

- Place the logs in a row, wiggling them together tightly.
- Fill in the seams and gaps, surrounding the edges of the bed with your loose material.
- Water in heavily.

TIP: Using wood chips as your cover material will give the bed an extra food source, and help retain water for the developing mushrooms when they fruit.

Mushrooms should be fruiting within a year, depending on several parameters:

1. What time of the year you planted the mushrooms.
2. What type of wood you planted the mushrooms on. Some types of wood are more dense than others.
3. How big in diameter your logs are. Bigger logs will take longer to colonize.
4. What type of mushroom you planted. Different mushrooms like to fruit in different seasons. Please consult our **ZONE FRUITING MAP** in the learn section on our website
www.mushroommountain.com

Storing Your Mushrooms

Fresh mushrooms will last for about a week in a paper bag in your fridge. If your harvest is large, you can always dry the mushrooms out, and store them in an airtight container for future use.



Questions or Comments?

Contact us!

(864) 859-3080

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sporeprints 

Mushroom Mountain



Mushroom Rafts

Mushrooms suitable for this method:

Bricktop, Nameko, Chestnut, Reishi,
Black Poplar, Shimeji, Oyster.

Some mushroom species that thrive on wood can benefit on logs that are partially buried, rather than being stacked above the ground like shiitake mushrooms.



The access to extra ground moisture combined with the reduced fruiting surface area, along with a microclimate provided by the covering of the leaves or straw, triggers and supports prolific fruiting.

This method does last much shorter compared to above the ground methods.



Prepare Your Logs

- Follow the **Inoculating Logs Handout**, to get the logs ready for the trench.
- Chose logs that are anywhere from 3-5 inches across in diameter.
- Stack your logs on top of each other somewhere in the shade, and let them sit like that for about 6 months. This will allow them to colonize fully.

Method 1 - Trenched and covered with soil

This method requires excavating a space half the depth of your logs, large enough to fit all the inoculated logs snugly.

- Place the logs in a row as close together as possible.
- The dirt around can be shoveled back in-between the logs and edges, then watered to allow the dirt to settle in firmly, leaving the top bark surface exposed.



Method 2 - Covered with wood mulch or sawdust

This method requires no digging, but you will need to cover the logs with wood chips, mulch, sawdust or soil.

- Lay down about an inch or two of wood chips, mulch, sawdust or soil..