

Empowering Rural Economics through Sustainable Oyster Mushroom Cultivation: a Community Based Approach in Bambang Village

Joko Wibowo¹, Fahrurrozi

Universitas Al-Qolam, Malang, Indonesia

¹ jokowibowo@alqolam.ac.id (correspondence author)

Abstract

The study investigated whether oyster mushroom cultivation could boost Bambang village's economy. Its purpose was to assess cultivation's impact on economic and social welfare, aiming to show how this agricultural initiative could enhance villagers' livelihoods, provide stable income, and address social challenges by creating a supportive community. The research focused on improving both economic stability and social cohesion. The community service program included two main phases: training in oyster mushroom cultivation and forming a Women Farmers Group. The first phase provided two sessions with an expert, focusing on cultivation techniques. The second phase established a group for women in agriculture, fostering economic empowerment and sustainable skills with the support of a forest farmer group for resources and training. The community service program successfully trained 25 villagers in oyster mushroom cultivation, generating income and increasing economic resilience. Establishing the Women's Farming Group further empowered women, promoting self-reliance in agriculture. These initiatives improved community knowledge and livelihoods. Plans include ongoing support for cultivation and marketing, alongside continued development of the Women's Farming Group to strengthen local economic growth. The community service programs in Bambang village effectively addressed the issues of low income, educational dropouts, and moral challenges by teaching oyster mushroom cultivation. This provided reliable income, enhanced social well-being, and empowered women through a farming group. The sustainable income potential revitalized community morale and plans aim to strengthen productivity, marketing, and cooperative development for lasting economic growth.

Keywords: *community engagement; economics empowerment; agriculture; community-based program; village*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini meninvestigasi apakah budidaya jamur tiram dapat meningkatkan perekonomian di desa Bambang. Tujuannya adalah untuk menilai dampak budidaya jamur tiram terhadap kesejahteraan ekonomi dan sosial, yang bertujuan untuk menunjukkan bagaimana inisiatif di bidang pertanian ini dapat meningkatkan mata pencaharian penduduk desa, memberikan pendapatan yang stabil, dan mengatasi tantangan sosial dengan menciptakan komunitas yang saling mendukung. Penelitian ini berfokus pada peningkatan stabilitas ekonomi dan hubungan sosial. Program pengabdian masyarakat ini mencakup dua tahap utama: pelatihan budidaya jamur tiram dan pembentukan Kelompok Wanita Tani. Tahap pertama adalah pelatihan selama dua hari dengan mendatangkan seorang ahli, dengan fokus pada teknik budidaya. Tahap kedua membentuk Kelompok Wanita Tani, untuk mendorong pemberdayaan ekonomi dan keterampilan yang berkelanjutan dengan dukungan kelompok petani hutan sebagai sumber daya informasi dan pelatihan yang berkelanjutan. Program pengabdian masyarakat ini berhasil melatih 25 warga desa dalam budidaya jamur tiram, menghasilkan pendapatan dan meningkatkan ketahanan ekonomi. Pembentukan Kelompok Tani Wanita semakin memberdayakan perempuan dan mendorong kemandirian di bidang pertanian. Inisiatif-inisiatif ini

meningkatkan pengetahuan dan mata pencaharian masyarakat. Rencana yang akan datang mencakup dukungan berkelanjutan untuk budidaya dan pemasaran, di samping pengembangan Kelompok Wanita Tani yang berkelanjutan untuk memperkuat pertumbuhan ekonomi lokal. Program-program pengabdian masyarakat di desa Bambang secara efektif mengatasi masalah-masalah seperti rendahnya pendapatan, putus sekolah, dan tantangan moral. Hal ini memberikan penghasilan yang dapat diandalkan, meningkatkan kesejahteraan sosial, dan memberdayakan perempuan melalui kelompok tani. Potensi pendapatan yang berkelanjutan merevitalisasi moral masyarakat dan bertujuan untuk memperkuat produktivitas, pemasaran, dan pengembangan koperasi untuk pertumbuhan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan di masa yang akan datang.

