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# Evaluating amino acid requirements of neonatal black soldier fly larvae

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#### Larval nursery: problems & objectives



#### **Problems:**

- → very sensitive neonatal phase (1.-2. instar)
- → lack of kowledge on nutrient / amino acid requirements
- → (excess) feeding commercial poultry / pig feed for nursing



#### **Objectives:**

Understand neonatal dietary requirements

→ tailored nursery (pre-fattening) diet

Reduce neonatal mortality of ≥25%

→ efficient use of reproduction resources

Shorten nursing period

→ efficient use of nursery infrastructure

Mitigate nursery growth heterogenity

→ efficient use of later fattening space

Improve ecological & economic sustainability

→ train mills, producers, consultants

#### **Experimental design: control rations**



#### 3 control diets:

Reference-Control (RC) 18.9% CP (DM)

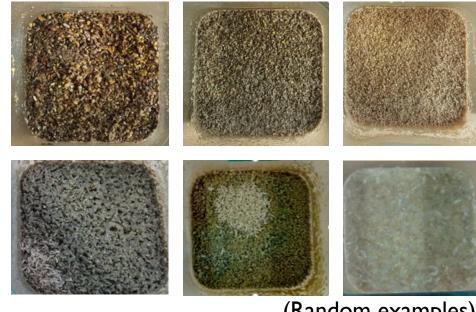
Commercial chicken feed (young layers)

Negative-Control (NC)\* 11.7% CP (DM)

Semi-artificial protein-reduced (33% RC & other ingredients)

Positive-Control (PC)\* 18.9% CP (DM)

NC plus 20 synthetic amino acids (supplemented to RC levels)



(Random examples)

Vitamins & trace minerals controlled throughout (same formula as in RC);

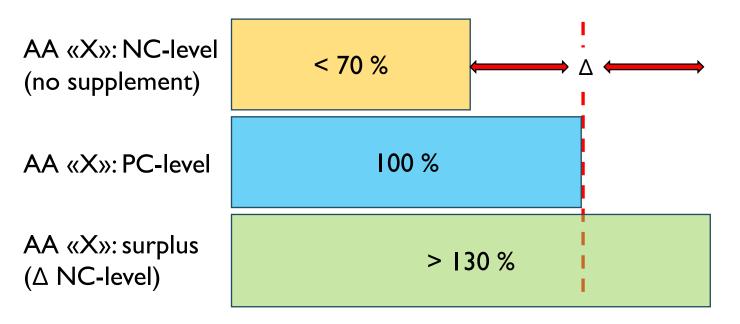
\* same particle size (0.5 mm), slightly different moist texture due to structuring components.



## Experimental design: amino acid (AA) manipulations



12 treatments: reductions & supplementations of 6 essential AA



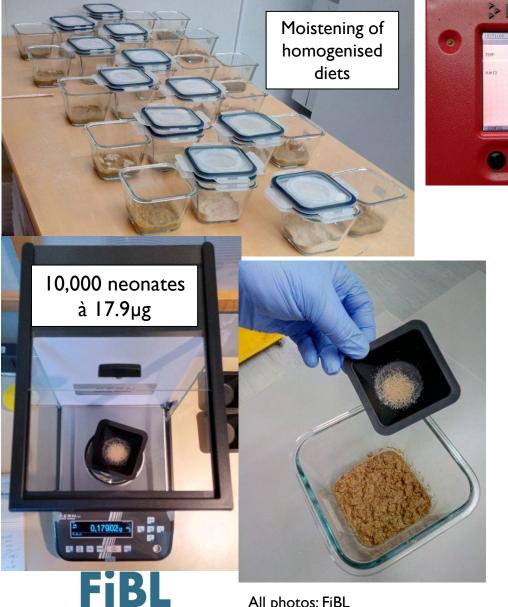
AA	Δ	AA
reduction	(% PC)	supplement
Arg -	± 46	Arg +
lle -	± 40	lle +
Met -	± 41	Met +
Thr -	± 42	Thr +
Trp -	± 31	Trp +
Lys -	± 46	Lys +

