



TOPINSECT

HERMETIA

Hermetia illucens" is the scientific name for the "black soldier fly".

This fly finds its origins in the tropical and sub-tropical areas of South and North America but nowadays it can be found nearly worldwide in warm areas. This is a direct result of the worldwide trade in fruit and vegetables, on which it can hitch a ride. In Europe we can find this fly in the wild in Spain, Portugal, Italy and the South of France whereas in Belgium the black soldier fly can't hibernate, so we will not find it in the wild. Although its name may sound a bit aggressive, the adult fly is completely harmless.

Its lack of mouth parts means it cannot bite and only drinks, which also means that as an adult it lives off the reserves it has built up as a larva. That is why larvae have such a high nutritional value. During its larva period which lasts a few weeks, it can live off various kinds of organic material. That can be manure or rotten tomatoes, but also a body, human or otherwise. That is one of the reasons why it is so well known by medical examiners; by linking temperature and air humidity data with the black soldier fly larva stage, they can deduct when somebody died. At the moment there are also several breeding processes in progress in order to convert organic waste into a kind of insect protein which can be re-used in fodder. Insect fat could also be used as bio-fuel and the chitin, so abundant in this insect, could be converted into chitosan, which can be used in industry. A better idea to recycle waste into something useful via insects is hard to find. This waste process using hermetia is at the moment only allowed in North America. Hermetia larvae are flesh coloured but as they get older and reach pupation, they become completely black. They are not less nutritious in this stage, on the contrary. Topinsect Hermetia larvae are a quality feed and must therefore not fail to appear in a varied insect diet for birds.

Feeding Directions

Topinsect insects should always be defrosted before being offered to animals. An insect which is still frozen could cause stomach or intestinal cramps. Never offer an animal more defrosted insects than it can eat. If too many insects are offered, they'll not be eaten and their quality will decrease rapidly.

How defrosting Topinsect insects?

- Spread the insects out in a thin layer in a warm room for about a quarter of an hour.
- If you wish to accelerate the defrosting process, you should put the insects in a kitchen sieve with fine mesh and wash them with cold or tepid water.

How offering defrosted Topinsect insects?

To birds, reptiles and amphibians:

- Always use clean dishes or jars
- Do not place the insects in direct sunlight or under a lamp in a terrarium and cover the dishes to put them in the shadow. Due to the high temperature and high protein percentage, the feed will dry out and the decomposition (rot) accelerates. A steak in the sun will neither be long edible.
- It is recommended to offer smaller parts several times per day in case of warm weather.

To fishes:

- The Topinsect insects can be thrown in the aquarium or pond once they are defrosted.
- The following rule also applies here: never offer more insects than necessary because insects which are not eaten immediately will sink to the bottom and rot.

Analyses

	In Fresh	In Dry Matter
Fluid	64,3%	0%
Dry Material	35,7 %	0 %
Raw ashes	2,2%	6,2%
Protein	16,1%	45,1%
Fat	12,9%	36,1%
Carbohydrates	1,2%	3,4 %
Starch	0%	0%

Packaging

1 litre package, .

1 litre of Hermetia is approximately 500 gm.

Store at -18°C

Distributed by:

