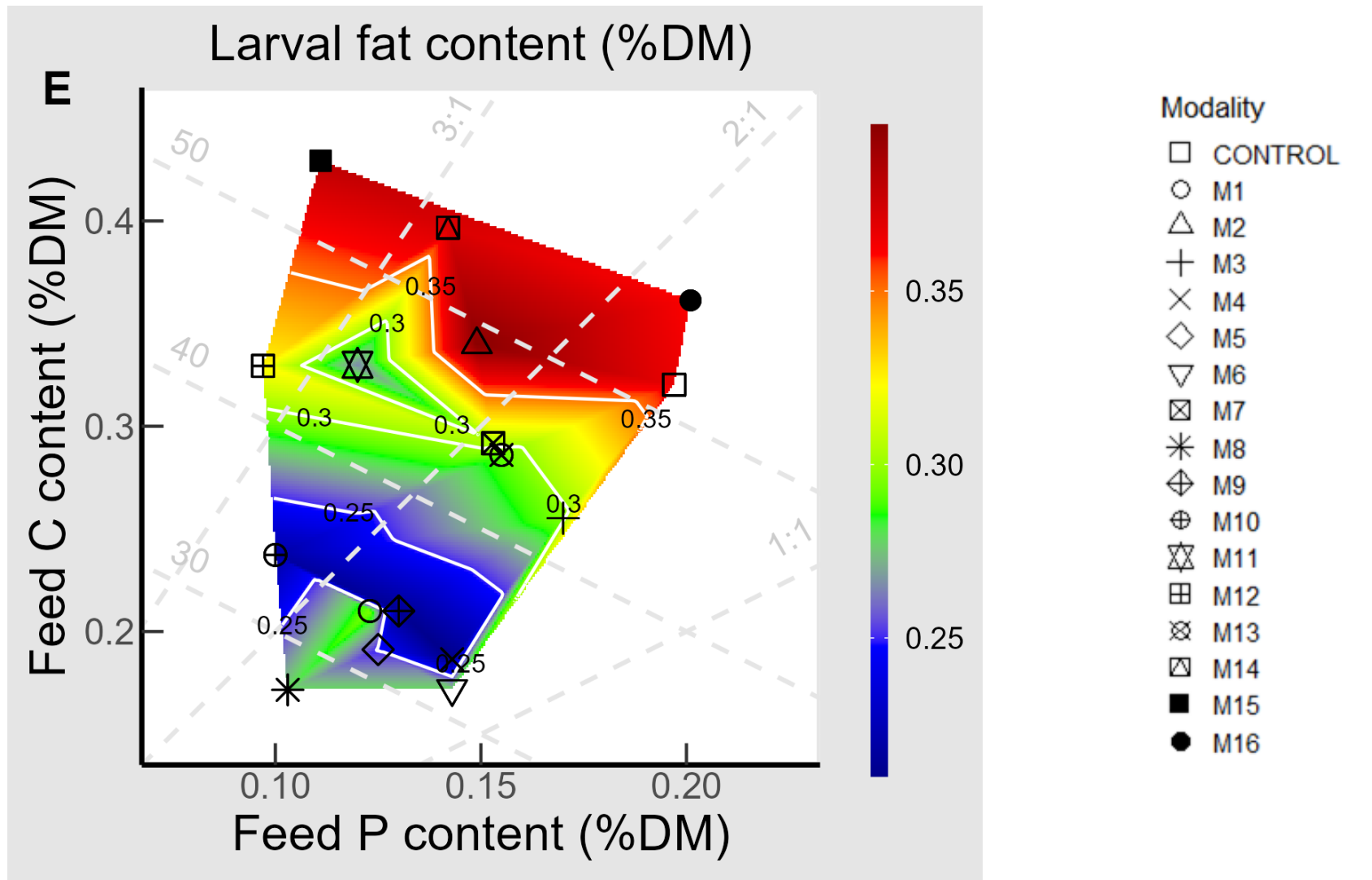


Related to higher body weight

