



maggot production techniques

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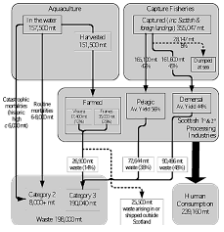


Table 4. Growth and Nutrient Utilization of *O. rubescens* fed maggot meal diets for 10 weeks.

Parameters	Diet A (0% MM)	Diet B (20% MM)	Diet C (40% MM)	Diet D (60% MM)	Diet E (80% MM)	Diet F (100% MM)	Diet G (100% MM)	Diet H (100% MM)
Duration (Days)	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
No. of fish stocked	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600
No. of fish left	57	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
SMW (g/fish)	0.046*	0.046*	0.046*	0.046*	0.046*	0.046*	0.046*	0.046*
FMW (g/fish)	4.90*	5.91*	5.03*	5.18*	6.22*	6.11*	7.00*	7.00*
MMW (g/fish)	4.00*	4.00*	4.00*	5.24*	5.24*	5.24*	7.00*	7.00*
FCR (%)	480.60*	524.40*	490*	551.45*	567.0*	669.60*	744.70*	746.30*
SCR (%)	1.04*	1.14*	1.1*	1.13*	1.47*	1.33*	1.30*	1.30*
PER	3.03*	2.34*	2.62*	2.71*	2.40*	2.32*	2.41*	2.42*
PI	8.59*	5.93*	5.29*	5.38*	8.38*	7.30*	6.64*	6.61*
PERL	0.09*	0.33*	0.64*	0.95*	1.15*	1.12*	1.09*	1.08*
PPV	48*	72*	80*	115*	114*	119*	136*	136*
Satellite (%)	99.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*	100.0*

*Values with different superscripts on the same row are significantly different (p < 0.05) using ANOVA. MMW = Maggot meal, FMW = Final Mean Weight, SMW = Start Mean Weight, MMW = Mean Weight Gain, SCR = Satellite Growth Rate, SGR = Specific Growth Rate, FCR = Feed Conversion Ratio, PI = Protein Intake, PER = Protein Efficiency Ratio, PPV = Protein Production Value.



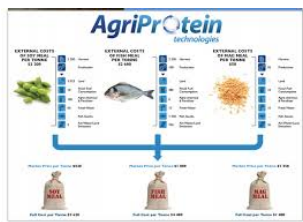
SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

MAGGOT

DIETARY SUPPLEMENT

For the Preparation of Larval and Broiler Diets, and Application for Maggot Production and Feed Fortification.

Manufacturer: AgriProtein Technology





Where $L_{0,t}$ = the natural logarithm, t = duration of experiment in days

Food conversion rate (FCR) $\% = \frac{\text{Total food supplied to fish (g)}}{\text{Total weight gain by fish (g)}}$

Protein intake = Food supplied (g) \times % crude protein of food

Protein efficiency ratio (PER) $\% = \frac{\text{Mean weight gain by fish (g)}}{\text{Mean protein intake (g)}}$

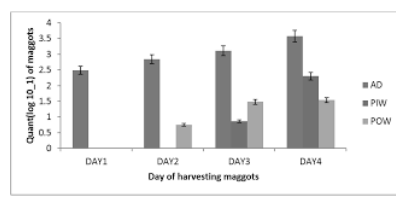
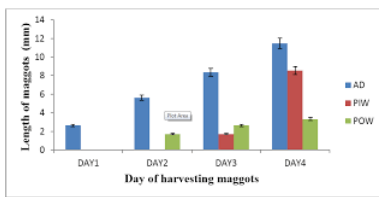
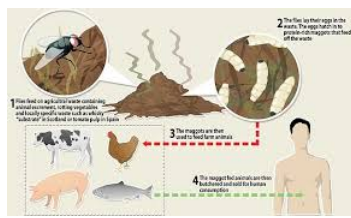
Protein production value (PPV) $\% = \frac{L_{0,t} \times 100}{P_1}$

Where P_1 = Food body protein (at the end of experiment), P_0 = Initial body protein (at the beginning of experiment), and P_2 = Protein intake

