





Production and Processing of Edible Insects for Improved Nutrition

"Status and Prospect of Edible Insects in Myanmar"

Dr. Aye Aye Myint, Dr. Tin Htut, Chue Htet Hnin, Zin Mar Soe

Address: Department of Animal Science, Yezin Agricultural University, Myanmar

(dr.ayeayemyint@yau.edu.mm)

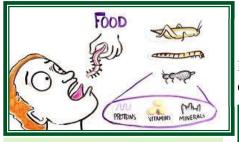
Background

- In Myanmar, insect eating is common but depends on preference to insect species. Insects are not eaten as regular food but mostly consumed as snack and delicacy.
- Availability of edible insects is seasonal and farming practices and processing technology are under-developed.
- * Therefore, production and processing of edible insects are important to open a new chapter for farmers particularly small-holder farmers in Myanmar for their food and feed.

Objectives

- To develop small scale edible insect farming practices
- To record the edible insects in Myanmar





Materials

- Plastic boxes for Rearing
- Aluminum mosquito screening
- Feed (carrot, cabbage, water, oat, shrimp powder, chicken feed)
- Thermometer and hydrometer
- 🏶 Ash, saw dust, sand
- Insects (cricket)

Methods

- Preparation of rearing box
- Collection of insects
- Pairing and laying eggs
- Hatching and Feeding
- Identification of specimen
- # Harvesting





Results

Two species in the study areas:

Field cricket Gryllus bimaculatus Giant cricket Brachytrupes portentosus



Gryllus bimaculatus



Brachytrupes portentosus

Common edible insects in Myanmar

- Cricket (adult)
- Bamboo worm (larvae)
- Silk worm (pupae)
- Diving beetle (larvae)
- Bee (larvae)
- Giant water bug (adults)
- Dung beetle (larvae)
- * Ants (adults, eggs)
- Cicada (adults)
- 🏶 Palm weevil larva (sago larva)
- Hornet grub (larvae)

Discussion

- Feasibility of farming crickets must be explored with proper EIA and SIA.
- Understanding ecology of particular edible insect species is required.
- Processing and marketing are essential for safety.

Outlook

For commercial farming of edible insects may require legal instruments

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