



**"Turning Waste into Value"**

# Insekten als alternative Proteinquelle im Fischfutter für die kleinbäuerliche Aquakultur in Malawi

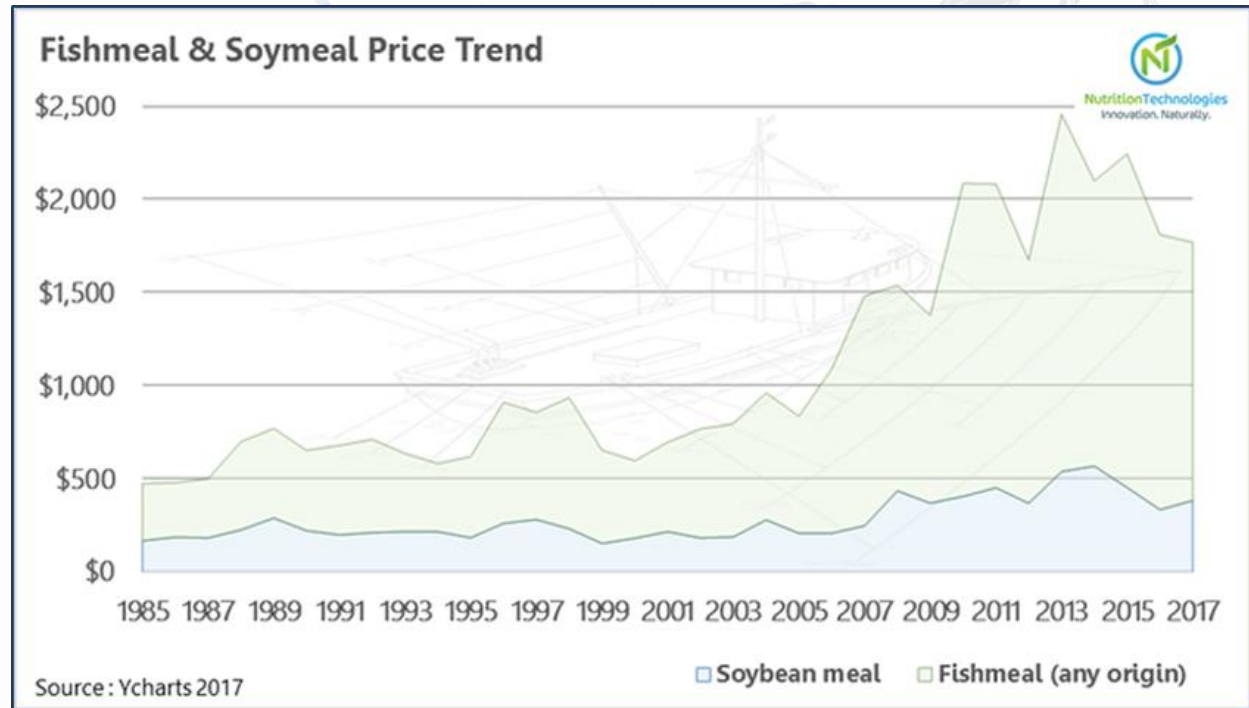
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# Fischmehl & Sojaproteine

PUPAL STAGE



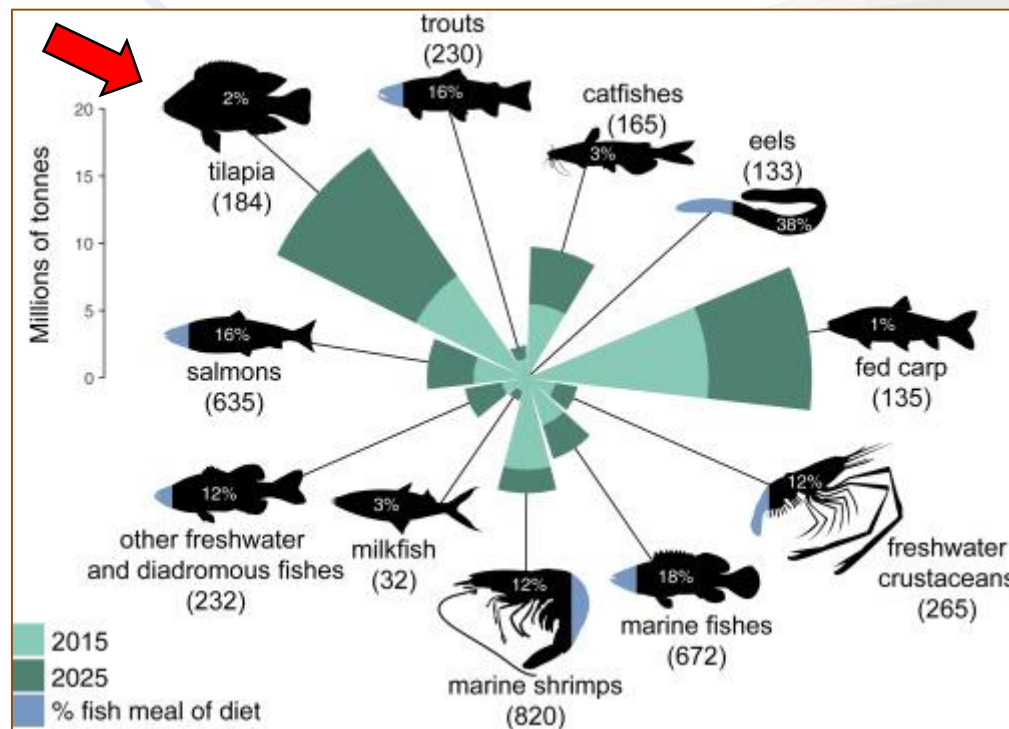
## Preisentwicklung für Fisch- und Sojamehl

**Anstieg der Kosten für Fischmehl und Sojabohnenmehl von 1985 bis 2017.** Parallel zur Entwicklung der Aquakulturen (insbesondere der Lachszucht) und der Problematik der zunehmenden Überfischung ist der Preis für Fischmehl auf dem Weltmarkt stark gestiegen und hat die Überfischungsproblematik verschärft (Quelle Ycharts 2017).