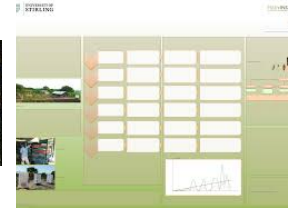
$N_1 = 100$

Survival (%) = $\frac{N_2}{N_1} \times 100$

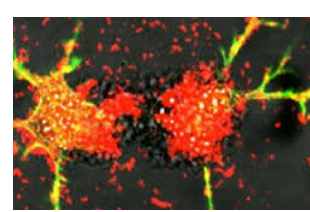
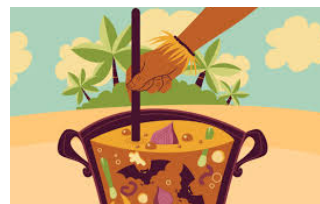
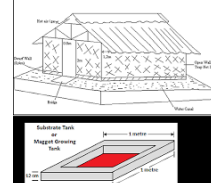
Where N_1 = Number of fish at the beginning of the experiment, and N_2 = Number of cultured fish at the end of the experiment







	RA	Terrestrial animal	Chemiculture plants	Aquatic animals & plants	Total
Volume (m³)	1.68	0.24	1.5	0.312	3.732
Weight (kg)	84	60	70	312	526





HYPOTHESIS: Flies produce maggots

OBSERVATIONS: Flies land on meat that is left uncovered. Later, maggots appear on the meat.

PROCEDURE

Uncovered jars	Covered jars

Controlled Variables: jars, type of meat, location, temperature

Manipulated Variables: gauze covering that keeps flies away from Meat (IV)

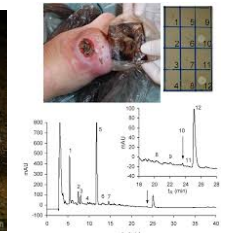
Responding Variable: whether maggots appear (DV)

CONCLUSION: Maggots form only when flies come in contact with meat. Spontaneous generation of maggots did not occur.

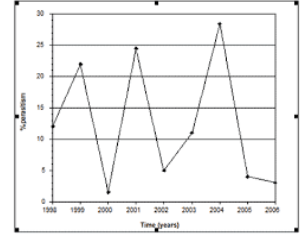
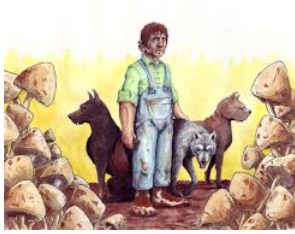




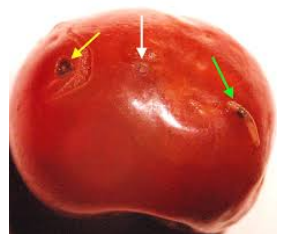
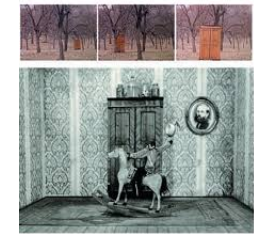
Abstract
 The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of different types of manure on the production of maggots. The study was conducted in a laboratory setting. The results showed that the type of manure used had a significant effect on the number of maggots produced. The study also found that the temperature of the manure had a significant effect on the rate of maggot production. The study concluded that the type of manure and the temperature of the manure are important factors in the production of maggots.



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Biology Figure 1-8 Redi's Experiment on Spontaneous Generation

OBJECTIVE: Understand how Redi's experiment led to the discovery of spontaneous generation.

HYPOTHESIS: Flies produce maggots.

PROCEDURE:

Controlled variables: size of jars, location, temperature, etc.	Uncovered jars	Covered jars
Manipulated variables: presence/absence of eggs that fly can lay	Swamp	Swamp
Resulting variable: presence/absence of maggots	Maggots appear	No maggots appear

CONCLUSION: Maggots form only when flies have access to meat with meat. Spontaneous generation of maggots does not occur.



Setting up a Controlled Experiment

- The factors in an experiment that can change are the _____.
- Whenever possible, a hypothesis should be tested by an experiment in which only one variable is changed at a time. All other variables should be kept unchanged, or _____.

