







# Effect of different diets on the larvae growth performance of Black Soldier Fly « *Hermetia illucens* »

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### Presented by:

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#### Overview of black soldier fly (BSF) as a potential insect

- Role in organic waste management and potential as a sustainable source of protein.
- Important in various industries like animal feed and soil biofertilizer.
- Highlight the global interest in BSF due to its ability to thrive on diverse organic substrates.















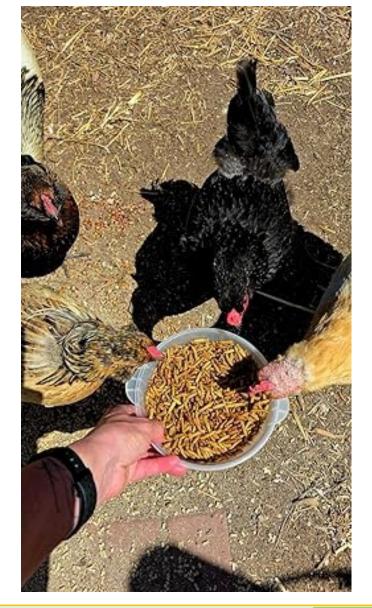
#### Importance of larvae growth performance

- Explanation of why growth performance is critical in BSF cultivation.
- Impact of larvae growth performance on protein yield, efficiency of bioconversion, and economic viability.
- Mention that diet is one of the key factors influencing growth performance.
- Connect to broader themes of sustainable agriculture and food security.



#### Research context in ADVAGROMED project: diets and larvae growth

- Identify gaps in current knowledge or recent findings that led to our study.
- Explain the relevance of this research in the context of optimizing BSF production for various applications (e.g., feed production, waste reduction).









#### **Objectives**

- Evaluate the impact of different diets on the growth rate and biomass yield of BSF larvae.
- Determine the efficient diet for maximizing larvae growth.
- Explore the implications of diet choice on the overall sustainability of BSF cultivation.



actuellement promuses an niveau international.

Ce questionnaire fait partie du projet scientifique international ADVAGROMED (ADXAGROS,

Confidencelosides agroupedes, based on the integrations of longes, therefore 16th, best light,

practices in MCDiggraguage, countries) qui vice à identifier les flux de déchets et de sousproduits agni-industriels qui pourraient être exploités comme aliment pour les insectes, qui sont

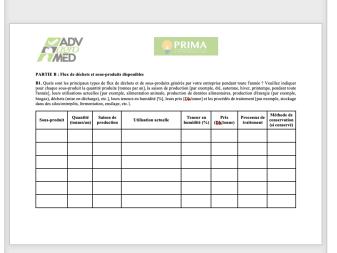
actuellement produits bachement dans quature pays médiermandens, à assorie le Mance, le

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#### PARTIE A : Informations générales

A3. Type d'entreprise [principaux produits finaux ; clients finaux] :

A4. Combien de personnes employées dans votre entreprise :



| PARTIE C : Valorisation des flux de déchets dans la  | production d'insectes                    |
|--|--|
| C1. Aviez-vous déjà entendu parler du potentiel d'u<br>alimentaire et des sous-produits comme source d'aliment<br>Oui<br>Non                         |  |
| C2. Comment trouvez-vous l'idée d'utiliser les flux de<br>entreprise comme aliment pour les insectes ?   | déchets et les sous-produits de votre    |
| Tout à fait d'accord D'accord Neutre   | Contre Tout à fait contre Je ne sais pas |
| C3. Seriez-vous prêt à opter pour une méthode plus dur<br>votre entreprise, comme leurs utilisations comme alimen                                    |  |
| Tout à fait d'accord D'accord Neutre   | Contre Tout à fait contre Je ne sais pas |
| C4. Pensez-vous que la valorisation des flux de déchets e<br>comme aliment pour les insectes améliorera la<br>environnementale de votre entreprise ? |  |

