

Applications for Mass-Reared Invertebrates

Karel J.F. Bolckmans
Director Global R&D and Production

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"A blueprint for the future"

*What do we need to do in order to achieve our
Big, Hairy, Audacious Goal to eliminate pesticide usage ?*

- professionalize arthropod mass-rearing
 - from a Bug Farm to a Bug Factory ? (EoS, Reliability)
 - from Quality Control to Quality Assurance ? **IMRQA**
 - new technologies ? (e.g. diets, symbionts, selective breeding, molecular tools, ...)
- new applications for mass-reared arthropods
 - learn from each other
 - provide a platform to meet and network

Known Species of Organisms

Vertebrate Animals	59.811	Plants	297.326
Mammals	5.416	Flowering plants (angiosperms)	258.650
Birds	9.956	Conifers (gymnosperms)	980
Reptiles	8.240	Ferns and horsetails	13,025
Amphibians	6.199	Mosses	15.000
		Red and green algae	9.671
Invertebrate Animals	1.203.375	Others	28.849
Insects	950.000	Lichens	10.000
Molluscs	81.000	Mushrooms	16.000
Crustaceans	40.000	Brown algae	2.849
Corals	2.175		
Others	130.200		

TOTAL KNOWN SPECIES 1.600.000

10 – 30 million species !!!

Mass-Rearing Arthropods

- Silk worm production (sericulture) started about 2.700 BC in China.
- The profession of mass-rearing arthropods is 4.700 years old.
- Arthropods provide many essential ecological services.
- Arthropods are a huge biological resource.
- What can we *learn* from arthropods ?
How can we *use* arthropods in a sustainable way ?
How can mass-rearing arthropods contribute to a sustainable world ?

Nature as a Resource

Nature as a **Model**

	BioUtilization <i>Acquire or Use the Product or Producer</i>	BioAssisted <i>Domesticate the Producer</i>	BioMimicry <i>Emulate the Producer</i>
Nature as Measure	Well-adapted	Sustainable Harvest	Natural Breeding
	Mal-adapted	Unsustainable Harvest	Transgenics
			Mimicking form, process AND ecosystem
			Mimicking form alone. "Heat, Beat & Treat" Proces.
	Harvest	Harness	Harmony

Biologist at the Design Table, June 2008, Dupuyer, Montana

Example : Abalone Nacre

Nature as **Model**

	BioUtilization <i>Acquire or Use the Product or Producer</i>	BioAssisted <i>Domesticate the Producer</i>	BioMimicry <i>Emulate the Producer</i>
Nature as Measure	Well-adapted	Sustainable Harvest of wild abalone for nacre	Natural Breeding of abalone for farming
	Mal-adapted	Over-harvesting of wild abalone for nacre	Using genetic engineering of abalone to create "better" nacre
			Mimicry of nacre self-assembly process
			Production of high-tech ceramics using "Heat, Beat & Treat" Proces.

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Biological Control Agents

- parasites and predators for classical biological control and augmentative biological control
- Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) (incl. F1 sterility)
Incompatible Insect Technique (IIT)
- *in vivo* production of insect viruses on Lepidoptera
- *in vivo* production of insect pathogenic nematodes



Pollination

- honeybees (*Apis* spp.)
- bumblebees (*Bombus* spp.)
- stingless bees (*Melipona* spp., *Trigona* spp., etc.)
- solitary bees (blue mason bees (*Osmia* spp.), alfalfa leafcutter bees (*Megachile rotundata*), ...)
- blowflies (*Calliphoridae*)



Trigona carbonaria



<http://www.abc.net.au/science/scribblequm/may2003/default.htm>

Research

- biological research
- plant breeding
- semiochemicals research
- pesticide research
 - screening and testing insecticides and acaricides
 - side-effect testing of pesticides on non-target arthropods



Education, Fun, Celebration

- educational purposes (e.g. Ladybug Changing Room)
- pet insects (e.g. walking sticks)
- insect zoo's, butterfly gardens
- butterfly releases
 - weddings
 - burial ceremonies



Fishing Bait

- fly maggots, fly casters
- crickets
- mealworms
- earthworms
- other : wax-worms, cockroaches, bloodworms, ...



Pet Food

- reptiles
- fish, aquariums
- captive birds
- feeding wild birds
- feeding zoo animals



mealworms, wax-worms, crickets, locusts, fly maggots, superworms, wingless flies, springtails, cockroaches, bloodworms, nematodes, ...

Medical Purposes

- maggot therapy (*Lucilia sericata*)
- leeches
- allergy testing (house dust mites)
- desensitisation
- ...

<http://thestar.com.my/lifestyle/story.asp?file=/08/2/23/lifefocus/20185761&sec=life0823>



Human Food "entomophagy"

- How to sustainably feed 9 billion people in 2050 ?
- crickets, grasshoppers, locusts, termites, beetle larvae, wasp larvae, bee larvae, caterpillars are among about 500 species that form part of the regular diet of people around the world.
- hunting and gathering vs. rearing.
- food conversion



<http://www.papua-insects.nl>

Bioconversion of Manure and Organic Waste

- vermiculture (earthworms)
- decompiculture (e.g. termites, springtails, etc.)
- bioconversion with flies (Black Soldier Fly, Housefly)
- oriculture (oribatid mites)

⇒ **compost + arthropod biomass**



Animal Feed

- insect proteins
- nutrient recycling : flies
 - mono-gastric animals : poultry, pigs, etc.
 - aquaculture : replacing fish meal



<http://www.direqrenc.com/OceanGovernance.html>

Production of Useful Compounds

- silk (sericulture), shellac, dyes (cochineal, kermes), enzymes, honey, royal jelly, wax, pollen, propolis, venom, ...
- recombinant baculovirus technology for protein expression and production in Lepidoptera

(viral antigens, esterases, virus-like particles, human growth factors, antibodies, etc.) (Agrivirin, C-perl)



Mass-Rearing Arthropods for Sustainability

- First time to include mass-rearing of arthropods for other goals than biological control in an AMRQC conference.
- Different businesses, similar rearing issues
 - Cost effectiveness
 - Reliability
 - Quality
- Learn from each other
- Mass-Rearing arthropods contributes to a sustainable world