LARVAL STAGE



# Bedarf an Fischmehl



## Demand for Fish Meal in Fed-Aquaculture Diets

The **estimated aquafeed volume demand** (millions of tons) of the major fed-aquaculture species groups in **2015** and **2025**, and the **use of fish meal in the diet of each group in 2015** (represented by the blue portion of each animal). The values (percentage) inside each species group symbol are the estimated fish meal inclusion in 2015. The values in brackets beside each species group symbol are the estimated volume of fish meal included in the diets in 2015 (thousands of tons).



# Makronährstoffe im Fischfutter



Feed samples 2018 - macronutrients measured in dry matter

| Parameter    | % DM  | % Ash | % Protein | % Lipids | % total Carboh. | Energy MJ/kg |
|--------------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| Sample       |       |       |           |          |                 |              |
| Aller Aqua*  | 93.12 | 5.71  | 37.35     | 12.95    | 36.99           | 20.37        |
| Hermetia**   | 97.75 | 12.09 | 62.35     | 7.17     | 18.39           | 20.63        |
| Farmer Feed  | 84.90 | 4.59  | 12.76     | 12.47    | 70.18           | 20.15        |
| Project Feed | 90.04 | 8.19  | 34.06     | 13.66    | 44.08           | 20.50        |

\*Commercial Tilapia feed, purchased from Aller Aqua in Europe

\*\*Please note: Hermetia is the pure insect protein powder, not a formulated feed

**Vergleich der Makronährstoffe** in dem von den ländlichen Fischfarmern in Malawi verwendeten Fischfuttermittel mit professionell hergestelltem Pelletfutter (Aller Aqua), dem vom "Ich liebe Fisch" mit den Fingerlingen bereitgestellten Futter ("Project Feed") und eine Analyse von reinem Insektenmehl (BSF, Hermetia). Die Ergebnisse zeigen im **"Farmer Feed"** einen viel zu niedrigen Proteingehalt.



## Ziele BSF-Projekt

- **Aufbau einer BSF-Pilotanlage zur Ausbildung und Förderung der Produktion von Insektenproteinen in Malawi**
- **Evaluierung möglicher Quellen für organische Abfälle in Malawi, deren Beschaffenheit und langfristige Verfügbarkeit**

Pilotanlage auf dem Gelände des Bunda College der Universität Lilongwe als One-Stop-Shop für die Ausbildung in BSF-Farming und Verarbeitung (ähnlich der Indoor-Hatchery für Fingerlinge)

PUPAL STAGE  
Lifespan: 10 days to months

EGGS

Number: 500 to 900

Hatch time: approx. 4 days

PREPUPAL STAGE

Lifespan: approx. 7 days

Life cycle of  
*H. illucens*

ADULT

Lifespan: 5 to 8 days

1<sup>st</sup> instar

2<sup>nd</sup> instar

3<sup>rd</sup> instar

4<sup>th</sup> instar

Lifespan: 13 to 18 days



# Distribution & Lifecycle

## Distribution of Black Soldier Fly (BSF, *Hermetia illucens*)

The insects from the family of the weapon-flies (Stratiomyidae) are originally at home in the tropical and subtropical regions of South America, **BSF has become a "universal soldier" and is now widespread in Africa.**

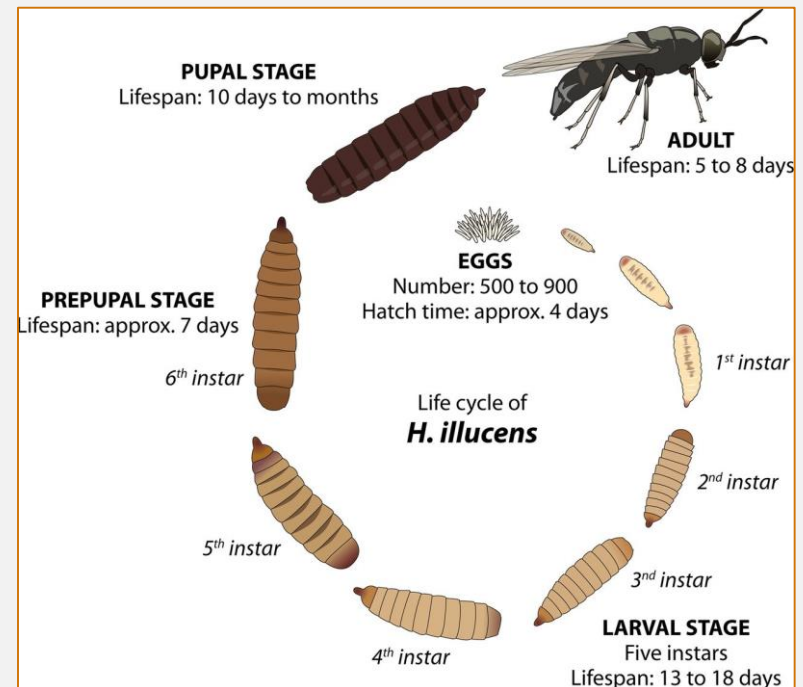
## Characterisation of the BSF

A great advantage is the way of life of the adult flies, **which can no longer absorb food and can therefore not be a vector for disease and neither bite nor sting.** Only mating and egg laying takes place.