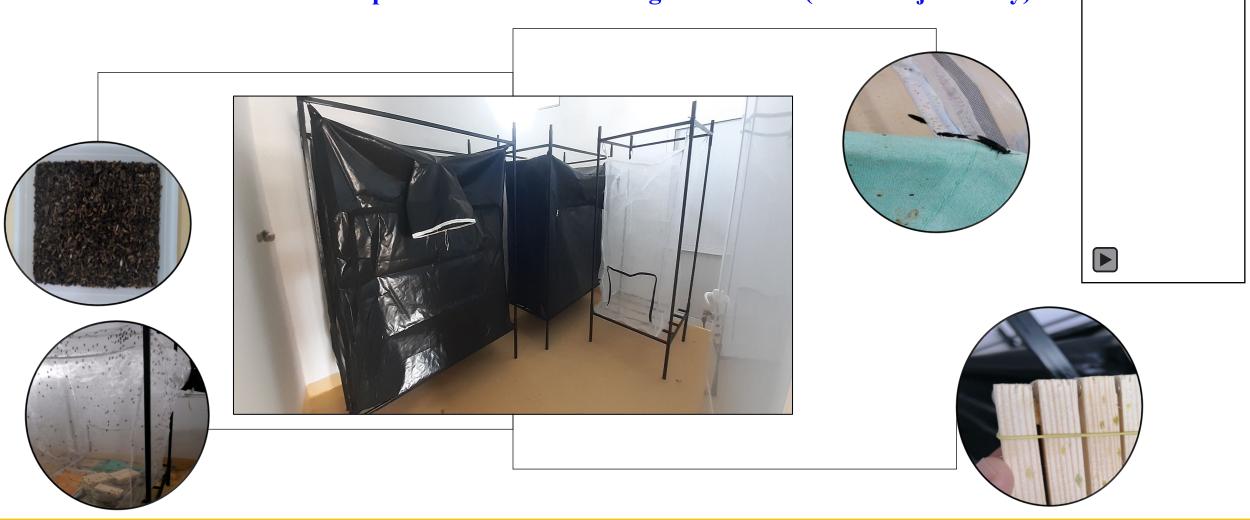
Survey of by-product availability during the year







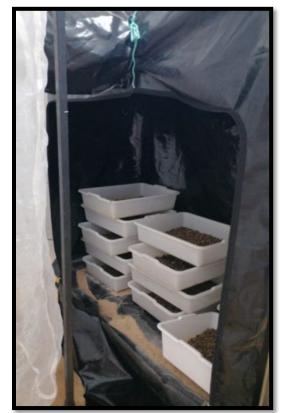
**Establishment of pilot unit for BSF rearing in Morocco (Ain Taoujdate city)** 





### **Establishment of pilot unit for BSF rearing in Morocco (Ain Taoujdate city)**











#### Evaluation of agricultural by-products as ingredients of insect diets

Based on their annual availability, the selected organic by-products for larvae growing are:

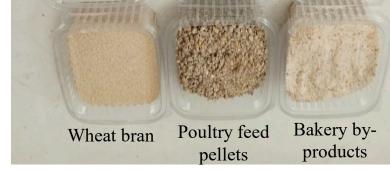
- Cattle feed pellets,
- Poultry feed pellets
- Bakery by-products
- Potato
- Gainsville as a control (wheat bran, maize and alfalfa).

Total of 7 by-products were identified and collected.









#### Collection and nutrient composition analysis of agricultural by-products

Table: Nutritional composition of by-products selected for larvae growing.

| By-products          | Dry matter (%) | Gross energy<br>(kcal/Kg) | Protein (%) | Fat<br>(%) | Non-structural carbohydrates (%) | Crude<br>fiber (%) | Ash (%) |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Wheat bran           | 93,50          | 4615,29                   | 16,06       | 9,01       | 57,21                            | 9,50               | 1,72    |
| Maize                | 93,12          | 4311,88                   | 3,70        | 6,94       | 79,53                            | 2,60               | 0,35    |
| Cattle feed pellets  | 93,89          | 4450,92                   | 3,61        | 11,75      | 54,34                            | 18,00              | 6,19    |
| Poultry feed pellets | 95,06          | 3643,76                   | 11,15       | 7,27       | 49,78                            | 5,00               | 21,86   |
| Potato               | 90,72          | 5934,59                   | 9,74        | 39,45      | 36,21                            | 2,50               | 2,82    |
| Alfalfa              | 94,74          | 5143,17                   | 35,70       | 11,96      | 17,14                            | 26,10              | 3,84    |
| Bakery waste         | 94,76          | 4126,86                   | 13,05       | 2,25       | 75,02                            | 0,80               | 3,64    |

#### Diet formulation of the control and the experimental diets for BSF growing

**Table:** Diet formulation of the control and the experimental diets for BSF growing.

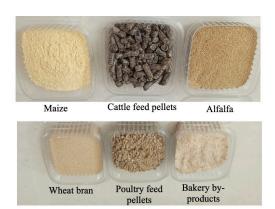
| Diets                       | D1    | D2    | D3    | D4    | <b>D5</b> (C) |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|
| By-products                 | %     | %     | %     | %     | %             |
| Water                       | 68,31 | 68,27 | 68,19 | 68,23 | 70            |
| Wheat bran                  |       |       |       |       | 15            |
| Maize                       |       | 2,98  | 9,41  | 12,44 | 6             |
| Cattle feed pellets         |       | 9,47  | 6,66  |       |               |
| <b>Poultry feed pellets</b> |       |       |       | 9,33  |               |
| Potato                      | 2,59  |       |       |       |               |
| Alfalfa                     | 4,53  | 9,28  | 10,74 | 10    | 9             |
| Bakery waste                | 24,58 | 10    | 5     |       |               |



