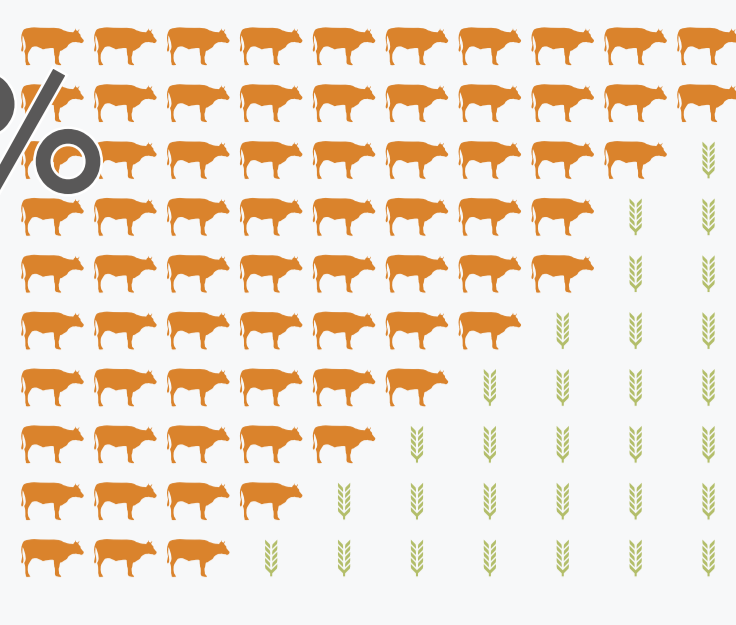


SUSTAINABLE PERSPECTIVE ON INSECTS

Livestock production accounts for 70% of all agricultural land (FAO).

70%



This number is expected to grow more than double between 2000 and 2050. Meeting this demand will require

INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

CONSUMING INSECTS HAS A NUMBER OF ADVANTAGES



Have high feed-conversion efficiency (capacity to convert feed mass into body mass).



Do not contribute to field contamination (pesticides and fertilizers) because they are organic reared.



Very efficient at bioconverting organic waste. They can collectively convert 1.3 billion tons of biowaste per year.



Require significantly less water than cattle rearing.



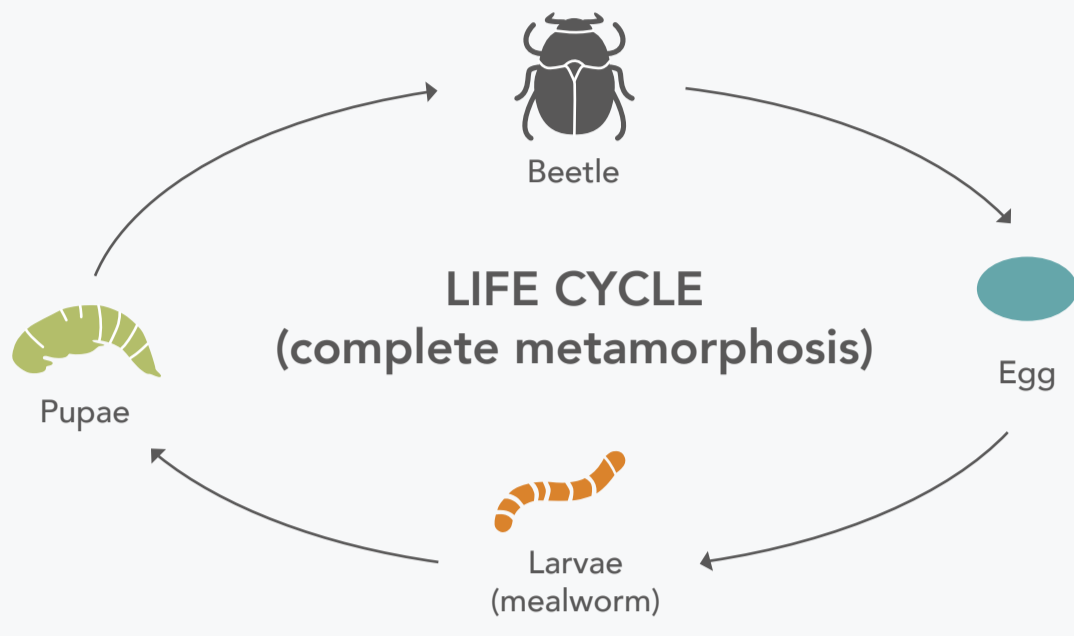
Not genetically similar to humans; therefore represent a low risk of transmitting diseases.