Kata kunci: *pengabdian kepada masyarakat; pemberdayaan ekonomi; pertanian; program berbasis komunitas; desa*

1. INTRODUCTION

The program was a community service emphasizing improving Bambang village residents' welfare through village development programs. After conducting observations and interviews with stakeholders, several problems were identified in Bambang village. One of the main issues was the high number of children dropping out of school due to the unstable financial conditions of parents and residents of Bambang village. This stagnation resulted in low moral awareness and poor community well-being. The most striking issue, however, was the moral degradation among the youth and children in the village. The low financial conditions directly affected the quality of life of the younger generation in Bambang village. Therefore, it could be concluded that the major issue in Bambang village was the low financial opportunities that led to moral degradation.

Most Bambang residents earned their living through farming, while others worked as traders, livestock farmers, or sand miners. The residents also generated income from coffee and vegetables, but it often did not fully meet their basic family needs, as their income was lower than their living costs. The harvest cycle, which took approximately fourteen consecutive days, provided inconsistent yields, and the prices fluctuated. Therefore, the oyster mushroom cultivation program was initiated as a side business after farming to increase the income of Bambang residents. Oyster mushrooms are quite tolerant of the environment and can be used as a main job or side job. Apart from being sold as raw material, oyster mushrooms can also be sold in the form of processed products. The cultivation of oyster mushrooms is expected to improve the community's economy (Yusuf et al. 2022). In addition, Mushroom cultivation can be done easily and cheaply because the content of its components uses a lot of waste, for example, sawdust from the former sawdust and bran (Nurchahyo and Susantiningrum 2015). Oyster mushrooms generally grow on softwoods, and obtain food from the remains of organic matter. It was proposed to be a more practical solution to meet the challenges as oyster mushrooms could be cultivated in all climates, whether during the dry season, rainy season, or cold weather. When the weather was cold, mushroom care was easier as less watering was required. The program focused on cultivating oyster mushrooms using baglogs or mushroom-growing bags that had already been seeded. Because of its low maintenance requirements, ease of marketing, and promising economic future, this cultivation business was selected to provide Bambang residents with an additional source of income. In

addition, oyster mushroom cultivation does not require advanced technology, so it is relatively simple. Mushroom growing media usually utilizes organic materials broadly found in nature that are easily sourced and inexpensively found (Elhany et al. 2023). Furthermore, the community service team expected Bambang residents to cultivate oyster mushrooms independently to improve their financial incomes (Wulanjari 2020).

Mushrooms are one type of food that is nutritious for humans. Oyster mushrooms are one of the food sources equivalent to meat, both in deliciousness and nutritional content (Saryanti 2017). In addition, oyster mushroom is one type of mushroom that is widely consumed by the community based on its high nutritional value (Azmy, Prasetya, and Londa 2023). Oyster mushrooms contain essential amino acids as well as vitamins needed by the human body, such as thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, biotin, ascorbic acid and the human body, such as thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, biotin, ascorbic acid and pro vitamins (Elhany et al. 2023). In addition, the health benefits of oyster mushrooms include lowering cholesterol levels in the blood, and having fiber content ranging from 7.4% to 24.6% which is very good for digestion and antitumor and antioxidant (Tukimun 2024).

Previous studies and literature on social welfare, community development programs, and small-scale agricultural entrepreneurship suggest that empowering communities through sustainable income-generating activities can significantly improve financial outcomes. The choice of oyster mushroom cultivation aligns with existing research, which shows that small-scale agricultural projects can provide steady income, especially in rural areas where traditional farming might not always be reliable due to market fluctuations or long harvest periods. The cultivation of white oyster mushrooms can be used as an alternative for business opportunities to improve the economy and reduce sawdust waste for environmental health (Hal and Anwar 2023).

The scientific novelty of this article lies in the innovative use of oyster mushroom cultivation as a community empowerment strategy, specifically designed to address the unique socio-economic and environmental challenges of Bambang village. Unlike general agricultural development efforts, this study took a targeted approach, using mushroom farming to generate income and tackle social issues such as moral degradation and education dropout rates. By stabilizing family incomes, the project created opportunities for social revitalization, encouraging youth to stay in school. Managed by the women's farming group, this initiative empowered women from diverse backgrounds, contributing to gender equality and fostering social cohesion. Furthermore, the project promoted environmental sustainability by utilizing agricultural waste for mushroom cultivation, aligning with global efforts toward eco-friendly practices. This holistic model ensures long-term community transformation, with the potential to scale up and sustain economic benefits. By integrating economic empowerment, social development, and environmental responsibility, the study offered a comprehensive rural community durability framework and set itself apart from traditional agricultural projects.