3 replicates of all 15 experimental groups

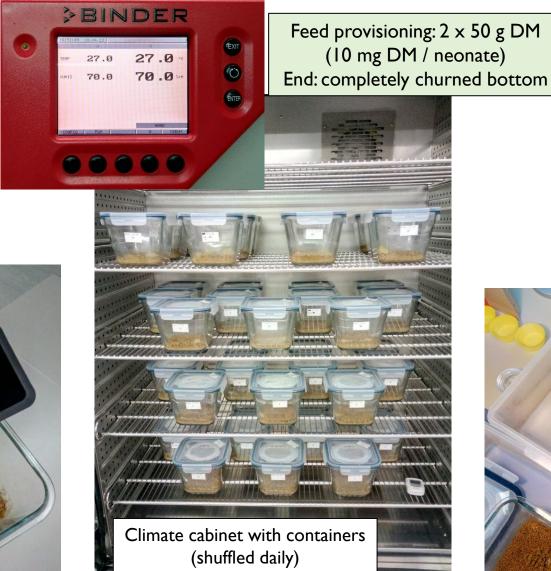


#### Experimental design: neonate feeding & monitoring





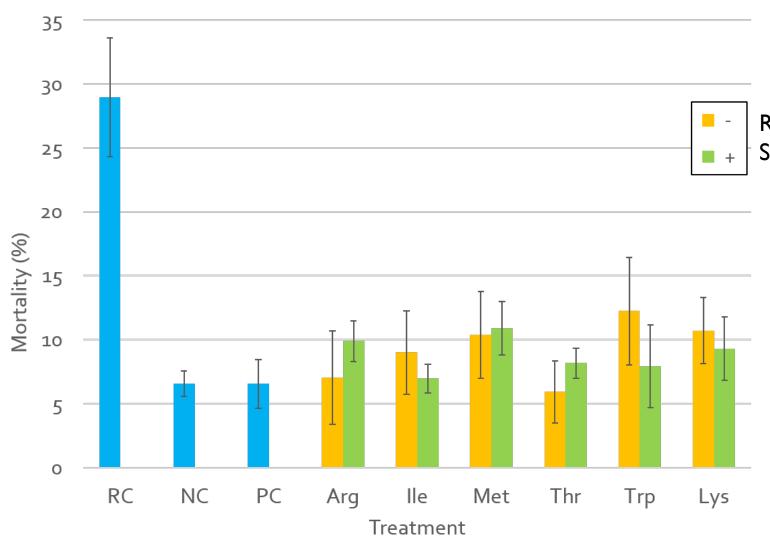
All photos: FiBL





#### **Results: Mortality**





Reduction
Supplementation

RC: significantly higher mortality than all other groups.

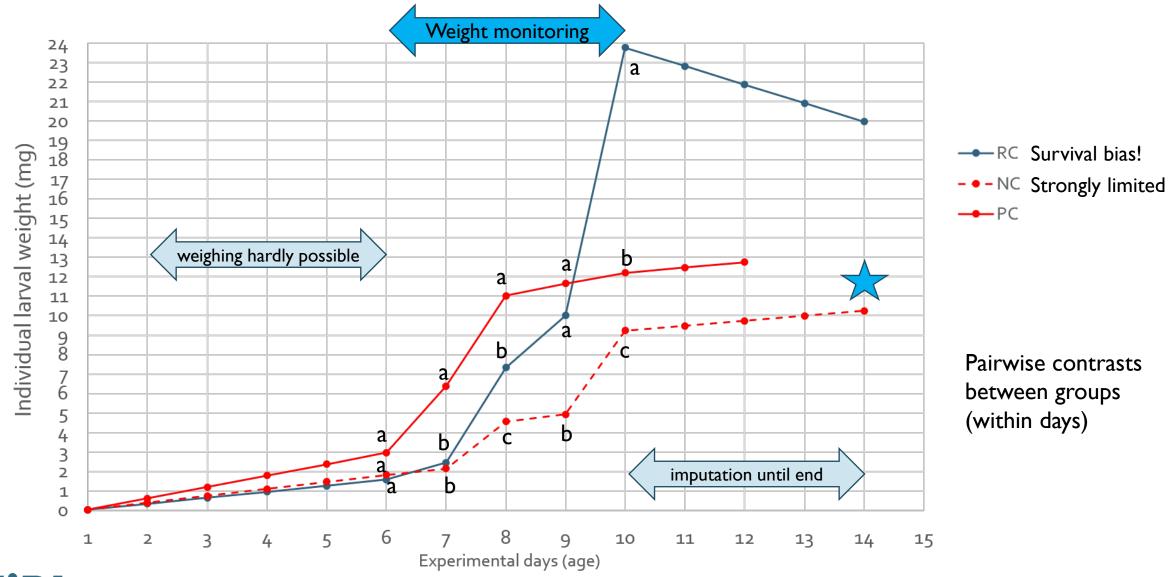
No other significant pairwise contrast (even when excluding RC).