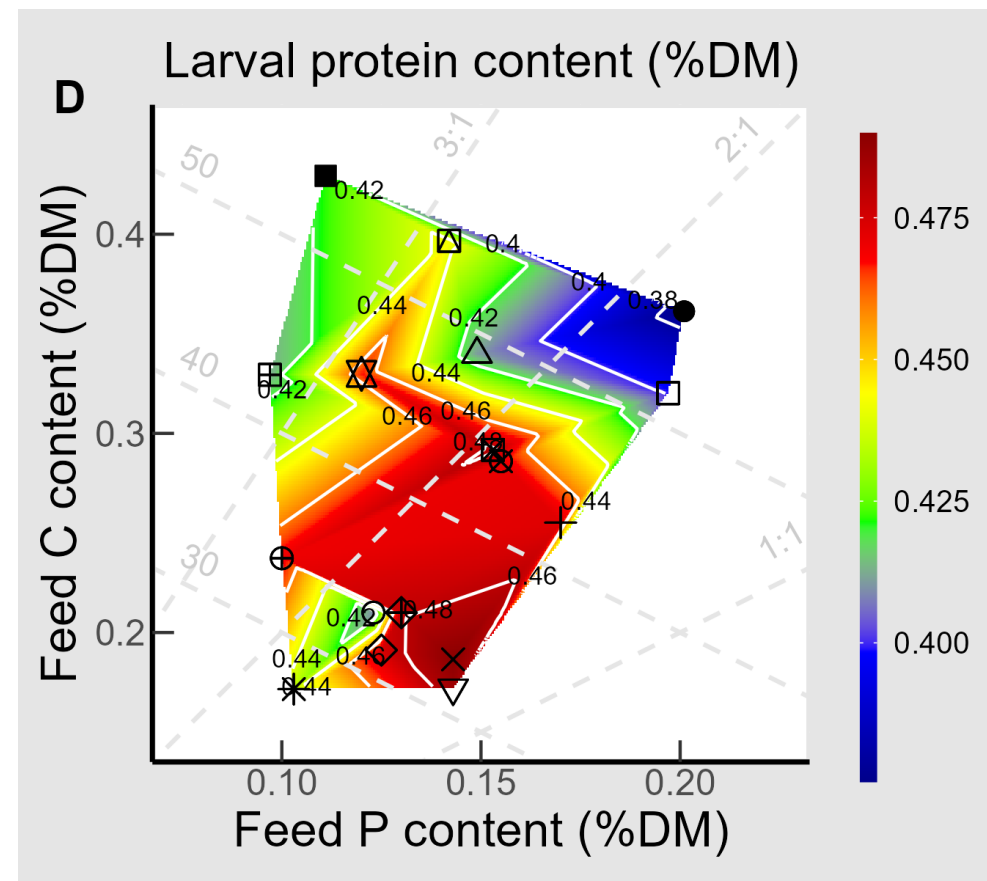
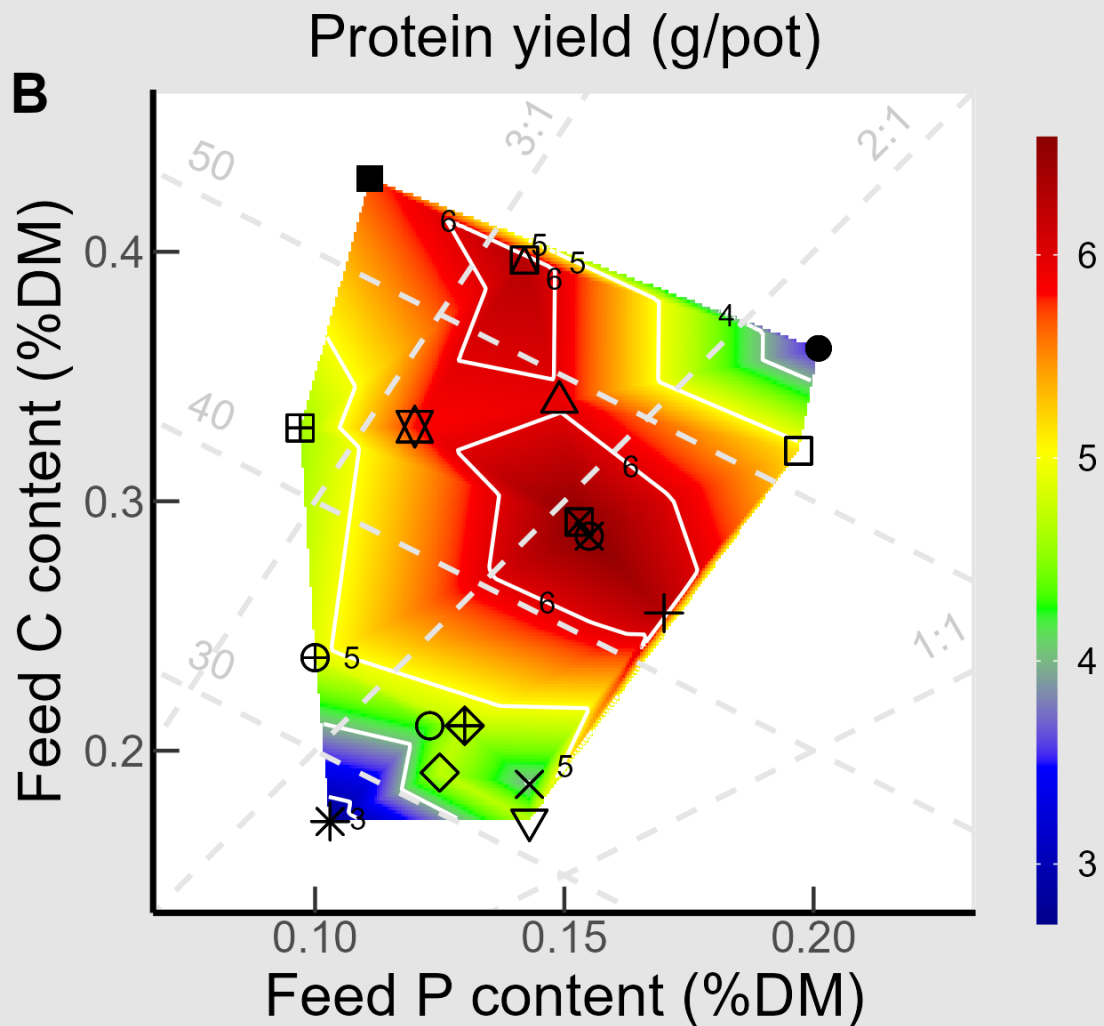


