



SPLIT DOSING

Organic MycroLiquid (adding after casing) manual

Nutrigain produces supplements for the compost and casing. The easiest product to use is added onto the casing during the case run with your normal watering. This complement is called Organic MycroLiquid and comes in 20L drums or 1000L IBC. Suitable for White and Brown Mushrooms.

1. Storage

The drums should be stored in clean disinfected environment, out of the sun in a dust and frost free area. If stored incorrectly, you may experience some gassing (CO₂) in the container (more likely in the IBC) and in which case this should be released periodically if not being used.

Each drum has a batch number that can be used for traceability and we recommend recording this on your growing charts.

There is no expiration date with this product, but we recommend that it is used 6-8 months after day of production.

1 x 20L drum is sufficient to treat casing being applied to an area of 75m² at lowest rate.

Some preparation is required before application of the Organic MycroLiquid.

2. Preparation

All concentrated product must be agitated before use as it separates during storage over a relatively short period. For 20L drums shake hard. For IBC's use compressed air to ensure all contents are thoroughly mixed. The following link shows a simple way to do this. Please do this for 1-2 minutes.

<https://youtu.be/jWxxRkyET5c>

Ensure dispensing tank and pipe work etc is clean and disinfected. Rate of use is 130-260ml/m² Mycroliquid. To this is added water in at least a ratio of 3 parts water (up to 5) to 1 part complement.

For example, if you have an area of say 300m² based on 130ml/m²

This means you need 300 x 130ml (0.13L) = 39 litres of Mycroliquid. This can be diluted to with up to 260L water giving a total of 1L/ m² of diluted complement added to the casing.

The diluted mix should be continuously agitated during application onto the casing, use as quickly as possible. Do not store in an undiluted state.

Remove fine filters and use a coarse watering rose for application to the casing surface.

Be careful to avoid loss of product through leaching out of the casing or on the floor.

3. When do I apply

Last water in case run 130-260ml/m²

First water on clearing 1st flush 130-260ml/m²

Start with lower rate additions (130ml) first and build up from there.

Normally speaking you would apply water gradually increasing on days 1, 2 and 3. The complement would be applied on the last water (probably day 3) and environment would be gentle to encourage correct temperature in the casing already mentioned to facilitate feeding.

If you do a second ruffle during case run, application on last water prior to that eg if your last water prior to ruffle is on Monday evening, apply then and do your ruffle Tuesday morning.

If you use plastic, wait for mycelium to grow in, put water in on day 2/3 and then add film and remove again 24 hours before airing, topping up with water if required. Please note that when you apply plastic for 3 days or more, you will have a 1/3 more water than normal, because it has not been evaporated away, so you will end up putting 1/3 less water in the casing, this helps you to put plastic on earlier.

IMPORTANT NOTE

Only apply in a **MAXIMUM OF 1L/m²** application. Any watering's around late case run, post ruffle are very sensitive to mycelium. We want mycelium to be strong so it consumes maximum amount of nutrition during this short feeding period.

4. Post application hygiene

Flush out tank, pipe work and nozzles etc with clean water after use, disinfect with hypochlorite or Sporekill (2%). Leave to dry.

5. Case Run

Record the temperatures in the casing as well as air and bed temperatures on crop cards. You need to monitor this carefully to ensure feeding temperature is reached and for how long. Casing temperature is not the same as compost and is influenced by cold air temperatures and watering.

The optimum temperature for feeding is 23C on the interface for a minimum of 2-3 days. This normally happens in last few days of case run and first day of airing. THE LONGER FEEDING TIME THE BETTER.

Avoid pushing compost temperatures too high (27C +) in order to bring up the interface or casing temperature.

6. The use of plastic film on the casing

We normally recommend the use of plastic film with tiny holes (microperforated) on the casing to encourage higher casing temperature for 2-3 days which will activate the product and increase the uptake by the mycelium. This has the additional advantage that moisture is not lost during some of the case run period.

NOTE:

However, if you normally have a high air temperatures (20 C +) to keep compost at 25-26C then plastic will probably not be required as casing will lie in between these two temperatures.

In the beginning however you may choose not to use plastic which is ok, but we suggest you do experiment with a shelf section (1.5m) with plastic so you can observe what happens and if you like it and it is successful you can scale it up.

7. Chemicals / Nematodes

We advise keeping these away from last watering of case run. Nematodes should go in earlier in case run. Fungicides eg Sporgon will knock back mycelium which is counter active against feeding mycelium if applied close together so bring this back a bit earlier in case run. Ideally last water with the complement should only 1L/m² maximum.

8. Post 1st flush

Because the yield will be higher on 1st flush and depending on whether you use plastic and how much moisture you lose from the casing, you will need to put more water in between 1st and 2nd flush to take account of this.



2nd flush quality from Mycronutrient



9. Multiple applications

Some growers are reporting successes with additional applications of 65-130ml/m² at pinning (10mm pins) without any adverse effects on mushroom colour etc. .

10. Dosing rate

It is important to note that 260ml/m² total in case run is the minimum rate. Results depend on feeding uptake and therefore relate to growing conditions and techniques. If you see the improvement in 1st flush, but less obvious in 2nd flush and 3rd, it will most likely be due to feeding uptake not enough. This is resolved with increasing the rate to 350ml/m² upwards.