Relevance: different survival would turn feed provision into a variable!



#### **Results: Growth dynamics - controls**

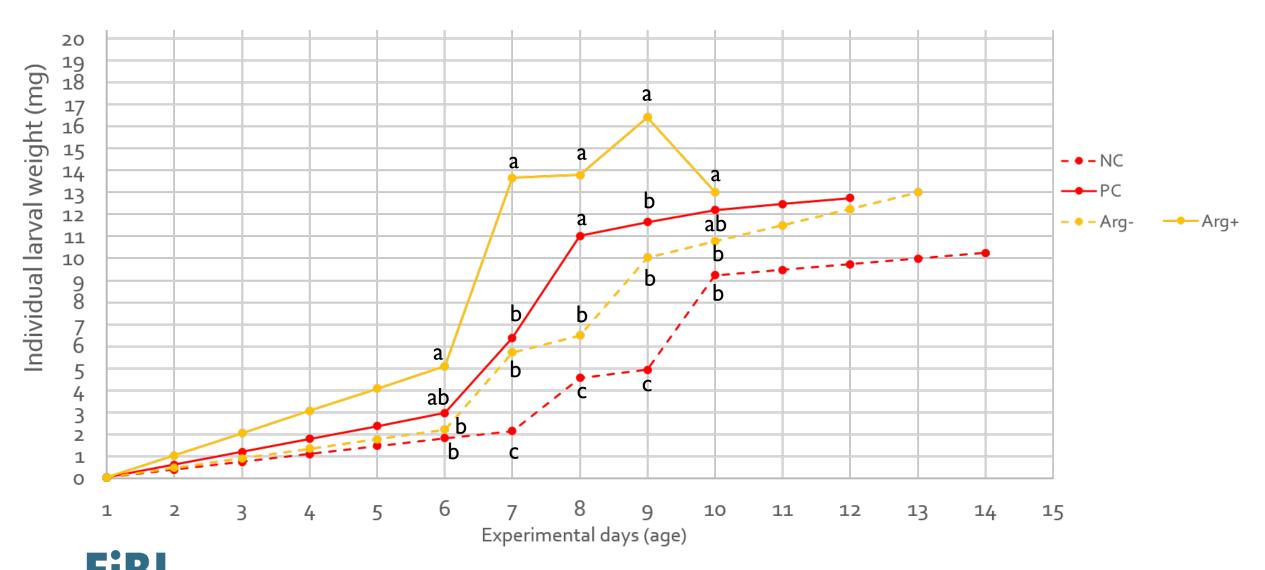






