

MUSHROOM 4 TODAY

Vol.: 2 No.: 8-10; October-December 2004; Rs. 20/-



जाऊक्व सामक्स



SANGRI-LA

Future of Mushrooms

WANTED BUSINESS PARTNERS CONTACT FOR BUSINESS DETAILS

©: 03561-257749

1: 09832063963



Abe, MINICES An appricate that you expect nothing but the best form us.

That is roby we take every care to ensure MINICES As is a product of highest quality.

CANGET-(A): The Mushroom People - Jalgaigari

or mus of the nature complaint.

I see of purchase of this cost.

(M): 98320-6





0

Contents

	Page
Editorial	03
🗨 সম্পাদকীয়	04
Information for Doctors	05
MUSHROOM - A SOURCE	
OF PROTEIN	09
প্রধানমন্ত্রীর প্রিয় খাদ্য মাশরুম	11
👽 বন্ধ খনিও পেট ভরাতে পারে	12
Biodiversity studies of edible mushrooms found in agro-forest	
ecosystems in North Bengal	13
🔾 মাশরুমের জগৎ	22
MACRO AND MICRO ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS INSIDI THE GROWING ROOM	E 24
Approved Products for the	
Mushroom Industry – 2003	27
€ News	35
🗨 মাশরুম বীজ উৎপাদন	37
 মাশরুম রান্নাঘরে - 	39
 থারান্ত্রীয় সমবিকাশ যোজনা 	
(R.S.V.Y.) প্রোগ্রাম	46
বিনুক মাশরুম উৎপাদন	48
Cultivation method of	
Button Mushrooms	50

ANKUSH MUSHROOM



ভাজা ও গুকনো মাশরুম বাজিও ভৌঙ্গে ডেওয়া হয়।

প্রছাড়া পাওয়া যায় — মাশরুমের বীজ, মাশরুমের আচার, পাঁপড়, চাউমিন। মাশরুম উৎপাদন শুখানোর ব্যবস্থা আছে।

रयाशारयाश %



M

Mobile: 9733046372

©: (033)-24552013

Tushar N. Mehta

215, OLD CHINA BAZAR ST. KOLKATA - 700001

> Communication Cum Residence address 23/B, School Road Kolkata - 7000025

Largest Spawn Maker Contact for Genuine, High Yielding Mushroom Spawn in bulk.

Editorial

Mushroom cultivation is based on scientific methods. Good yield is essentially de-



pendent on practical experience and scientific knowledge. Improvements can only be exploited if procedures are continually reviewed and alternatives considered.

Establishment of 'center' to work on Mushroom research, production, development and training would, always provide facilities for the required studies.

In addition to research activities, such 'center' can provide pure mycelial spawn to the cultivators.

This 'center' can also undertake training programmes in rural sectors, and also to a sector of people who may work as extensionists, and perform as trainers in various mushroom development programmes, they may also become 'Management personals' in various mushroom cultivation units.

Thereby the need to establish a R & D unit with attached 'Mushroom Management Institute' seems to be firmly established and - 'Need of the time'.

সম্পাদকীয়

মাশরুম বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতীতে উৎপাদন করা হয়। উন্নত প্রকারের উৎপাদন পদ্ধতী, হাতে কলমে কাজের অভিজ্ঞতা ও বৈজ্ঞানিক জ্ঞানের উপর নির্ভরশীল। পদ্ধতী উন্নত করার জন্য প্রয়োজন নিয়মিত পুনঃনিরীক্ষণ করা এবং বিকল্প বিবেচনা করা।

উক্ত গবেষণামূলক কাজের জন্য প্রয়োজন একটি 'গবেষণা কেন্দ্র' স্থাপন করা যেখানে প্রতিনিয়ত মাশরুমের গবেষণা, উৎপাদন উন্নয়ণ, শিক্ষা পরিবেশিত হতে পারে এবং প্রয়োজনীয় চচ্চার সুবিধা দিতে পারে।

গবেষণার কাজ ছাড়াও এই 'কেন্দ্র' উন্নতমানের মাশরুম স্পন (বীজ) সরবরাহ করতে পারবে।

এই 'কেন্দ্র' থেকে প্রশিক্ষণ প্রাপ্ত কর্মীরা, গ্রামীণ অঞ্চলের বতুব ও পুরানো মাশরুম উৎপাদকদের তথ্য প্রযুক্তি পৌছে দিতে পারবে। এবং সেই কর্মীগণ বিভিন্ন 'মাশরুম উৎপাদন প্রোগ্রামে' প্রযুক্তি সহায়ক হতে পারবে। এছাড়া বড় খামারের ম্যানেজমেন্ট কর্মী হিসাবে তারা যুক্ত হতে পারবে।

তথ্য পর্যালোচনা করলে এই মুহূর্তে 'মাশরুম গবেষণা কেন্দ্র' ও 'মাশরুম ম্যানেজমেন্ট ইনস্টিটিউট' স্থাপনের গুরুত্ব উপলব্ধি করা যায় এবং বলা যায় এটাই — 'বর্তমান সময়ের প্রয়োজন'।

Information for Doctors

Researchers explore possibility of mushrooms

By TOM MAJESKI

St. Paul Pioneer Press (St. Paul, Minn.)

Can the tasty mushroom help fight cancer?

That's a deliciously appealing question a team of University of Minnesota researchers hope to answer within five years.

"It's impossible to predict the outcome, but we may find novel compounds that haven't been considered by pharmaceutical companies for their anti-cancer attributes," said Bryn Dentinger, a graduate student in the university's department of plant biology and a member of the research team.

While mushrooms have pretty much remained a delicacy in the United States, they have a long medical history in other parts of the world.

The Chinese and Japanese used mushrooms for centuries to treat a variety of illnesses, including cancer. The Romans also used mushrooms for medicinal purposes. Back in the 1950s, New York's famed Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center discovered that mushrooms may have strong anti-cancer activities, but then quickly dropped the research project for reasons unknown.

Since then, U.S. researchers have virtually ignored mushrooms.

"The organisms have been stuffed under the rug," Dentinger said. "They are difficult to work with and difficult to understand, so there are not a lot of people working on them."



But that changed recently when Dr. Joel Slaton, an assistant professor in the university's medical school, landed a \$300,000 National Institutes of Health grant to study whether chemicals from certain edible mushrooms can help the body's immune system fight off cancer. A urologist, Slaton focuses on cancer.

"It's a good area to work on now because they're commonly used in supplements," Slaton said. "But nobody in this country has ever looked at it on a basic science level."

Slaton began by studying a mushroom called reishi, which has been used in Asia for thousands of years. In high doses, extracts from the reishi mushroom can inhibit cancer growth, Slaton said.

"We're looking at (cancer) cells on a plate as well as in mice," Slaton said. "We're also trying to figure out how it works."

Reishi extracts appear to affect how cancer cells divide and how they invade surrounding tissue by making enzymes that break down proteins in healthy cells.

Slaton, also a member of the university's Center for Spirituality and Healing, expects to win a joint \$1.8 million, three-year NIH grant that involves animal and human trials of mushrooms that boost the immune system. Slaton said his partner in the project will be an alternative-medicine institute that specializes in training naturopaths - practitioners who use nature-based healing therapies.

In addition, Slaton is studying a popular mushroom called shiitake, which commonly grows on hardwood logs in southern Minnesota and elsewhere. While others have made immune-boosting drugs from this mushroom, Slaton will be studying the shiitake's unique ability to produce vitamin D.

Normally produced only by animals, vitamin D not only boosts bone strength but it also helps prevent cancers of the prostate, colon and breast, Slaton said. Slaton also is testing the anti-cancer properties of porcini, a highly desirable and edible mushroom found in the woods throughout much of the Northern Hemisphere. But the work is more challenging than it sounds. There are an estimated 1 million to 1.5 million different kinds of mushrooms, so they aren't easy to study, said David McLaughlin, a professor of plant biology in the university's College of Biological Sciences.

McLaughlin and Dentinger, who is converting his mushroom work into a Ph.D. thesis, are collaborating with Slaton on the porcini project.

"Mushrooms have a long history of use as anticancer properties in folk medicine, but they are not well understood because (practitioners who use it) don't know what they are working with," McLaughlin said.

Take the porcini mushroom, for example. There may be as many as 30 different types and, while all look pretty much the same, not all are related to each other, the researchers said

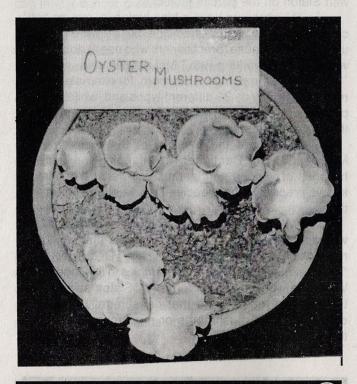
To ensure the integrity of the experiments, McLaughlin and Dentinger are mapping the genetic histories of various porcini mushrooms so that Slaton knows precisely what species he's working with at the time

"We are trying to throw out all the variables that we can and leave only those chemicals that would be responsible for anti-cancer activities," Dentinger said. "We're eliminating the genetic variables in this research." While the work appears promising, Slaton says it's far too early to recommend that consumers boost their consumption of mushrooms or mushroom derivatives to ward off cancer.

