



Efficiency and scalability in producing feed from manure using the common housefly

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BioConVal – project background



- **BioConVal** (**BioCon**version to **Val**ue) is a R&D project (04/2012-05/2014) carried out amongst Danish R&D institutes and European SMEs.
- The project aims at developing and demonstrating an integrated system for cultivating pathogen-free fly larvae (*Musca domestica*) in poultry manure locally at farms, and subsequently use them as dietary supplement for the livestock.

- Funding



ICROFS

International Centre for Research in Organic Food Systems



BioConVal – project partners



R&D

 Danish Technological Institute

National Food Institute, Technical University of Denmark (DTU)



Aarhus University (Dept. of Animal Science)

Knowledge Centre for Agriculture (Poultry)  | VIDENCENTRET FOR LANDBRUG

SMEs

FARMERGØDNING I/S (Danish manufacturer of organic fertilizer)

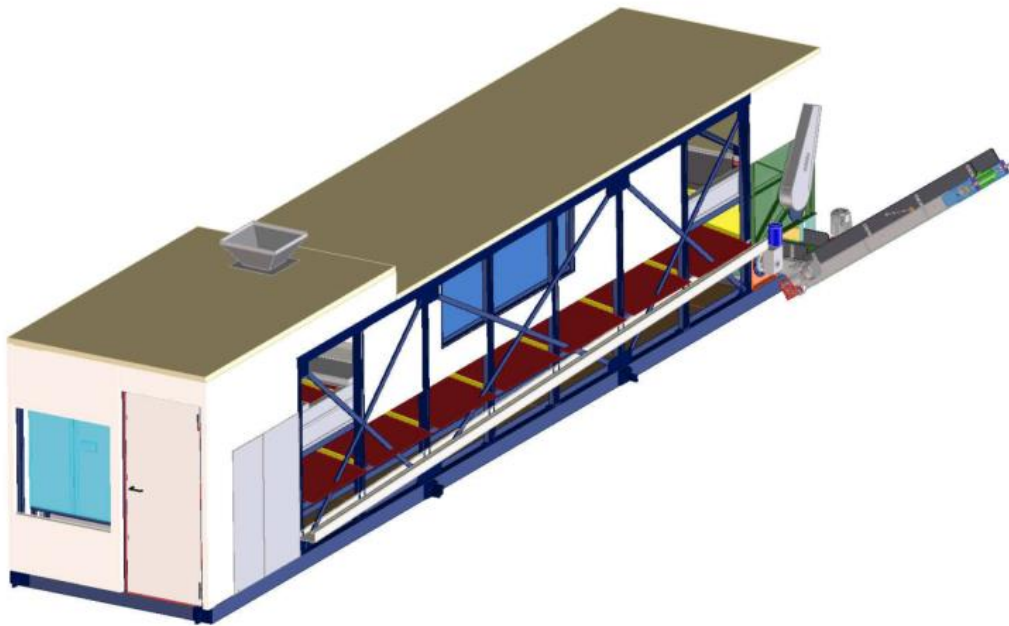
E.W.H. Bioproduction ApS (Danish manufacturer of insects) 

 (Dutch engineering company)
GREEN MACHINES



BioConVal – ‘practical ambition’

- Ambition: To develop a semi-automatic on-farm larvae production system for bioconversion of chicken manure



- Enclosed conveyor-based container system (perforated)
- Capacity: 1800 kg manure/week (equal to 2200 hens)
 - 1.8 kg fly eggs/week
 - 140 kg larvae/week
 - 1000 kg compost
- Automated load/unload of manure