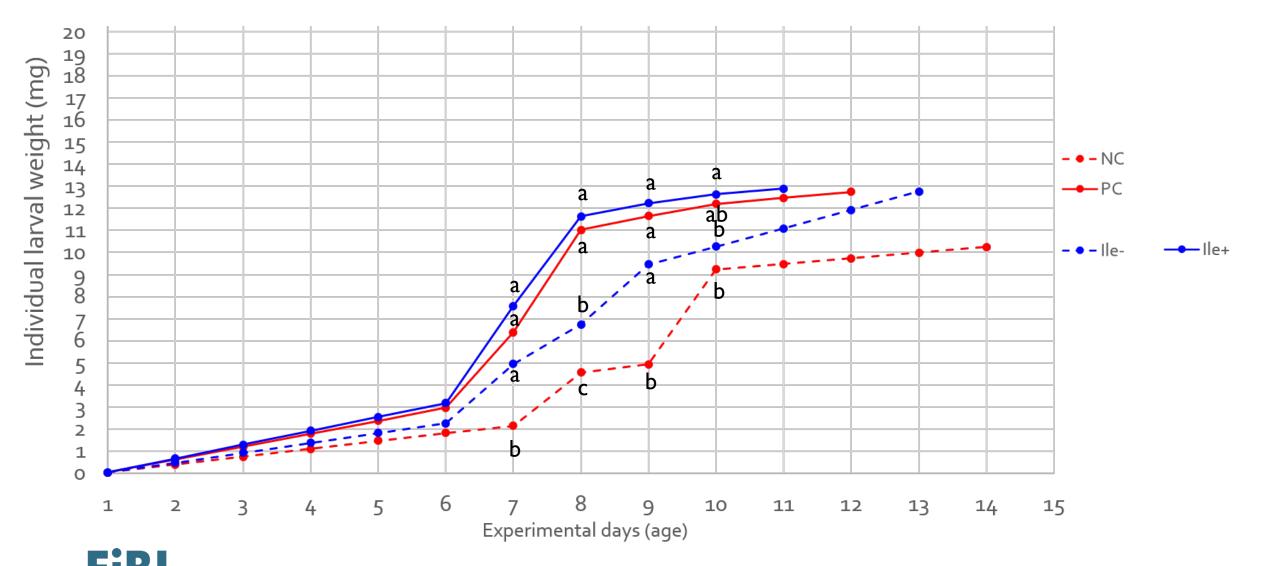
## **Results: Growth dynamics ± 46% Arginine**





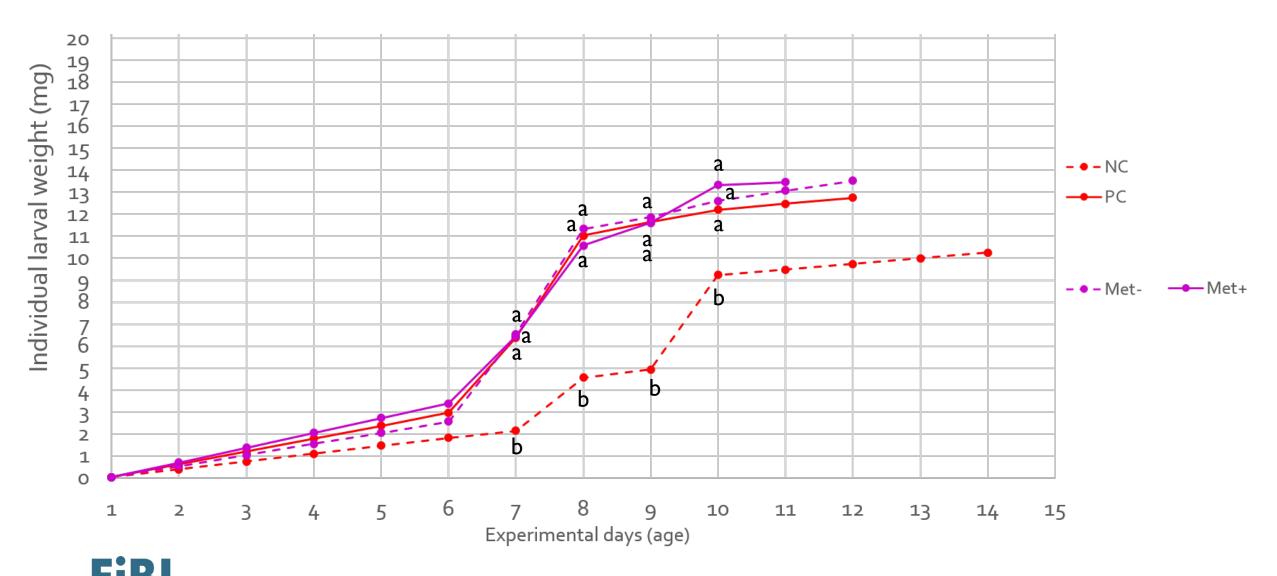
## **Results: Growth dynamics ± 40% Isoleucine**





