

# Insects reared on selected/enriched substrates for designing feed specialties

Matteo Ottoboni









# Innovative protein source?

#### DRIED HERMETIA ILLUCENS LARVAE MEAL AS A SUPPLEMENT FOR SWINE

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#### SUMMARY

A digestion trial and a palatability trial were conducted to evaluate dried, ground soldier fly (Hermetia illucens) larvae as a dietary supplement for swine. After processing, the larvae, which were collected from cattle feces and urine slurry, contained 42% crude protein, 35% ether extract and 5% calcium. Two diets were formulated to contain 20% crude protein and 13% ether extract using either the larvae meal or soybean meal plus stabilized brown grease. These diets were fed to six barrow pigs in a triplicated 2 V 2 latin cause decian direction

(1974) have reported on the nutritive content and feeding value of dried house fly pupae (Musca domestica). Hale (1973) reported on the inclusion of dried solider fly larvae (Hermetia illucens) in a diet for chicks. Both species contain high quality protein which will support normal growth in chicks. E. W. King (personal communication) has evaluated the nutritive value of face fly larvae (Musca autumnalis).

Although soldier fly larvae contain only about 70% as much protein as house fly pupae, they contain about 265% as much fat, and would appear to offer some promise for the

Newton et al., 1977

#### M. Piccioni - DIZIONARIO DEGLI ALIMENTI PER IL BESTIAME 5<sup>^</sup> edizione. EDAGRICOLE, **Marzo 1989**

allevamenti ittici, in particolare nell'allevamento della carpa in acque interne. In Israele il riciclo avrebbe consentito vantaggi economici sotto forma di più elevata produttività per unità di superficie dei bacini. L'impiego può effettuarsi nel

rapporto di una parte di scarti di macelleria per una parte di mangime concentrato con miglioramento sensibile sia nell'indice di conversione che nel conseguimento delle dimen-

incrementare la disponibilità di alimenti di origine animale è stato da più parti proposto un razionale ricidei vari scarti e sottoprodotti della macellazione, da sottoporre a predigestione enzimatica (Bressani n J. of Nutrition 1980). Il procedimento si propone il compito di recuperare la maggior quantità possibile di materiali proteici non direttamente utilizzati per ricavarne un prodotto predigerito solubile, privo di sapori o di odori marcati. I sottoprodotti della macellazione che meglio si prestano ad un utilizzo di questo genere sono: tessuti sottocutanei bovini, sangue intero di bovini, gelatina e organi, carcasse residue dalla macellazione del pollame. Le varie sorgenti proteiche devono essere miscelate in modo da ricavarne una composizione ottimale sotto il profio del contenuto in aminoacidi, sfruttando così le caratteristiche proteiche di ciascuna delle frazioni rici-

È nota la composizione ottimale in aminoacidi per ottenere il miglior incremento dello sviluppo animale ed è agevole mettere in evidenza le deficienze di ciascuna proteina anche di buona origine, per quanto riguarda la composizione aminoacidica. L'equilibrio potrebbe ristabiliri con l'aggiunta di aminoacidi singoli, ma questa soluzione è legata a costi maggiori. Più semplice ed eco-

attraverso il riciclo di una adatta miscela di materiali proteici.

Le proteine predigerite ottenute in tal modo potranno costituire un utile componente nella formulazione per le varie specie animali.

Hannetons. - T. Maikäfer. - I.

andi infestazioni - come fertiliz-

0.00	
sostanza secca	86,5%
proteine grezze	55,3%
proteine digeribili	38,0%
	10,9%
chitina indigeribile	13,6%
ceneri	6,7%

rti a una.

sostanza secca

altri alimenti di origine animale, sa-

degli uccelli in libertà di cibarsi con particolare predilezione delle più

In ogni modo, anche la farina di

maggiolini si può considerare come

MAGNESIO, SAL

	Proteine digeribili %	T.D.N. (S.N.D.)
arina di pesce	60,1	73.8
arina di carne (carnarina)	54,9	85.4
rina di carne da sardigna	43,8	66,0
rina di languste	43,5	50,2
arina di maggiolini	44.5	50.8

naggiolini freschi e secchi sono:

braggere per 100 kg.

analogo a quello della farina di car-ne di sardigna, anche se maggiore risulta la frazione indigeribile, costi-tuita dalla chitina che forma il guMAGNESIO, SALL

F. Magnesium sels. - T. Magnesium salze. - I. Magnesium salts

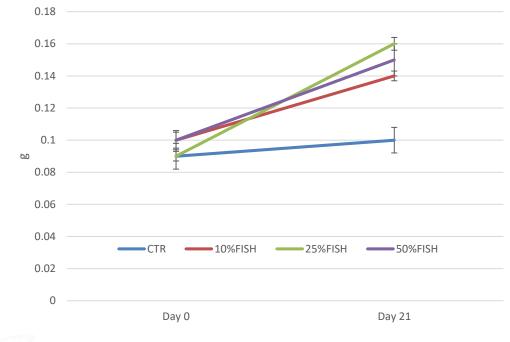
degli animali in quantità valutabile fra le 200 e le 500 p.p.m. La quantità totale di magnesio contenuta nel corpo della bovina è di 200 a 250 g Di questi, circa 150 g sono contenuti nello scheletro sotto forma di fosfato trimagnesico e carbonato di magnesio, mentre circa 60 g sono presenti nei tessuti molli e solo 2 g circolano nei liquidi extracellulari, sangue

La limitata quantità di magnesio presenti nei liquidi organici (i citati due grammi per una vacca adulta) è della massima importanza perché quando si abbassa la concentrazione normale, che è circa 2,5 mg/100 ml.

