



HOW TO GROW WHITE BUTTON MUSHROOMS AT HOME

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White button mushrooms, also known as *Agaricus Bisporus*, are a popular [edible mushroom](#) that can be easily grown at home with the right equipment and knowledge. These mushrooms are widely available in supermarkets and restaurants, but growing your own can be a rewarding and cost-effective alternative.

Growing [white button mushrooms at home](#) requires a few key elements: a suitable growing medium, a spawn to start the growth process, and a controlled environment with appropriate temperature, humidity, and ventilation. While it may seem daunting at first, with the right resources and guidance, anyone can successfully grow these delicious fungi in the comfort of their own home.



In this article, we will provide a step-by-step guide on how to [grow white button mushrooms](#) at home, including tips on sourcing materials, preparing the growing medium, and maintaining the ideal environment for your mushrooms to thrive. Growing your own mushrooms may be enjoyable and gratifying, regardless of your level of gardening expertise.

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GROW BUTTON MUSHROOMS – Step by Step Guide

Growing button mushrooms requires specific environmental conditions to be met in order to achieve optimal growth and yield. Here are some of the key conditions necessary for growing button mushrooms:

- **Temperature:** Button mushrooms thrive in cool temperatures ranging between 16-24°C.

- **Humidity:** High humidity levels ranging between 80-90% are essential for proper growth of button mushrooms.
- **Light:** Button mushrooms do not require direct sunlight and prefer dimly lit environments.
- **Air circulation:** Proper air circulation is important to prevent the growth of mold and other fungi that can compete with the mushrooms.
- **Growing medium:** Button mushrooms require a nutrient-rich substrate to grow in, such as composted manure or straw.
- **PH:** The pH of the substrate should be around 7.0-7.5 for optimal growth.
- **Watering:** The substrate should be kept moist but not waterlogged.

GROWING WHITE BUTTON MUSHROOMS AT HOME & Material required



Growing white button mushrooms at home is an enjoyable and rewarding experience that can be achieved with just a few materials. Here are the materials required and some brief descriptions:

- **Mushroom spawn:** This is the “seed” of the mushroom that you will use to start growing your mushrooms.

- **Growing medium:** A mixture of composted manure and straw is an ideal growing medium for white button mushrooms.
- **Container:** You will need a container to hold the growing medium and the mushroom spawn. Plastic trays or large containers work well.
- **Water:** White button mushrooms require regular watering to maintain their moisture levels.
- **Humidity tent:** A humidity tent will help maintain the proper humidity levels for your mushrooms to grow.
- **Thermometer:** A thermometer will help you keep track of the temperature inside the humidity tent.
- **Spray bottle:** A spray bottle can be used to mist the mushrooms with water to keep them moist.

Overall, growing white button mushrooms at home is a fun and straightforward process that requires minimal materials and effort. With these basic materials, you can start growing your own mushrooms and enjoy the delicious taste of freshly harvested mushrooms right in your own home.

USING A GROWING KIT



Materials Required:

To grow a kit, you will need the following materials: a growing kit, which typically includes a container, growing medium, and seeds; water; and sunlight or a grow light.

- Choose a location for your growing kit that receives adequate sunlight or use a grow light.
- Fill the container with the growing medium provided in the kit.
- Plant the seeds according to the instructions included in the kit.
- Regularly water the seeds, but watch out for overwatering.
- Watch your plants grow and enjoy the fruits of your labor!

Even if you don't have a lot of room or gardening experience, starting a garden with growing kits is simple and convenient. Just follow the instructions provided with your kit and you'll be on your way to growing your own fresh produce in no time.

BUTTON MUSHROOMS GROWING TIPS

Button mushrooms are a popular and easy-to-grow variety of edible fungi. Here are some tips to grow them:

- Choose a growing medium – compost or straw are good options.
- Sterilize the medium to kill off any competing fungi or bacteria.
- Inoculate the medium with mushroom spawn.
- Maintain the temperature and humidity levels between 60-70°F and 85-90%, respectively.
- Allow the mushrooms to grow for 2-3 weeks, keeping the growing area well-ventilated

Take the mushrooms out of the substrate by gently twisting and tugging them.

COMMON PESTS AND DISEASES

Typical Mushroom Insects and Diseases:

- **Trichoderma:** This fungus can cause green mold in mushroom beds, leading to a reduction in yield and quality.
- **Verticillium:** This is a fungal disease that causes stunting and yellowing of the mushrooms. It may also result in the crop dying too soon.
- **Sciarid flies:** These small black flies can be a nuisance in mushroom cultivation. They lay eggs in the compost, and the larvae can cause damage to the mushroom mycelium.
- **Mites:** These tiny insects can infest mushroom beds and cause damage to the mycelium. They spread swiftly across a crop and are hard to contain.
- **Bacterial blotch:** This is a bacterial disease that causes brown spots on the mushroom caps. It can also cause stunted growth and deformities in the caps.
- **Cobweb mold:** This is a fungal disease that causes a white, cottony growth on the mushroom caps. It can quickly spread and ruin an entire crop.
- **Mushroom flies:** These small flies are attracted to the mushrooms and can lay eggs on them, leading to damage and spoilage of the crop.
- **Root rot:** This is a fungal disease that affects the mushroom mycelium, causing it to rot and die. It can be caused by overwatering or poor ventilation in the growing area.

Prevention is key to avoiding these problems. Maintaining proper hygiene in the growing area, using clean compost, and monitoring temperature and humidity levels can all help prevent pests and diseases from taking hold. If problems do arise, quick action is necessary to prevent them from spreading and causing widespread damage to the crop.