

EVALUATION OF MOTHER SPAWN PRODUCTION
OF *Volvariella volvacea* (PADDY STRAW)
MUSHROOM ON DIFFERENT SUBSTRATE FOR
RAPID MYCELIUM GROWTH RATE

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EVALUATION OF MOTHER SPAWN
PRODUCTION OF *Volvariella volvacea* (PADDY
STRAW) MUSHROOM ON DIFFERENT
SUBSTRATE FOR RAPID MYCELIUM GROWTH

by

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APPROVAL AND DECLARATION SHEET

This project report titled Evaluation of Mother Spawn Production of *Volvariella volvacea* (Paddy Straw) Mushroom on Different Substrate for Rapid Mycelium Growth was prepared and submitted by Cheng Weei Kai (Matrix Number: 141282450) and has been found satisfactory in terms of scope, quality and presentation as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Bachelor of Chemical Engineering Technology (Industrial Biotechnology) in Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP).

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December 2017

**PENILAIAN TERHADAP PERLBAGAI SUBSTRAT UNTUK
MENINGKATKAN KADAR PERTUMBUHAN MISELIUM CENDAWAN
JERAMI PADI (*Volvariella volvacea*) DALAM PENGELUARAN BENIH INDUK**

ABSTRAK

Benih induk merupakan sumber penting dalam mendorong pertumbuhan cendawan jerami yang mempunyai impak yang signifikan kepada produktiviti dari segi kuantiti dan kualiti. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menilai substrat yang paling sesuai untuk menghasilkan pertumbuhan miselium cendawan jerami yang cepat. Ekstrak Malt Agar (MEA) menghasilkan pertumbuhan miselium cendawan jerami yang paling pantas berbanding dengan Agar Dekstrosa Kentang dan Nutrien Agar. Secara umumnya, pertumbuhan miselium dalam MEA adalah 2 hari lebih pantas daripada PDA dan NA langsung tiada miselium. Selain itu, habuk kayu getah dijumpai menghasilkan pertumbuhan miselium yang paling pantas apabila dibandingkan dengan pertumbuhan miselium padi, jerami padi, habuk kayu getah (RSD), tandan buah kosong kelapa sawit (EFB) dan EFB kompos. Justeru itu, dengan menggunakan parameter daripada jurnal, habuk kayu getah bersama dengan parameter suhu, dedak padi dan kalsium karbonat digunakan untuk menjalankan kajian pengoptimuman dengan reka bentuk “Box-Behnken Design (BBD) dalam “Response Surface Methodology” (RSM). Selepas menjalankan kajian pengoptimuman, kondisi optimum bagi menghasilkan pertumbuhan miselium yang paling pantas dalam substrat habuk kayu getah adalah 34 °C, 0.5 g dedak padi dan 0.07 g kalsium karbonat. Satu lagi kajian pengesahan telah dijalankan bagi mengesahkan kondisi yang dicadangkan oleh BBD dan didapati bahawa jumlah tempoh bagi miselium *V. volvacea* untuk memenuhi substrat habuk kayu getah adalah 5.82 hari berbanding dengan nilai yang dianggarkan 5.89 hari. Ralat yang kecil menunjukkan bahawa model ini sesuai untuk digunakan dalam pengoptimuman jumlah tempoh bagi miselium *V. volvacea* untuk memenuhi substrat habuk kayu getah. Jumlah kandungan lignoselulosa jerami padi didapati mengandungi 11.87 % ekstraktif, 20.84 % hemiselulosa, 34.12 % selulosa, 10.58 % lignin and 22.51 % abu dan miselium *V. volvacea* dijumpai memenuhi

substrat jerami padi dalam masa 10 hari, manakala substrat tandan buah kosong kelapa sawit memenuhi substrat jerami padi dalam masa 12 hari. Keputusan yang diperolehi daripada kajian tersebut menunjukkan bahawa substrat habuk kayu getah sesuai untuk digunakan untuk menghasilkan miselium *V. volvacea* yang cepat.