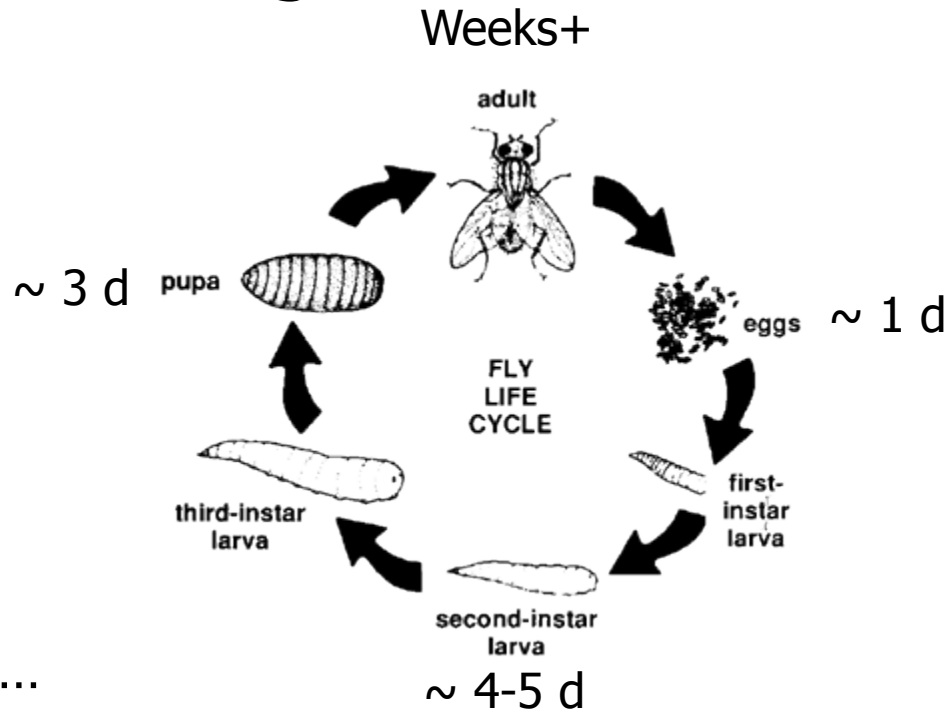


Factors of importance...

- Fly breeding
- Storage of fly eggs
- Larvae rearing
- Separation of larvae from manure
- Economic assessment