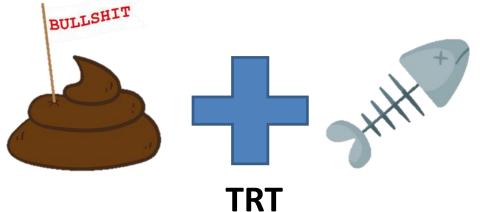
# BSF enriched in essential fatty acids (St-Hilaire et al., 2007)

#### BSF larvae fed

- CTR manure only
- 10% fish offal, 90% cow manure
- 25% fish offal, 75% cow manure,
- And 50% fish offal, 50% cow manure

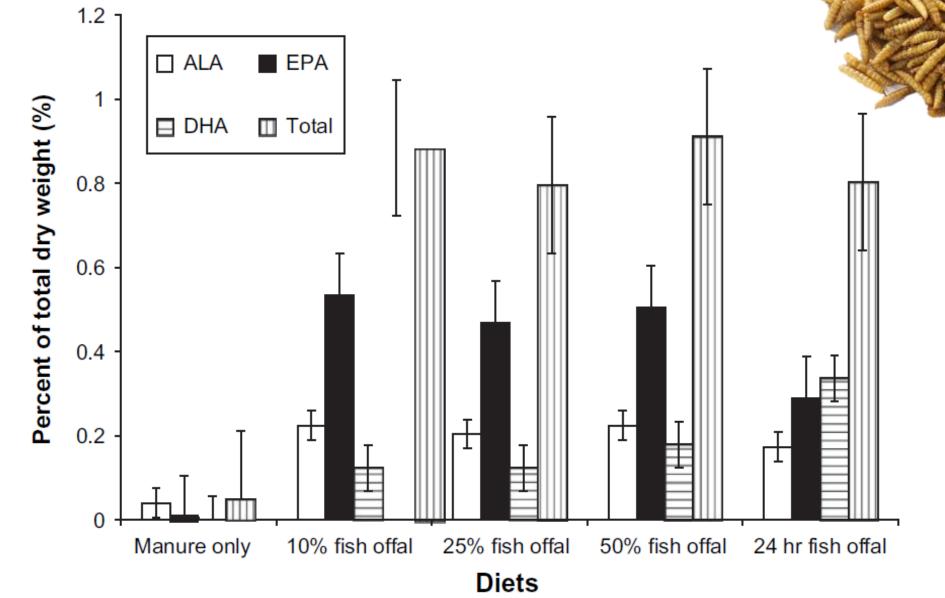




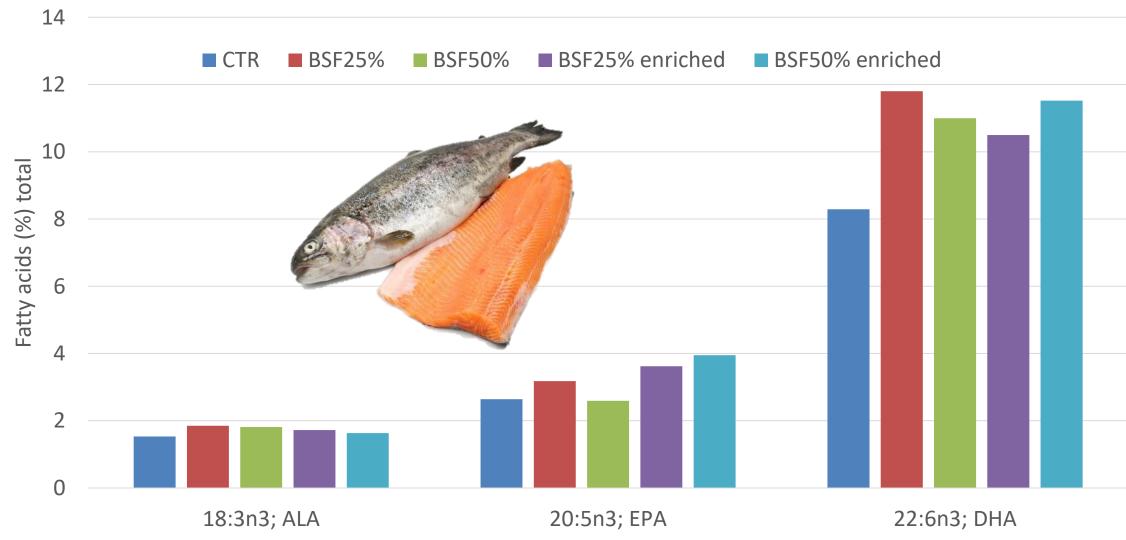


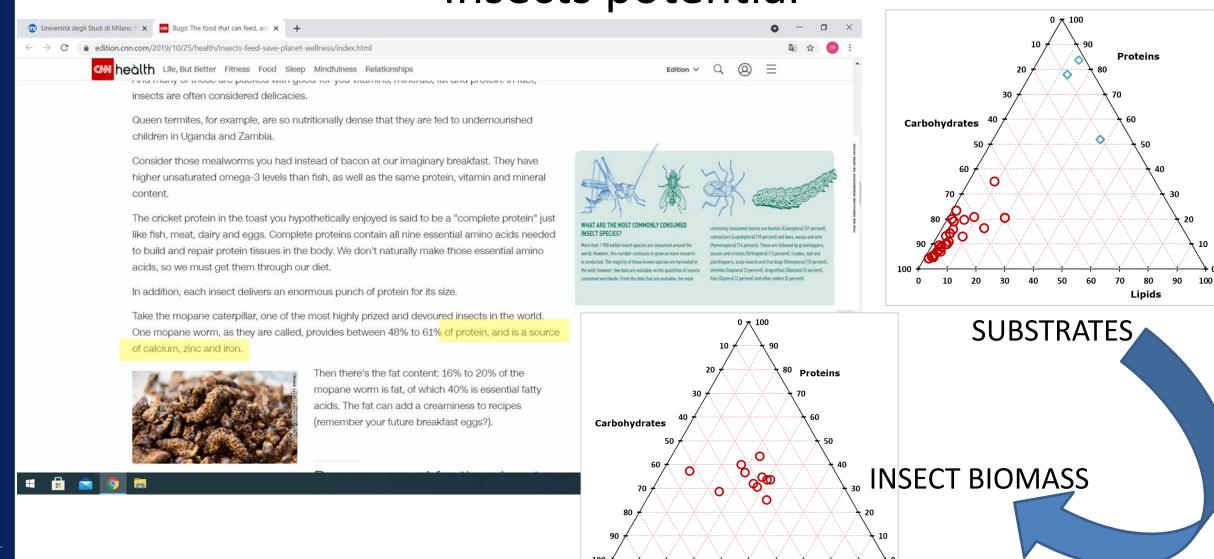






# Rainbow trout fed enriched BSF (St-Hilaire et al., 2007)





 Lipids

Pinotti L, and Ottoboni M. Journal of Insects as Food and Feed, 2021; 7(5): 585-596

# Bio-accumulation potential: pros/cons

Significant bioaccumulation of Cd and Pb was observed in the larvae. Purschke et al., 2017; Pinotti & Ottoboni, 2021

	Control (mg kg-1)	нм (mg kg-1)
Chrome	0.064 ± 0.01	3.4 ± 0.5
Nickel	0.048 ± 0.007	4.2 ± 0.6
Arsenic	< LOQ of 0.024	2.8 ± 0.4
Cadmium	0.048 ± 0.007	13.7 ± 2.1
Mercury	< LOQ of 0.012	0.1 ± 0.03
Lead	0.032 ± 0.005	35.6 ± 5.3



**Bio-accumulation Factors:** 

Cadmium: >9

Lead: > 2



Can we reverse this feature for fortifying insect biomass with important nutrients/trace-elements

# Methods of improving Se intake

- Selenium enriched fertilizers
- □ Dietary supplements
- Enrichment of animals diets

- > Selenium supplements primarily in two forms
  - Inorganic forms (Sodium Selenite [Na<sub>2</sub>SeO<sub>3</sub>] or selenate [Na<sub>2</sub>SeO<sub>4</sub>]) (SS)
  - Organic forms (selenoyeasts [SY] SeMet)



# Se supplementation in animal nutrition

#### **SCIENTIFIC OPINION**





ADOPTED: 8 March 2016

PUBLISHED: 30 March 201