Emit few GHGs and little ammonia.

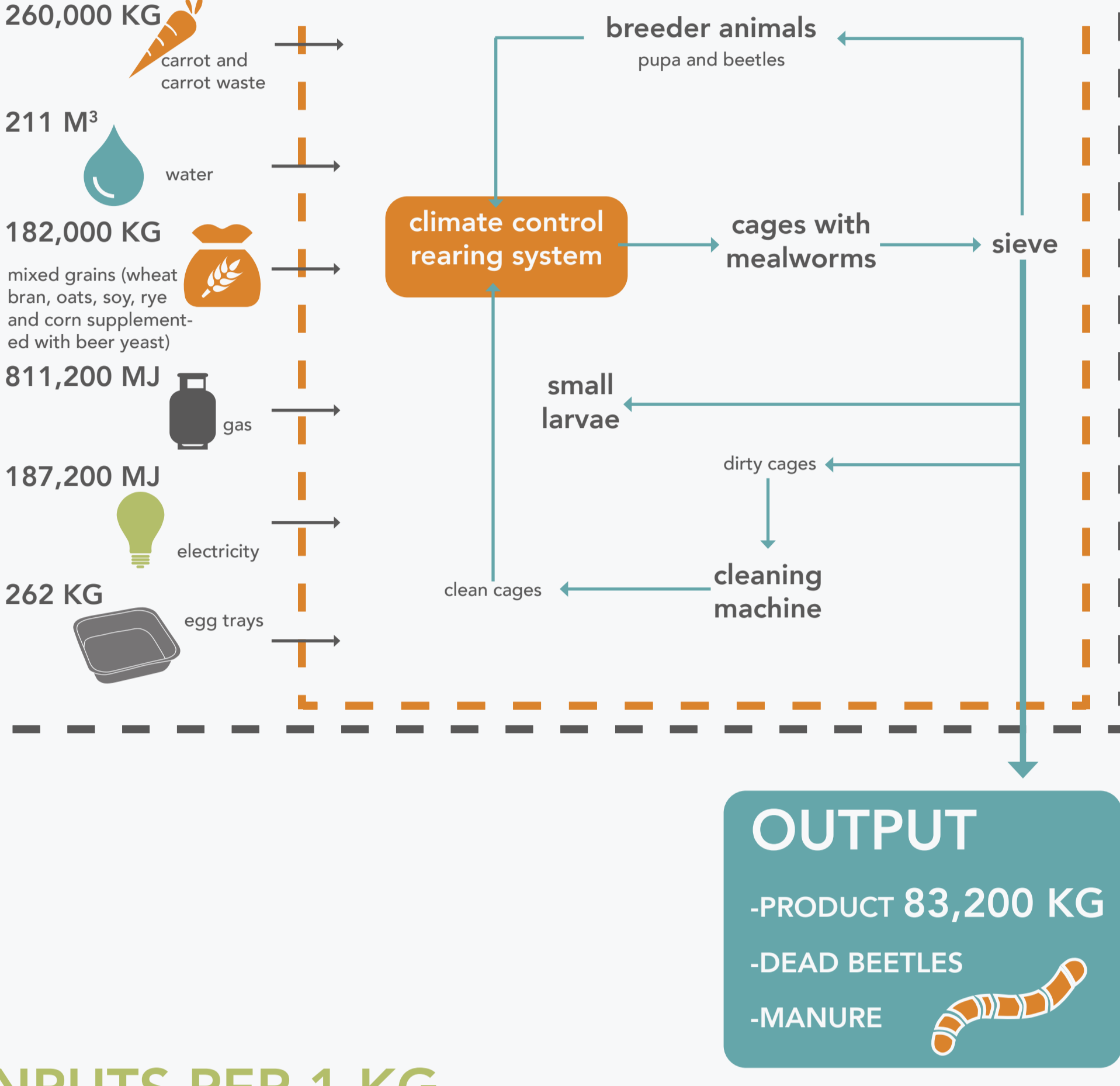


Since insect production is barely starting, there are not many studies showing facts about environmental impact. Mealworms are the only ones that have been evaluated (by Oonincx and de Boer).