Musca fly breeding

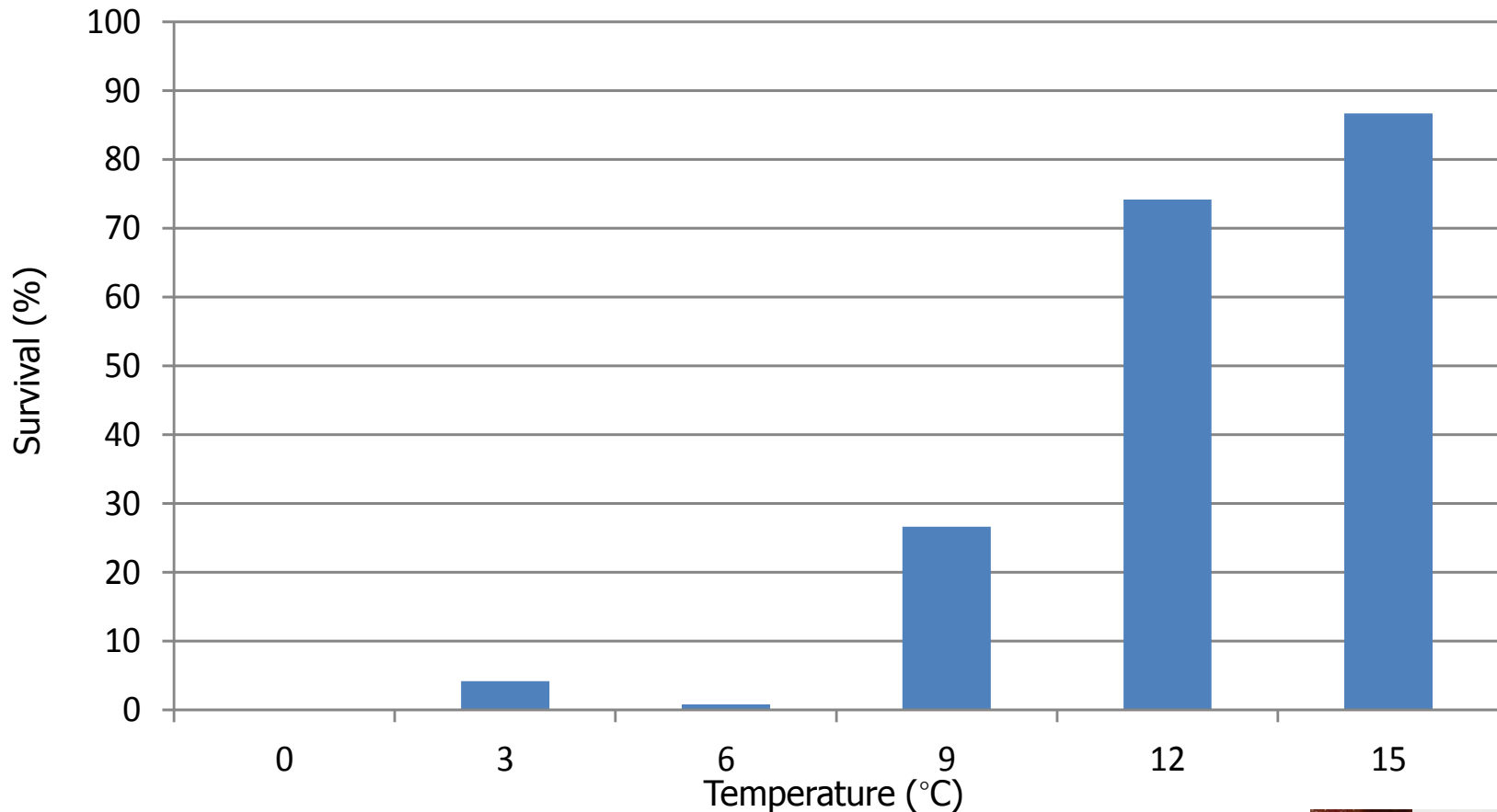


- Egg collection...
- Development of 'manure-ball'
 - Different designs and types of textiles
 - Possibility to quantify eggs (reducing variability - improving yield)