"We have interesting studies that may provide the foundation for taking these in the future, but not now," Slaton said. "We don't have enough literature in the United States that people are willing to hang their hat on."

Dentinger said he became fascinated with mushrooms when he was in high school. One day he was sitting on the back steps when his mother handed him a field guide and challenged him to identify every mushroom growing in the yard.

"It took me all afternoon," Dentinger said. "A whole new world unfolded in front of my eyes."



MUSHROOM - A SOURCE OF PROTEIN

Dr. N. Chakraborti, Mushroom Dev, Scheme, Government of West Bengal, Rice Research Station, Chinsurah, Hooghly

Mushroom the large fleshy fungi attracted the attention of man from a very early times. The use of mushrooms as food is probably as old as civilization itself. Today with the development of better technologies and greater realization of their nutritive and export values, mushrooms have come to occupy an important place in food habits of vegetarian people in several parts the world. Now it is increasingly being realised that edible mushrooms can make a significant contribution in solving the protein malnutrition problems especially in developing countries. In our state where cultivable land is limited, indoor agricultural pursuits like mushroom cultivation, which has great economy of space, holds a promising future for rapidly expanding the economic base of rural areas.

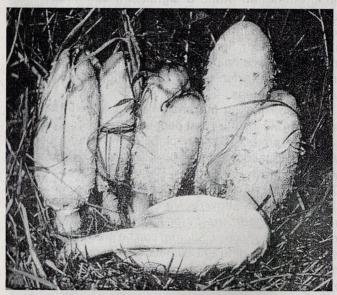
Considering the easy method of cultivation it, can be grown by the rural people in their back yard or any other protected shady place in the leisure period with the utilization of agricultural waste products for an additional income.

The cultivation of three types of mushrooms:

1) Paddy straw (Volvariella volvacea) 2) Dhingri or Oyster (Pleurotus sajor-kaju) and white button mushroom (Agaricus bisporus) can be grown at different temperature in different climatic condition have been intensified, thus making mushroom a year round crop. In the nutritive point of view mushrooms are nutritious, palatable and delicious food for all types of people. It

contains a high percentage of protein but less than animal protein. Besides it contains some vitamins (B-Complex) and minerals like calcium, phosphorus, iron, potassium and copper which are essentials for formation of bones and teeth. Being remarkably low in quantity of starch content it is a good item of diet for people suffering from diabetic trouble.

A good quantity of mushroom spawns of these varieties are produced in our laboratory condition for distribution among the mushroom growers. Side by side a number of training programmes with practical demonstrations are also organised free of cost from our Chinsurah Centre to train up people on mushroom cultivation. Mushroom cultivation technology can help to a considerable extent in the economic betterment of the backward section of Indian population. The future of mushroom farming is bright.



Coprinus

প্রধানমন্ত্রীর প্রিয় খাদ্য মাশরুম

আনন্দ বাজার পত্রিকা, ১২ই জানুয়ারী, ২০০৪

রাজভবনের রন্ধন-বিশারদদের আশা পূর্ণ হল না। চর্ব্য-চ্য্য-লেহ্য-পেয় দিয়ে প্রধানমন্ত্রীকে আপ্যায়ন করতে চেয়েছিলেন ওঁরা। কিন্তু মনমোহন সিংহ যতটা মিতভাষী, প্রায় ততটাই মিতাহারী। সাধারণ, অনাড়ম্বর জীবনযাত্রার মতোই তাঁর খাদ্যাভ্যাস।

প্রধানমন্ত্রী মঙ্গলবারের দ্বিপ্রাহরিক ভোজন সেরেছিলেন দিল্লি থেকে আসার পথে বিমানেই। তার পরে রাজভবনে অতি সামান্য হাল্কা খাবার। হেঁশেলে অবশ্য হরেক রকম খাবার প্রস্তুত ছিল। পানীয় নাপসন্দ। চা, দৃথও নয়। রাজভবন সূত্রের খবর, সন্ধ্যার পরে রাজভবনে ফিরে রাতের খাবারও বেশ তাড়াতাড়িই সেরে ফেলেন মনমোহন। তিন-চার রকমের খাবার, যার মধ্যে প্রাধান্য পেয়েছিল পাতাওয়ালা সব্জির কিছু পদ। ছিল টমেটো সুপ, ভাত, চাপাটি, ক্যাপসিকাম-মাশক্রম, স্টাফ্ড ভিন্ডি, অড়হর ডাল আর স্যালাড। সঙ্গে পাঁপড আর লাল দই।

আজ, বুধবার ভোরে উঠে রাজভবন-চত্বরেই রাজ্যপালের সঙ্গে প্রাতন্ত্রমণ করার কথা প্রধানমন্ত্রীর। তার পর চা-দুধ নয়, ডাবের জল আর ফলের রস।সঙ্গে বড়জোর পেঁপে বা আপেল।দুপুরের খাবার শুরু মাশরুম দিয়ে।পরে ভাত-চাপাটি।পটলের দোরমা, ধোঁকার ডালনা,স্টাফ্ড করোলা, স্যালাড, দই ও আচার।



Agaricus

বন্ধ খনিও পেট ভরাতে পারে

(উত্তরবঙ্গ সংবাদ, ১৮ সেপ্টেম্বর, ২০০৪)

অবিশ্বাস্য মনে হলেও ঠিকমতো উদ্যোগ নিলে বন্ধ খনির আলো অন্ধকারে রংবেরং-এর ফুলের চাষ করা যায়। মাশরুমের চাষও। এছাড়া জল বা তেল সঞ্চয় করে রাখতে মাইলের পর মাইল বিস্তৃত খনিগর্ভগুলি আদর্শ জায়গা হতে পারে। বন্ধ হওয়া অংশের জমিতে উদ্ধৃত্ত শ্রমিকদের মাশরুম চাষের কাজে, ফুল ফোটানোর কাজে লাগানো যেতে পারে।

যে কোনো বন্ধ খনিগর্ভের ১৫ থেকে ২০ শতাংশ জায়গা সবসময় যাতায়াতের অনুকূল থাকে। এই এলাকাগুলিতে যথাযথ আলো এবং বাতাস চলাচলের ব্যবস্থা হলে জল বেরনোর উপযুক্ত ব্যবস্থা করলে মাশরুম বা ফুল চাষ করাই যায়। বিশ্বের উন্নত দেশগুলি এ ব্যাপারে দৃষ্টান্ত স্থাপন করেছে। এই সব দেশের পরিত্যক্ত খনিগর্ভে মাশরুম, ফুল, বিভিন্ন ভেষজ গাছ-গাছড়া চাষের পাশাপাশি জ্বালানি তেল, জল, এমনকী মদও সঞ্চয় করে রাখা হচ্ছে। পর্যটনের বিকাশে লাগানো হচ্ছে এইসব জায়গা। মাটির নীচে স্থাপিত হয়েছে মিউজিয়াম, টুরিস্ট রিসর্ট। মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের পেনসিলভানিয়ার ওয়াশিংটনস্থিত ক্রিকসাইড মাশরুম লিমিটেড বন্ধ হয়ে যাওয়া খনিগর্ভকে কীভাবে বিকল্প কাজে লাগানো যায় তা একেবারে হাতে কলমে করে দেখিয়ে দিয়েছে। ১৯৯৪ সালে স্থাপিত এই কোম্পানি বন্ধ হয়ে যাওয়া চুনাপাথরের খনিতে মাশরুম চাষ করে। কোম্পানিটি বার্ষিক ১২ হাজার টন মাশরুম উৎপাদন করে থাকে। এর চেয়ে দ্বিগুণ উৎপাদন করার ক্ষমতা রয়েছে। সুইডেনের হার্সবাকায় এমন প্রচুর পরিত্যক্ত ফেল্ডস্পার খনি আছে যেণ্ডলিকে ১৯৪৮ সাল থেকে জ্বালানি তেল মজতের কাজে লাগানো হচ্ছে। ফ্রান্সে বন্ধ চুনাপাথরের খনিতে মদ এবং অন্য নানারকম পানীয় জমিয়ে রাখা আজ কোনো নতুন ঘটনাই নয়। বিখ্যাত ফরাসি মদের স্বাদ আনতে এই খনিগর্ভগুলি বিশেষ সহায়ক বলে ইতিমধ্যে প্রমাণিতও হয়েছে। বর্তমানে পরীক্ষামূলকভাবে মাটির নীচে শাকসবজি এবং ভেষজ গুণসম্পন্ন গাছগাছরা চাষের কাজ হাত দেওয়া হয়েছে। উৎসাহব্যঞ্জক ফল মিলেছে। সি এম আর আই-এর পরীক্ষা থেকে দেখা গেছে এক বর্গমিটার জায়গা থেকে বছরে ৫০ কিলোগ্রাম মাশরুম পাওয়া সম্ভব। পি পি সি এল-এর এই বন্ধ খনিগুলিতে ৫০ হাজার বর্গমিটার ব্যবহারযোগ্য জায়গা রয়েছে যেখানে বছরে ২ হাজার ৫০০ টন মাশরুম বিক্রি করে ১২ কোটি ৫০ লক্ষ টাকা আয় করা যায়।

Biodiversity studies of edible mushrooms found in agro-forest ecosystems in North Bengal

D.K.Mazumdar¹ and B.N.Chakraborty²

- ¹ Mushroom Biotech and Spawn Centre, Jalpaiguri
- ² Immno-Phytopathology Laboratory, Department of Botany,

University of North Bengal

ABSTRACT

Fruit bodies of edible Mushrooms are important with their nutritional and medicinal values. It is first food that nature produced and known to mankind since early civilization. It is still found in nature and prized collection for many. They are mainly saprophytic besides being parasitic and symbiotic. It depends mainly on plant materials for growth and development, because its nutrition is mainly cellulose and hemicellulose. During growth it decomposes plant materials to form compost, playing vital role in ecosystem. Presently mushrooms are artificially cultivated and bred, but in nature there are several species that are very interesting in nutritional and medicinal values, yet to be artificially cultivated.