## Life Cycle of the BSF

- 500 and 900 eggs at a time.
- Adults can live typically 5-10 days when water is provided.
- Eggs are typically deposited above or adjacent to decaying matter Hatch in about 4 days.
- Larval stage lasts from 13 to 18 days,
- The post feeding (prepupal) stage lasts around 7 days.
- The pupal stage lasts from 1 to 2 weeks until adults are hatching.

**Stage 4 is the perfect stage as feed for fish & chicken or as a basis for the production of protein powder.**





# Global Significance of BSF



The BSF market is quickly growing on a **global scale**, for replacement proteins due to rising prices of soy bean and fish meal.

Key players operating in the global BSF market on all continents. **Hermetia GmbH (Germany)**.

## Example Kenya

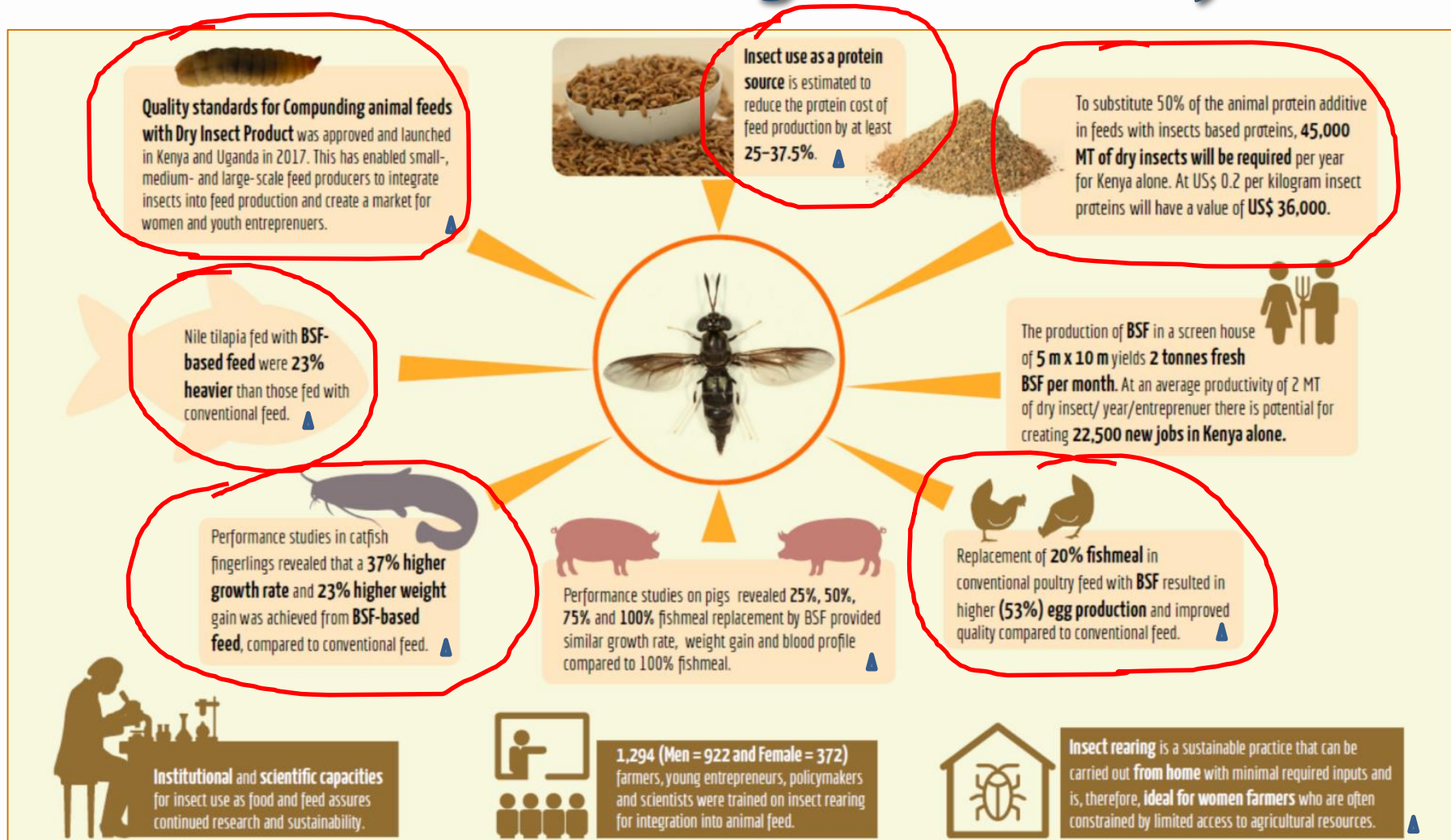
**Insectipro**, a Kenyan farm rearing black soldier fly processes around 20 to 30 tonnes per day of fruit waste (from Nairobi) and produces about 2.5 tonnes of larvae,

## Organic garbage in Europe

In European Union, somewhere **between 120 and 140 million tons of bio-waste** arise annually. Imagine the potential in production of BSF larvae...**about 11 Mill. tonnes of BSF protein** (Present world domestic consumption fish meal ~5 Mill.t)



# Benefits of using BSF in Kenya



## Example Kenya

The annual supply of dried BSF larvae for feed formulation in Kenya is about 3,600 metric tons, but it is estimated that the current demand is about 90,000 metric tons. Since 2015, more than 5,000 farmers across Kenya were trained from the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe) how to raise and use BSF as feed supplements.