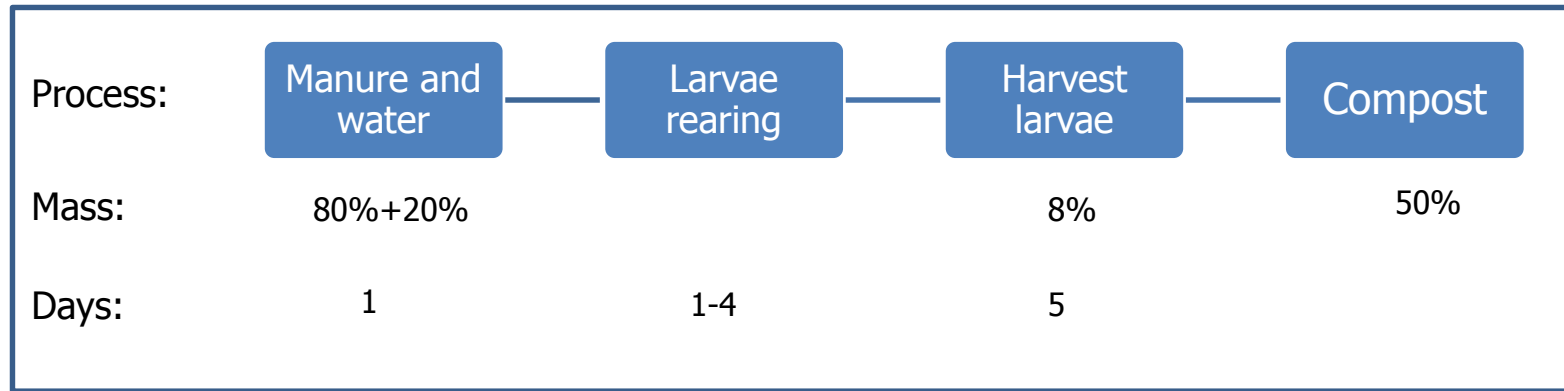
Storage of *Musca* fly egg

Hatchability at 25°C following 72 hr storage at different temperatures



Musca larvae rearing in manure

- Factors influencing feed conversion rate



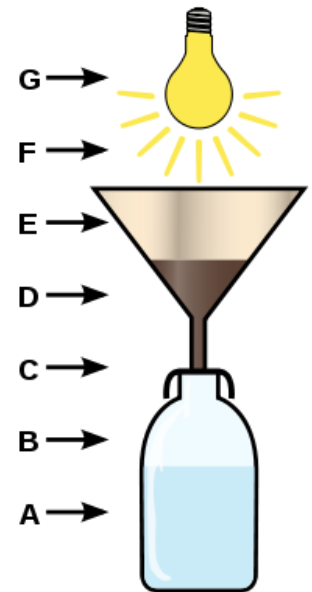
- Pre-treatment of manure (fresh manure favourable)
 - Homogenisation and addition of water (dry matter 25-30%)
- Application/dosage of fly egg
 - Egg density ($\sim 10,000$ eggs/kg manure)
- 'Stirring' of manure
- Maintaining environmental conditions



Separation of larvae from manure

- Assessment of various methods

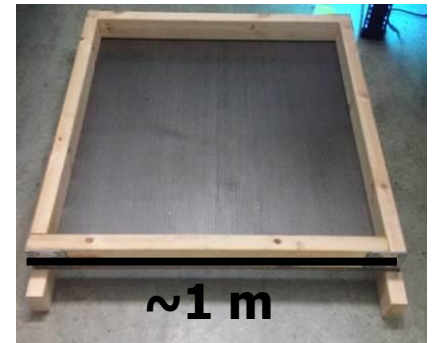
- **Flotation** (high water demand, wet compost product)
- **Sieving/screening** (not suitable for heterogeneous substrates)
- **Light** (only suitable for 'thin layered' substrates)
- **Electricity** (energy demanding and difficult to apply)
- **Hermetic enclosure** (low cost, may be difficult to apply)
- **Heat** (energy demanding, very efficient separation)



