

RESEARCH ON THE TRANSFER MATERIAL TO OBTAIN MYCELIUM ON GRANULAR SUPPORT AT THE *AGARICUS BLAZEI* MURRILL MUSHROOMS

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Abstract

Agaricus blazei mushrooms have nutritional and therapeutic values which differentiates it from other fungi: the highest protein level (46,2 % in comparison to the average 43%), the highest level of non-fibrous carbohydrates (38%), contains more glutamic acid than the other *Agaricus* fungi available on the market. It is used for treating tumors located in various places, low immunity, viral diseases, hypercholesterolemia, atherosclerosis and viral hepatitis. The beta glucan they contain stops the evolution of malignant cells.

Being relatively new introduced crop, the *Agaricus blazei* Murrill mycelium production technology is not exactly known. In the study of the transfer material to obtain the granular support mycelium inoculum was intended to achieve the production of mycelium. We have tested many materials to produce mycelium. As granular support, 4 experimental variants were studied: wheat kernels, kernels millet, mustard seed and mixed seeds. Was studied at each experimental variant the effect of amendments on *Agaricus blazei* Murrill mushroom mycelial growth. The best mycelial increase, of 1.85 mm/day was accomplished in mixture of seeds (wheat kernels and kernels of millet), with the calcium sulphate amendment.

Key words: mycelia, spawn, mushrooms, transfer material, *Agaricus blazei* Murrill
