

Practices of Entomophagy and Entomotherapy in Baranggay Alambijud, Argao and Baranggay Lusaran, Cebu City, Philippines

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Abstract : The study was conducted in order to discover the medicinal and edible potentialities of different insect species in Baranggay Alambijud, Argao and Baranggay Lusaran, Cebu City, Cebu. In order to identify these entomological practices, a survey was carried out by the researchers in these key sites. Fourteen key informants were obtained and these were identified with the aide of two sampling methods- snowball technique and purposive sampling. Open-ended questionnaires were employed in order to obtain authentic and significant information from the key informants. Results portrayed that in the practice of entomotherapy, two insects were used as medicine namely: migratory locust (*Locusta migratoria manillensis*) and honey bee (*Apis dorsata*); and two insect by-products were utilized namely: feces of cockroach (*Periplaneta Americana*) and honey. White grub (*Cotinis nitida*) and bee eggs were also documented to manifest edible capability and were thus utilized in the entomophagic practices. After applying thematic analysis, it was determined that the causative factors of their entomological practices include their limited educational attainment, their inability to access urban societies and the influence brought about by their family and community.

Keywords : entomophagy, entomotherapy, entomology, key informants

Conference Title : ICE 2014 : International Conference on Entomology

Conference Location : Penang, Malaysia

Conference Dates : December 04-05, 2014