# Appropriate Substrates

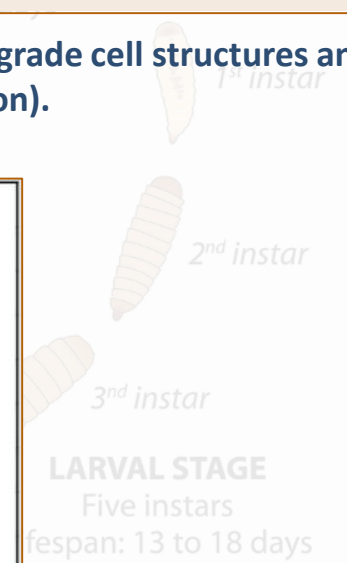
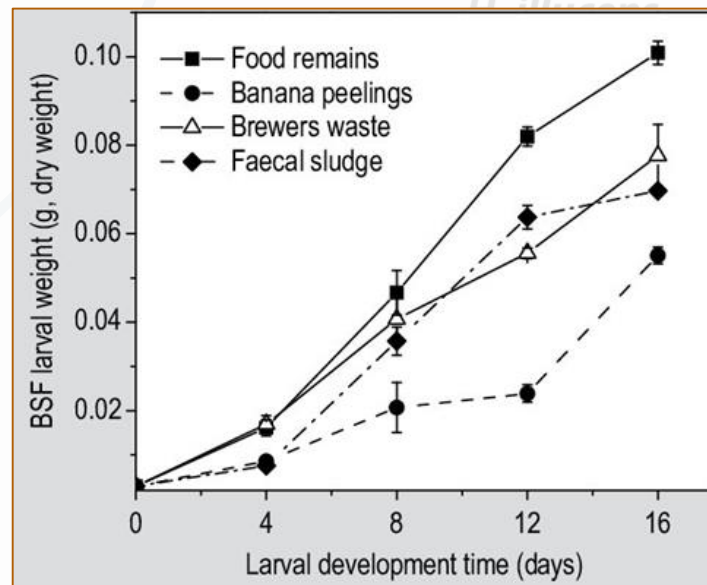
BSF-Larvae are generally very tolerant considering the substrates

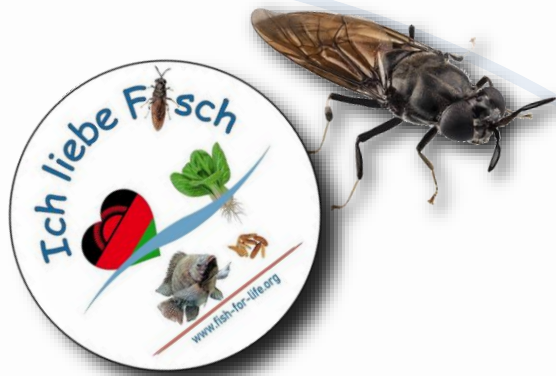
| Municipal waste                                                                                                                          | Agro-industrial waste                                                                                                             | Manure and faeces                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Municipal organic waste</li> <li>· Food and restaurant waste</li> <li>· Market waste</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Food processing waste</li> <li>· Spent grains</li> <li>· Slaughterhouse waste</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Poultry manure</li> <li>· Pig manure</li> <li>· Human faeces</li> <li>· Faecal sludge</li> </ul> |

The larvae strongly benefit from symbiotic microorganisms which degrade cell structures and make nutrients better available for the larvae to take up (fermentation).

## Nutritional composition of the larvae

The nutritional composition of the BSF larvae depend partly on the composition of the feeding medium.

