

「そそそそそそそそそそ



(e-Magazine for Agricultural Articles)

Volume: 04, Issue: 03 (MAY-JUNE, 2024) Available online at http://www.agriarticles.com [©]Agri Articles, ISSN: 2582-9882

A Brief Review on Black Soldier Fly, Hermetia illucens

(Subhashree Subhasmita Paikaray¹, Gunasekar Gandhi², Sanskriti B Maurya³, ^{*}Chandan Kumar Panigrahi¹, Ankita Rout⁴ and Shradha Parmar⁵) ¹Department of Entomology, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, SOA-DU ²Department of Entomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, Chidambaram – 608002 ³Department of Entomology and Agricultural Zoology, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi – 221005

⁴Department of Seed Science and Technology, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, SOA-DU ⁵Department of Entomology, Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior, M.P., India ^{*}Corresponding Author's email: cpanigrahi99@gmail.com

The Black Soldier Fly (*Hermetia illucens*), a tiny but fascinating insect with the potential to change industry, lessen food waste, and address environmental issues, has recently gained attention from scientists, businesspeople, and environmental enthusiasts all over the world. Let's investigate the intriguing realm of the Black Soldier Fly and discover the reasons for its high level of interest.

The Black So<mark>ldier Fly: Life</mark> Cycle

The Black Soldier Fly is a non-pest insect native to the Neotropics that is widely distributed throughout the southern US and is now found worldwide. It has an intriguing life cycle. The life cycle comprises an egg stage, after which larvae, or maggots, hatch and develop swiftly over the course of a few weeks. These larvae are omnivores, devouring a wide range of organic waste products, including compost, animal dung, and leftover culinary leftovers. After the larvae have grown into pupae, which have a significantly shorter lifespan dedicated to mating and

Adult Fogs tst instar Popor BSF Life Cycle Sob Instar Sob Instar Adult

reproduction, the adult flies emerge.



Environmental warriors

Waste Management and Nutrient Recycling: The Black Soldier Fly's remarkable capacity to effectively transform organic waste into usable nutrients is among its most remarkable traits. The larvae of these flies are voracious feeders, consuming large quantities of trash and breaking it down into nutrient-rich frass (larval feces). Often referred to as "black gold," this frass is an excellent organic fertilizer that may improve soil health and plant development. Furthermore, by consuming and breaking down trash, Black Soldier Fly larvae significantly reduce the quantity of organic waste that is dumped in landfills. This capacity to handle trash offers an eco-friendly substitute for traditional methods of disposing of waste, contributing to the effort to combat the growing worldwide waste problem.

Potential in Animal Feed: Sustainable Protein Source: Due to their superior nutritional qualities, Black Soldier Fly larvae are a useful source of sustained protein for animal feed. With a protein content of up to 40%, BSFL larvae are nutritionally comparable to other conventional protein sources like soybeans and fish meal. Due to this characteristic, there is increased interest in using BSFL larvae in place of conventional animal feed components. This lowers the impact of livestock production on the environment and lessens dependency on resource-intensive feedstocks.

Promising Future

Commercial Applications and Industries

1. There is a spike in interest across a number of businesses as a result of the Black Soldier Fly's potential becoming widely recognized. Let's talk about the intriguing uses:

2. Agriculture and Aquaculture: Black Soldier Fly larvae promote sustainable agricultural and aquaculture activities by offering an alternative to standard fertilizers and feed ingredients.

3. Garbage Management: Organic garbage may be processed effectively by Black Soldier Fly farms and larvae, reducing the demand for landfill area and greenhouse gas emissions.

4. Biotechnology and drugs: Studies are being conducted to find ways to harness the unique skills of Black Soldier Fly larvae to produce biomaterials that are sustainable and medications.

5. Renewable Energy: The anaerobic digestion of the frass produced by Black Soldier Fly larvae can yield a renewable energy source.

Challenges and Future Research

The Black Soldier Fly has great potential, but there are still problems that need to be fixed. The main goals of research are to enhance agricultural methods, boost productivity, and look into the impacts of Black Soldier Fly larvae on animal and food safety. Frameworks for regulations must be established in order to allow the items acquired from the Black Soldier Fly to be used safely and sustainably.

Conclusion

The Black Soldier Fly's ascent has presented a plethora of new prospects and demonstrated its capacity to fundamentally transform the waste management, sustainable agriculture, and animal feed sectors. This incredible insect is a game-changer in a society that aspires to sustainability because of its ability to convert organic waste into valuable resources and its potential as a source of feed-grade protein.As research and innovation move forward, The Black Soldier Fly is anticipated to have a significant influence on our efforts to build a future that is more ecologically and resource-conscious. It's time to explore the nearly endless possibilities this little, amazing bug provides and to embrace its buzzing potential.

References

- 1. Barragan-Fonseca, K. B., Dicke, M., van Loon, J. J. A., & van Huis, A. (2017). Nutritional value of the black soldier fly (*Hermetia illucens L.*) and its suitability as animal feed A review. Journal of Insects as Food and Feed, 3(2), 105-120.
- 2. Lalander, C., Diener, S., Magri, M. E., Zurbrügg, C., & Lindström, A. (2013). Faecal sludge management with the larvae of the black soldier fly (*Hermetia illucens*) From a hygiene aspect. Science of the Total Environment, 458-460, 312-318.
- 3. Makkar, H. P., Tran, G., Heuzé, V., & Ankers, P. (2014). State-of-the-art on use of insects as animal feed. Animal Feed Science and Technology, 197, 1-33.
- 4. Newton, G. L., Booram, C. V., & Barker, R. W. (1977). The Black Soldier Fly: A valuable bio converter for swine manure. Journal of Animal Science, 44(4), 659-662.

- Nguyen, T. T., & Tomberlin, J. K. (2017). Vanishing edible biomass of the black soldier fly (Diptera: Stratiomyidae): An insect with biodegradation superpowers. Journal of Medical Entomology, 54(3), 355-357.
- 6. Tomberlin, J. K., & Sheppard, D. C. (2002). Factors influencing mating and oviposition of black soldier flies (Diptera: Stratiomyidae) in a colony. Journal of Entomological Science, 37(4), 345-352.