Results. Larval lipid content increases with high C+P

Larvae had >35% fat in DM when C+P > 50%DM and C:P incl. [1.6 - 3.9]

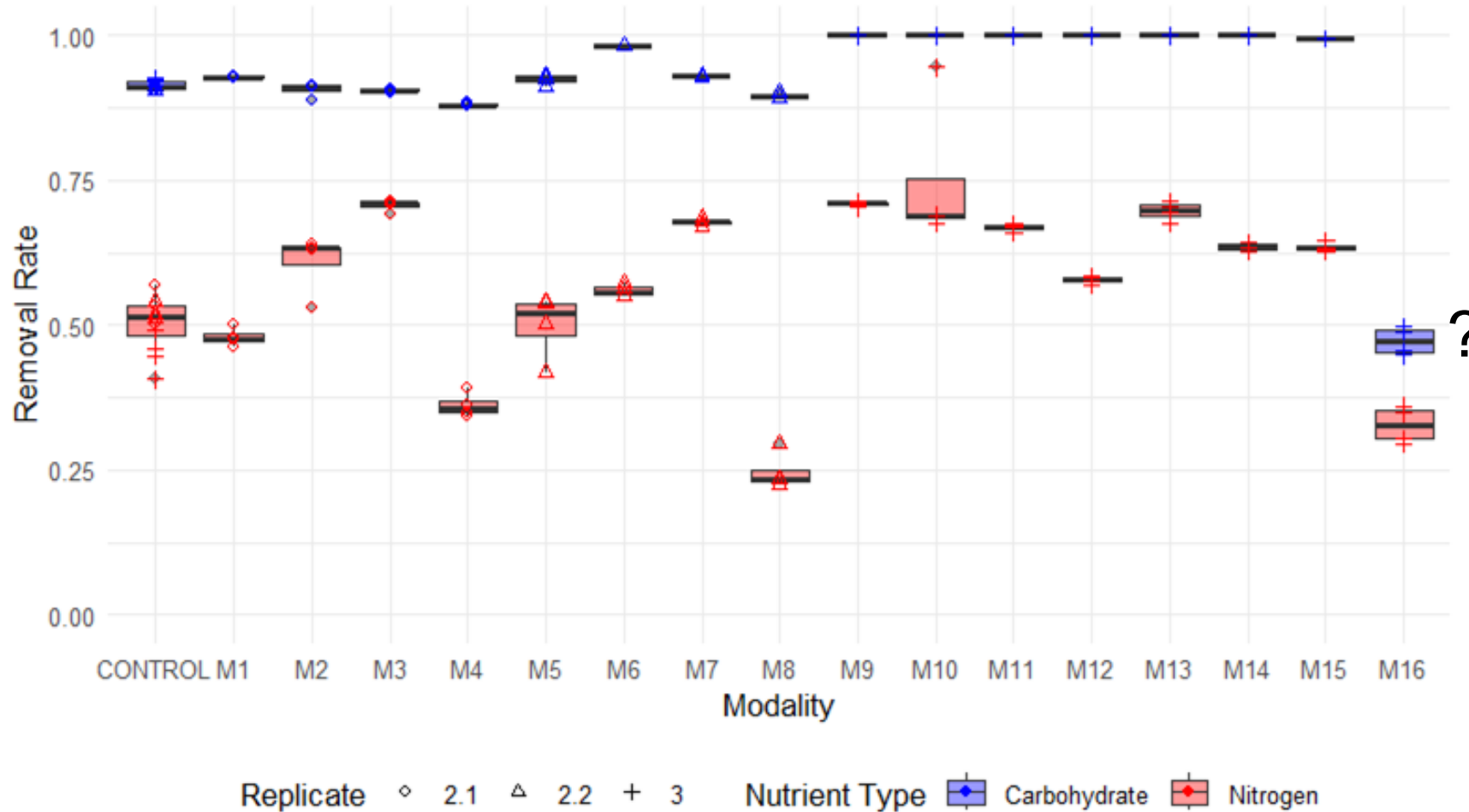


Results. Maximum P yield were obtained on diets with high C+P content (>40%DM), despite lower protein content $\Rightarrow$ size matters!



Results. Nutrient removal at the end of the trial.

Raises questions about BSFL (& microbes) metabolism



Most of **carbohydrates** were removed in all diets, except M16 (= diet with highest C+P and 35% incl. of mashed potato).

Nitrogen removal was lower, with larger variability across diets (25-70%)

Strengths & limitations

- ★ Test of 10 potential industrial diets and 7 semi-industrial diets (= incl. corn flour)
- ★ Test of nutrient content as varied as possible
- ★ Analysis of nutrient removal in frass
- ❑ Chemical analysis of diets, frass and larvae : 1 per modality
- ❑ Remaining nitrogen: from urea, NH_4^+ , protein ...?
- ❑ Validation at large scale needed

Take-home messages

1. **High C+P content (>40%DM)** results in **lower FCRd/d** → *confirmed for industrial scenarios in NE of France*