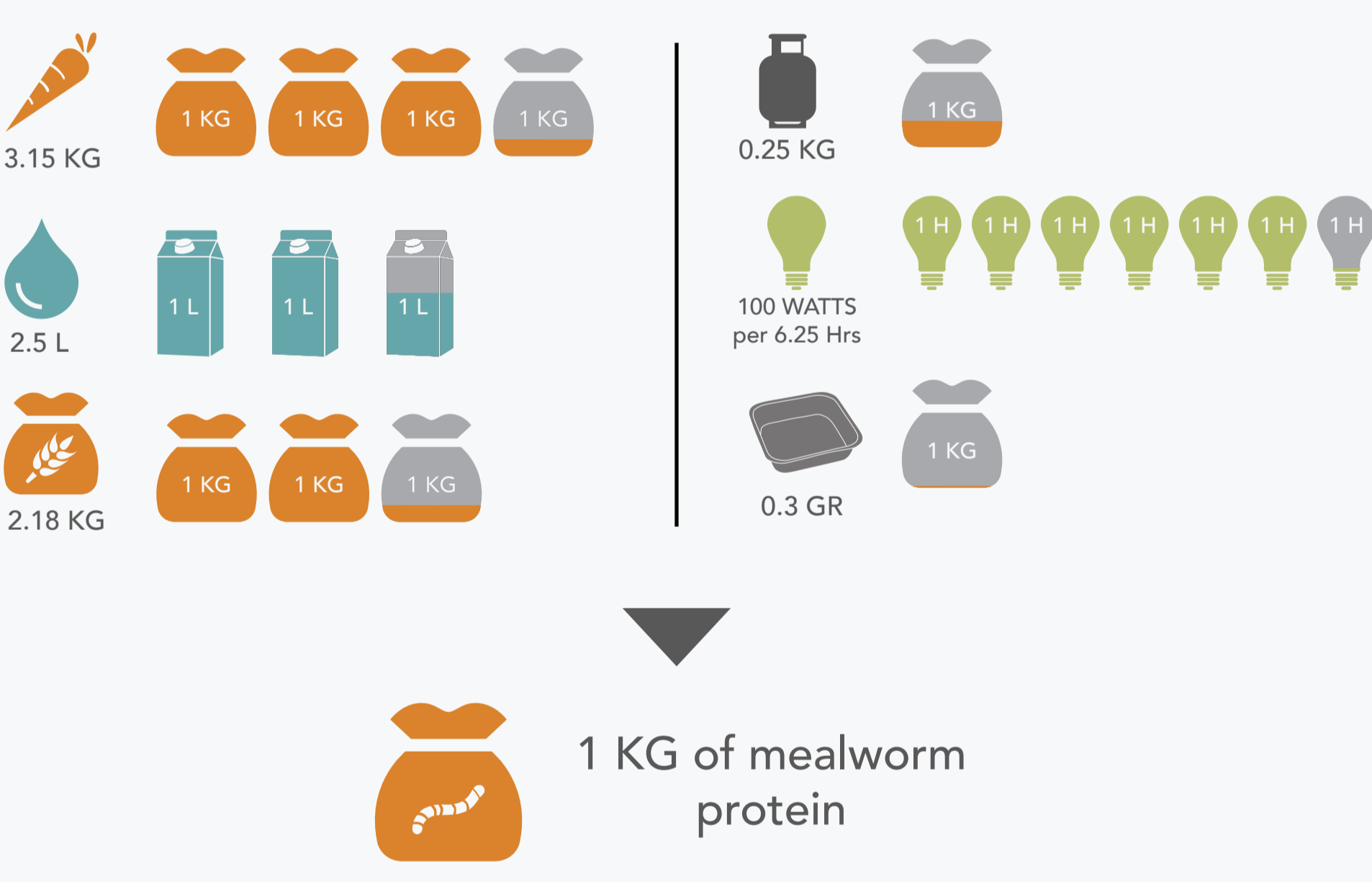
PRODUCTION SYSTEM

MEALWORM FARM



INPUTS PER 1 KG

The unit used for the study is 1 KG of edible protein. The portion is considered to be 100% edible since they are consumed as the whole animal.



ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF 1 KG OF MEALWORM PRODUCTION