The research problem centered on whether oyster mushroom cultivation could effectively enhance the economic welfare of residents in Bambang village. The study also sought to determine if this economic improvement could indirectly influence social welfare by reducing dropout rates and improving moral standards among the youth.

The primary purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of oyster mushroom cultivation as an economic and social welfare intervention in Bambang village. The study aimed to demonstrate that such a targeted agricultural initiative could improve the livelihood of the villagers and address broader social issues, such as education dropout rates and moral degradation, by providing a stable income and fostering a more supportive community environment.

2. METHODS

There were two main phases planned for the community service programs. The first was conducting training on oyster mushroom cultivation. The community service team would start the project with a focus on training in oyster mushroom cultivation, and it would work with a speaker who was an expert in this field and made him a strategic partner. The expert would provide in-depth insight into cultivation techniques, starting from the selection of the right seeds to optimal environmental management. The training was planned to be conducted two times to ensure an in-depth understanding of each participant in oyster mushroom cultivation.

At the first meeting, the team and the expert would introduce basic concepts and preparations. The second training would focus on mushroom care and growth. With this approach, it was expected that the community service team could help the residents develop sustainable skills and create economic opportunities through oyster mushroom cultivation, while the presenting partner was key to effective knowledge transfer.

The second phase was a plan to establish the Women Farmers Group. To increase the role of women in agriculture, the community service team would establish a farmer women's group that could serve as a forum for women farmers. With an inclusive vision, this group was expected to empower village women to engage in agricultural activities. In this group, the women farmers were expected to gain new knowledge about modern agricultural practices. Towards the sustainability and independence of this group, the women farmers group would be under the coordination of the forest farmer group. Through the synergy of the forest farmer group, the women farmers group was expected to more easily get assistance in the form of financial resources, funding as well as training.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Training on Oyster Mushroom Cultivation

Based on the designed plans previously, it successfully stimulated twenty-five persons who participated in the Oyster Mushroom Cultivation Training Activity. They were very enthusiastic about participating in the training activities held by the community service team and the expert at the Bambang village barn. Through counseling and training approaches, we seek to improve the community's understanding of effective cultivation techniques, with the hope of sustainably increasing family income (Linda et al. 2023). Training is carried out by training themselves cultivating oyster mushroom cultivation, on a small scale for industry, because it does not require a large space or as a side business that will be able to provide additional income family (Evita, Jasminarni, and Novita 2021). These activities attracted residents in terms of economic diversification by getting to know oyster mushroom

cultivation. The purpose of this training is to provide knowledge and skills in conducting oyster mushroom cultivation in an integrated manner for both farmers and other farmers (Khusnul, Nurdianti, and Priyanto 2021). The uniqueness of this mushroom cultivation also attracted interest not only from farmers but the surrounding residents who took part in this training. With expert guidance, participants explored each stage, from planting to harvesting. The planned mushroom cultivation training, which was scheduled for three sessions, only took place twice. However, the two successful training sessions still positively impacted the participants. In the first session, participants learned the basic steps of mushroom cultivation, from selecting substrates to the sterilization process. Participants gained knowledge on sterilization, moisture control, and proper nutrition. The expert explained each step in detail, and participants enthusiastically went through this exploration. The second session focused on monitoring mushroom growth and troubleshooting common issues that might arise. In this training, they acquired practical skills and understood the importance of creativity and diligence in achieving success in sustainable mushroom cultivation.

After the training was conducted, the next phase was choosing the locations for the cultivation. The first location, initially used as a cow shed, was transformed into a mushroom cultivation site. For the second location, the community provided an abandoned house and created a new space for oyster mushroom cultivation. The third location was also an abandoned house. All three locations were in the Pandan Rejo sub-village.