2. Higher **protein yield** comes along with higher **lipid yield**
3. **No clear effect of C:P with the ratio tested in this study** (only C-biased diets)

Perspectives

- Estimate **digestibility** of P and C in each raw materials (cf Guillaume et al., 2023)
- Investigate further **macronutrient needs** of BSFL: (simple vs complex sugars, amino acid needs...)
- Role of **texture, fibre, ash, ...** on larval performances?



Thank you!

Agronutris
Raise and rise together

References

Barragan-Fonseca, K. B., Gort, G., Dicke, M., & Van Loon, J. J. A. (2021). Nutritional plasticity of the black soldier fly (*Hermetia illucens*) in response to artificial diets varying in protein and carbohydrate concentrations. *Journal of Insects as Food and Feed*, 7(1), 51-61.

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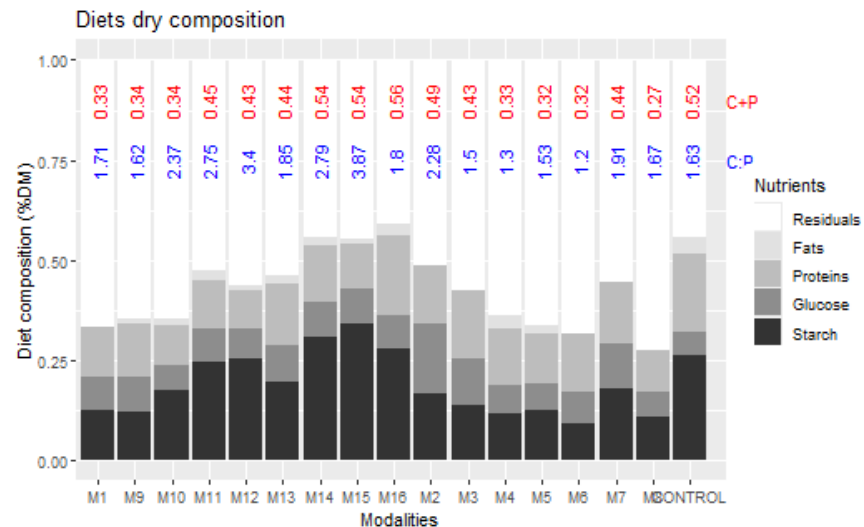
Guillaume, J. B., Mezdour, S., Marion-Poll, F., Terrol, C., & Schmidely, P. (2023). Asymptotic estimated digestibility, a new indicator of black soldier fly (*Hermetia illucens*) conversion efficiency in relation to larval density. *Journal of Insects as Food and Feed*, 9(7), 893-906.

