



Mushroom cultivation: an opportunity to close the loop for the circular economy

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#CircularEconomy

The problem

The current production system is based on a linear model. A "disposable" one-way system where natural resources are transformed into materials & products. This model does not have into account the limitations of the Earth to regenerate resources & absorb waste.

The solution

The **Circular economy** rises as the alternative option. Circular sistems put the generation of sustainable value first: it favors the recovery of materials & prevents the perpetuation of resource losses, all the while generating profit. **Mushroom cultivation** is a perfect example.

Mushroom cultivation uses residues from livestock activities (chicken & horse manure), agriculture (wheat straw) or forestry (wood chips or sawdust) to generate selective nutritional substrates. That is, the process in itself is circular in nature. It is a singular horticultural activity carried out indoors under conditions of high humidity (≥ 70%) and mild temperatures (approx. 18-24°C).

Moreover, the potential of mushrooms make them even more interesting as an agricultural practice. For example, mushrooms are a great nutritional addition for vegans & vegetarians: they contain high-quality proteins similar to eggs or milk; bioactive compounds (antioxidants); and different micronutrients usually deficient in Western diets (like selenium or vit D).

Benefits

- **1.**Mushroom cultivation minimizes the carbon footprint of the agricultural industry.
- **2.** Mushroom cultivation supports circular production systems & the agri-food sector.
- **3.**Mushroom cultivation brings job opportunities in rural areas at risk of depopulation.







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Practical recommendations

Some key aspects to have into account when taking the first steps into mushroom cultivation to make the most of circulatiry:

- -Review internal practices: maximize the recovery of by-products or residues from already existing agricultural and livestock activities.
- -Review opportunities: it is also possible to reuse locally available resources.
- -Review the process and how to better integrate it with your current practices. Make the most of short transformation and valorisation value chains.
- -Introduce new alternative bio-based materials to the current peat-based ones to cover the compost colonised by the mushroom mycelium.
- -Use biostimulant in cultivation to reduce chemical agents used for disease control.



About BIOSCHAMP and this practice abstract

This practice abstract was elaborated in the **BIOSCHAMP project**, based on the EIP AGRI practice abstract format. © 2022

Project duration: from October 2020 to March 2024.

Goal: develop an integrated approach to tackle the mushroom cultivation challenges, improving the mushroom sector industrial profitability while reducing the agronomical need for pesticides by 90 %.