The indiscriminate destruction of nature as well as host plants, changes the biodiversity and tends to lose these fungi forever. Present need is to collect, identify, analyse and compare their DNA from mycelia or spore of these naturally growing fungi and surrogate its genome, in order to better preservation for their



utilization in future research and commercial exploitation. It is also essential to prevent such biodiversity crisis.

Introduction

Collection of food from nature dates back to history. Even to-day parallel to food production, people are engaged to collection and discovery of new sources of food.

Best of such new sources of food is supposed to be the mushrooms which grows naturally on organic wastes, which has no compare of taste and nutritional value.

Mushrooms – fruit body of fungus evolved in the earliest phase of 'origin of life' is the first food nature ever produced.

Mushrooms - fruit bodies of fungus, may be saprophytic, symbiotic or parasitic.

Though initially Mushrooms were collected from nature, at present due to efforts of scientists, it is possible to cultivate Mushrooms artificially.

Demand for proteinaceous food is rapidly increasing along with expanding human populations throughout the world. The field of Mushrooms has opened up a new possibility of exploring resources of nutritious and delicious food. Edible mushrooms are undoubtly a better source of vegetable protein and the fact is that 60-70% to world's protein supply will be most significant if they are properly utilized. Each and every country is earnestly trying to implement the Mushroom improvement programme to solve the challenging food problem and hence Mushroom cultivation has recently occupied a unique position in several countries. Contrary, a large number of wild edible Mushrooms are also being consumed by the local people and sometimes being exported to other countries.

NUTRITIONAL ASPECTS OF MUSHROOMS

Mushroom Contains : Protein – 2.78 – 3.94%, Carbohydrate – 5.3 – 6.28%, Fat – 0.25 -0.65%, Energy Value – 24.4-34.4 KCal.

Essential amino acids : phenylalanine, histidine, leucine, lysine, arginine, tryptophan, threonine, valine, isoleucine.

Vitamins: K, B1, B2, B3, H,C,D,E.

Minerals: phosphorous, potassium, iron, calcium.

MUSHROOMS recommended by the FAO as food contributing to the protein nutrition of the developing countries depending largely on cereals.

The digestibility of mushroom protein ranges between 60-70%.

MUSHROOMS —— A SUPERIOR ALTERNATE FOOD Comparatively food value of dry mushroom shows its superiority with other common protein foods.

Comparison of essential amino acid composition of edible mushrooms with FAO reference protein

Amino acids	FAO eference	Agaricus bisporus	Volvariella diplasia	Pleurotus ostreatus
Isoleucine	250	366	491	267
Leucine	440	580	312	610
Lysine	340	527	384	287
Cystine+methionine Phenylalanine	220	197	285	126
+ Tyrosine	380	626	580	422
Threonine	250	366	375	290
Tryptophan	60	143	98	87
Valine	310	420	607	326

Data presented as milligrams of amino acids per gram of corrected protein.

Source: Crisan and Sands 1978

Comparison of nutritive value of some edible mushrooms with other Foods

Food	Essential Amino acid index(FAO)	Biological value (FAO)	Amino acid score (FAO)	Nutritional index (FAO)
Agaricus bisporus	98.6	95.8	90	
Pleurotus ostreatus	91.3	87.4	57	
Volvariella diplasia	95.8	92.7	71	27.3
Beef	100	0.17 -60	98	43
Chicken	100	estour u	98	59
Milk	99	Harrison USA	91	25
Cabbage	72		63	17
Turnips	69	-	33	10
Tomatoes	44	# Y Y LE 11	18	8

Source: Crisan and Sands (1978)

Medicinal importance of Mushrooms

Carbohydrates of Mushrooms do not contain starch and sucrose is present in very small quantity, so it is a good food for diabetic patients.

Many vegetables and cereals are deficient in some of the essential Amino acids but Mushroom protein contains adequate quantities of most of the essential Amino acids compared to egg protein (which is supposed to be a standard complete protein), so it will help in overcoming Amino acid deficiency.

Mushroom protein is easily digest able and its quality is intermediate between vegetable and meat protein.

Mushroom can recover vitamin deficiency (particularly vitamin B) and it is good source of vitamin B₁, B₂, B₃, B₅ and H.

Besides being eaten as delicious Food, a refreshing drink has been developed with dilute extract of Mushrooms. One Folk remedy handed down from the past – brewing and drinking a broth form a certain

member of Sarunoko , Shiitake strain – is said to have an anti-cancer effect.

Shiitake (*Lentinus edodes*) Mushrooms which is produced by Japanese in a great amount has anticancerous property and it also reduces the cholesterol contain in the blood.

From Volvariella cardio toxic proteins have been isolated. They lower the Blood pressure and are also active against tumor cells. Anti-cancerous extracts of Shiitake causes recession of some kind of cancer and inhibits the growth of some virus, like Influenza virus.

As Mushroom contains low sodium, it is a suitable food for persons with Nephritis (kidney disease) and heart diseases.

Mushroom forms interferon in human body which immunizes the body from viral disease and protects the body from attack by polio and influenza virus.

Calcium of Mushroom develops healthy bones and teeth. It also contains Vitamin D2 without which calcium absorption is not possible.

Mushrooms are rich in Niacin and Ascorbic acid and prevents Pelegra, Scurvy and various types of skin diseases .Anti-dandruff lotion has been prepared from *Pleurotus sajor-caju*.

The Sodium and Potassium present help in controlling nerve co-ordination and ultra filtration in kidney.

Mushroom is rich in vegetable fibres, it is a good roughage diet.

As Mushroom contains low calory, it is extensively used as sliming food.

One poly-saccharide substance extracted from kawaratake and shiitake mushrooms is being used as anti-cancer clinical drug at a number of hospitals, including the 'National Cancer Centre' in Japan. At the

academic meeting of the 'Pharmaceutical Society of Japan' held in March 1992, it was reported that Glucan contained in maitake Mushrooms enhances the immunity of cells infected with AIDS virus.

MUSHROOMS IN NATURE

For nutrition, mushrooms (fungus) are dependent on cellulose and hemicellulose. It decomposes plant materials to form compost and plays vital role in the ecosystem.

In nature, there are several species of mushrooms that are very interesting and important in nutritional and medicinal values, yet to be recognized and artificially cultivated in the agro-forest ecosystem of North-Bengal. It is a haven for such wild mushrooms. There are several hundreds of identified and un-identified species prevalent in this area, many of them are unexplored of there medicinal and nutritional properties.

The scope of this short duration discussion allows mention of only a few of such important mushrooms.

Local name	Scientific name Place	Season	Possibility commerci cultivation	
Dhud Chatu,				Anion
Milky White	Calocybe indica Plains	Rainy		Y
Kalunge Cheo	Pleurotus sajor-caju	Hills	Rainy	Y
Kanya cheo	Pleurotus citrinopileatus	Plains	Rainy	Y
Poal Chatu	Volvariella volvecea	Plains	Rainy	Y
?	Termitomyces spp	Plains	Rainy	N
Button	Agaricus bisporus	Hills	Rainy	Y
?	Coprinus spp	Plains	Rainy	?
Reshi	Ganoderma spp.	Plains	Rainy	Y
Wood fungus	Polyporus spp	Plains	Rainy	?
Morel	Morchella spp	Hills	Rainy	N
?	Fistulina spp	Plains	Rainy	?
Kan Chata	Auricularia auricula	Plains	Rainy	Y
Thunche cheo	Clavariadelphus truncatus	Hills	Rainy	?
Dancing fungus	Dictyophora spp Plains	Rainy	?	
Kurum	Bovista spp	Plains	Rainy	?
?	Tuber spp	Plains	Rainy	?

One important case study

The original hill vegetation of Himalayan region of Darjeeling district comprises of broad leaved plants like Quercus, Betula, Oak, Kattuse and many more. There were numerous fungi already identified and many other un-identified which produced mushrooms. The fungus were parasitic, symbiotic, saprophytic but invariably host or medium specific.