EFSA Journal 2013;11(5):3219

doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2016.4442

Safety and efficacy of selenium compounds (E8) as feed additives for all animal species: sodium selenite, based on a dossier submitted by Todini and Co SpA

EFSA Panel on Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed (FEDAP)



EFSA Journal 2012;10(7):2778

#### SCIENTIFIC OPINION

Scientific Opinion on safety and efficacy of selenium in the form of organic compounds produced by the selenium-enriched yeast *Saccharomyces* cerevisiae NCYC R646 (Selemax 1000/2000) as feed additive for all species<sup>1, 2</sup>

EFSA Panel on Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed (FEEDAP)<sup>3, 4</sup>

#### SCIENTIFIC OPINION

Scientific Opinion on the safety and efficacy of L-selenomethionine as feed additive for all animal species<sup>1</sup>

EFSA Panel on Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed (FEEDAP)<sup>2, 3</sup>

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Parma, Italy



EFSA Journal 2011;9(4):2110

#### SCIENTIFIC OPINION

Scientific Opinion on Safety and efficacy of Sel-Plex® (organic form of selenium produced by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* CNCM I-3060) for all species¹

EFSA Panel on Additives and Products or Substances used in Animal Feed (FEEDAP)<sup>2,3</sup>

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Parma, Italy

This scientific output, published on 26 May 2014, replaces the earlier version published on 5 April 2011.4