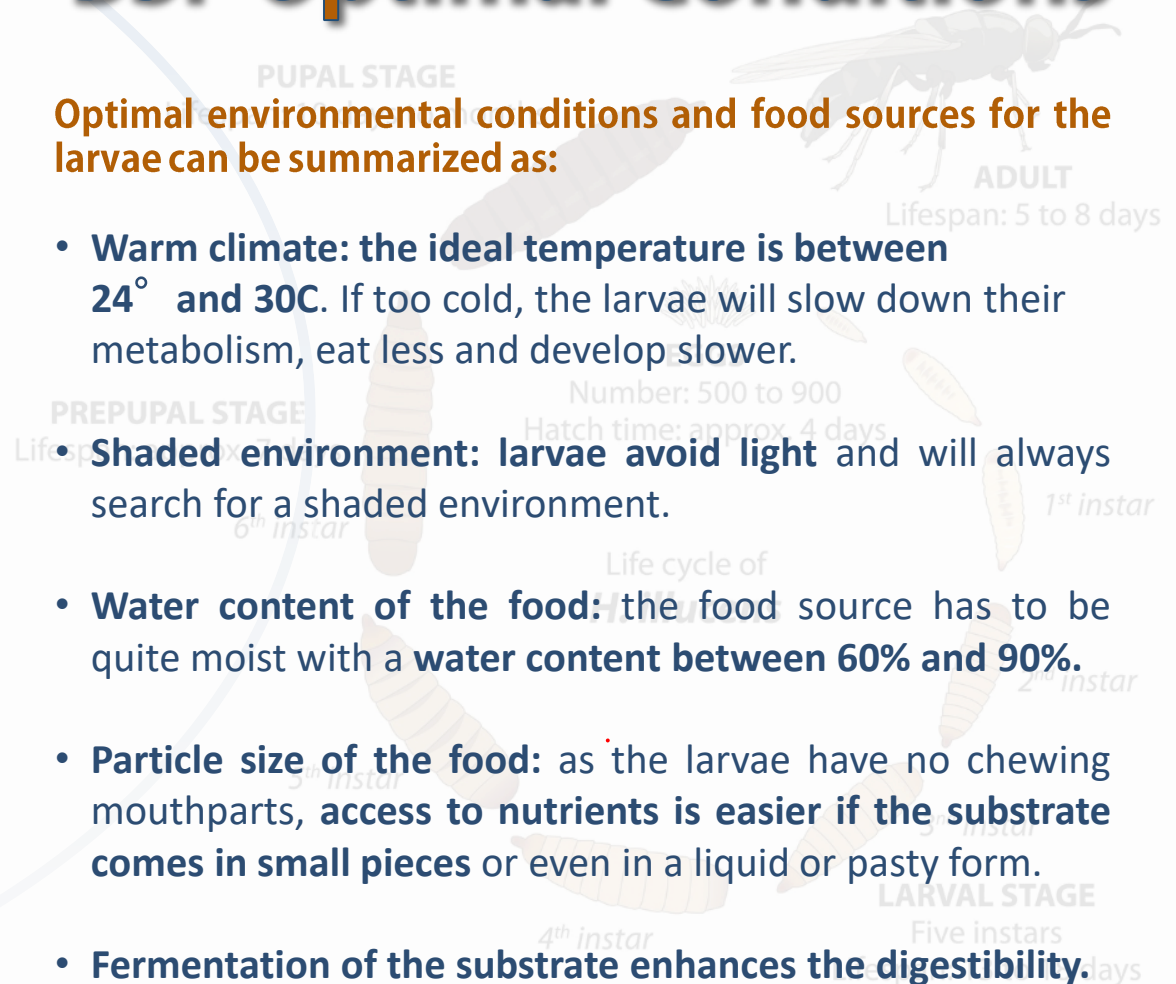




# BSF Optimal Conditions

Optimal environmental conditions and food sources for the larvae can be summarized as:

- **Warm climate:** the ideal temperature is between **24° and 30C**. If too cold, the larvae will slow down their metabolism, eat less and develop slower.
- **Shaded environment:** larvae avoid light and will always search for a shaded environment.
- **Water content of the food:** the food source has to be quite moist with a **water content between 60% and 90%**.
- **Particle size of the food:** as the larvae have no chewing mouthparts, **access to nutrients is easier if the substrate comes in small pieces** or even in a liquid or pasty form.
- **Fermentation of the substrate enhances the digestibility.**





# BSF Rearing Facility

1. Waste sourcing
2. Waste receiving and pre-processing unit
3. BSF waste treatment unit
4. Product harvesting unit
5. Post-treatment unit (larvae refining and residue processing)

PUPAL STAGE

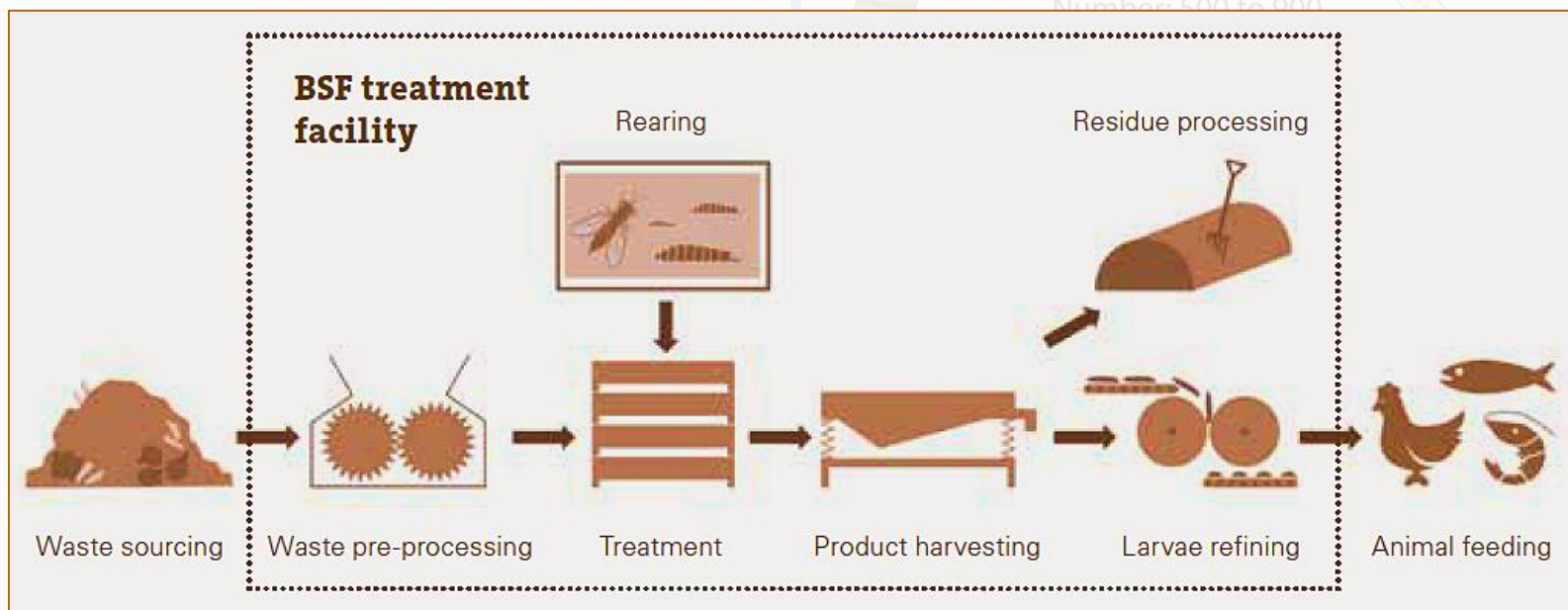
Lifespan: 10 days to months

ADULT

Lifespan: 5 to 8 days

EGGS

Number: 500 to 900





# BSF in Malawi: Activities

PUPA  
Lifespan: 10 d



## BSF-Pilotanlage Bunda College

Links: Mating house von aussen. Oben rechts: Larvarium mit den Inkubationsboxen. Unten rechts: Mating house von innen, mit den Mating Cages.



# BSF in Malawi: Activities



## Beschaffung Brutbestand

BSF in Malawi weit verbreitet. Beschaffung über "Fallen" um die Eier von wildlebenden BSF zu sammeln.