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ABSTRACT

Mother spawn production is an essential source for the development of mycelium growth which will lead to the productivity of the fruiting body of straw mushroom in both quantity and quality. This study aimed to evaluate which substrates produces rapid mycelium growth rate of straw mushroom. Malt Extract Agar (MEA) was found to produce the fastest *V. volvacea* mycelium as compared to Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) and Nutrient Agar (NA). Generally, the mycelium growth of straw mushroom in MEA was 2 days faster than PDA, while NA has no growth of mycelium at all. By comparing the mycelium growth rate of paddy rice, paddy straw (PS), rubber wood sawdust (RSD), non-composted empty fruit bunches (EFB) and composted EFB, RSD was found to produce rapid mycelium growth rate. Thus, optimization of RSD with the parameters temperature, amount of rice bran and calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) was carried out using Box-Behnken design (BBD) of Response Surface Methodology (RSM). The optimum conditions obtained after optimisation studies depicts that at 34 °C, 0.5 g rice bran and 0.07 g of CaCO_3 . The solution of validation test obtained from experiment was close to the predicted value given by BBD with days taken for *V. volvacea* mycelium fully colonization on RSD substrate of 5.82 days versus predicted value of 5.89 days. The error was small thus the model was suitable to use for the optimization of Days taken for *V. volvacea* mycelium fully colonization on RSD substrate. The total lignocellulosic of paddy straw was found to be 11.87 % extractives, 20.84 % hemicellulose, 34.12 % cellulose, 10.58 % lignin and 22.51 % ash and , it was found out that the total days taken for *V. volvacea* mycelium to fully colonize the substrate paddy straw in “bongkah” was 10 days while for non-composted EFB was 12 days. The result attained from this study shows that rubber wood sawdust has the potential to become the alternative substrate to produce rapid mycelium growth.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	i
APPROVAL AND DECLARATION SHEET	ii
ABSTRAK	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF PLATES	xi
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xiv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND NOMENCLATURES	xv
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Research Objectives	4
1.3.1 General Objectives	4
1.3.2 Specific Objectives	4
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Paddy Straw Mushroom (<i>Volvariella volvacea</i>)	5
2.1.1 History of <i>V. volvacea</i> mushroom	5
2.1.2 Production of <i>V. volvacea</i> in Malaysia	5
2.1.3 Morphological Characteristics of <i>V. volvacea</i>	6

2.1.3.1 Pinhead Stage	7
2.1.3.2 Tiny Button Stage	7
2.1.3.3 Button Stage	8
2.1.3.4 Egg Stage	8
2.1.3.5 Elongation Stage	8
2.1.3.6 Mature Stage	8
2.1.4 Cultivation Process of <i>V. volvacea</i>	9
2.1.4.1 Spawn Production	9
2.1.4.2 Substrate Preparation	10
2.1.4.3 Incubation Process	11
2.1.4.4 Harvesting Process	11
2.1.5 Parameters affecting the Compost Process for <i>V. volvacea</i>	12
2.1.5.1 Carbon to Nitrogen Ratio	12
2.1.5.2 Moisture Content	13
2.1.5.3 Temperature	13
2.1.5.4 Substrate Composition	13
2.1.5.5 pH	13
2.2 Paddy Straw (PS)	14
2.2.1 Total Production of Paddy Straw Wastes in Malaysia	14
2.2.2 Utilization of EFB as Mushroom Cultivation Medium	14
2.3 Total Lignocellulosic Content of Paddy Straw (PS)	15
2.4 Medicinal Value of Straw Mushroom	15
2.5 Design of Experiment	16
2.5.1 Response Surface Methodology (RSM)	16
2.5.2 Box-Behnken Design (BBD)	17

CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Process Flow Chart	18
3.2 Description of Apparatus, Chemicals and Glassware	19

