



Brown Bag Seminar



ブラウンバックセミナー

Recorded data will be uploaded
Online (Zoom)

2021.8.4

(Wed.)

Supported by Kyushu University, Q-AOS & TEMDEC

Scan here for Registration

JP ↔ EN
Simultaneous Interpretation

12:10 ~ 12:50

12:10-12:15 ♦ Introduction

12:15-12:40 ♦ Seminar (Presentation)

12:40-12:50 ♦ Q&A

https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_lbDQs93eQxyiUckwF8ECTw

Edible Insect as a new food material and minor substance: Does edible insect save the people?

Chair: Assoc. Prof. Toshinori Tanaka (Research Promotion Coordinator of Q-AOS)

As the world's population grows in the future, there are concerns about serious food problems, and one of the solutions is that insect food is being focused on as a "new protein source" to replace humans. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), croaker can be cultivated with less feed than livestock, does not require large land, and has a low impact on the environment. In addition, investment costs can be kept low, and the development of the insect foods business can be expected to lead to people's lives. Even in Europe, which has been repelled for use, insect food was approved by the EU as a "new food" in 2018, and the market potential of insect foods is expected to grow to 7 billion USD in 2030. A new trend of Europe has been seen. Many tropical countries have kept on a daily basis, but many insect foods can be found in Southeast Asia's Laos and Thailand. In these countries, they do not eat insect from food shortages, nor do they eat as much as the main food, they are regarded as minor subsystems and are clearly positioned as a choice of food materials. In this seminar, we will consider the future of insect foods.



Associate Professor
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Dr. HYAKUMURA Kimihiko has been working at the Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Kyushu University since April 2011. Prior to that, he worked as Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) expert in the field of forest management under Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Laos. Later he had worked at the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and joined research projects related to forest conservation in Asia, including Japan. He received PhD from Graduate School of Agriculture and Life Sciences, the University of Tokyo while he worked there. His main interest is natural resources management in rural areas at the local level. In addition, he is also engaged in research on relationship between forest conservation and climate change mitigation, timber supply chain management, Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance (ESG) investment and sustainable natural resource management.