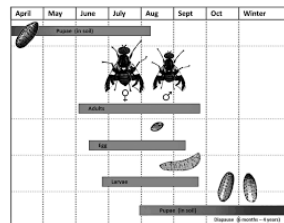


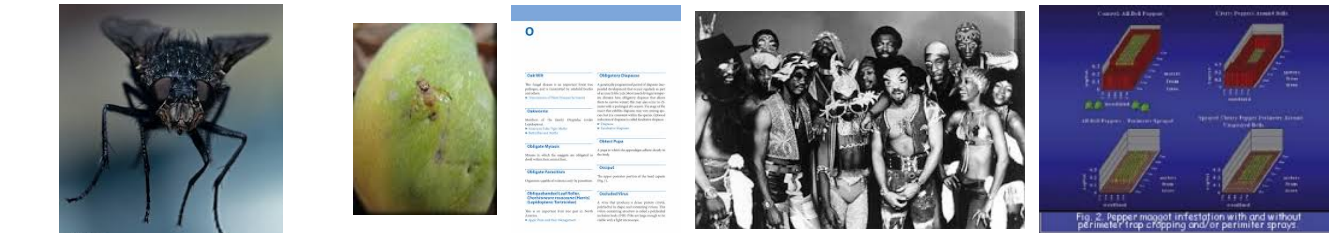
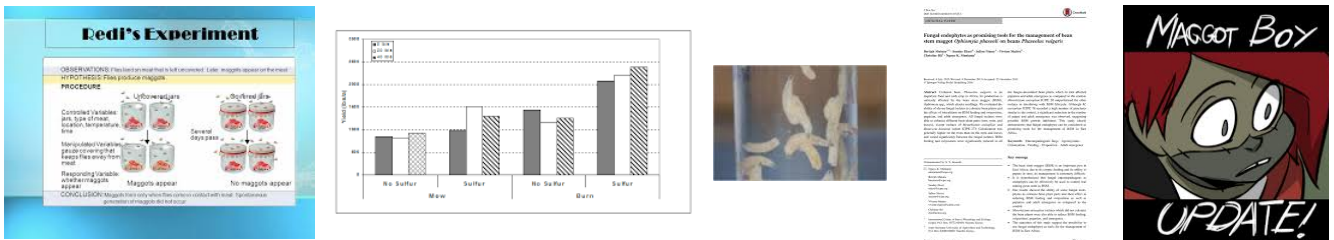
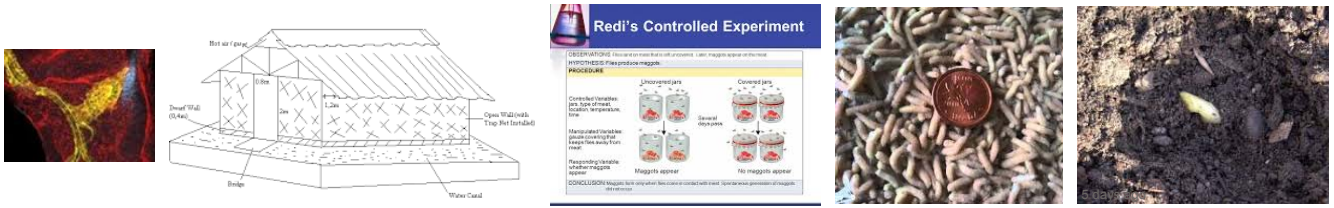
1.2 How scientists work

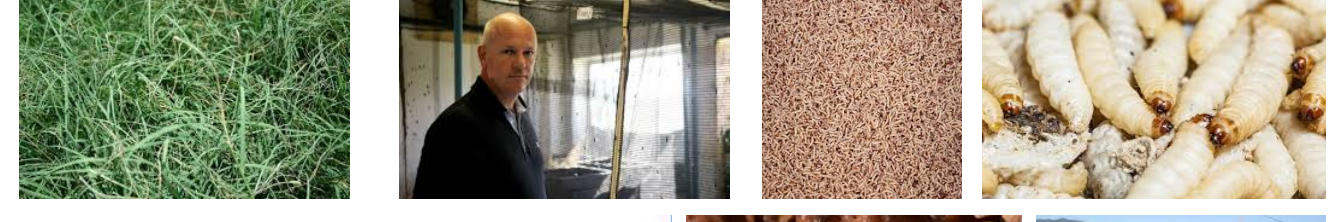
- Spallanzani's test of Redi's findings.
- Supported the hypothesis that new organisms are produced only by existing organisms.