BACK UP SLIDES

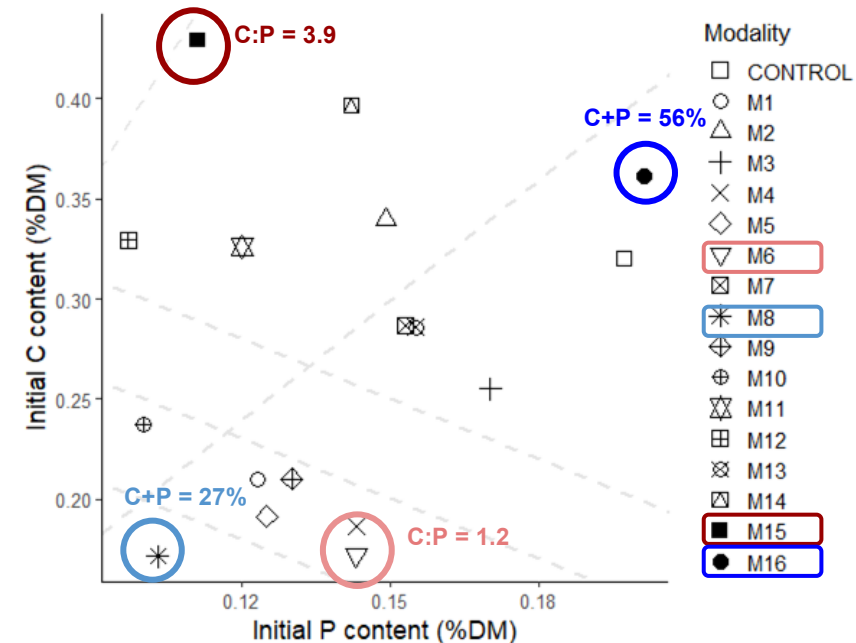
Material & methods. Composition of the diets tested

Diet	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	CONTROL
Initial C (% DM)	21	34	26	19	19	17	29	17	21	24	33	33	29	40	43	36	32
Initial P (%DM)	12	15	17	14	13	14	15	10	13	10	12	10	16	14	11	20	20
C+P (%DM)	33	49	43	33	32	32	44	27	34	34	45	43	44	54	54	56	52
C:P	1,7	2,3	1,5	1,3	1,5	1,2	1,9	1,7	1,6	2,4	2,7	3,4	1,8	2,8	3,9	1,8	1,6