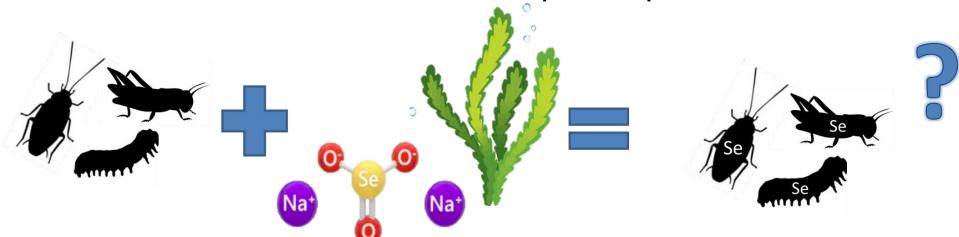




Biofortification of selenium in black soldier fly (*Hermetia illucens*) prepupae reared on seaweed or selenium enriched substrates

L. Ferrari<sup>1</sup>, V. Sele<sup>2</sup>, M. Silva<sup>2</sup>, P. Bonilauri<sup>3</sup>, F. De Filippo<sup>3</sup>, F. Selmin<sup>4</sup>, R. Ørnsrud<sup>2</sup>, L. Pinotti<sup>1\*</sup> and M. Ottoboni<sup>1</sup>

- i) the nutritional composition of the deriving prepupae
- ii) the evaluation of **selenium bioaccumulation** capacity of *Hermetia illucens* in order to create **fortified insect flours** for specific feed purposes and
- iii) ii) the investigation of **selenium speciation** applying an ICP-MS/HPLC-ICMS method to evaluate selenium species present in insect meals.



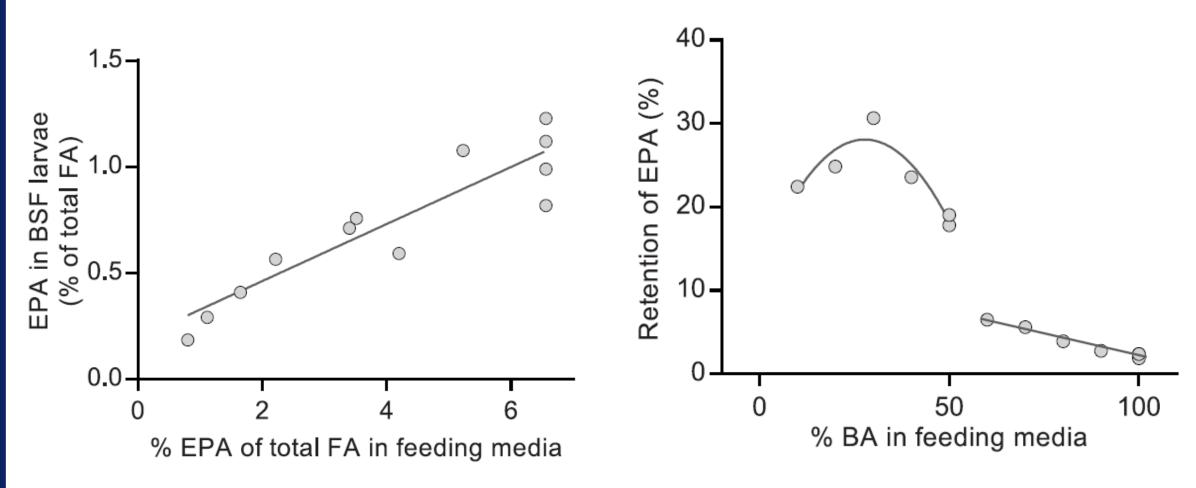


## Material and methods

Constituent	Amount (% on as is basis)		
	Gainesville diet (Hogsette, 1992)  CTR	Algae30%	Nat ON Na
Alfalfa meal	30	-	30
Ascophyllum nodosum meal	-	30	-
Wheat bran	50	50	50
Corn meal	20	20	20
Selenium (mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )*	-	-	0.3

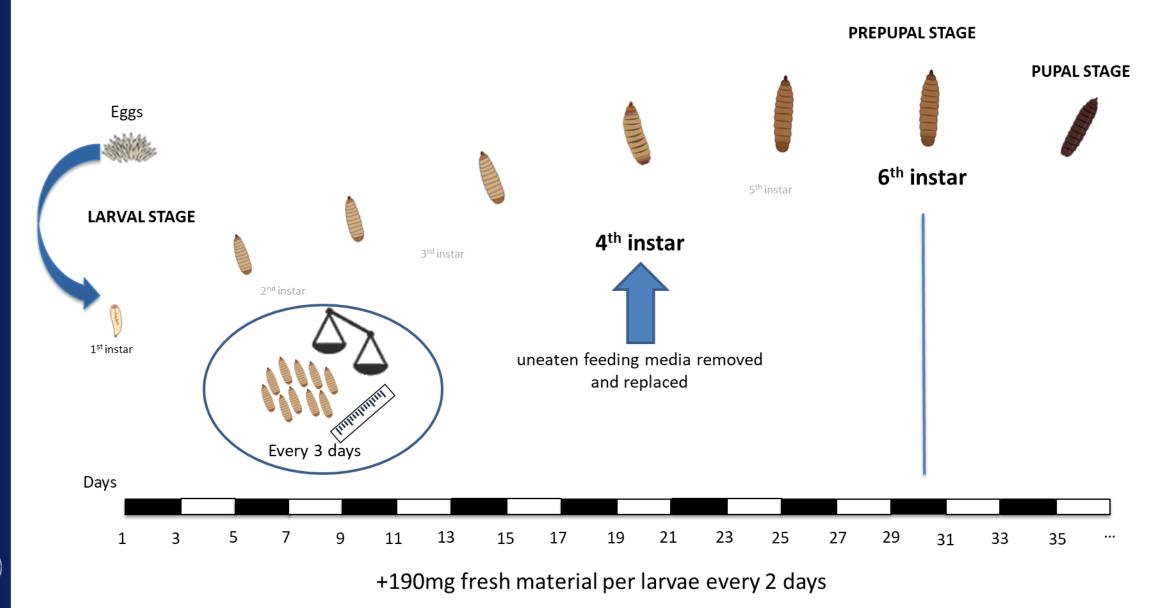
# UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUD DI MILANO