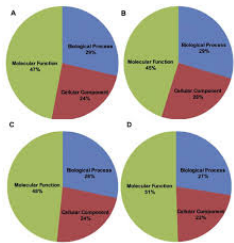


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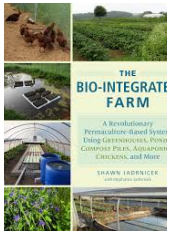
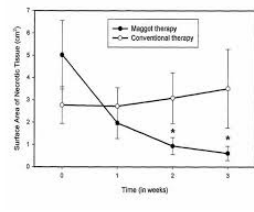






Apply It! Redi's Experiment

- Observations:** Flies land on meat that is left uncovered. After time, maggots appear on the meat.
- Hypothesis:** Flies produce maggots.
- Controlled Variables:** jars, types of meat, location, temperature, time.
- Manipulated Variables:** Gause covering that keeps flies out of jars, away from meat.
- Responding Variables:** Whether maggots appear or not.
- Conclusion:** Maggots only form when flies come in contact with meat. There is no spontaneous generation of maggots.



Section 1-2 How Scientists Work

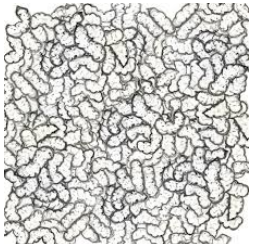
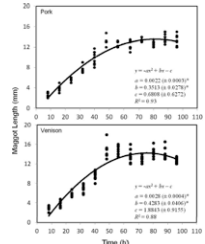
- The idea that life can arise from nonliving matter is called **Spontaneous Generation**.
- Francesco Redi's hypothesis about the appearance of maggots was that **flies produce maggots**.



A. Designing an Experiment-

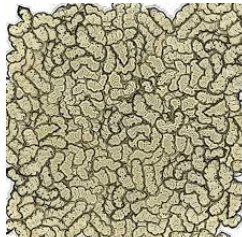
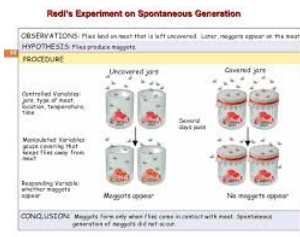
- 1. Ask a question
- Form a hypothesis: examples **If** _____, **then** _____
- Redi made the hypothesis that **flies produce maggots** and set up his experiment as follows:

question →

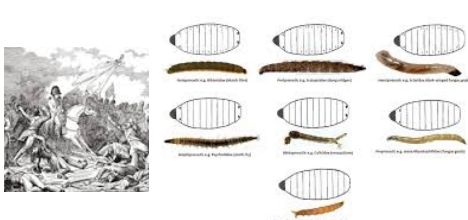
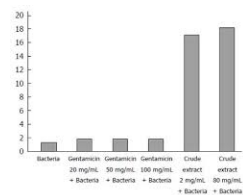
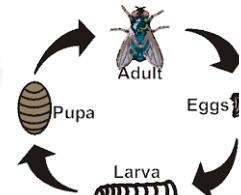


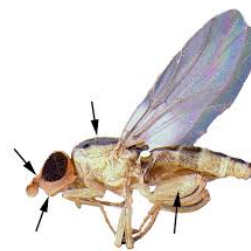
The Story Maggots Tell

- Blowfly maggots are of two forms: smooth maggots, and hairy maggots.
- The smooth maggots belong to pioneer flies that are purely corpse feeders.
- 'Hairy' maggots will often feed on corpses, but they are also active predators that feed on smooth maggots.
- Because they are predators, the arrival of the secondary flies that produce hairy maggots is normally later than that of the pioneer maggots.
- Beetle maggots also tend to be predatory like the adult beetles.



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Maggot Therapy



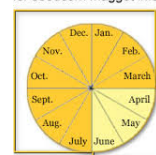
In the UK it would make sense for maggot therapy to be available to patients in the community – especially since both hospital-based and district nurses find the technique easy to learn...

Department of Health "The use of maggots can dramatically reduce treatment times compared with conventional therapies, and it is very likely that their use at an early stage would reduce hospital admissions or the need for surgical intervention in the treatment of certain types of necrotic wounds."

Lancet September 30, 2000; 356: 1174 - 1178



Approximate timing in Missouri for seedcorn maggot infestations.