The local people were expert collectors and identifiers. They added these mushrooms to their

nutrition and relished.

Presently the scenario of vegetation has completely changed in this region. During the last 100 years a new foreign plant species *Cryptomeria japonica* locally known as Dhupi has been introduced, which has encroached the forest areas enormously. Presently no one can imagine the Darjeeling hills with out *Cryptomeria*.

Cryptomeria is a Gymnosperm plant species, soft wood with resin compounds. It is least bio-degradable by fungus. Its leaves are also rich in resin compounds and does not form compost, thus lacking floor vegetation

and GROWTH OF fungus or mushrooms.

The tree species, like Quercus, Betula, Oak and Kattus etc. harbours large number of fungus and eventually mushrooms. The whole plant and parts including leaves are degraded to form a very good quality compost nurturing a wide range of mushrooms, but such natural forest has diminished and presently restricted to small areas. No successful steps are being taken for reconstruction or conservation of such natural forest and thus will be lost in future. Along with the destruction of the host plants, the biodiversity of the area is being changed. The fungus and mushrooms related to the

natural forest of this areas are being lost. Before such may further happen, there arises the need to identify such fungus and mushrooms, collect the mycelia of such fungus and mushrooms, and preserve the genome for future utilization.

It requires special mention here regarding wide availability of two important mushrooms the 'MILKYWHITE MUSHROOMS' growing naturally in coconut tree stumps and the 'RESHI MUSHROOMS' abundant in *Areca* trees and other tree species is very costly in international market.

The mushrooms can be analyzed for its composition, nutritional and medicinal importance.

The important mushrooms then can be tried for artificial production and exploited for commercial utilization and benefit of mankind.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Balakrishan, B. and Nair, M.C. (1994). Medicinal Mushrooms,

Advances in Mushroom Biotechnology: 27-30. Bhandal, S. Manjit and Mehta, Kiran. B. (1994). Genetic improvement of Pleurotus species. Advances in Mushroom Biotechnology: 127-133.

Chakrabarty, D.K., Sarkar B.B. and Kundu B.M. (1981). Cultivation of a tropical edible mushroom *Calocybe indica*. Indian Agric, Vol 25 No. 1. 57-60.

Chang, S.T. and W.A. Hayes (1978). The Biology and Cultivation of Edible Mushrooms. Academic Press Inc., New York, New York, 819.

Chang, S.T. and Quimio, T.H. (1982). Tropical Mushrooms, Biological nature and cultivation methods Ed. The Chinese University Press, Hong Kong.

Chang, S.T. and Miles P.G. (1989). Edible Mushrooms and there cultivation. CRC Press.

Chang,R.(1994) Effective dose of *Ganoderma* in humans. Proc. Contributed symposia 59 A,B. 5th

International Mycological Congress: 117-121.

Chang, S.T. (1995) *Ganoderma* - the leader in production and technology of mushroom nutriceuticles. Recent advances in *Ganoderma lucidum* research: The Pharmaceutical Society of Korea: 43-52.

Jeyarajan, R. and Krishnamohan, G. (1994). Paddy straw mushroom – (*Volvariella diplasia*): current status and future prospects. Advances in Mushroom

Biotechnology: 147-150.

Jong, S.C. (1978) Conservation of the cultures in Chang, ST. and Hays, WA. eds. The biology and cultivation of edible mushrooms. Academic Press, New York, 119-133.

Lakhanpal, T.N. (1994). Prospects of mushrooms from the wild, Advances in Mushroom

Biotechnology: 15-22.

Purkayastha R.P. (1982). Cultivation of Calocybe indica: A new source of vegetable protein. Proceedings of the ISI, Golden Jubliee International Conference on Frontiers of Research in Agriculture. Calcutta 27-Oct 1 (1982) Edited by S.K. Roy. 580-586.

Sohi, H.S. (1990). Cultivation of lesser known edible mushrooms. Indian Phytopath 43(2): 282.



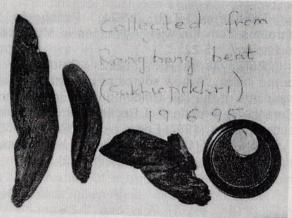
Termitomyces

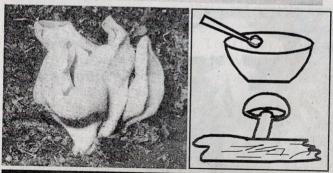
মাশরুম এর জগৎ Otidea Onotica

সাধারণ নাম — বাখরা কানে চেও (নেপালী)

বর্ণনা ঃ- ১০-১৫ সেমি লম্বা। প্রথমে গোলাপী বর্ণ, পরবর্তীকালে খয়েরী হয়ে যায়।

স্পোর - সাদা, ডিম্বাকৃতি, ১০-১৩X৫-৬ মাইক্রন। পাতা পচা কম্পোষ্ট এর উপর উৎপন্ন হয়। আমাদের এখানে পাহাড় অঞ্চলে বর্ষাকালে প্রচুর পরিমানে উৎপন্ন হয়।কৃত্রিম উৎপাদনের চেষ্টা হয়নি।





মাশরুম এর জগৎ

Polyporus tuberaster

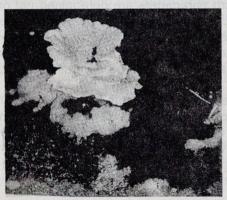
সাধারণ নাম — স্ক্লেরোসিয়া মাশরুম।

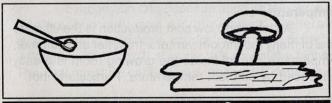
বর্ণনা ঃ- ৫-২০ সেমি পিলিয়াস উৎপন্ন হয়। পিলিয়াস ফানেল আকৃতির। বাসন্তী বর্ণ, আঁশ বর্তমান। পিলিয়াসের নিচে কোনাকার টিউব ছিদ্র থাকে।

৫-২০**X৩**-৪ সেমি স্টাইপ পাওয়া যায়। এই মাশরুম শক্ত সক্লেরোসিয়া থেকে উৎপন্ন হয়।

স্পোর ডিম্বাকৃতি, সাদা ১২-১৪**x**৪ মাইক্রন পাতা পচা কম্পোষ্ট এর উপর সারা গ্রীত্মকাল উৎপন্ন হয়।

এই মাশরুমের অনুসূত্র স্ক্রেরোসিয়া উৎপন্ন করে। এটি আকারে বেশী বড় হয় এবং সম্পূর্ণটি মাইসেলিয়া দিয়ে তৈরী। এর মধ্যে জল পড়লে এর থেকে মাশরুম উৎপন্ন হয়। বর্তমানে এই স্ক্লেরোসিয়া ও মাশরুম কৃত্রিম ভাবে উৎপন্ন করা হচ্ছে।





MACRO AND MICRO ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS INSIDE THE GROWING ROOM

The most important environmental parameters for mushroom growth are temperature, ${\rm CO_2}$ concentration, relative humidity and air movement.

Generally, environmental conditions inside the growing room are not uniform. This environmental condition can be classified into macro and micro parameters. To date most of studies on environmental factors affecting mushroom growth have been centered on the former, which could be measured in the growing room. The micro parameters are determined by macro parameters, which are largely influenced by outdoor conditions such as weather and climate.

Micro parameters are determined not only by the growing room conditions, but also by heat generation and evaporation by mushrooms. These parameters are closely related; temperature changes bring about immediate alteration in CO₂concentration and relative humidity.

The factors affecting mycelial growth and fruitbody formation include temperature, humidity, moisture, CO₂concentration, light, induction and interaction with other microorganisms and chemicals. Heat and mold / fungal infestation inside the growing room are among the most critical factors.

Temperature:

A stable and low cost production is the ultimate goal of many mushroom farmers. In winter and summer, temperature control inside the growing room is greatly influenced by ambient temperature. Particularly, hot



summer requires an air conditioning system, that is, high production cost (sometimes even far beyond the unit price of mushroom). Accordingly, several measures should be taken towards minimizing air conditioning use and energy cost.

First of all, it would be wise to select species withstanding temperature extremes. Psychrophilic strains are rather good. And better, if they can fruit at high temperature, too. Farmers can save energy by cultivating strains appropriate for each season. Therefore, you, mushroom growers, need to be well aware of optimum temperatures for different stages of mushroom development for high yield at low cost.

Since chemical reaction is faster at high temperatures, the influence of temperature is substantial in the biological process where a series of chemical activities take place. A mushroom cultivator well informed of different optimum temperatures for each development stage and the strain of their choice can have his dream come true. Mushrooms would malform or fail to form beyond the optimum temperature range.

Relative Humidity:

1) Mycelial growth

Water content is indispensible for mushroom development. Water is transferred from the hypha to the fruiting body. When the substrate is too dry, mycelia may lose its energy, allocating their limited reserves toward mushroom production. That'll eventually lower yield potential.