#### Evaluation of agricultural by-products as ingredients of insect diets

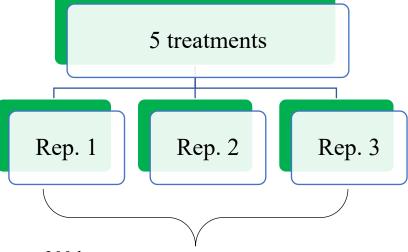
## Step1: Selection of 5 diets for larvae growing

Cattle feed pellets, poultry feed pellets, bakery by-products, potato and Gainsville (maize, wheat bran, alfaalfa)





**Step 2: Trial preparation** 



- 300 larvae
- 360 g of grinded substrate (30 g/day, with 100mg/larvae/day).

- ..

#### **Step3: Protocol**

- Grinding and mixing the by-products.
- Use of plastic box for substarte
- Inoculation of 6 day-old larvae (300)
- Incubation in growing room (26°C)
- Manual aeration of substrate-larvae.

- ...









#### Harvesting larvae and growing measurements

#### During the larvae growing, the following parameters were measured:

- Daily weight, length and width of 20 larvae per box.

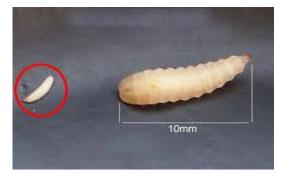
#### At the end of the experiment, the larvae were separated from the frass.

- The larvae survival The amount of frass per replication.
- The average of larvae dry matter.
- The feed conversion ratios (FCR<sub>w</sub>) based on the wet weight as  $FCR_w = TD_{ww}/TWG$

TD<sub>w</sub>: total average weight of diet administered to each treatment during the all experiment while

TWG: total weight gain of BSF larvae regardless the developments stage at harvest (g).







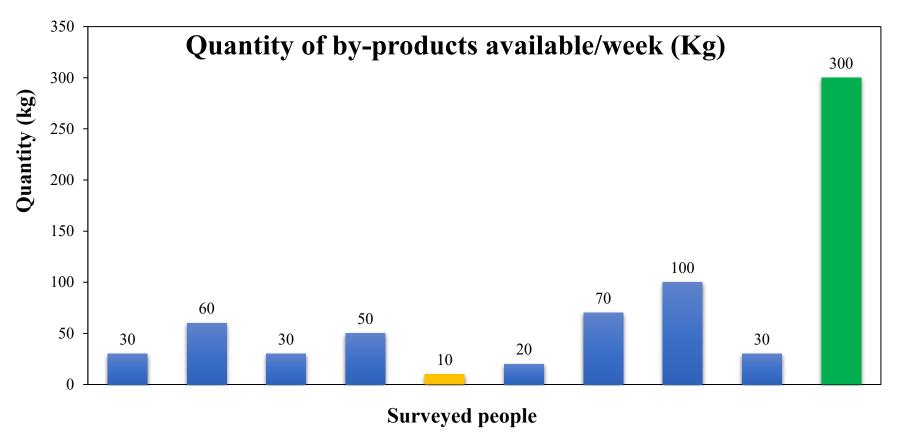










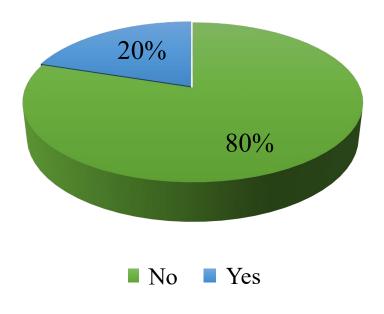


Variation between 10 Kg and 300 Kg per week

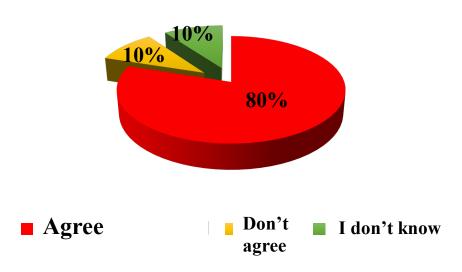




Have you ever heard about the potential of using agri-food waste streams and byproducts as a food source for insects?



How do you like the idea of using waste streams and by-products as insect food?



Most people surveyed have no idea about the use of waste in insect farming but at the same time like the idea of using them.