### **Results: Growth dynamics ± 41% Methionine**

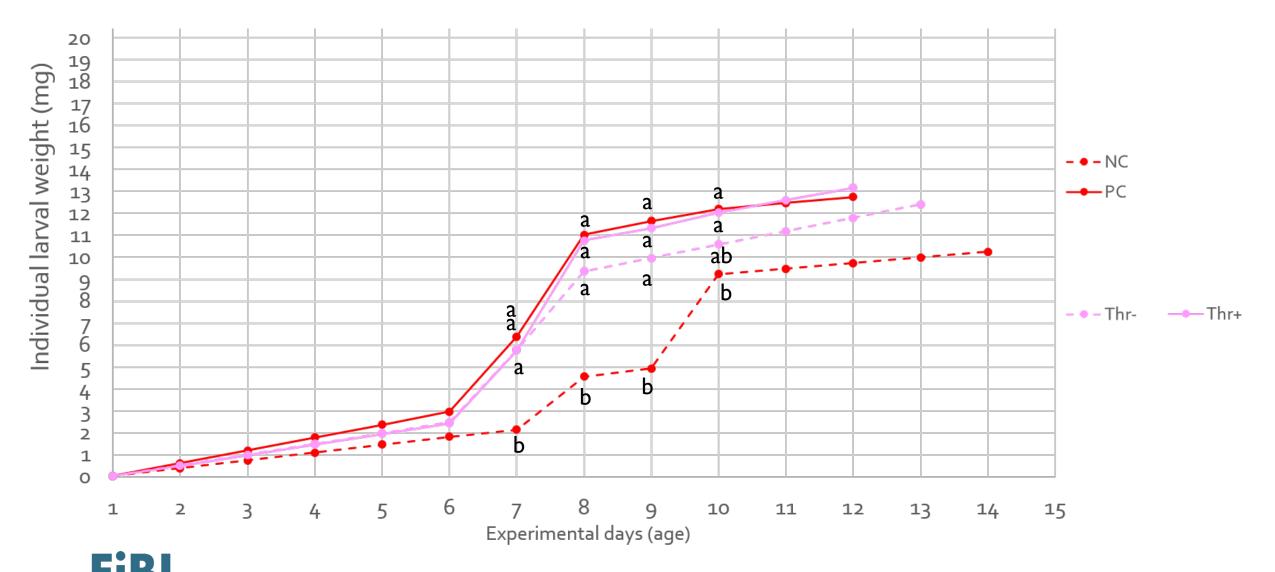






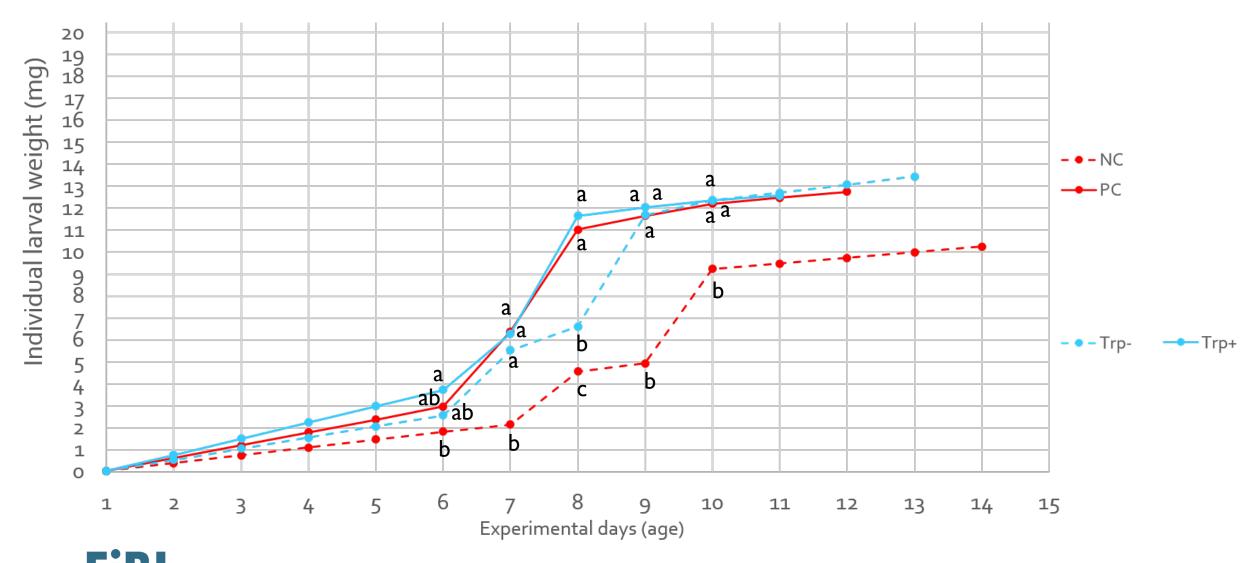
## **Results: Growth dynamics ± 42% Threonine**