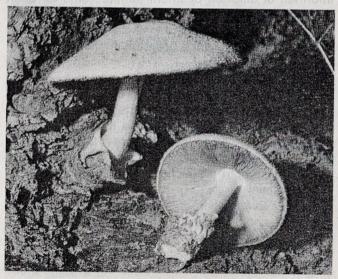
2) Evaporation and Air Humidity

Evaporation rate depends upon air temperature, relative humidity and air movement. Generally, evaporation rate for one square meter of substrate is 0.6g/hr/kg, or 1.5 to 2*l* of water in a day at the highest. The final moisture content of a mushroom depends on

the humidity during maturation. Accordingly, good humidity control brings you high quality mushrooms. Optimal humidity levels for each fruiting stages are as follows: above 95% at primordial formation, between 90 and 95% during pinning, and 80 to 85% at fruitbody development. On the contrary, poor ventilation gives rise to specks on mushroom surface and malformation.

Carbon Dioxide Concentration:

Air consists of 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, 0.034% carbon dioxide and very small amounts of rare gases. For oyster mushroom, mycelial growth is active under high CO₂concentration conditions. For *Pleurotus ostreatus* and *P. sajor-caju*, mycelial growth is promoted until the CO₂concentration reaches 28%, with king oyster mushroom (Pleurotus erygii), 22%. Above Pleurotus species show stunted mycelial growth at 37.5% CO₂concentration.



Volvariella

Approved Products for the Mushroom Industry – 2003

Mrs Mairead Kilpatrick, Mr John Murray & Mr Cathal Ellis,

Northern Ireland Horticultural and Plant Breeding Station, Loughgall

Technology and Business - Crops & Horticulture Division, SDG, Greenmount College, Antrim

Introduction:

Generally speaking, using chemicals should be the last line of defence in controlling pests or diseases that arise in a mushroom crop. With increasing emphasis on Quality Assurance, good crop management practice and hygiene should always be the primary control measure. PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE. It is also cheaper and better for the environment.

To Prevent Development:

Use disease free materials - adequately peakheated compost; clean casing.

Take proper hygiene measures at compost layout and during casing.

Don't top up bags with compost.

Correctly, control the environment to allow optimum mycelial growth.

Prevent compost overheating during spawn and case run.

Maintain good hygiene within the vicinity of the farm.

Follow correct disposal procedures for spent mushroom compost and other waste.

To Prevent Spread :

Ensured doors & ventilation units are well sealed

and use proper tunnel air filtration.

Disinfect equipment, footwear i.e. use footdips All staff must wear clean clothing and footwear. Staff should be trained how to both identify and

prevent the spread of pests and diseases.

Monitor each house for pests and diseases daily and act immediately when they are noticed.

Control insects that may assist the spread of other diseases.

Follow a logical sequence of work, clean to dirty.
Ensure adequate end of crop sterilisation e.g.
steam sterilisation.

General Control Measures:

At the FIRST sign of any pest or disease ACT IMMEDIATELY. Delayed action will allow the pest or inoculum levels to increase and make control all the more difficult.

- (i) If appropriate, cover the affected area and surrounding casing with damp tissue paper followed by dry, household salt. DON'T spot treat infected areas with mist sprayers as this only helps to spread disease spores within the tunnel.
- (ii) Cover any diseased bags and remove from the unit
- (iii) Inspect the crop daily prior to picking and mark the diseased bags with straws. These should be treated and picked last.
- (iv) If the outbreak is extensive, alter the house picking schedules on the unit to pick the infected crop last, irrespective of the crop stage.
- (v) Remove all crop waste from the unit immediately, including mushroom stalks/caps, extra casing material, packaging materials etc.

Pest and Disease Identification and Lifecycles:

Correct identification and a good understanding of how specific pests and diseases occur, spread and develop are necessary to enable effective control.

The presence of a pest or disease in a crop does not automatically justify chemical action be taken against it. It is important to consider whether the potential economic loss of the crop is outweighed by the cost of applying the control product. Similarly, knowledge of each chemical and its mode of action is also essential.

For example, insecticides effective against sciarids may have no effect on a misidentified phorid population. Equally, there is little point using chemical fogs to control adult flies if the pest is still at the larval stage.

DARD offers regular Pest and Disease Courses - consult your Business Development Advisor to book a place - Accurate information will save you money in the long run.

Have you considered Integrated Crop Management (ICM)?

Unnecessary use of pesticides can involve risks to the health of humans, both as users and consumers, other creatures (including beneficial insects), plants and the environment.

It can also be uneconomic, cause crop damage, yield reduction and increase the possibility of pesticide resistance. Current constraints associated with the use of chemical products and increasing consumer demand for reduced chemical inputs necessitate the development of control programmes that, while not eliminating chemical application, will maximise its effects in combination with cultural practices.

The protected, controlled environment associated with mushroom cultivation provides suitable

conditions for rapid increases in pest populations. However, the controlled environment also provides the potential to integrate control measures with other cultural practices to provide more effective and sustainable pest and disease control.

It is possible for growers to achieve optimal pest and disease control with rational insecticide use, provided you integrate cultural practices, environmental factors and biological controls. A full understanding of the biology of the pests and the nature of the damage caused is essential for effective integrated pest management.

Chemical Control:

If hygiene measures fail and after considering the alternatives, it is concluded that the use of an appropriate chemical is necessary, only products approved for mushrooms may be applied.

Before application, all growers should have completed COSHH (Control of Substances Hazardous to Health) & RISK assessments for any work liable to expose employees to hazardous solids, liquids, dusts, gases or other substances.

In preparing the assessments all work should be examined, possible risks to health evaluated and appropriate action to remove/reduce the risks documented. **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** - gloves, face shields, spray suits etc. must be available and used as necessary.

Chemical Application:

Incorrect chemical application accounts for a large number of problems experienced in disease control. Routinely applying chemicals in the absence of disease is a particularly dangerous practice. It may eventually lead to a build up of isolates which are either

insensitive to the chemicals or exhibit true resistance. Growers should always apply the recommended rate of any given chemical. Alternating approved chemicals where possible is also sensible practice. Never use a chemical unless you know why you are using it.

Methods of chemical application also need to be checked regularly as poor disease control is often the result of inaccurate chemical application.

Is the correct volume of water being added to the spray tank?

Is the chemical properly mixed or does some stay at the bottom of the tank?

Is the entire chemical applied to the bed surface?

How much is sprayed onto the walls, floors and bag sides?

Is chemical distribution uniform?

To answer these and other questions, courses are available to allow participants to undertake the National Proficiency Tests Council (NPTC) training/tests:

PA1 Safe Use of Pesticides, Environmental factors and legislation

PA6 (d) Hand held applicators requiring minimal calibration.

PA9 Fogging, Misting & Smokes (including formaldehyde).

Remember that careful attention must always be paid to the legal use, purchase and storage of chemicals with training now an essential prerequisite for the major marketing companies. To a greater or lesser extent, all chemicals used in mushroom growing are toxic. However, if handled responsibly with the necessary safety measures, their use need not constitute any risk.

APPROVED PRODUCTS FOR THE MUSHROOM INDUSTRY 2003 1

Product Type* MAPP No2003 Active Ingredient Approved for Marketing Company (Approval Holder if different) Expiry date2(a) 1st (b) 2nd stage

Barclay Shelter F 09000 Carbendazim Mycogone (Wet bubble) Barclay Chemicals Manufacturing Ltd.

Bavistin F 00217 Carbendazim Mycogone BASF plc.

Bavistin DF F 03848 Carbendazim Mycogone, (Trichoderma - Off-label approval for spawn treatment) BASF plc

Bavistin FL F 00218 Carbendazim Mycogone (Wet bubble) BASF plc

Carbate Flowable F 08957 Carbendazim Mycogone (Wet bubble) SumiAgro (UK) Ltd

Clayton Chizm FL F 11050 Carbendazim Mycogone Clayton Plant Protection (UK) Ltd

Headland Addstem DF F 08904 Carbendazim

Mycogone (Wet bubble) Headland Agrochem. Ltd

Mirage 45 SC F 10894 Prochloraz Cladobotryum (Cobweb), Mycogone Verticillium (Dry bubble) Makhteshim-Agan (UK) Ltd

Sporgon 50 WP F 08802 Prochloraz Cladobotryum (Cobweb), Mycogone Verticillium Sylvan Spawn Ltd(Aventis CropScience UK Ltd)

Dorado F 10524 Pyrifenox Cladobotryum (Off label Approval) Syngenta Crop Protection UK Ltd (31/12/03) (b)

Decis I 07172 Deltamethrin Sciarid and Phorid flies (Off Label Approval) Bayer Crop Science Ltd

Dimilin 25 WP I 08902 Diflubenzuron Sciarid flies Uniroyal Chemical Ltd

Dimilin Flo I 08769 Diflubenzuron Sciarid flies Uniroyal Chemical Ltd

Dimilin WP I 08870 Diflubenzuron Sciarid flies Uniroyal Chemical Ltd

Turbair Resmethrin Extra I 02247 Resmethrin Sciarid flies SumiAgro (UK) Ltd 31/05/03 (b)

Pynosect 30 WM I 01653 Pyrethrins + Resmethrin Mushroom flies (Off label Approval) Mitchell Cotts.