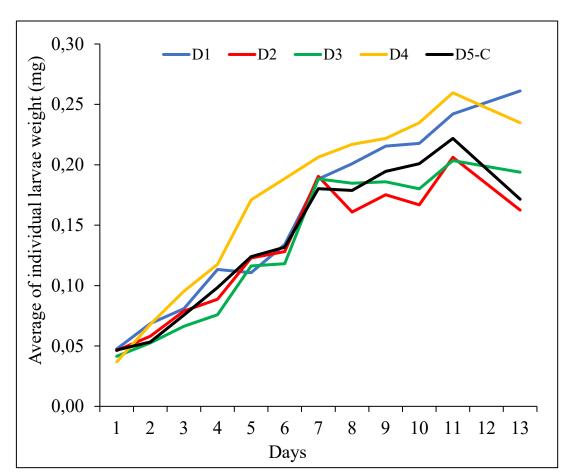




#### Effect of the diet formulations on the average of individual larvae weight of black soldier fly.

In comparison to the control diet (D5-C), the larvae were especially growing fast in D4 and D1 (highest values of larvae weight)

| Weight gain (mg/day) |                  |      |      |      |  |  |
|----------------------|------------------|------|------|------|--|--|
| D1                   | D1 D2 D3 D4 D5-C |      |      |      |  |  |
| 0,02                 | 0,01             | 0,01 | 0,02 | 0,01 |  |  |





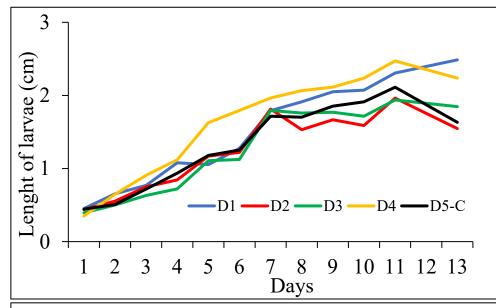


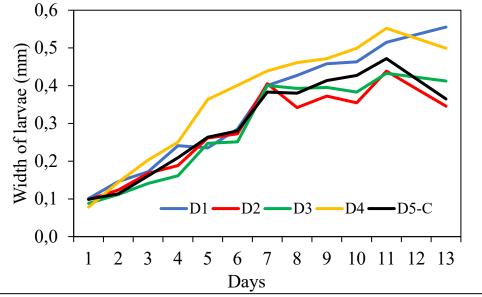


Effect of the diet formulations on the average of individual larvae length and width of BSF

In comparison to the control diet (D5-C), the larvae were especially growing fast in D4 and D1 (highest values of larvae weight)

| Lenght gain (cm/day) |      |      |              |      |  |  |
|----------------------|------|------|--------------|------|--|--|
| D1                   | D2   | D4   | <b>D5-</b> C |      |  |  |
| 0,16                 | 0,09 | 0,11 | 0,14         | 0,09 |  |  |











Effect of the diet formulations on the average of the total larvae weight, survival rate, the feed conversion ratios of black soldier fly and the total weight of frass produced

- Low total weight of frass produced at the end of the experiment in D1 in comparison to D4 and D3.
- Similar survival rate (D5 slightly low) and feed conversion ratios in all diets.

|                           | D1                | D2                | D3                 | D4                 | D5 (C)           |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Total weight of frass (g) | $56,00 \pm 24,58$ | $84,00 \pm 11,00$ | $105,67 \pm 13,43$ | $114,67 \pm 12,34$ | $55,33 \pm 4,04$ |
| Total larvae weight (g)   | $58,08 \pm 1,66$  | $35,62 \pm 4,12$  | $39,18 \pm 1,05$   | $51,14 \pm 4,30$   | $36,14 \pm 2,05$ |
| Survival Rate %           | $97,00 \pm 2,85$  | $96,33 \pm 5,77$  | $98,11 \pm 1,71$   | $97,00 \pm 3,61$   | $92,33 \pm 2,60$ |
| FCRw                      | $6,20 \pm 0,18$   | $10,20 \pm 1,22$  | $9,19 \pm 0,24$    | $7,07 \pm 0,62$    | $9,98 \pm 0,57$  |







#### **Conclusion**

The **D1** and **D4** experimental mixed diets formulated yielded satisfactory results in terms of the larvae weight and survival rate in comparison with the control diet composed of Gainsville.

Further analysis will be performed on larvae (protein, fat, ash...) in order to focus on the best diet (potentialy **D1**) that could be the basis of future studies dealing with a systematic evaluation in driving the BSF larval growth, yield, and nutritive value for poultry trials expected in the framework of ADVAGROMED project.