## **Results: Growth dynamics ± 31% Tryptophane**

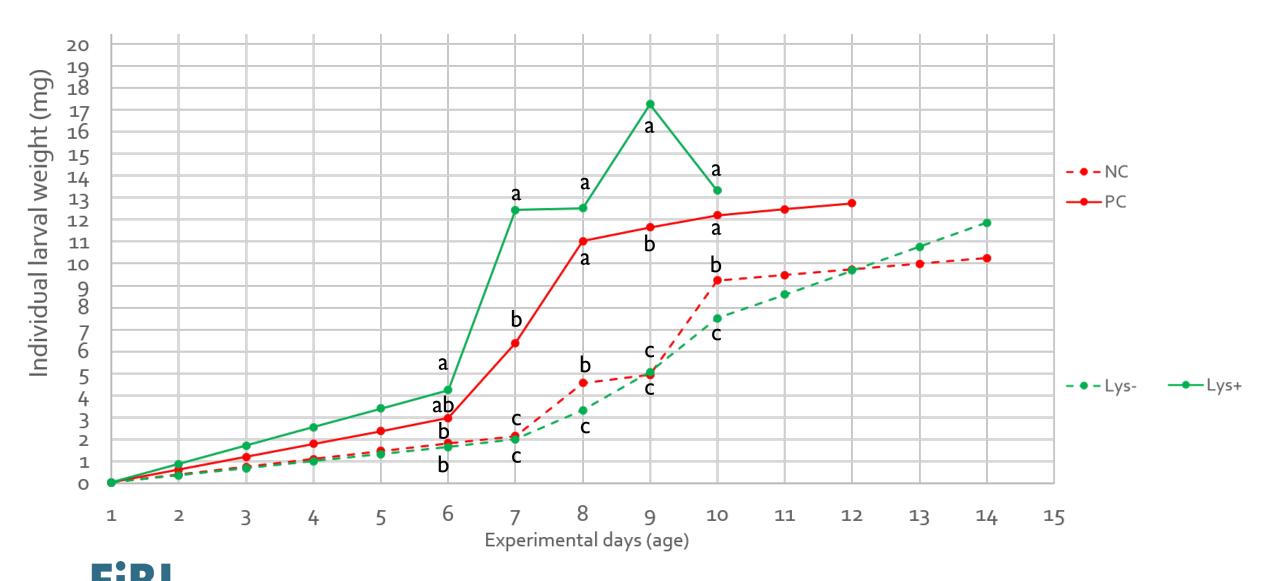






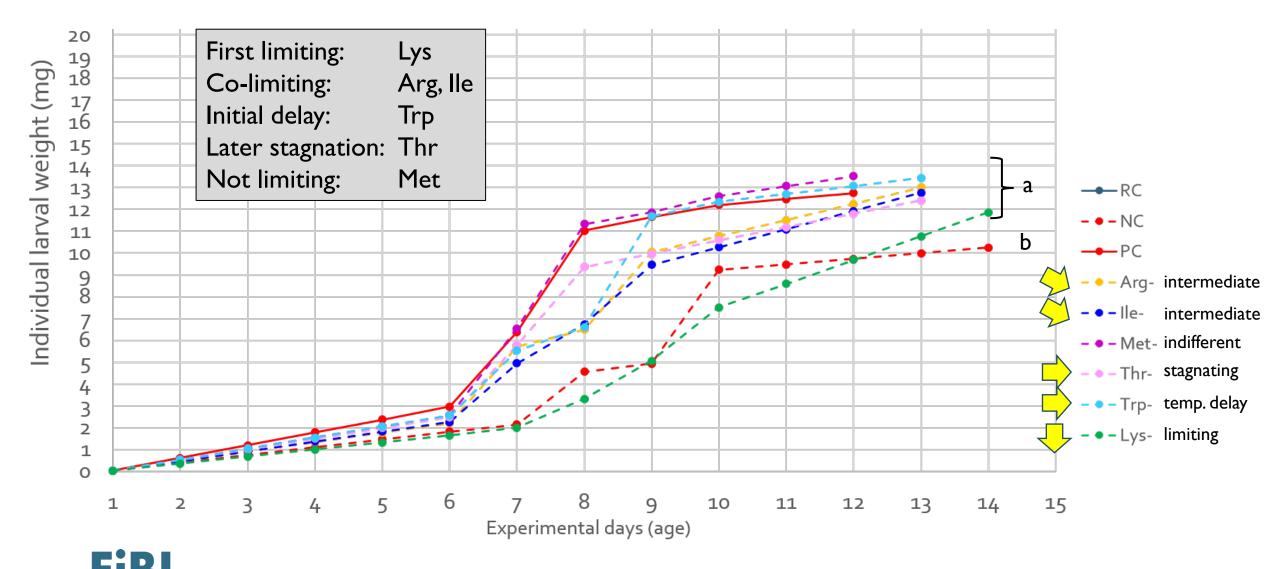