Py SprayGarden Insect Killer I 06085 Pyrethrins Sciarid & Phorid flies (Off label Approval) Vitax Ltd

Nemysys M B(I) NA S. feltiae Sciarid flies Micro Bio

SCIA-RID B(I) NA Steinernema sp. Sciarid flies Koppert

Sodium hypochlorite M NA Sodium Hypochlorite Bacterial Blotch, Bactericide Various

Formaldehyde M NA Formaldehyde 38-40% Spray/Fumigant in mushroom tunnels (Poison Rules apply) Various

Ficam W M(I) NA Bendiocarb Insecticidal spray in empty tunnels Amycel

*TYPE: F = Fungicide, I = Insecticide, B = Biological, M = Miscellaneous

Notes: 1. References: The UK Pesticide Guide 2003, The Pesticides Safety Directorate (www.pesticides.gov.uk) Pesticides and monthly Issues of Pesticide Monitor for updated approvals. Check The UK Pesticide Guide for specific approved products and companies, i.e. Only Dimilin Flo manufactured by Uniroyal Chemical Ltd is approved for mushrooms.

2. Expiry dates (a & b) are given for products under phased revocation. In line with latest European

Commission thinking the Pesticides Safety Directorate will be reducing the standard wind-down period for all phased revocations from 1st April 2003, as follows.

- (a) The current one year period for advertisement, sale, supply and use of superseded stock by the approval holders and their agents will be shortened to a maximum of six months.
- (b) The further two year period for persons other than the approval holder and their agents to continue marketing and using superseded stock will be reduced to a maximum of 12 months (i.e. allowing 18 months in total for stocks to pass through the supply chain). Storage by any person will be permitted for the entire period. Shorter periods will still be applied if necessary
- 3. From this list of approved products for use on mushrooms, supermarkets and marketing companies may further specify a shortened list of products according to individual Assured Produce Schemes. All growers must comply with their own specific marketing company requirements with details available from technical advisers, seminars etc.
- 4. While every effort has been made to ensure information is correct at time of going to press, no liability is accepted for any error or omission in the content. It is essential to follow the instructions on the approved label before handling, storing or using any crop-protection

product.



Coprinus

Himalya Intnl ties up with Natura Agro

Monday, 16 February , 2004, 12:12

Himalya International Ltd has informed BSE that company has tied up with Natura Agro Technologies, to convert spent Mushroom substrate to Organic Manure. The company shall process 800 Tons per month of Organic Manure from it's waste spent compost. The manure shall be supplemented with Neem pesticide. This manure is being launched in market as Himalya Bio Dynamic/Manure and shall eliminate the use of chemical, fertilizers like Urea and also harmful pesticides.

PEL converts EOU into EPCG enterprise

Thursday, 28 August, 2003, 07:38

Premier Explosives Ltd (PEL) has converted its mushrooms division, a 100 per cent export-oriented unit (EOU), into an Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) enterprise to sell larger volumes in the domestic market and turn around its operations. It had paid Rs 35 lakh towards duty for the imported equipment, as the division has been de-bonded from EOU. The Rs 18-crore unit of PEL, spread over 40 acres at Kollakal village, about 40 km from here, had accumulated losses to the tune of Rs 22 crore. Nevertheless, PEL did not go into the red as its explosives and detonators divisions continued to make profit offsetting the losses incurred by the mushrooms division. Last fiscal, PEL posted a turnover of Rs 59.2 crore and gross profit of Rs 4 crore. Ironically,



in spite of its mushroom division incurring losses, PEL has been the recipient of "Best Exporter Award" in the food sector for 2001-02 and 2002-03 from the Visakhapatnam Special Economic Zone. Last fiscal, the turnover of the division was Rs 11.8 crore, including Rs 7.55 crore from exports. According to PEL's Vice-Chairman and Managing Director, A.N. Gupta, though the demand for mushrooms was increasing worldwide, Indian companies were unable to withstand the competition from Chinese producers in the international market. On the other hand, the prices in the domestic market are more remunerative. While a producer can realise Rs 48 to Rs 50 per kg of mushrooms in the domestic market, the price realisation is as low as Rs 28-30 per kg in the international market. The division has not incurred losses after conversion into an EPCG unit. Gupta told Business Line. "The division should start making profits from the current year increasing the overall profitability of PEL," he said, adding that company would also be launching value-added products like mushroom soup, mushroom concentrate and mushrooms in glass jars. When asked how China manages to produce mushrooms cheaper than India, Gupta said that it was because the Chinese weather was suitable for growing mushrooms. In China, production of mushrooms had become a backyard activity in the rural areas. Small farmers would just erect huts in their farms and produce at least 5-10 kg of mushrooms that fetch an additional income for them. This produce would be supplied to a local cooperative canning unit, which, in turn, supplied the processed material to the exporters. On the other hand, Indian firms are growing mushrooms in air-conditioned sheds, as the domestic weather is not suitable for their cultivation.

মাশরুম বীজ উৎপাদন

(পূর্ব প্রকাশিতের পর)

মাধ্যমের উপ্তিকরণ বা Incubation ঃ— মাধ্যমের টিকাকরণ (inoculation) সমাপ্ত হলে, তার মধ্যে অনুসূত্রের সঠিক বৃদ্ধির জন্য, মাধ্যমকে নির্দিষ্ট তাপমাত্রায় রাখতে হবে। এই তাপমাত্রা নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখার জন্য যে যন্ত্র ব্যবহার করা হয়, তাকে বলা হয় ইনকিউবেটর। এছাড়া উপ্তিকরণের জন্য সম্পূর্ণ কক্ষের তাপমাত্রা নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা যেতে পারে, ঐরূপ কক্ষকে 'উপ্তিকরণ কক্ষ' বলা হয়। ঐ কক্ষে তাক তৈরী করে, তার উপর মাধ্যম সাজিয়ে রাখা হয়।

বিভিন্ন প্রকারের মাশরুমের উপ্তিকরণ তাপ বিভিন্ন হয়, এরা নিম্নরূপ —

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
মাশরুমের নাম (Name)	তাপমাত্রা (Temp)	আদ্রতা (R.H.)
ঝিনুক/Oyster		rosta secon
Pleurotus flabellatus	18-20°C	80-85%
P. sajor-caju	23-25°C	80-85%
P. sapidus	23-25°C	80-85%
P. citrinopileatus	26-28°C	80-85%
P. ostreatus	18-20°C	80-85%
P. florida	20-22°C	80-85%
P. eryngii	14-16°C	80-85%
পোয়াল /Paddy straw		
Volvariella volvacea	30-35°C	90-95%
দুধ সাদা /Milky white		
Calocybe indica	30-35°C	90%
বোতাম /Button		
Agaricus bisporus	16-22°C	85%
Agaricus bitorquis	18-26°C	85%
সিতাকে /Siitake		
Lentinus edodes	18-20°C	95%
কালো /Black		
Auricularia auricula	22-28°C	90%

এখানে উল্লেখ করা প্রয়োজন, নির্দিষ্ট তাপমাত্রা ছাড়া অনুসূত্রের বৃদ্ধি ব্যাহত হয়, এমন কি সম্পূর্ণ নষ্ট হয়ে যেতে পারে। উপ্তিকাল ঃ— প্রয়োজনীয় তাপমাত্রায় রাখলে, অনুসূত্র মাধ্যমে দ্রুত বৃদ্ধি পায়। এই সময় অনুসূত্রের বৃদ্ধির মান পর্যবেক্ষণ করা প্রয়োজন, কারণ ঐ মান পরবর্তীকালে উৎপাদিত মাশক্রমে গুণগত মান ও পরিমান নিয়ন্ত্রণ করে।

বিভিন্ন প্রকার মাশরুমের উপ্তিকাল ভিন্ন হয়, এরা নিম্নরূপ —

নাম		উপ্তিকাল	
Volvariella	200	৫-৬ দিন	
Calocybe		১৫-১৮ দিন	
Pleurotus	-	১০-১২ দিন	
Agaricus	-	১৮-২০ দিন	

মাধ্যমে অনুসূত্র বৃদ্ধি সম্পূর্ণ হলে, মাধ্যম ব্যবহার উপযোগী হয়। স্ল্যান্ট এর অনুসূত্র, তরল মাধ্যমকে টিকাকরণ (inoculate) করা হয়, অথবা অন্য P.D.A. মাধ্যমকে টিকাকরণ করা হয়।

তরল মাধ্যমের অনুসূত্র, গমের মাধ্যমকে টিকাকরণ (inoculate) করা হয়।

এবং গমের মাধ্যমে অনুসূত্র বৃদ্ধি পেলে, তাকে Spawn হিসাবে মাশরুম উৎপাদনের মাধ্যমকে টিকাকরণ করতে ব্যবহার করা হয়।