Figure 1. Surveys

After selecting locations, the programs were started. The community service team assisted the residents in developing mushroom cultivation by assisting them in producing their baglogs. The team provided the necessary equipment, while the residents supplied materials such as rice bran, lime, and sawdust.



Figure 2. The Installation of Information Board for Mushroom Cultivation Site

The resident groups that participated were a youth group in Pandan Rejo sub-village and the women's farming group. The initial stage carried out before cultivation is the preparation of facilities, infrastructure, and socialization activities (Sari and Ropalia 2020). Together with the community service team, the residents learned how to prepare the materials, mix them, pack them into plastic bags (baglogs), sterilize the baglogs, inoculate them with mushroom spores, incubate the inoculated baglogs, and maintain them. This activity was carried out regularly every week. Mushrooms are plants that require special care to cultivate, need regular watering and the conditions of the planting site are moist, and little influence of sunlight can optimize mushroom growth until harvest time (Rahman and Muskhir 2021). Because there were only a few sterilization units (made from barrels), each batch could sterilize around 125 baglogs at once. Oyster mushrooms are a category of mushrooms that are sensitive and easy to die, therefore, both the place of seeding and the process of cultivating this mushroom must be sterile (Risal and Firmanzah 2024). These baglogs were placed in designated locations evenly. Together with the residents, the team took care of the baglogs while learning how to create a good environment for growing mushrooms, such as keeping the right humidity, controlling airflow, and watering the baglogs.



Figure 3. Cutting Bamboo for the Process of Making Racks for Mushroom Cultivation

For demonstrations, it was received 500 ready-to-harvest mushroom bags (baglogs). During the community service programs, the community team and the residents produced 1.500, 2.500, and 3.500 baglogs in Bambang village. By the end of the programs, some of these baglogs had already started growing mushrooms, with a few even ready for harvest. The community continued producing baglogs after the community service team left, showing that they had learned how to grow oyster mushrooms successfully. From just 500 baglogs, the team and the residents could earn between Rp480.000, - to Rp720.000, - per month. With 3.000 baglogs, they could earn around Rp2.000.000, - to Rp4.000.000, - per month (before deducting production costs).

The Number of <i>Baglogs</i>	The Estimated Gross Revenue
3.000	Rp2.000.000,- to Rp4.000.000,-
2.500	Rp2.400.000,- to Rp3.600.000,-
2.000	Rp1.920.000,- to Rp2.280.000,-
1.500	Rp1.440.000,- to Rp2.160.000,-
1.000	Rp960.000,- to Rp1.440.000,-
500	Rp480.000,- to Rp270.000,-

This potential income offered a great opportunity to improve the residents' livelihood. The implementation of oyster mushroom cultivation contributes positively to family income (Linda et al. 2023). Therefore, it was important to encourage the residents to keep developing their oyster mushroom cultivation and to offer ongoing support for increasing productivity and marketing the mushrooms. Proper post-harvest handling will ensure the quality of the products marketed (Nurcahyanti, Masnilah, and Subekti 2023). To keep the project going, a management group had been formed. It was established women's farming group that would be explained in more detail in the next paragraphs. The first mushroom harvest occurred two weeks after the community service team began their programs. About 15 kg of mushrooms were harvested, with an average of 2 kg per day. By the end of the 45 days, the total harvests from the three locations were 160 kg. The mushrooms were then sold through local vegetable vendors at Rp12.000, - per kilogram. The additional income for the community from cultivating 515 baglogs of oyster mushrooms was around Rp480.000, - to Rp720.000, - per month for 500 baglogs.



Figure 4. The Mushrooms Marketing to Local Vegetable Vendors

B. The Establishment of the Women's Farming Group

According to the designed plans previously, the second phase was establishing the women farmer group. It was to strengthen the role and contribution of women in agriculture by developing a vision and mission for the group that focused on empowering women in agriculture and developing the village economy. The plan was adapted to a participatory method. It was expected that the residents could experience more ownership and play an active role in the development process of the oyster mushroom cultivation business. So that its sustainability could be guaranteed and provide long-term benefits for the residents and the local environment (Sukendar, Dede Fajri Yaschica 2023).