# BSF in Malawi: Activities

PUPAL  
Lifespan: 10 d



**Substrate und Verarbeitung**  
Verschiedene Verfahren zur  
Substrataufbereitung





# BSF in Malawi: Activities

**PUPAL STAGE**  
Lifespan: 10 days to months



**ADULT**  
Lifespan: 5 to 8 days



## Substrate und Verarbeitung

Links: Verrottende Mangos, Mitte: getrocknete Kartoffelschalen Rechts: Substrattrocknung



# BSF in Malawi: Activities

PUPAL STAGE  
Lifespan: 10 days



## Solartrockner

Ein Solartrockner ist sehr effizient für die Trocknung von Früchten und kann auch sehr gut zur Trocknung von BSF-Larven verwendet werden.



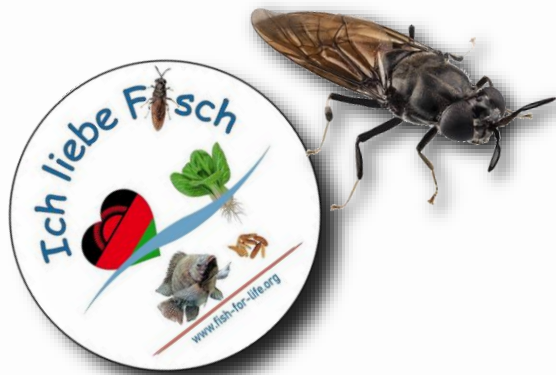
# Macronutrients in BSF-Larven



| Analyses of Macronutrients in whole BSF-Pupae                  |       |       |           |          |                 |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| Sample                                                         | % DM  | % Ash | % Protein | % Lipids | % total Carboh. | Energy MJ/kg |
| F                                                              | 92.21 | 10.47 | 40.77     | 29.31    | 19.46           | 26.44        |
| V                                                              | 93.53 | 21.64 | 46.83     | 16.34    | 15.19           | 20.77        |
| MF                                                             | 92.63 | 10.50 | 43.16     | 33.08    | 13.25           | 26.80        |
| KW                                                             | 91.39 | 8.83  | 36.91     | 35.28    | 18.97           | 27.91        |
| F= Fruits   V= Vegetables   MF=Meat & Fish   KW= Kitchen Waste |       |       |           |          |                 |              |

**Vergleich der Makronährstoffe** in den BSF-Larven (Instar 4) von BSF welche auf unterschiedlichen Substraten in der Pilotanlage aufgezogen wurden.





# Fettsäurenprofil Instar 4



| Parameter-                    | Results (g/100g) |         |             |               |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---------|-------------|---------------|
| Sample                        | Fruits           | Veggies | Meat & Fish | Kitchen-Waste |
| Saturated fatty acids total   | 47,3             | 54,9    | 36,4        | 49,2          |
| Unsaturated fatty acids total | 52,7             | 45,1    | 63,6        | 50,8          |
| Monounsaturated fatty acids   | 18,9             | 28,3    | 30,1        | 15,9          |
| Polyunsaturated fatty acids   | 33,8             | 16,8    | 33,5        | 34,9          |
| Omega-3-FS total              | 2,3              | 3,0     | 2,2         | 3,0           |
| Omega-6-FS total              | 31,5             | 13,7    | 31,3        | 31,9          |

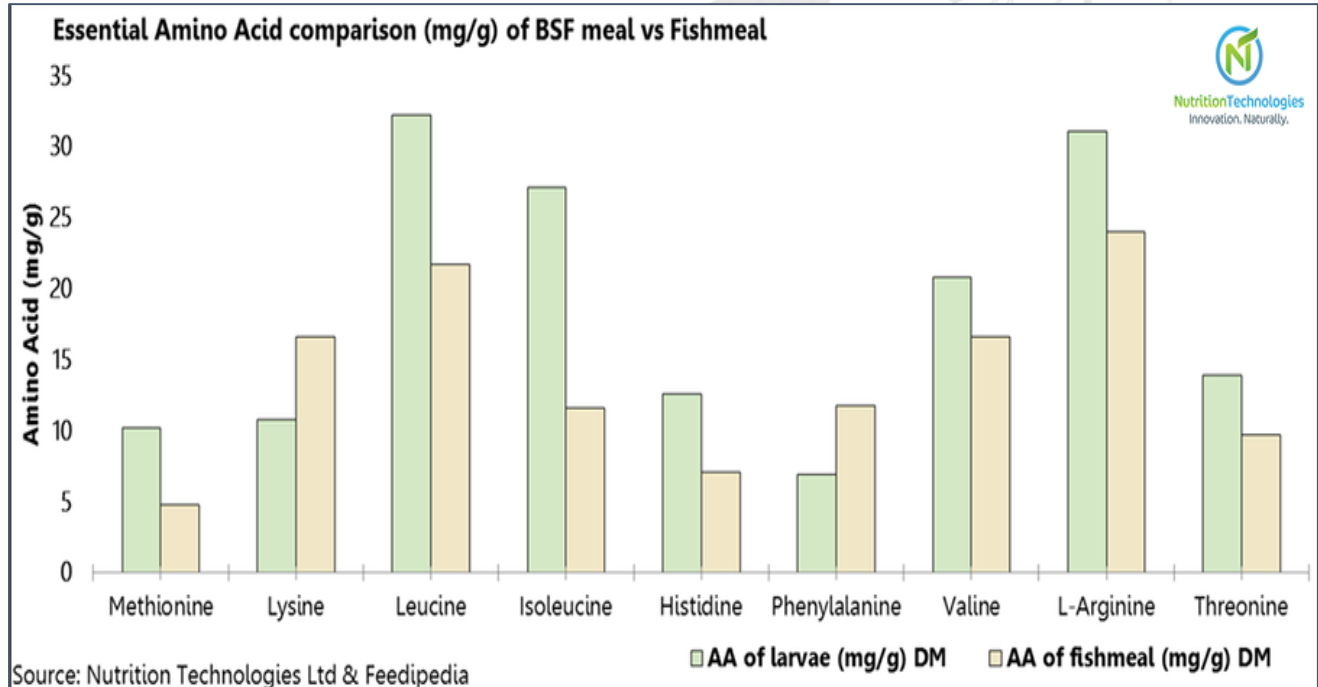
**Vergleich des Fettsäurenprofils** in den Pre-Puppen (Instar 4) von BSF welche auf unterschiedlichen Substraten in der Pilotanlage aufgezogen wurden.