C+P [27 - 56]%DM



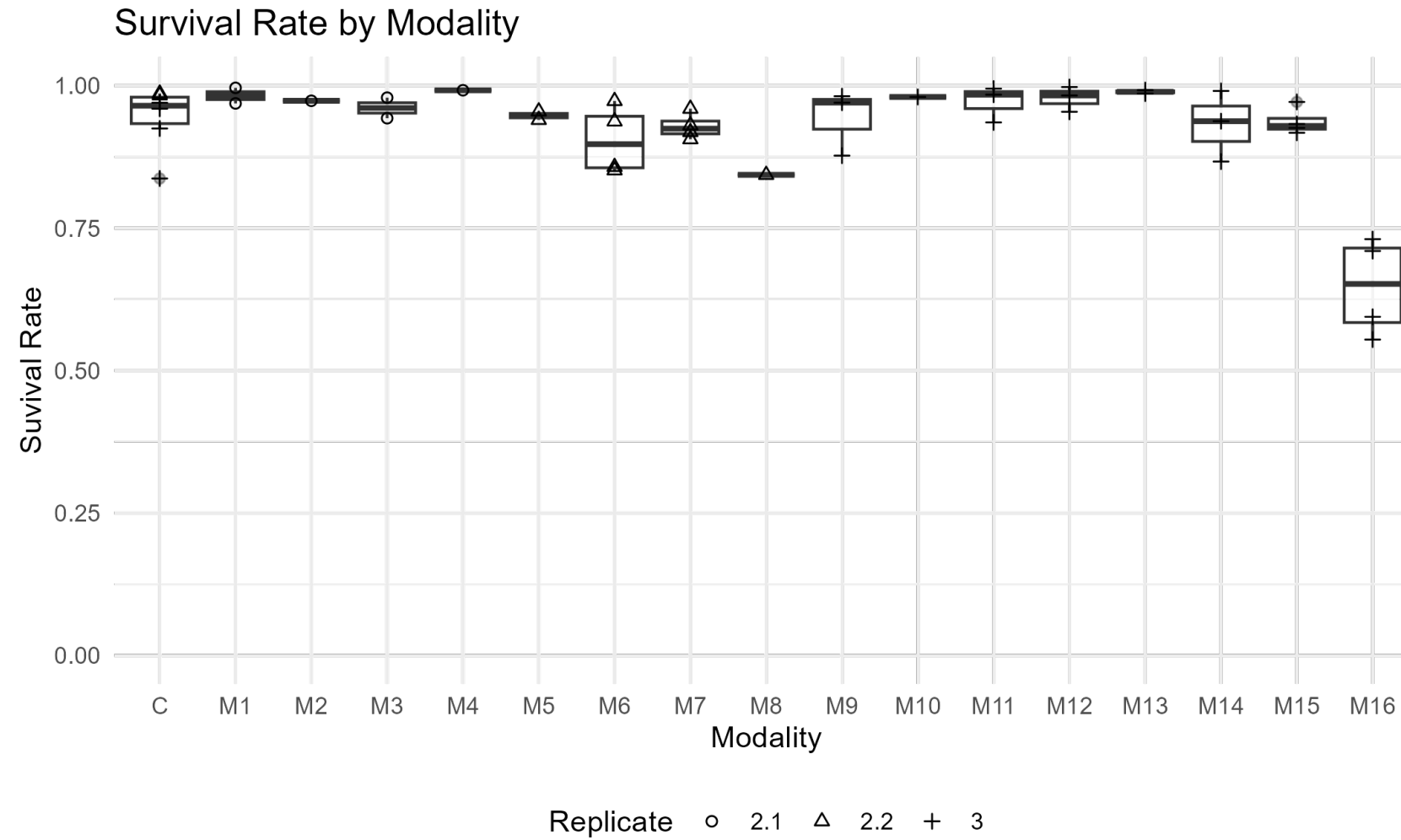
C:P [1.2 - 3.9]



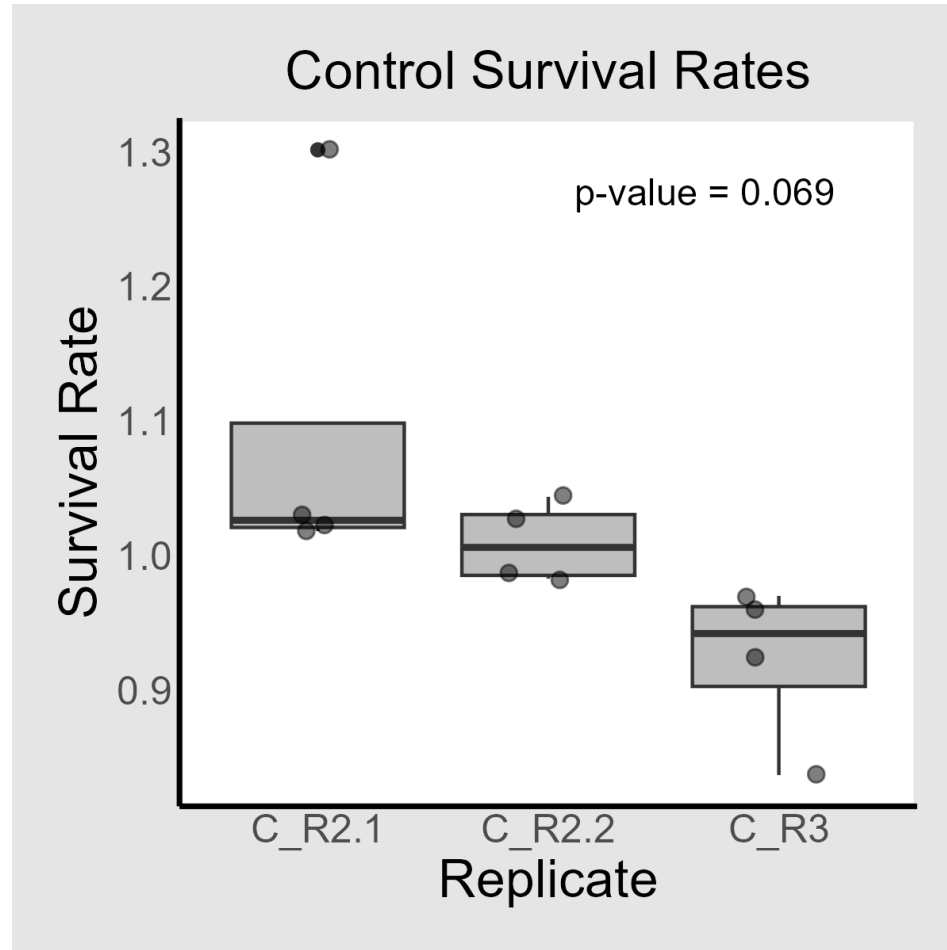
Material & methods. Composition of the diets tested

