TOPINSECT

WAX MOTH LARVAE

Wax Moth Larvae are extremely nutritious due to their high percentage of dry material and fat. (See table) Their softness makes them an easily eaten and digestible insect.
The wax moth larvae are bred on a partly natural (among which bee honey) and a partly artificial medium without any added growth promoters or chemicals. The breed process of this insect is very labour-intensive which is obviously the reason why this insect is such an expensive food source.
Due to the boiling and shock freezing process on our equipment, the wax moth larvae are disposed of all bacteria and become virtually sterile. The remaining fraction of bacteria and fungus is well below the standards which apply to human and animal food. This is frequently verified through analysis. The double process makes the larvae also better digestible for animals.
Wax worms *(Galleria mellonella (Linnaeus))* are a real menace for honeycombs and a lot of other materials due to their destructive nature.
The large wax moth goes through four life-stages: *Egg, larva, pupa and moth.*
The lifecycle from egg to larva takes six to seven weeks at a temperature of 30 degrees and an average air humidity of 75 to 80 per cent. The larvae grow in seven phases of which they grow most during the last two. Full-grown larvae spin a cocoon and evolve to a pupa from which the moth will grow out.

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	58,5%	0%
Dry Material	41,5%	0%
Raw ashes	0,6%	1,4%
Protein	14,1%	34%
Fat	24,1%	58%
Carbohydrates	2,7%	6,6%
Starch	0%	0%

Packaging

1 litre package

1 litre of Wax Moth Larvae is approximately 425 gm.

Store at -18°C

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