3.3	Kinetic Study of Mycelium Growth	20
3.3.1	Preparation of Media	20
3.3.2	Preparation of Pure Mother Culture	21
3.3.3	Radial Growth Measurement of Mycelium Extension of <i>V. volvacea</i> in Different Culture Media	21
3.3.4	Kinetic Study of Mycelium Growth on Different Culture Media	22
3.4	Screening and Mycelium Growth Determination for Different Substrate for Mother Spawn Production	22
3.4.1	Preparation of Substrates	22
3.4.2	Preparation of Inoculums	23
3.4.3	Screening of Mycelium Growth of <i>V. volvacea</i> Cultivation for Mother Spawn Production using GRT Method in Different Substrate	23
3.5	Evaluation of the Mycelium Growth of <i>V. volvacea</i> on Different Substrates using Glass Race Tube (GRT) Method for Mother Spawn Production	23
3.5.1	Kinetic Study of the Mycelium Growth of <i>V. volvacea</i> on Different Substrates using GRT Method for Mother Spawn Production	23
3.5.2	Optimization of Mycelium Growth of <i>V. volvacea</i> Cultivation for Mother Spawn Production	24
3.5.3	Optimization of Mycelium Growth of <i>V. volvacea</i> Cultivation for Mother Spawn Cultivation using Box-Behnken Design (BBD)	24
3.5.4	Mycelium Growth Rate	25
3.6	Collection and Preparation of Paddy Straw	26
3.6.1	Lignocellulosic Content Determination of Paddy Straw	26
3.6.2	Analysis of Ash	26
3.6.3	Analysis of Extractives	27
3.6.4	Analysis of Hemicellulose	27
3.6.5	Analysis of Lignin	28
3.6.6	Analysis of Cellulose	28
3.7	Comparison of the Total Days Taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> Mycelium to Fully Colonize the Substrate Paddy Straw and Non-composted EFB	28

CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1	Analysis on the Mycelium Growth Length from Different Body Part of <i>V. volvacea</i> (Inner heart and Outer surface) on Different Culture Media (MEA/PDA/NA)	30
4.2	Comparison of the Mycelium Growth of <i>V. volvacea</i> Added on Composted and Non-composted EFB, Rubber-wood Sawdust, Paddy Straw and Cereal Grain (Paddy Rice) using Glass Race Tube (GRT) Method	36
4.3	Optimization of the Parameters that Affect the Total Days Taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> Mycelium to Fully Colonize the Rubber Wood Sawdust Substrate by using Box-Behnken Design (BBD)	42
4.3.1	Statistical Analysis	43
4.3.2	Confirmation of Experiments and Adequacy of the Models	48
4.3.3	Model of Analysis	50
4.3.3.1	Effect of Parameters	50
4.3.3.2	Interaction between Parameters	50
4.3.3.3	Summary of the Results	54
4.3.4	Validation of Experimental Model	54
4.4	Determination of Total Lignocellulosic Content (Extractives, Ash, Lignin, Hemicellulose and Cellulose) of Paddy Straw	55
4.5	Comparison of the Total Days Taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> Mycelium to Fully Colonize the Substrate Paddy Straw and Non-composted EFB	57

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION

5.1	Summary	58
5.2	Recommendation for Future Project	59
5.3	Commercialization Potential	59

REFERENCES	61
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	Kinetic Study of Mycelium Growth of <i>V. volvacea</i> on Different Culture Media for Body Part Outer Surface,
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APPENDIX B	Extractives, Ash and Total Lignocellulosic of Paddy Straw	67
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LIST OF TABLES

Tables No.		Page
2.1	Cultivated mushrooms in Malaysia for the year 2014	6
2.2	Major forms of carbohydrates in three popular substrates for <i>V. volvacea</i> mushroom cultivation	12
2.3	Total generation volume of paddy straw wastes in Malaysia, 2011	14
2.4	Comparison of total lignocellulosic content of paddy straw	15
3.1	List of chemicals	19
3.2	List of materials	19
3.3	List of equipment	20
3.4	Preparation for MEA, PDA and NA media	20
3.5	Range of parameters for BBD design for the chosen parameters in optimization	24
3.6	The model design to study the effect of the chosen factors in optimization	25
4.1	Days taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> of mycelium growth length subjected to different culture media for body part outer surface	31
4.2	Days taken for full colonization for <i>V. volvacea</i> of mycelium subjected to different culture media for body part outer surface	31
4.3	Kinetic study for full colonization for <i>V. volvacea</i> subjected to different culture media for body part outer surface	32
4.4	Days taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> of mycelium growth length subjected to different culture media for body part inner heart	34
4.5	Days taken for full colonization for <i>V. volvacea</i> of mycelium subjected to different culture media for body part inner heart	34