## EPA concentration and retention in BSF



The concentration of eicosapentaenoic acid EPA in the black soldier fly larvae increased with increased concentrations of EPA in the feeding media, but the retention of EPA decreased dramatically with inclusion of more than 50% brown algae (BA) in the feedingmedia (Liland et al., 2017)

#### Material and methods



#### Material and methods

#### REARING CONDITION DETAILS



- 300 BSF larvae per experimental unit
- <u>Feeding regime</u>: 190mg fresh material per larvae every 2 days, until they reached the 4th instar.
- At 4th instar, uneaten feeding media was removed and replaced as described above until larvae reached the 6th instar
- Each treatment was tested in three experimental units



#### Materials and methods

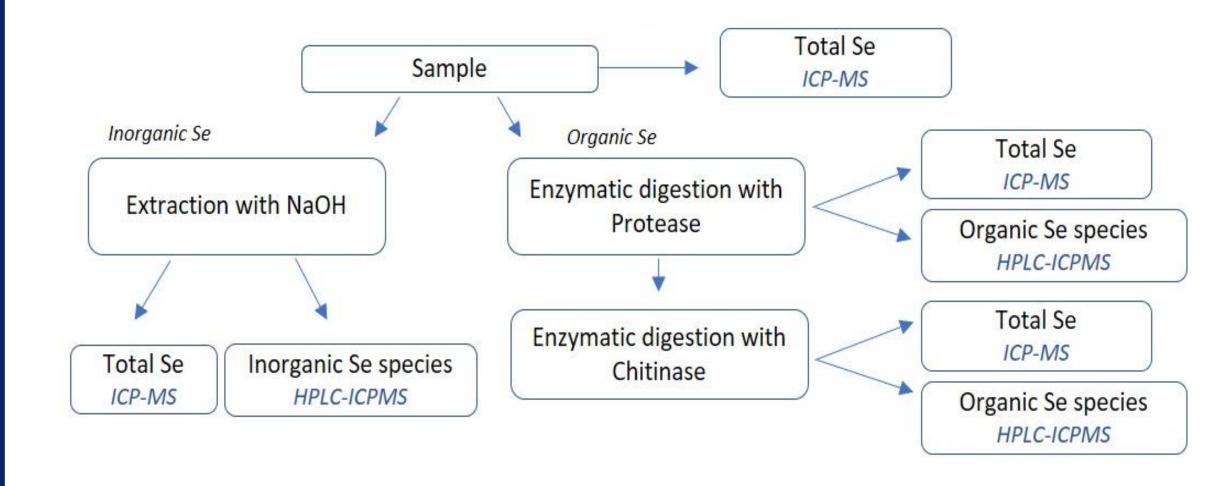
#### ANALYSIS AND DATA RECORDED

- Deriving prepupae were analyzed for
  - Proximate analysis of rearing substrate and deriving prepupae
  - Total insect biomass produced
  - Fatty acid composition
  - -Selenium concentrations and selenium species.
  - -Total Se in the soluble alkaline extract for inorganic selenium and soluble protease and soluble chitinase extracts for organic selenium



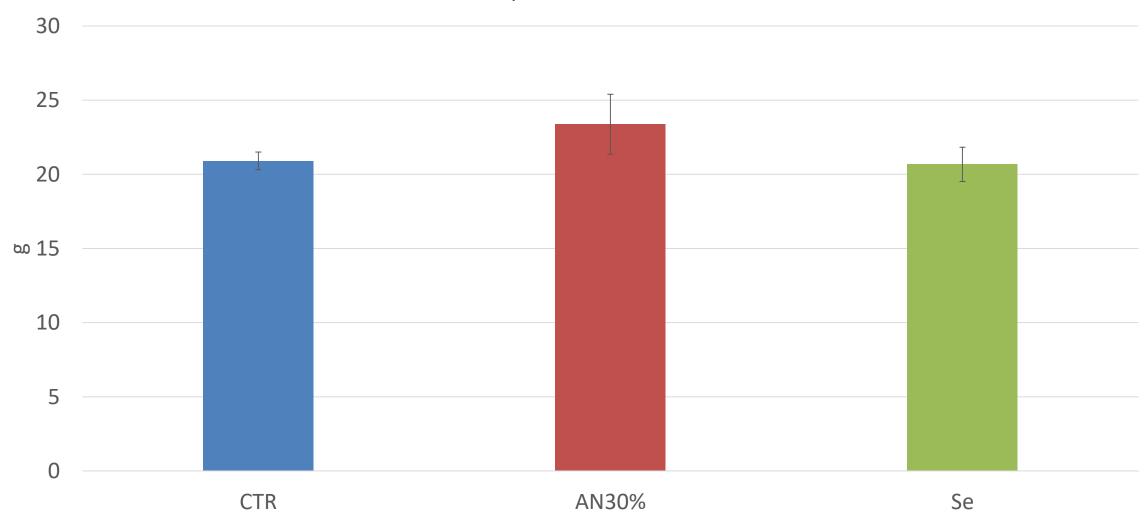
# UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO

### Selenium determinations

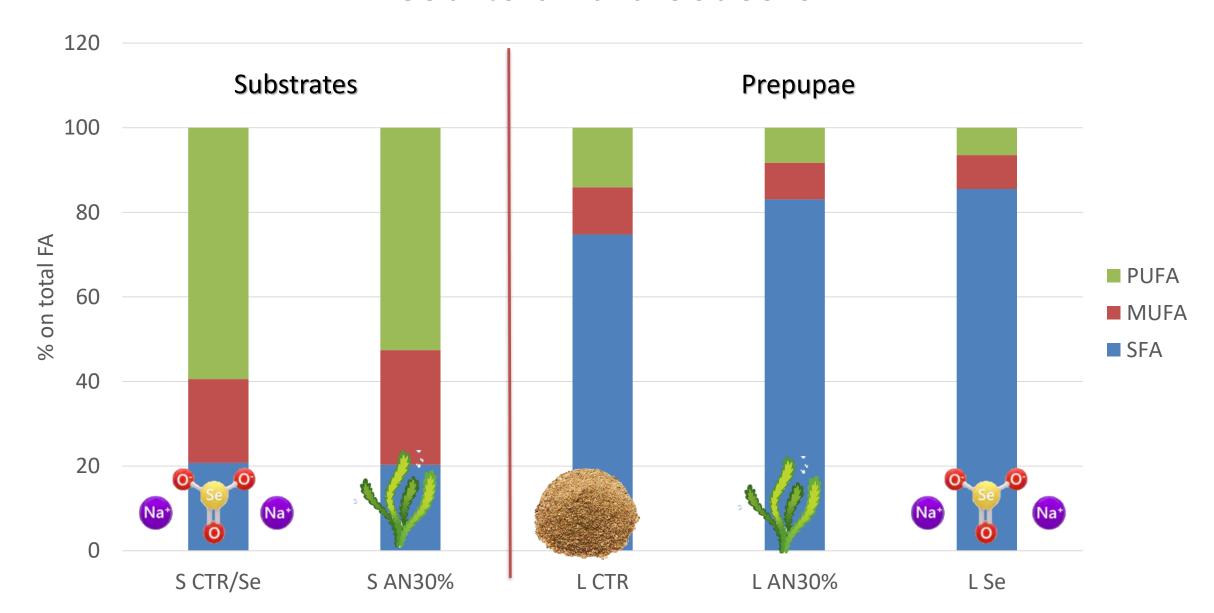


## Results and discussion

Biomass yield from 300 larvae



## Results and discussion



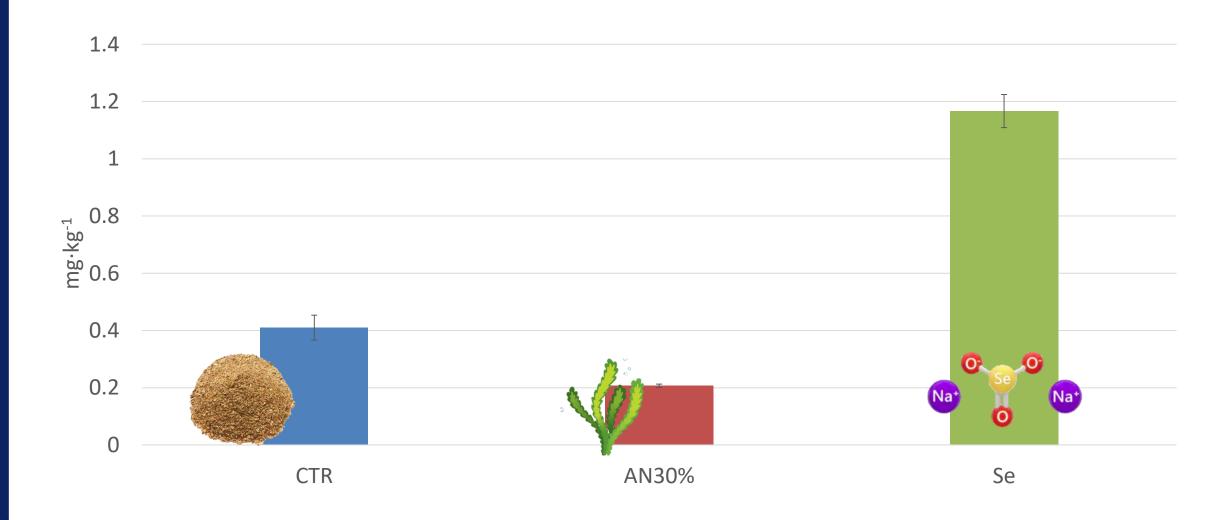


# Take home message

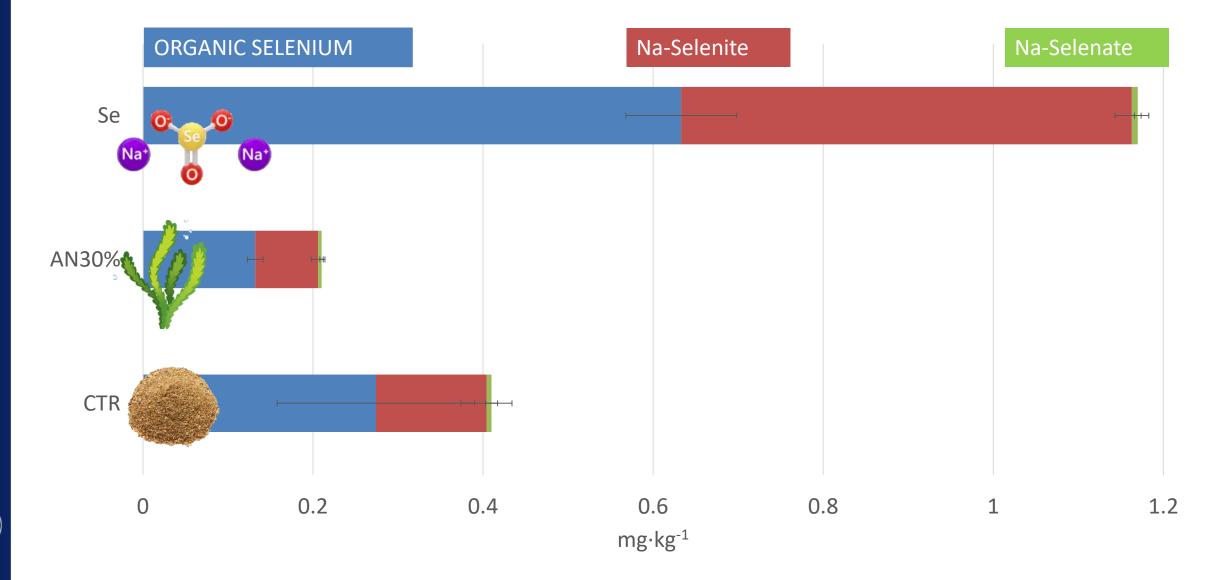
- Seaweeds and selenium are able to affect BSF larvae composition in term of fatty acid profile.
- All, seaweed and selenium prepupae contained a high level of saturated fatty acids.
- However, further investigation are required for optimizing BSF meal production for specific feed or food purposes