# Aminosäurenprofil

PUPAL STAGE

Lifespan: 10 days to months



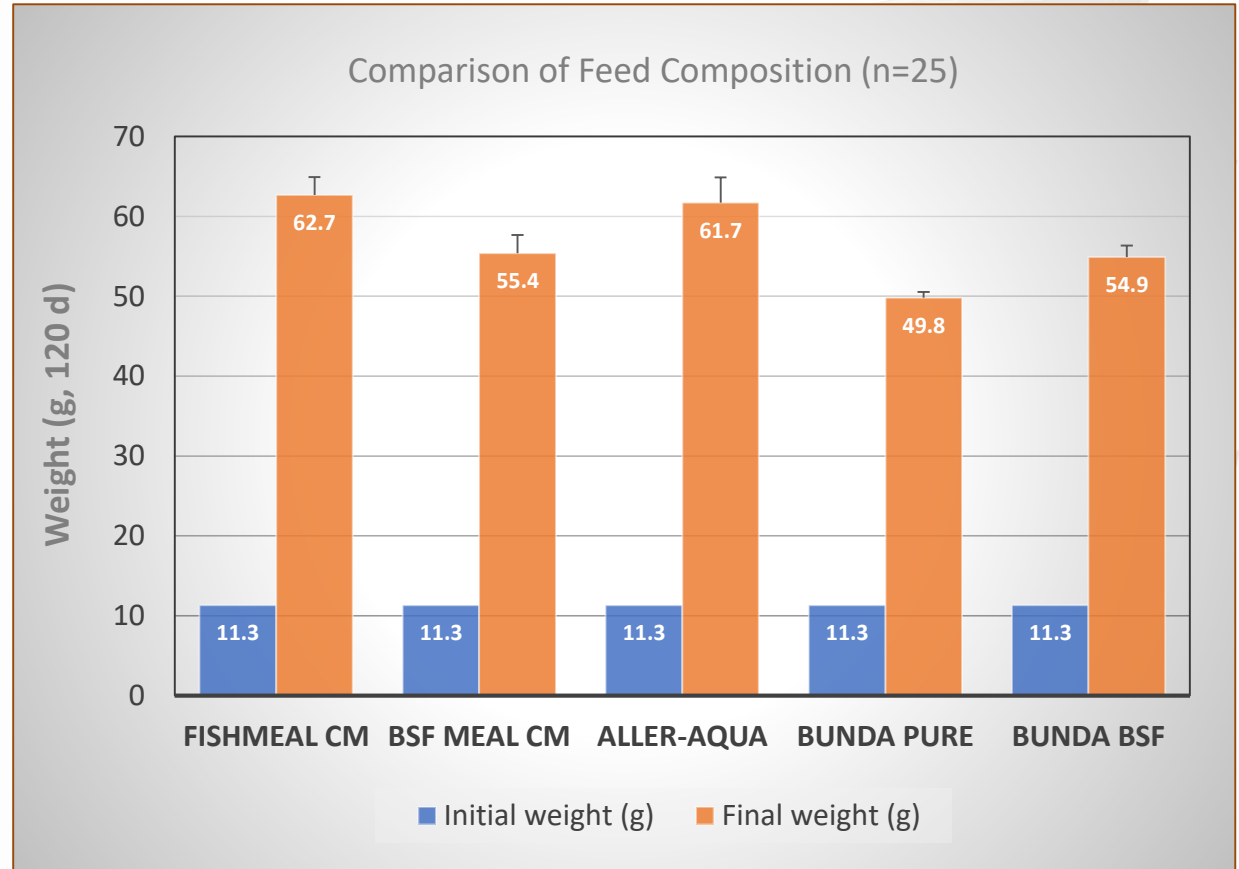
**Vergleich des Profils der essentiellen Aminosäuren im Fischmehl und in den Larven der Soldatenfliege.** Alle im Fischmehl enthaltenen

essentiellen Aminosäuren sind auch in den Fliegenlarvenprodukten zu finden. Phenylalanin und Lysin fallen durch höhere Gehalte im Fischmehl auf.





# Gewichtszuwachs



4<sup>th</sup> instar

Five instars

Lifespan: 13 to 18 days

**Vergleich der Gewichtszunahme bei Futtersorten mit und ohne BSF Proteinen (Hermetia)** bei juvenilen Chambo (*O. karongae*) um den Einfluss der BSF-Proteine auf das Wachstum etc. als Fischmehlersatz zu prüfen.





# BSF in Malawi: Benefits

## Problem:

Professional fish feed production in Malawi is practically not existent. Imported industrial feed (pellets) is not affordable for most rural aquaculture farmers in Malawi.