Figure 5. The Establishment of Women Farmer Group

The current situation showed that men still dominated farmer group activities and agricultural programs, even though these activities were intended to improve farmers' business management capacities. The Women's Farming Group was essentially the same as a farmer group, with the difference being that the members of the Women's Farming Group were women who worked in agriculture. Bambang village had fertile land, and many of the residents made their living as farmers. This is why the standout program of the Community Service team was the establishment of the Women's Farming Group in Bambang village. The group members had a clear role and they agreed to support each other and share new knowledge to create an inclusive environment. They were committed to improving their standard of living and self-reliance as well as being an inspiration to other women in agriculture.

A total of fifteen persons attended the establishment of the farmer women's group. The presence of fifteen hopeful women was a highlight in the formation of a farmer women's group organized by the community service team in Bambang village. They came with a variety of experiences ranging from housewives to those who had been involved with agriculture for a long time. It was hoped that in the future the women of Bambang Village would be more interested in this group, and the women of Bambang Village would be more productive and confident. Empowerment of housewives through creative economic activities can support self-reliance and has an impact on opportunities to improve welfare in the family. Many productive activities can be carried out by housewives, one of which is white oyster mushroom cultivation (Lestari et al. 2022).



Figure 6. The Submission of Decree by Village Official of Bambang Village to the Representative of the Women Farmer Group

The participants from the women's group can increase their knowledge, creativity, and business interests through these community service programs. This shows that empowering the women residents can improve understanding, creativity, and interest in local business while impacting people with high participation or passion (... et al. 2023). With the establishment of the Women's Farming Group, we hoped it would play a role in supporting the success of agricultural extension programs by acting as a backup for farmer groups. This was important because often, technical advice on good farming practices was delivered through farmer groups, especially when it required additional expenses. Such advice was not always followed due to a lack of support from the farming families, particularly the wives of the farmers. The establishment of the Women's Farming Group in Bambang village had been completed, and we hoped that this group would benefit the residents of Bambang village and help improve the economy of the villagers, especially the farmers in Bambang village. The training and the establishment of the Women Farmer Group can provide knowledge and insight to members of the group so that they can improve the function and productivity of oyster mushroom cultivation (Ristanto 2020).

4. CONCLUSION

The community service programs conducted in Bambang village successfully addressed the primary issues of low income, educational dropouts, and moral degradation among the youth by implementing focused efforts to cultivate oyster mushrooms. The assumptions were that by providing the residents with income-stimulating alternatives, their financial welfare would improve, potentially leading to enhanced social well-being. Reflective findings from the programs confirmed these assumptions, as participating Bambang village' residents demonstrated enthusiasm for the new agricultural knowledge and skills, which led to reliable increases in household income. In turn, these income gains contributed to a more stable environment conducive to generating moral and educational improvement within the society.

The programs achieved their objectives by giving residents practical skills in oyster mushroom cultivation, a supportable side business that used agricultural waste from the area, thus linking environmental sustainability and economic empowerment. The women's farming group established through this initiative played a significant role in empowering female residents, strengthening their contributions to the community's agricultural activities, and promoting gender equality. The group also generated social cohesion by creating a supportive network among women with diverse backgrounds, sharing the common goal of improving their families' incomes.

Reflective outcomes revealed that sustainable income opportunities could drive social revitalization, encouraging youth to stay in school and positively impacting community morale. The establishment of multiple cultivation sites and the production of thousands of mushroom-growing bags (baglogs) during the program underscored the community's ability to independently continue and expand oyster mushroom cultivation.

For future proposals, ongoing support for productivity enhancement, efficient marketing networks, and advanced training are recommended to support and move up the economic impact of this program. Other suggestions include creating a formal cooperative that might increase product offerings, such as processed mushroom foods, and streamline production while lowering prices. This following action would reinforce Bambang village's advancement toward durable local economic growth and sustainable community development.