ক্রমশঃ পরবর্তী সংখ্যায়



মাশক্ষ রান্নাঘরে

রান্না - ৭৯

মাশকৃম পাশিও

উপকরণ ঃ- তাজা মাশরুম - ৫০০ গ্রাম,
দারচিনি - ১ ইঞ্চি, লবঙ্গ - ৫টি,
ধনেপাতা - ১/২ কাপ, ধনে - ১ চামচ,
সাদা জিরে - ১ চামচ,
রশুন বাটা - ৪ চামচ,
মেথি - ১/২ চামচ,
লেবুর রস - ৪ চামচ,
পেয়াঁজ কুচো - ১ কাপ,
লংকাগুড়ো - ১ চামচ,
তেঁতুল - ৫ চামচ,
হলুদ গুঁড়ো - ১ চামচ,
সাদা তেল, লবন - আন্দাজ মতন,

পদ্ধতি ঃ- মাশরুম ধুয়ে জল ঝরিয়ে নিন। লংকা গুড়ো, রশুন বাটা, ধনে, লবঙ্গ, দারচিনি, হলুদ গুড়ো, জিরে এক সংগে পিষে নিন। আধ কাপ জলে তেঁতুল ভিজিয়ে ক্কাথটা বার করে নিন।

কড়াতে তেল গরম করুন। কুচানো পেঁয়াজ ভেজে নিন, বাটা মশলা দিন, লবন দিন, নাড়তে থাকুন, তেল ভেসে উঠলে মাশরুম দিয়ে নাড়া চাড়া করুন। ঢাকা দিয়ে আঁচ কমিয়ে দিন। মাশরুম সেদ্ধ হলে তেঁতুল গোলা, সামান্য গুড়, লেবুর রস দিয়ে নাড়াচাড়া করে, ধনেপাতা কুচি ছড়িয়ে পরিবেশন করুন।

মাশকৃম বাটার মশালা

উপকরণ ঃ-

তাজা মাশরুম - (ছোট টুকরো) ১ কাপ,
পেঁয়াজ বাটা - ২ চামচ,
আদা-রশুন বাটা - ১ চামচ,
লংকা গুড়ো - ১/২ চামচ,
টোম্যাটোর রস - ৫ চামচ,
হলুদ গুড়ো,
চারমগজ বাটা - ১ চামচ,
দুধ - ৩/৪ চামচ,
চিনি - ১ চামচ,
মাখন - ১ চামচ,
তেল, লবন - প্রয়োজন মতন।

পদ্ধতি ঃ- পাত্রে তেল ও মাখন গরম করে, পেঁয়াজ, আদা-রশুন বাটা দিয়ে নাডুন, গুড়ো হলুদ, লংকা ও টোম্যাটোর রস দিন, ভাজা হলে, চার মগজ, দুধ, চিনি, লবন, মাশরুম দিন। অল্প আঁচে, ঢাকা দিয়ে ৫ মিনিট মতন রান্না করুন, গ্রেভি মাখামাখা হলে নামান।



Agaricus

Mushroom Kurkuri

Ingredients :-

Fresh Mushroom Chopped - 1 Cup,

Ginger - 1 tsp.,

Green Chilli - 1 tsp.,

Cumin powder - 1tsp.

Chilli dust - 1 tsp.,

Coriander leaves chopped - 2 tsp.,

Flour - 200 gms.,

Milk - 1/2 cup,

Oil - to fry,

Salt - to taste.

Method:- Mix all ingredients with Flour except Mushroom and kneed to dough. Make small balls and put mushrooms (add salt to it) inside the balls. Stick the edges with water and deep fry. Serve with tea.

Receipe - 82

Afgani Mushroom

Ingredients :-

Fresh Mushroom - 250 gms.,

Kaju paste - 50 gms.,

Curd - 100 gms.,

Ginger and Garlic paste - 2 tsp.,

Cumin Coriander.

Garam Masala dust - 2 tsp.,

Salt - to taste.

Method:- Mix the spices, kaju paste, curd and coat on the whole Mushrooms. Marinate for four to five hours.

Grill in oven or tandoor and serve with salads.

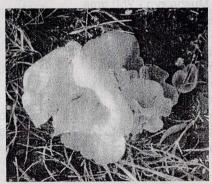
মাশকৃম ভুনো

উপকরণ ঃ-

তাজা মাশরুম - ২৫০ গ্রাম,
আদা - ২ চামচ,
প্রেঁয়াজ কলি - ৬-৭টি,
কাঁচা লংকা কুচানো - ৩টি,
রশুন কুচো - ১ চামচ,
ধনে পাতা কুচো - ২ চামচ,
লেবুর রস - ৪ চামচ,
গোলমরিচ গুড়ো - ১ চামচ,
লবন, তেল - আন্দাজ মতন।

পদ্ধতি ঃ- মাশরুম ধুয়ে অল্প হলুদ মাখিয়ে অল্প ভাঁপিয়ে নিন। সব মশলা মাখিয়ে, এক ঘন্টা রেখে দিন। কড়াই গরম করুন, তেল দিন, মিশ্রন দিন। ঢাকা দিয়ে আঁচ কমিয়ে দিন। ১৫-২০ মিনিট বাদে, মাশরুম সেদ্ধ হলে নামিয়ে নিন। স্যালাড দিয়ে পরিবেশন





Aleuria

Mushroom Baked

Ingredients :-

Fresh Mushroom - 250 gms., Lime juice - 2 tsp., Garlic paste - 1 tsp., Onion chopped - 3 tsp., Tomato chopped - 2 tsp., Green Chilli - 4-5 chopped, Salt - to taste, Butter - 2 tsp.

Method: Keep Mushrooms whole and mix with all ingredients, keep for one hour to marinate. Take small pieces of alluminium foils and pack small amounts of the mixture in them. Bake in oven or tandoor. Serve with nun or tandoori roti.



Leptoglossum

মাশকৃম মালাই কাবাব

উপকরণ ঃ-

মাশরুম - ৫০০ গ্রাম,
রশুন - ২ চামচ,
ময়দা - ১/২ কাপ,
কর্ণফ্লাওয়ার - ১/২ কাপ,
লংকা গুড়ো - ২ চামচ,
এলাচ, জয়িত্রী, জায়ফল - ১ চামচ,
মৌরি - ১ চামচ,
চিজ্ - ৫০ গ্রাম,
ডিম - ১টা,
কাচা লংকা - ৪টি,
ক্যাপসিকাম - ১/২টি,
টমেটো - ২টি,
দই - ৫০ গ্রাম,

পদ্ধতি ঃ- মাশরুম মাঝারী টুকরো করে কাটুন, রশুন, এলাচ, জায়ফল ও জয়িত্রী বেটে রাখুন।ক্যাপসিকাম, টমেটো, কাঁচা লংকা, বড় টুকরো করে কাটুন।ডিম ও অন্যান্য মশলা ভাল করে ফেটিয়ে, মাশরুমের সাথে মাখিয়ে, ৩০ মিনিট ম্যারিনেট করুন। শিকে মাশরুম, ক্যাপসিকাম, টমেটো, কাঁচা লংকা গেথে, অল্প আঁচে সেঁকে, গরম গরম পরিবেশন করুন।

Mushroom Coriander Rice

Ingredients :-

Fresh Mushroom Chopped - 1 Cup, Basmati rice - 2 cups, Green chilli - 3 pc., Ginger paste - 1 tsp., Garlic paste - 1 tsp., Coriander leaves paste - 4 tsp., Clove - 2, Cardamom - 3, Cinnamon - 1", Salt - to taste, Oil - 4 tsp., Coriander leaves chopped - 4 tsp.

Method:- Heat oil in pan, fry clove, cardamom and cinnamon, add ginger, garlic paste, chilli paste and coriander leaves paste and mushroom, cover the lid and sim the flame for 5 minutes. Open the lid and add rice and salt, mix well, add 4 cup water and cover the lid. Keep for 15 minutes (till rice is cooked). Add 1 tsp. sugar and serve with chopped coriander leaves.