4.6	Kinetic study for full colonization for <i>V. volvacea</i> subjected to different culture media for body part inner heart	34
4.7	Days taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> of mycelium growth length subjected to different substrates using GRT method	39
4.8	Days taken for full colonization for <i>V. volvacea</i> subjected to different substrates using GRT method	40
4.9	Kinetic study for full colonization for <i>V. volvacea</i> subjected to different substrates using GRT method	40
4.10	Design and response of the BBD for days taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> mycelium fully colonized RSD substrate	42
4.11	Sequential Model Sum of Squares	44
4.12	Lack of Fit Tests	44
4.13	Model Summary Statistic	45
4.14	ANOVA for quadratic model of days taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> mycelium fully colonized RSD substrate	45
4.15	Statistical parameters obtained from ANOVA of days taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> mycelium fully colonized RSD substrate	47
4.16	Average total days taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> mycelium fully colonization on RSD substrate of validation solution	55
4.17	Desirability ramp for numerical optimization	55
4.18	Total lignocellulosic content of paddy straw	56
4.19	Total days taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> mycelium to fully colonize the “bongkah” subjected to different substrate	57
B1	Extractives	67
B2	Hemicellulose	67
B3	Lignin	68
B4	Ash	68
B5	Cellulose	68

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures No.		Page
2.1	Growth stage of <i>V. volvacea</i>	7
4.1	Days taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> of mycelium growth length subjected to different culture media for body part outer surface	33
4.2	Kinetic Study of Mycelium Growth of <i>V. volvacea</i> on different Culture Media for body part outer surface	33
4.3	Days taken <i>V. volvacea</i> of mycelium growth length subjected to different culture media for body part inner heart	35
4.4	Kinetic Study of Mycelium Growth of <i>V. volvacea</i> on different Culture Media for body part inner heart	35
4.5	Days taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> of mycelium growth length subjected to different substrates using GRT method	41
4.6	Kinetic study of mycelium growth of <i>V. volvacea</i> on different substrates using GRT Method	41
4.7	Normal probability of internally studentized residuals for days taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> mycelium fully colonized RSD substrate	49
4.8	Plot of internally studentized residuals vs predicted response for the days taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> mycelium fully colonized RSD substrate	49
4.9	Three dimensional response surface plot indicating the interaction between temperature and amount of rice bran on days taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> mycelium fully colonization on RSD substrate	50
4.10	Three dimensional response surface plot indicating the interaction between temperature and amount of CaCO ₃ on days taken for <i>V. volvacea</i> mycelium fully colonization on RSD substrate	51

- 4.11 Three dimensional response surface plot indicating the interaction 53
between the amount of rice bran and amount of CaCO_3 on days taken
for *V. volvacea* mycelium fully colonization on RSD substrate

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LIST OF PLATES

Plates No.		Page
3.1	Outer surface of straw mushroom	21
3.2	Inner heart of straw mushroom	21

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

A_d	Ash
cm	Centimeter
$\frac{cm}{Day}$	Centimeter per Da
$^{\circ}C$	Degree Celcius
$\frac{^{\circ}C}{min}$	Degree Celcius per minute
g	Gram
$\frac{g}{L}$	Gram per Liter
kg	Kilogram
k_r	Radial Growth of Mycelium Linear Expansion Rate
k_t	Mycelium Growth Rate
m	Meter
min	Minutes
mL	Milliliter
mm	Millimeter
$\frac{mm}{h}$	Millimeter per Hour
%	Percentage
R, W	Radius of the Radial Growth of Mycelium Extension
t_d	Doubling time
x	Time
y	Distance
μ_w	Mycelium Specific Growth Rate

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND NOMENCLATURE

ANNOVA	Analysis of Variance
Atm	Atmospheric Pressure
BBD	Box-Behnken Design
CaCO ₃	Calcium Carbonate
C:N	Carbon to Nitrogen
DoE	Design of Experiment
EFB	Empty Fruit Bunches
F-Value	Fisher Value
GRT	Glass Race Tube
H ₂ SO ₄	Sulphuric Acid
ME	Malt Extract
MEA	Malt Extract Agar
NA	Nutrient Agar
Na ⁺	Sulfate Ion
NaOH	Sodium Hydroxide
PS	Paddy Straw
R ²	Correlation Coefficient
R-squared	Determination of Coefficient
RSD	Rubber Wood Sawdust
RSM	Response Surface Methodology
SEA	South East Asia
<i>V. volvacea</i>	<i>Volvariella volvacea</i>