## Solutions:

- **BSF and their larvae are robust** and grow and reproduce well in typical tropical and subtropical temperatures. Large parts of Malawi would therefore be an ideal location for larval production of the black soldier fly.
- **In Africa, about 35% of the human food are wasted;** this waste can be re-circulated through BSF larvae production.
- **Processing of the larvae not mandatory:** The BSF larvae can also be fed directly to juvenile and adult fish.
- **In summary, local production of BSF with regionally and often freely available organic waste** can be a sustainable, independent, affordable and environmentally sound source of protein for the production of quality fish feed for the small rural aquaculture communities in Malawi.





# Training Course on the Propagation of Black Soldier Fly (BSF)

**Turning Waste into Value:  
Insect Proteins can replace Fish Meal  
in Fish Feed**

**When?**  
28. – 30.  
April 2021

**Where?**  
Bunda College,  
Aquaculture and  
Fisheries  
Department  
Farm, LUANAR

Organized from the  
"Ich liebe Fisch" Project  
[www.fish-for-life.org](http://www.fish-for-life.org)

**Organized from the Project "Ich liebe Fisch"**



# BSF Trainingskurs



ADULT

Lifespan: 5 to 8 days



Lifespan: 13 to 18 days

BSF-Workshop Teilnehmer am Bunda College, Universität Lilongwe, 28-30. April 2021



# BSF Trainingskurs



PUPAL STAD  
espan: 10 days



GE  
7 days

instar



5<sup>th</sup> instar



BSF-Workshop: Präsentationen und "hands-on" Training. Teilnehmer bauen einen Biopod



# BSF-Workshop-Bewertung

Für 95% war die BSF-Zucht neu

PIIPAL STAGE

## Participants Poll: Training Course BSF-Propagation

Would you consider to start a BSF larvae production in the close future?

The training increased my level of skills/knowledge in BSF propagation and management

The meeting room and facilities were appropriate

Training facilitators were effective in delivery of topics

The organization of content was easy to follow

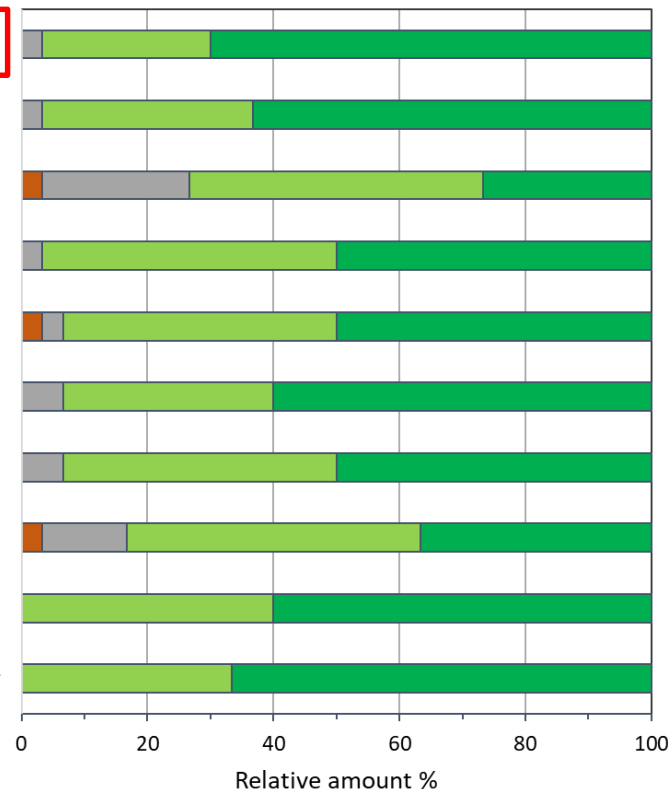
Topics covered were relevant to you

The overall time allotted for the hands-on was sufficient

The overall time allotted for the presentations was sufficient

There was appropriate participation and interaction during training

Training objectives were clear



■ Strongly Disagree ■ Disagree ■ Neutral ■ Agree ■ Strongly Agree



## Quantitative Auswertung eines Fragebogens

welcher von den Teilnehmern am BSF-Training am Ende ausgefüllt worden ist.



# Was wurde erreicht?

- **Mehrmonatiges Praktikum** von zwei malawischen Kollgen bei der Hermetia Baruth GmbH bei Berlin.
- **Die geplante Pilotanlage zur Zucht und Vermehrung der BSF** mit einem Mating House, einem Larvarium und den Zusatzeinrichtungen (z.B. Solartrockner) wurde aufgebaut und in Betrieb genommen.
- **Verschiedene Quellen für organische Substrate wurden evaluiert** und sowohl die Eignung der Substrate für die Aufzucht der Larven als auch die Nachhaltigkeit bewertet.
- **Ein Brutstock** wurde aus den Eiern von wildlebenden BSF aufgebaut.
- **Verschiedene Versuche zur Verarbeitung und Aufbereitung der Substrate** wurden unternommen: Homogenisierung, Trocknung, Fermentierung
- **Analyse der Effekte der verschiedenen Substratzusammensetzungen** auf die Makronährstoffe und das Fettsäureprofil in den BSF Larven.
- **Versuche zur Trocknung und Entfettung** der BSF-Larven (Instar 4).
- **Aufzucht von juvenile Chambo (*O. karongae*)** um den Einfluss der BSF-Proteine auf das Wachstum etc. als Fischmehlersatz zu prüfen.
- **Workshop zur Zucht von BSF** für Farmer, Extension Worker, Techniker... erfolgreich veranstaltet (Co-Finanzierung durch GIZ).

[www.fish-for-life.org](http://www.fish-for-life.org)



Danke für Ihre  
Aufmerksamkeit!



Gefördert durch:



Bundesministerium  
für Ernährung  
und Landwirtschaft

aufgrund eines Beschlusses  
des Deutschen Bundestages



Gesellschaft  
für Marine Aquakultur



Fraunhofer  
EMB