Boletopsis

রাষ্ট্রীয় সমবিকাশ যোজনা (R.S.V.Y.) প্রোগ্রাম













ঝিনুক মাশরুম উৎপাদন

নিয়ন্ত্রিত পরিবেশে উৎপাদন ঃ-

পরিবেশ নিয়ন্ত্রণ করে, কৃত্রিম আবহাওয়া তৈরী করে, মাশরুম উৎপাদন করলে, উৎপাদিত মাশরুমের পরিমান বৃদ্ধি পায়, এবং তার মান, উৎকৃষ্ট প্রকারের হয়ে থাকে।

এক্ষেত্রে, সাধারণতঃ অধিক পরিমানে কিটনাশক প্রয়োগের প্রয়োজন হয় না, তাই মাশরুম এর উপযোগীতা বেশী হয়।

অনুকৃল পরিবেশ এর প্রথম পর্যায়ে থাকে তাপমাত্রা কে ২২° সে২৫° সে এ নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা, এছাড়া আভ্যন্তরীণ আদ্রতা ৮৫ শতাংশ এবং সর্বদা
পরিমিত বায়ু চলাচলের ব্যবস্থা রাখতে হবে। ঐ ভাবে পরিবেশ নিয়ন্ত্রণের
জন্য, খামারটিকে অপরিবাহী দ্রব্য দ্বারা নির্মান করতে হয়। বাতানুকূল যন্ত্রের
সাহায্যে তাপমাত্রা নিয়ন্ত্রনে রাখা যেতে পারে। এই বাতানুকূল যন্ত্রের থেকে
পলিডাক্ট এর সাহায্যে নিয়ন্ত্রিত তাপমান ছাড়াও, আদ্রতা ও বাতাস খামারের
গৃহের অভ্যন্তরের বিভিন্ন প্রান্তে সঠিকভাবে পৌছে দিতে ব্যবস্থা নিতে হবে।
সর্বদাই এই নিয়ন্ত্রিত পরিবেশ নজরে রাখতে হবে এবং খাতায় পর্যবেক্ষণ
লিখে রাখতে হবে।

প্রয়োজন ছাড়া খামারের ভিতরে প্রবেশ নিষিদ্ধ করতে হবে। ভিতরে কৃত্রিম আলোর ব্যবস্থা প্রয়োজন। এরূপ নিয়ন্ত্রিত পরিবেশে মাশরুম উৎপাদনের জন্য টিকাকৃত মাধ্যম (খড়) ব্যাগ অথবা, ট্রেতে রাখা যাবে। ট্রে, অথবা উক্ত গৃহের অভ্যন্তরের কোন অংশই কিন্তু কাঠ অথবা বাঁশ দিয়ে তৈরী করা যাবে না, কারণ সেখানে ছ্ত্রাকের আক্রমন হবে, এবং তা পরবর্তীকালে মাশরুম উৎপাদনের মাধ্যমকে দৃষণ করবে।

ঐরূপ পরিবেশে মাশরুম উৎপাদন করার জন্য মাধ্যমকে সঠিক উপায়ে শোধন করতে হবে এবং নির্বীজ, দৃষণ মুক্ত পরিবেশে টিকাকরণ করতে হবে।

উল্লিখিত সবকটি পর্যায় সঠিকভাবে নিয়ন্ত্রিত হলে উৎপাদিত মাশরুমের পরিমান বৃদ্ধি পাবে এবং তা উৎকৃষ্ট মানের হবে। ঝিনুক মাশরুমের পোকা-মাকড় ও রোগ তাদের প্রতিরোধ ও প্রতিকার ঃ-

মাশরুম গৃহের অভ্যন্তরে উৎপাদন করা সবজি, এবং এই গৃহের পরিবেশ, সবসময় আদ্র ও উষ্ণ থাকায় তার মধ্যে অন্যান্য রোগ সৃষ্টিকারী ছত্রাক, ব্যকটেরিয়া কীট ও বিভিন্ন জীবাণুর বৃদ্ধির উপযোগী পরিবেশ অনুকূল হয়ে থাকে। এবং উত্তরোত্তর তা বৃদ্ধি পায়। পরবর্তীকালে উক্ত গৃহের অভ্যন্তরে মাশরুম উৎপাদন অসম্ভব হয়ে ওঠে।

মাশরুম উৎপাদনের গৃহ সর্বদা পরিষ্কার রাখতে হবে এবং মাঝে মধ্যে সম্পূর্ণ শোধন করতে হবে। কীট সমস্যা ঃ-

মাশরুম মাকড় - আকারে খুবই ছোট সাদা রঙের। মাধ্যমে হাত রাখলে, দল বেঁধে গায়ে ওঠে এবং দ্রুত সারা গায়ে ছড়িয়ে পরে। ভাল করে লক্ষ্য করলে, দ্রুত চলমান সাদা বিন্দু, দেখা যায়। এদের প্রধান খাদ্য ছত্রাকের অনুসূত্র (Myceliophagons)। সাধারণতঃ মুরগী পোলট্রি, খড় অথবা যন্ত্রপাতির মাধ্যমে বিস্তার লাভ করে।

মাশরুমের মাছি তিন প্রকারের হয়। ক্কিয়ারিড, সেসিড ও ফোরিড। আকারে বেশ ছোট, কালো অথবা খয়েরি বর্ণের হয়। এরা মাধ্যমের অভ্যন্তরে ডিম পাড়ে ও তার থেকে লার্ভা উৎপন্ন হয়। এই লার্ভা অনুসূত্র খাদ্য হিসাবে গ্রহণ করে এবং পরবর্তী কালে মাশরুম এর গোড়ায় ফুটো করে দেয়। লার্ভা তিন প্রকারের হয় — কমলা বর্ণের – আকারে খুব ছোট, সাদা – আকারে মাঝারী, সাদা ও মাথাটা কালো আকারে খুব ছোট।

তিন প্রকারের লার্ভা পরবর্তীকালে মাছি উৎপন্ন করে, এবং চক্রাকারে বৃদ্ধি পায়।

একবার গৃহে এই মাছির অনুপ্রবেশ ঘটলে, নিয়ন্ত্রণ কঠিন ও সময় সাপেক্ষ হয়ে পড়ে।

মাশরুম নিমাটোড ঃ-

আকারে খুব ছোট হয়।খালি চোখে দেখা যায় না, এরা মাইসেলিয়া খেয়ে থাকে এবং মাশরুমের মধ্যে ফুঁটো করে দেয়। ক্রমশঃ পরবর্তী সংখ্যা

Cultivation method of Button Mushrooms

From Previous issue

Caring of Compost:

After completion of mycelial run in the compost, it needs to be covered with a thin layer of soil like material through which mushroom pin heads will errupt.

The casing encourages the mycelia to produce fruit bodies. It provides microflora needed for the formation of fruitbodies. It assures humidity for the mycelia and prevents its dessication. It controls the temperature and reduce it for ideal fruiting condition.

The soil used for casing should essentially have several important characteristics. It must be devoid of contaminants. It should have good water retaintion capacity. It must be porous and thus helping aeration. pH should be slight alkaline.

The casing soil must be devoid of nutrients, and most inportant is their physical attributes.

Good quality of casing soil should have clay with humus and pHadjusted by adding calcium carbonate. It can also be prepared by adding garden soil and sand. The ratio of mistures have to be standarized by practical experience. Sometimes old cow dung is mixed with soil or spent compost with sand or soil. Before using the casing mixture, it has to be sterilized.

Sterilization of casing soil:

The casing soil is sterilized by pastenrisation. Method or autoclaving, it helps in elimination of any harmful contaminants that may be present. The preferred temperature for sterilization of casing soil is 65° C - 70° C and kept for 7 to 8 hours.

The caring soil may be sterilized by chemicals

like formaline. In this process, 2% formaline is mixed with the casing soil and wrapped by polythene sheets for 2 weeks. Then it is exposed and the remaining formaline evaporated by turning. Before applying on spawn run, it is assured that no trace of formaline remains in the mixture.

Application of casing soil:

The casing soil is applied on the bags or beds by making it just humid and not wet. The soil should be 2" in depth and uniform levelled.

Post casing treatment:

After casing soil is applied, it is finely sprayed with water daily, and the temp of the room is kept between 22° C to 25° C. During this time CO_2 in the room is high. Sometimes insecticides are sprayed in the room to prevent insect infection.

Then the temperature is lowered to below 18° C and inflnx of fresh air with oxygen is added in the room. Water spraying is continued and mushroom pin heads appears in flushes.



PARUL MUSHROOM

All time Fresh Mushroom available whole year



अधा अक्ष अक्षिय वीबी भागक्रम

মাশকৃম উৎপাদনের প্রশিক্ষণ, বিক্রয়, মাশকৃমের বীজ সবসময় পাওয়া যায়

Also available dry Mushrooms, Mushroom Chow, Mushroom Pickles, Mushroom Papad.

MANTU BISWAS

Raichenga (Near Old Sign Board) Falakata, Jalpaiguri

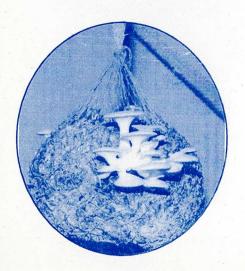
Ph: 9434032630 (M)

BABALMUSHROOM

TASTY & NUTRITIOUS



সমাদ ও পদ্ভিকর



Wanted areawise salesman

Contact : (03561)-278314, 221245, 9434016748(M)

Vol. - 2; No. - 8-10

Rs. 20.00

MUSHROOM TODAY

আজকের মাশরুম

A Quarterly Newsletter on Mushrooms

Contact:

D.K. MAZUMDAR

(Mushroom Scientist)

West Kerani Para P.O. & Dist. - Jalpaiguri West Bengal India - 735101 Ph. - 913561-257749 Mob. - 09832063963

Published by D. K. Mazumdar on behalf of "The Mushrooms"
West Kerani Para, Shurid Lane Extn., Jalpaiguri -735101, Phone : 257749
Editor - Dibyendu Kanti Mazumdar (Mushroom Scientist)

Computer Designed by:-

Sigma Information Technology Somrat Complex, D.B.C. Road, Jalpaiguri Phone: (03561) 221785, Mob.: 9434151820

Offset Printed by :Olive Offset, Bhatia Building, Jalpaiguri