Diet (% DM)	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16
Wheat soluble	16	33	32	21	19	40	10		16	10	12	16	16	16	16	16
Wheat bran	15	15	20	20	15	14	15	14	35	15	40	16	40	40	40	15
Distillers spent grains	3	6	15	8	3	3	15		3	3	4	3	16	14	4	3
Potato peel	3	3	15	15	9	3	10									3
Potato purée	35	35	3	3	21	9	35	41								35
Beetroot pulp, wet	25	3	7	25	25	27	7	45								25
Brewery spent grains	3	5	8	8	8	4	8									3
Beetroot pulp, dry									12	3	3	13	3	3	3	
Pea hull									34	58	30	30	19	8	15	
Corn flour										11	12	21	5	19	23	

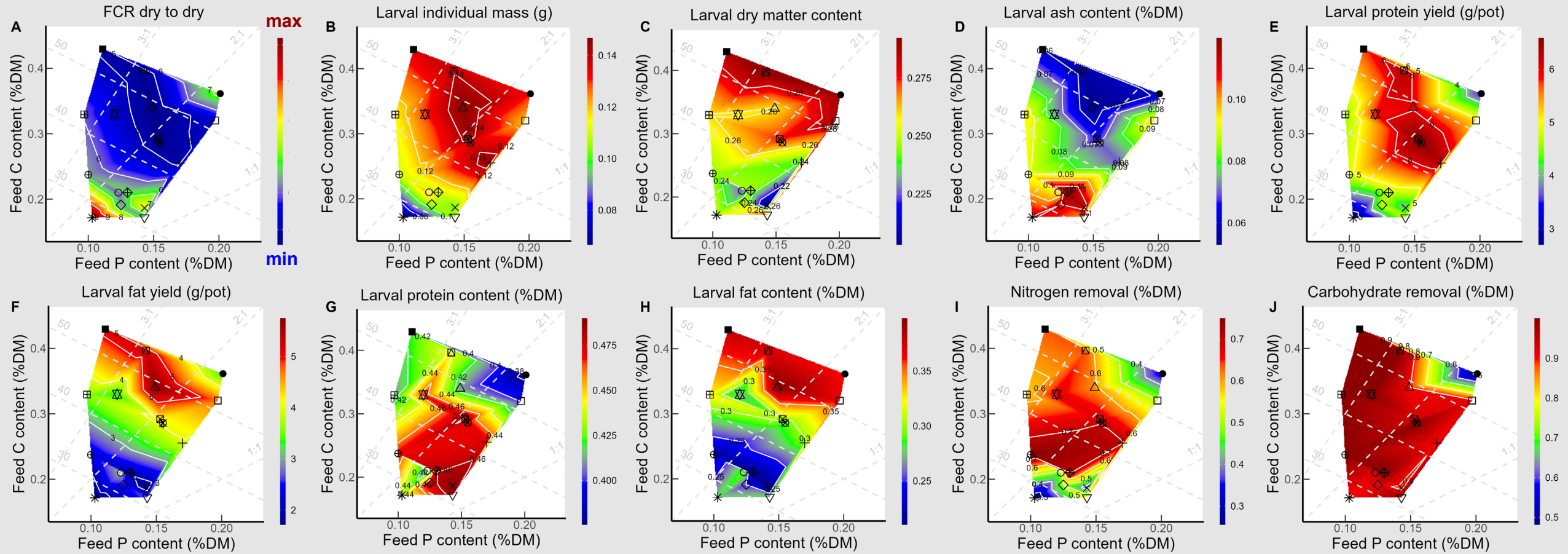
Survival rate



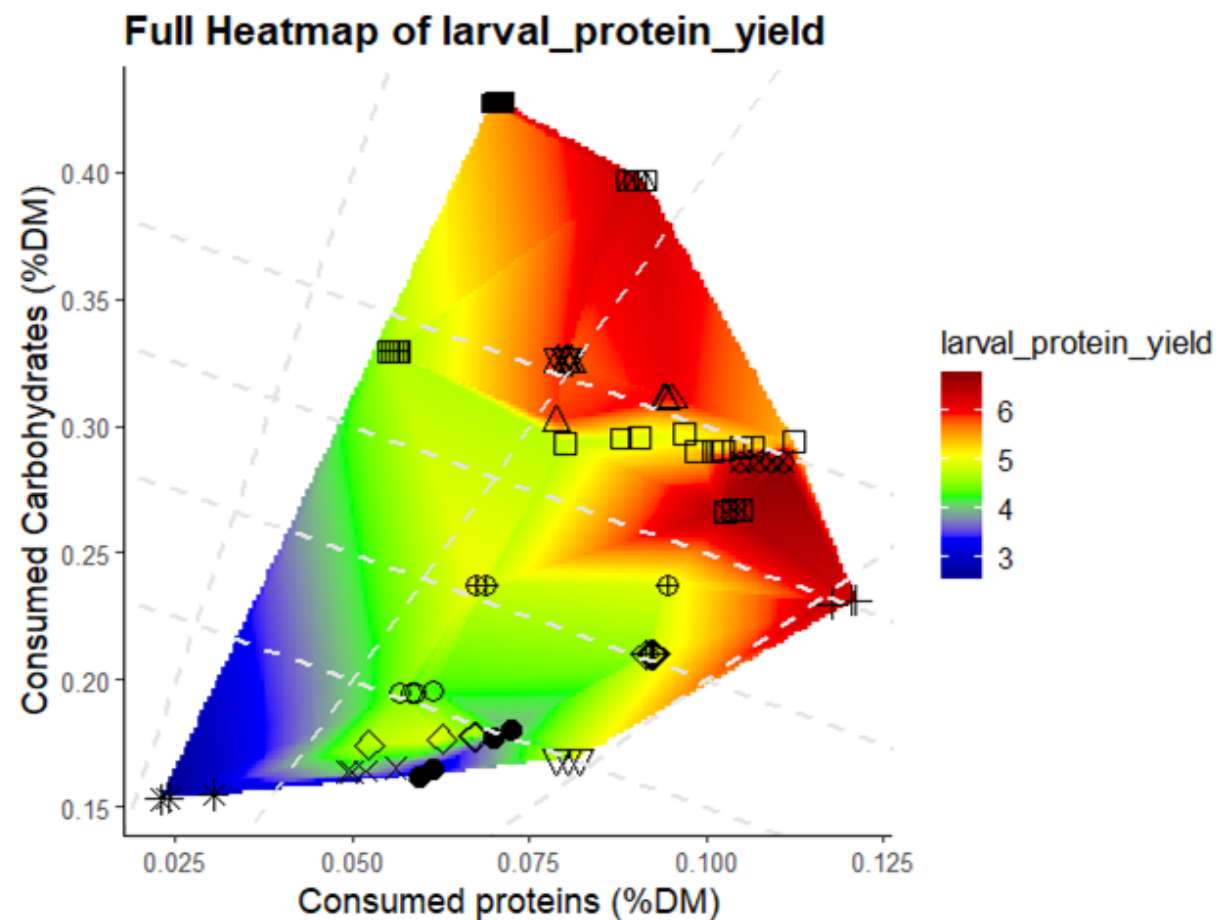
Survival rate



Results. X= Feed proteins content (%DM) & Y= Feed carbohydrates content (%DM)



Protein yield,
taking into
account nutrient
removal



Fat and protein content of larvae, considering nutrient removal