## Results: Growth dynamics ± 46% Lysine





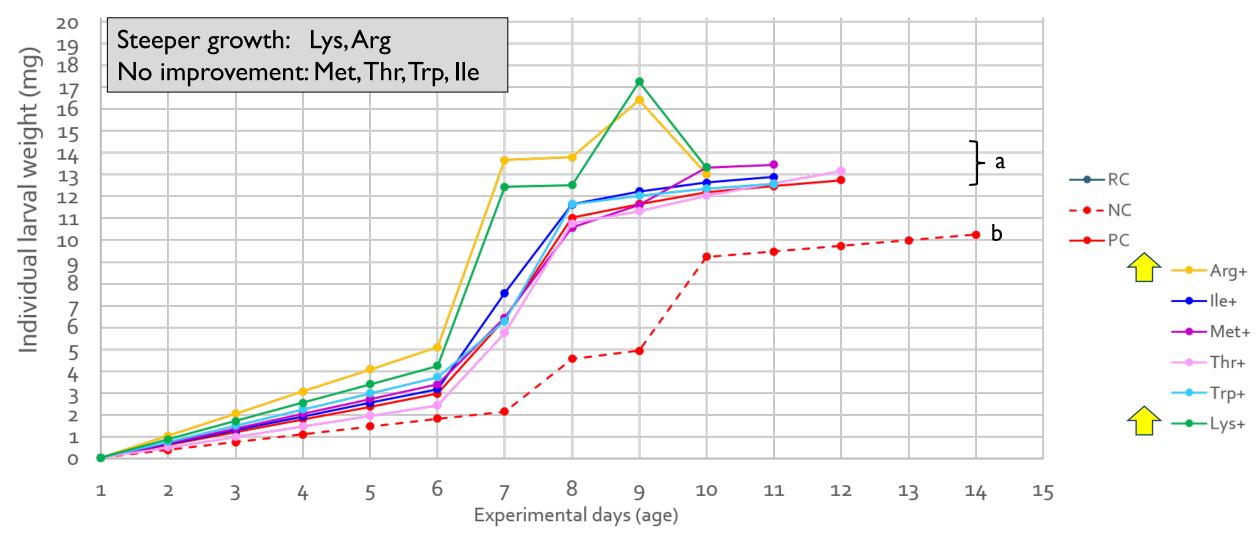
### Results: Growth dynamics & final weights (reductions)