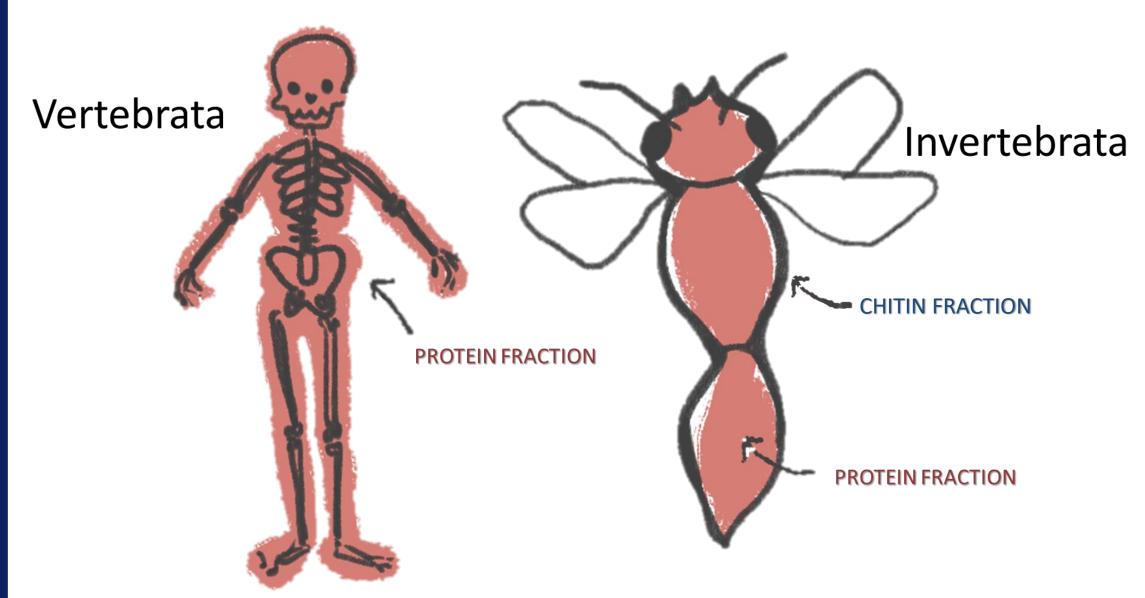
# Total Selenium in BSF



# Selenium speciation

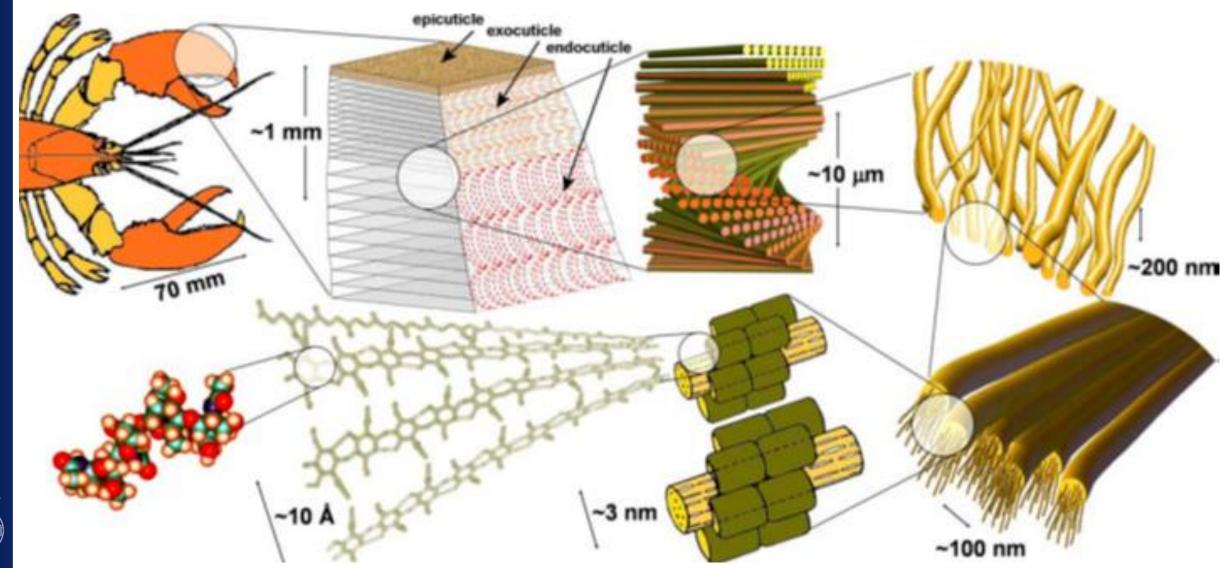


# How are tissues organized in insects?



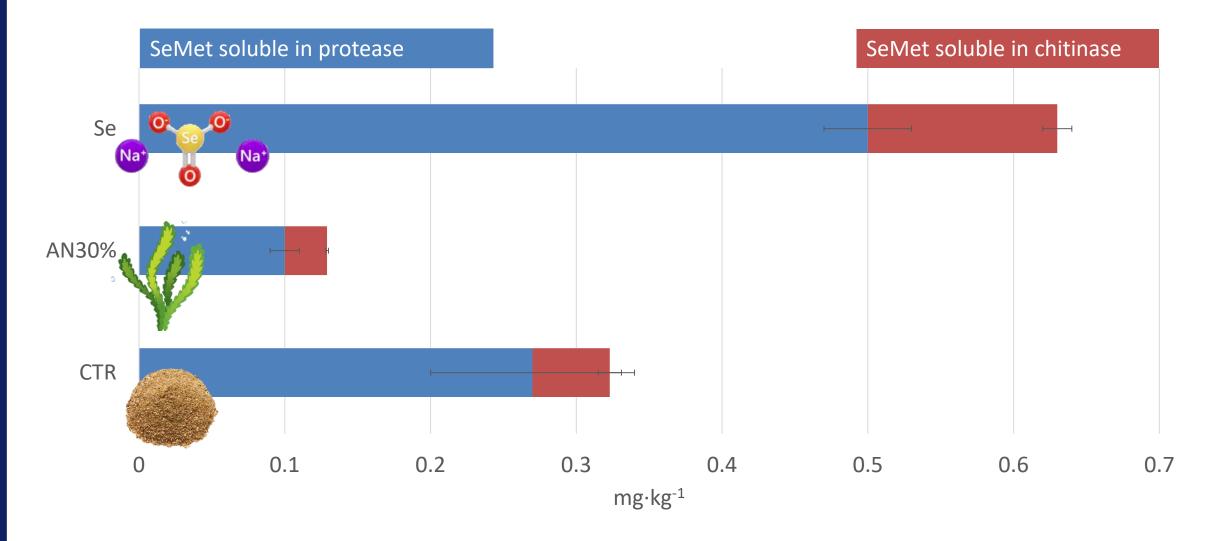


# Before going further a brief focus on cuticle





## Distribution of selenium in BSF tissues





### Conclusions

- BSF larvae reared on specific/selected rearing substrates are able to convert inorganic Se to organic Se
- Seaweed and sodium selenite inclusion affect the BSF prepupae total Se and selenium species.
- Up to 60% of selenium can be accumulate in organic form in BSF tissue
- However, further investigation are required for optimizing BSF meal production for specific feed or food purposes



## Se yeast or L Se-met Vs Se enriched BSF

- 300-400 mg Selemax 1000, or 150-200 mg Selemax 2000 apporting 0.1 and 0.2 mg Se/kg.
- L-selenomethionine; 0.5 mg Se/kg via a formulated additive (1300 mg Se/kg).
- Sel-Plex® apporting 2000-2400 mg Se/kg (97-99 % of organic selenium). Max 0.2mg selenium
- Selenium BSF 1.2 mg kg/kg Se (>60% oganic Se)
  - -Replacing 25-50 % of fish meal in fish diet  $\rightarrow$  0.2-0.4 mg/kg Se in feed





## Thanks for your attention

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