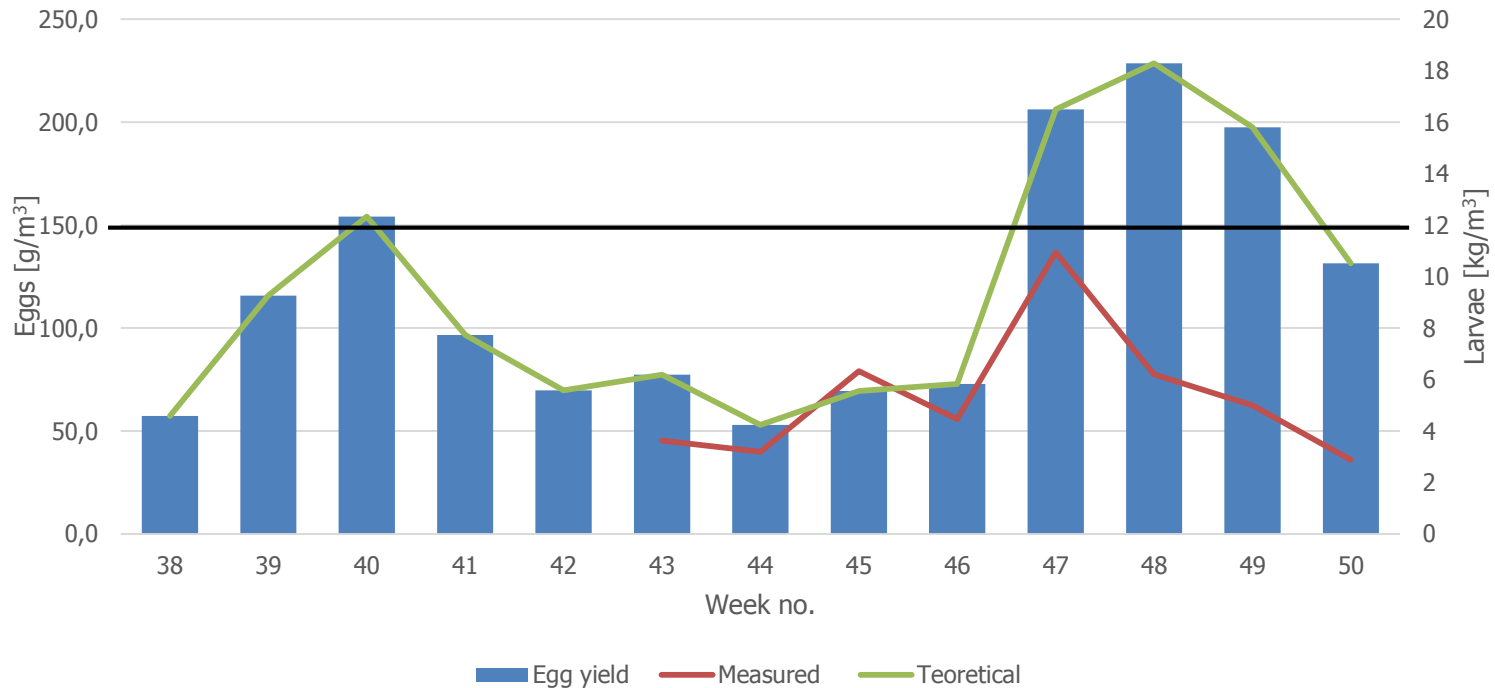
Separating manure and larvae

- Heat

- Direct heat used for separation (heated metal lid, PID controller)
- Initiation of separation @ 50°C
- Energy consuming (estimate of 2 kWh/kg larvae)
- Scalable (Recovery 90+%, ~100% @ small scale)



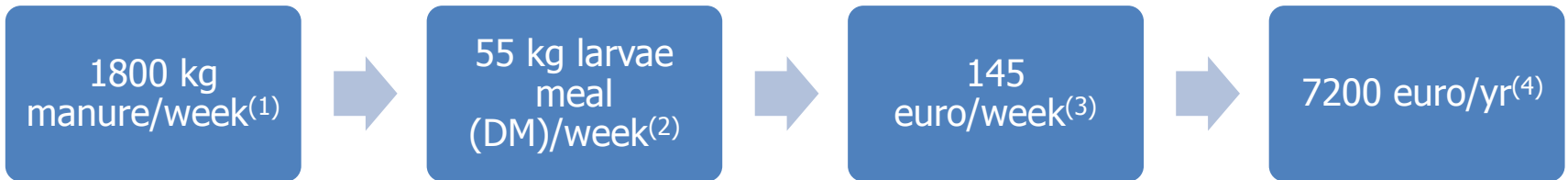
Fly egg vs. Larvae production



Egg yield_{ave}: 150 g/m³ -> 12 kg larvae/m³ -> 12 m³ fly breeding area
(~140 kg larvae) for sustaining the container system



Economic assessment of *Musca* larvae production



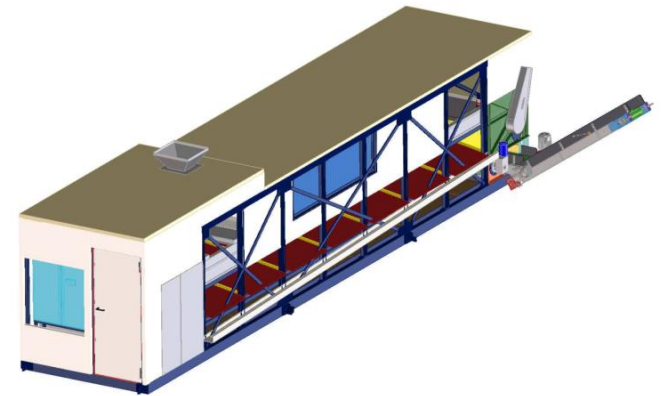
(1) Capacity of system, (2) FCR 8%, DM 40%, (3) 2.5 euro/kg (@2020), (4) 50 weeks/yr

- Total income ~9000 euro/yr.
 - Expenses
 - Larvae rearing ~8000 euro/yr.
 - Electricity
 - Labour
 - Depreciation and maintenance
 - Fly breeding (12 m³)
 - Labour
 - Feed
 - Shipment
- } ~10 euro/kg fly egg



What does it take to make it fly?

- Increasing larvae meal prize
 - Ban of fish meal for organic egg layers?
- Improving the container system
 - Lower production price of container unit
 - Optimizing automisation/processing
- Improving rearing and breeding of *Musca*
 - Improving egg survival (application of eggs)
 - Shipment conditions of fly eggs



Thank you for your attention!

Further information on BioConVal or to discuss future insect collaborations - please contact

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