#### Results: Growth dynamics & final weights (supplementations)

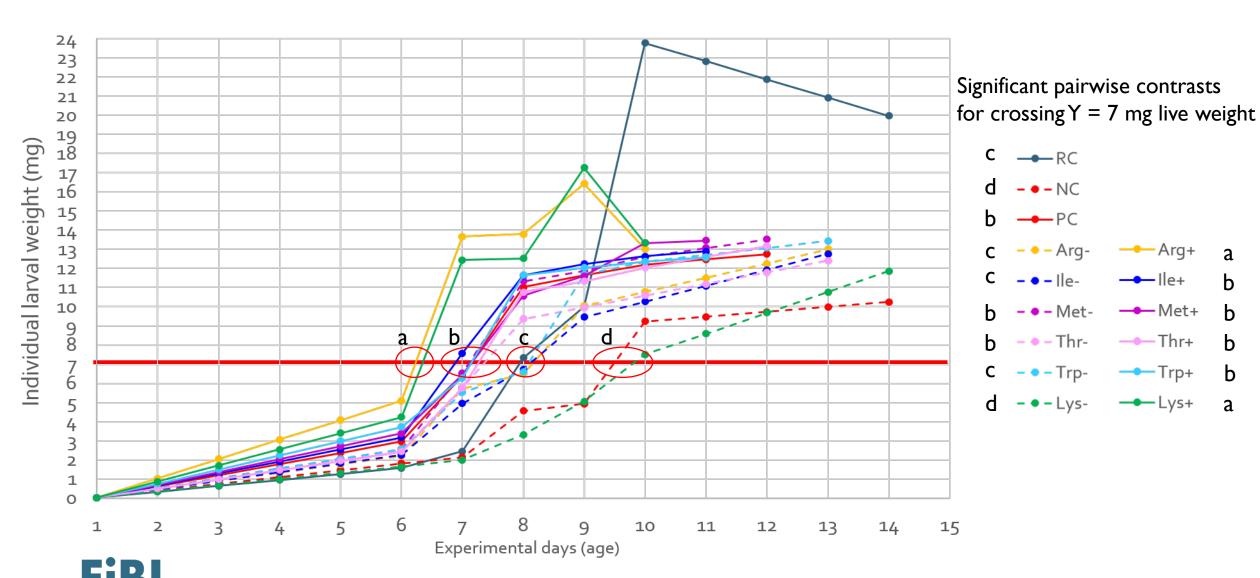






#### Results: time to reach target weight for fattening





#### **Conclusions**



#### **Mortality**

- → feed texture (neonatal habitat) can significantly affect mortality
- neither crude protein nor AA reductions or supplementations affect survival

#### Amino acid requirements (referring to actual dietary baseline!)

- → crude protein content ≈ end-of-nursery larval biomass yet AAs shape temporal dynamics
- $\rightarrow$  neonatal Lys & Met responses  $\neq$  those in  $> 2^{nd}$  instar larvae stage-specific requirements
- > further refining AA balances for designing tailored nursery diets seems plausible

~30% less feed, ~65% reduced neonatal mortality, ~25% less nursery time, space & energy - promising efficiency increase!



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GEFÖRDERT VOM





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