

DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

ABSTRACT

The objective of utilizing selected agro-industrial wastes for mushroom and crop production was undertaken. Results of the experiments revealed that composted substrates generally produced higher number and heavier weight of basidiocarps and relatively high biological efficiency compared to the uncomposted materials. *Pleurotus sajor-caju* (Fr) Singer grown in composted rice hull + rice straw + cotton waste with a ratio of 3:3:3 produced the heaviest weight of basidiocarps (80.54 g) with a biological efficiency of 26.84 percent and highest net profit of P 1.14 per bag of spawn material. Pechay grown in soil with mushroom spent of *P. sajor-caju* at 1:4 had the most expanded, highest number and heaviest fresh weight of leaves. Similarly, mushroom spent of *P. sajor-caju* added at different proportions to soil significantly affected the production of mungbean pods. A fungal disease and two insect pests were observed in plants with and without mushroom spent and inorganic fertilizer.

