CLAIMS

~~1. Beetle powder including a percentage by weight of vitamin D3 greater than or equal to at least 0.000010 %, the percentage by weight being given on the total weight of beetle powder.~~

~~2. Powder according to claim 1, wherein the percentage by weight of vitamin D3 is greater than or equal to at least 0.000015%.~~

~~3. Powder according to claim 1, wherein the percentage by weight of vitamin D3 is greater than or equal to at least 0.000025%.~~

~~4. Powder according to one of claims 1 to 3, which includes a percentage by weight of calcium greater than or equal to at least 0.1%, the percentage by weight being given on the total weight of beetle powder.~~

~~5. Powder according to one of claims 1 to 4, which includes a percentage by weight of fat between 5% and 40%, the percentage by weight being given on the total weight of beetle powder.~~

~~6. Powder according to one of claims 1 to 5, which has a water activity less than 0.7.~~

~~7.~~1. Method for rearing beetles for preparing a beetle powder including a percentage by weight of vitamin D3 greater than or equal to at least 0.000010%, said percentage by weight being given on the total weight of beetle powder,
which includes a light treatment phase during which a UV source emits ultraviolet rays towards the beetles.

~~8.~~2. Method according to claim ~~7~~1, wherein the light treatment phase is applied during the larval stage and/or the nymph stage of the beetles.

~~9.~~3. Method according to claim ~~8~~2, wherein the light treatment stage starts between the sixth week and the twelfth week of growth of the larvae, preferably between the ninth and the eleventh week.

~~10.~~4. Method according to any one of claims ~~7~~1 to ~~9~~3, wherein the light treatment phase has a treatment duration between one and six weeks, preferably between two and four weeks.

~~11.~~5. Method according to any one of claims ~~7~~1 to ~~10~~4, wherein the ultraviolet rays emitted by the UV source towards the beetle larvae are:

- UVB type and consist of electromagnetic radiation wherein the wavelength is between 280 nm and 320 nm, and/or
- UVA type and consist of electromagnetic radiation wherein the wavelength is between 320 nm and 400 nm.

~~12.~~6. Method according to any one of claims ~~7~~1 to ~~11~~5, wherein, during the light treatment phase, the UV source is positioned at a defined distance from the beetle larvae of the order of 2 to 250 cm.

~~13.~~7. Method according to claim ~~12~~6, wherein the distance between the UV source and the beetle larvae is between 10 and 100 cm.

~~14.~~8. Method according to claim ~~12~~6 or ~~13~~7, wherein the distance between the UV source and the beetle larvae is between 15 and 50 cm.

~~15.~~9. Method according to any one of claims ~~7~~1 to ~~14~~8, wherein the UV source has a radiation power between 13 and 125 Watts.

~~16.~~10. Method according to claim ~~15~~9, wherein the radiation power is between 20 and 50 Watts.

~~17.~~11. Method according to any one of claims ~~7~~1 to ~~16~~10, wherein during the light treatment phase, the UV source emits the ultraviolet rays towards the beetle larvae according to treatment periods between ten hours and twenty-four hours continuously or cumulatively over a twenty-four hour period.

~~18.~~12. Method according to any one of claims ~~7~~1 to ~~17~~11, wherein the beetle larvae are kept in an environment having a substantially constant temperature between 24 and 30°C, preferably between 26 and 28°C.

~~19.~~13. Method according to any one of claims ~~7~~1 to ~~18~~12, wherein the beetle larvae are kept in an environment having a substantially constant hygrometry between 45 and 70% relative humidity, preferably between 55 and 65%.

~~20.~~14. Method according to any one of claims ~~7~~1 to ~~19~~13, which includes, prior to the start of the light treatment phase, an initial so-called darkness phase during which, after hatching the beetle larvae, the larvae are kept in darkness between twelve and twenty-two hours per day, preferably between eighteen and twenty hours per day.

~~21.~~15. Method according to claim ~~20~~14 linked with claim ~~18~~12 and ~~19~~13, wherein the temperature and/or hygrometry of the environment of the beetle larvae is controlled such that, between the darkness and light treatment phases, the difference in temperatures is less than or equal to 2°C and/or the difference in hygrometries is less than or equal to 10% relative humidity.

~~22.~~16. Method according to any one of claims ~~7~~1 to ~~21~~15, wherein the beetle larvae are fed with a diet based on plants and/or vegetables.

~~23.~~17. Method according to any one of claims ~~7~~1 to ~~22~~16, wherein the beetles are selected from the following species: *Tenebrio molitor*, *Alphitobus diaperinus*.

~~24. Use of a beetle powder according to any one of claims 1 to 6 in human or animal nutrition.~~

~~25. Use according to claim 24, wherein the powder is used as a nutritional supplement.~~