



## Use of Mustard Straw During Composting to Bringdown the cost of Mushroom Production

### KEYWORDS

Mustard Straw, Compost, Agaricus bisporus, button mushroom

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**ABSTRACT** Considering the high cost of wheat straw in local market, three different combinations wheat and mustard straw were tested for their influence on yield and cost of production of Button Mushroom. *Agaricus bisporus* (Lange) Sing. Compost was prepared by mixing 10%, 20% and 30% Mustard and wheat straw by long method of composting. 100% wheat straw was used as control. All the ingredients composted for 20 days single phase outdoor composting as advocated by Kapoor<sup>1</sup>. Fresh grain spawn was obtained from Bharat Mushrooms, Delhi. Formaldehyde treated casing soil (1:1 mixture of 2 year old farm yard manure and garden soil) was used for casing of beds. The results show that all the combinations affected yield and proved to be promising for low cost production of mushroom. Combination with 30% Mustard straw and 70% wheat straw gave maximum production of mushroom (8.4 Kg/m<sup>2</sup>).

### 1. Introduction

Mushroom compost is a highly complex substrate offering appropriate nutrition to the mushroom mycelium while discouraging growth of other microorganisms. The composting technique used to prepare this complex substrate is not only complicated but difficult to examine due to usage of large number of different types of raw materials used for its preparation. A great deal of research into compost ingredients, as well as composting process has led to better understanding of the process itself. Compost plays a comprehensive and important role in mushroom production than does soil in higher plants. This material is the result of decomposition process governed by a number of micro-organisms that produce important chemical and biological reactions thereby making it selective for *Agaricus Bisporus*. Due to non availability of horse manure compost, formulation based on wheat straw plus other nutrients (organic and inorganic) has become the standard and is being used by all the commercial mushroom units in India. Various formulations have been developed by different workers from time to time which are mainly based on locally available materials (Schister<sup>2</sup>; Shandilya<sup>3,4</sup>; Hayes and Shandilya<sup>5</sup>; Dhar et.al<sup>6</sup>). Due to constant striving for higher returns in mushroom cultivation, it is desirable to bring down the cost of raw materials thus compost production using mustard straw which is available almost free of cost everywhere in India was paid attention to and tested for its capability to produce quality compost initially in combination with traditionally used wheat straw which is very expensive and beyond the reach of normal farmers. The present investigation deals with the mixing of easily available, cheap mustard straw to wheat straw during composting and to test this combination for its availability to affect yield and cost of mushroom production.

### 2. Materials and methods

Wheat straw, Mustard straw and chicken manure were procured locally. Fresh grain spawn of *Agaricus bisporus* (Lange) sing, strain S 11 was obtained from Bharat Mushrooms, Delhi, India. Formaldehyde treated casing soil (1:1 mixture of 2 year old farm yard manure and garden soil) was used for casing of beds.

Straw based compost with different combinations of wheat and mustard straw was prepared by long method. All the ingredients (Table-1) were composted for 20 days of single

phase composting as advocated by Kapoor<sup>1</sup>. Pre wetting for 2-3 days was followed by 18 days of outdoor composting on concrete floor.

Supplements like chicken manure, wheat bran, urea (Table-1) were sprinkled over it on first day of stacking (3<sup>rd</sup> day of composting). Gypsum was added on 14<sup>th</sup> day. Initial nitrogen content of the compost pile was kept 1.70 -1.75%.

Spawn was mixed with the compost of 0.6% by thorough spawning method in all the sixteen trays (1.0 m<sup>2</sup>) each containing 60kg of compost (72% moisture) spawned trays were covered with polythene sheets. After spawn run polythene sheets were removed and the trays were cased with formaldehyde (41%) treated casing soil to a thickness of 4.0 cm. Regular watering and appropriate ventilation specially at the time of pinhead formation was provided in growing room. Mushrooms were picked for 60 days and the weight of mushrooms recorded daily for each tray to determine yield. Yield was determined as kilogram per square meter. The yield response indicated that compost mixture with 30% mustard straw and 70% wheat straw gave maximum production of mushroom (8.4 kg/m<sup>2</sup>).

### Results and Discussion

Total nitrogen content of all the compost was same during stacking. The yield data of four (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>) compost mixtures (Table-2) showed that composts with mustard straw meal were statistically at par with maximum productivity at 30% mixture of mustard straw. Yield beyond two months was not recorded, it is probable that all grades of composts had given more yield even beyond the period recorded.

The changes in normal cultivation practices studied in this experiment were found to be significant not only as alternative to pure wheat straw but also on account of economic considerations. Most significant effect of the new combination is the emergence of new alternative to wheat straw. Not only Mustard straw which proved its efficiency during the experiments, but other kind of straws like Paddy, cotton, arhar can also be considered for straw based compost preparation.

Table 1: Composition of Composts

Ingredients Kg	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4
Wheat Straw	300	270	240	210
Mustard Straw	-	30	60	90
Chicken manure	80	80	80	80
Urea	3	3	3	3
Wheat Bran	25	25	25	25
Nuvon (ml)	30	30	30	30

Table 2: 60 days yield\* (Kg) from composts

Compost	Yield/m <sup>2</sup> (a) 1 month	Yield/m <sup>2</sup> (b) 2 month	Yield/m <sup>2</sup> (a+b)	Yield /m T of Compost
C-1	3.8	3.4	7.2	120
C-2	4.6	3.6	8.2	137
C-3	5.1	3.6	8.7	144
C-4	5.2	3.2	8.4	140

\*Mean of four trials.

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