Pupal stage



Adults active, multiple generations

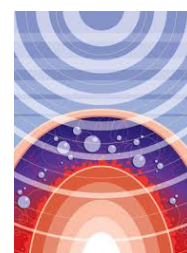
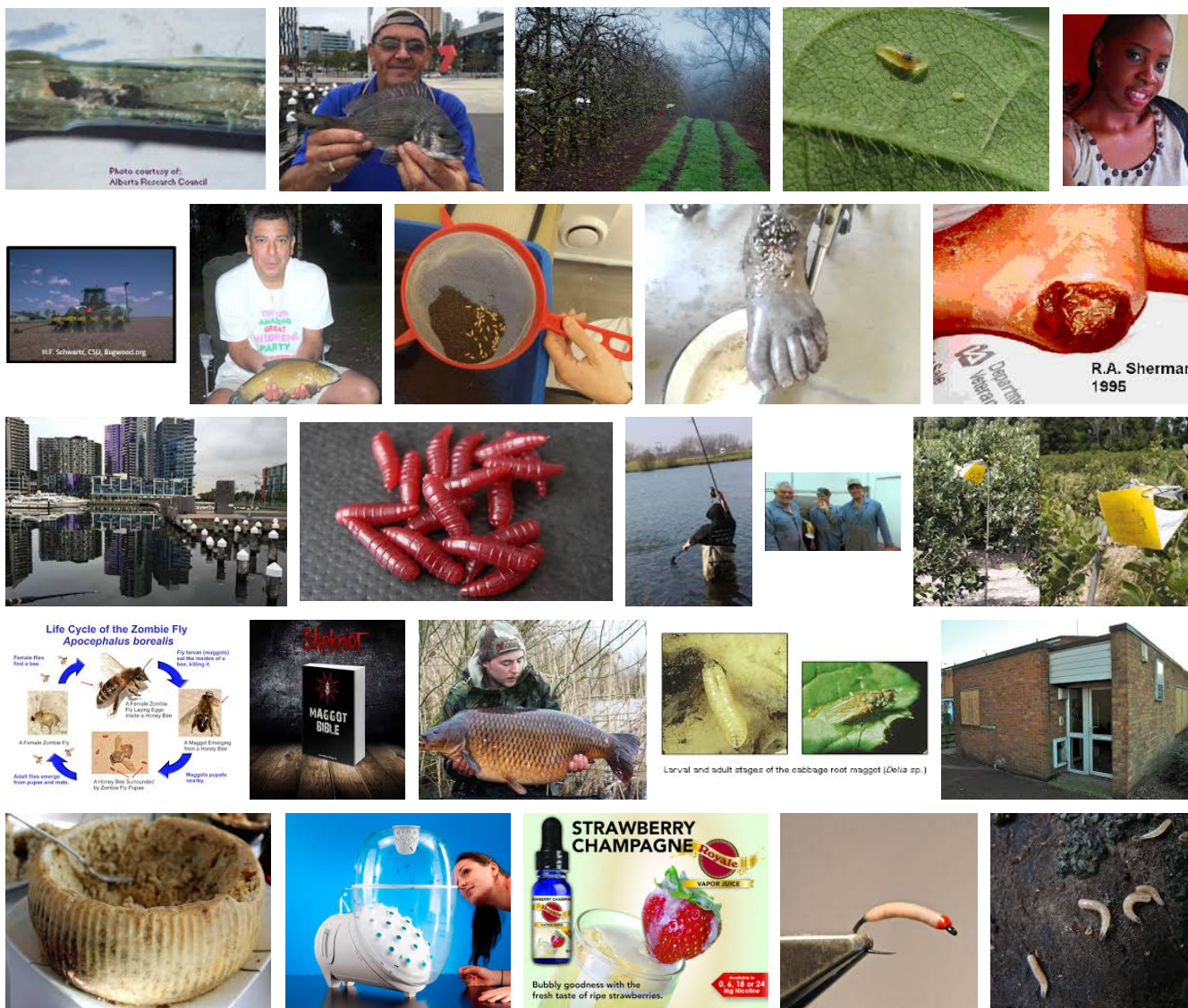


Fig. 9: Use of a BioBag® to apply maggots to a wound





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