REFERENCES

- ..., N H Marpaung, N Wulandari, M F Wati, and ... 2023. "Inovasi Pengolahan Jamur Tiram Menjadi Nugget Guna Meningkatkan Kreatifitas Dan Minat Usaha." *Comunitaria: Jurnal ... 3 (2): 110–17.*
<http://www.jurnal.una.ac.id/index.php/comunitaria/article/view/3842%0Ahttp://www.jurnal.una.ac.id/index.php/comunitaria/article/viewFile/3842/2700>.
- Azmy, Ilham, Agung Prasetya, and Petrus Londa. 2023. "Perancangan Alat Press Baglog Untuk Penanaman Jamur Tiram." *Jurnal Teknik AMATA 4 (1): 1–5.*
<https://doi.org/10.55334/jtam.v4i1.55>.
- Elhany, Nurul Avidhah, Uni Baroroh Husnudin, Awwaliy Maulidna Adhenta Nuriyante, and Miftahur Rahmah Rahmah. 2023. "Sosialisasi Budidaya Jamur Tiram Dan Pelatihan Penanaman Jamur Tiram Bagi BEM Fakultas Pertanian, Sains Dan Teknologi Unars." *INTEGRITAS : Jurnal Pengabdian 7 (2): 611.*
<https://doi.org/10.36841/integritas.v7i2.3800>.
- Evita, Evita, Jasminarni Jasminarni, and Trias Novita. 2021. "Teknologi Budidaya Dan Pengolahan Jamur Tiram Berbasis Media Limbah Gergaji Kayu Untuk Menciptakan

- Wirausaha Baru.” *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Pinang Masak* 2 (1): 36–42.
<https://doi.org/10.22437/jpm.v2i1.13075>.
- Hal, No Agustus, and Guswarni Anwar. 2023. “Aksiologiya : Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Budidaya Jamur Tiram Dan Berbagai Produk Olahannya Untuk Peningkatan Kapasitas Masyarakat Desa Kali Padang White Oyster Mushroom Cultivation and Various Processed Products for Enhancing the Community Capac” 7 (3): 379–94.
- Khusnul, Khusnul, Lusi Nurdianti, and Aris Priyanto. 2021. “Penyuluhan Dan Pelatihan Budidaya Jamur Tiram Secara Terpadu.” *J-Dinamika : Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 6 (1): 117–21. <https://doi.org/10.25047/jdinamika.v6i1.1586>.
- Lestari, Nunik, Ervi Novitasari, Khaidir Rahman, and Jamaluddin Jamaluddin. 2022. “Pemberdayaan Kelompok Ibu Rumah Tangga Desa Simbang Kabupaten Maros Melalui Pelatihan Pembuatan Media Tanam Jamur Tiram Putih.” *Abdi Techno* 2 (2): 59–66. <https://doi.org/10.70124/abditechno.v2i2.685>.
- Linda, Rozza, Isna Juwita, Mufrida Meri, Rosnita Rauf, and Desriyenti Desriyenti. 2023. “Budidaya Jamur Tiram Dalam Upaya Peningkatan Pendapatan Keluarga Di Nagari Tanjung Alai.” *Journal Of Indonesian Social Society (JISS)* 1 (3): 128–31. <https://doi.org/10.59435/jiss.v1i3.198>.
- Nurchayanti, Suhartiningsih Dwi, Rachmi - Masnilah, and Sri - Subekti. 2023. “Budidaya Dan Pascapanen Jamur Tiram Di Kelompok Bank Sampah ‘Sidoasri.’” *Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia* 6 (1): 20. <https://doi.org/10.36722/jpm.v6i1.2226>.
- Nurchayho, IF, and Susantiningrum. 2015. “Peluang Usaha Budidaya Jamur Kuping.” *Universitas Sebelas Maret*, no. 16: 17–27.
- Rahman, Reza Aulia, and Mukhlidi Muskhir. 2021. “Monitoring Pengontrolan Suhu Dan Kelembaban Kumbung Jamur Tiram.” *JTEIN: Jurnal Teknik Elektro Indonesia* 2 (2): 266–72. <https://doi.org/10.24036/jtein.v2i2.184>.
- Risal, M, and Adi Firmanzah. 2024. “Pelatihan Budidaya Jamur Tiram Untuk Mendorong Minat Berwirausaha Bagi Mahasiswa Magister Manajemen Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur.” *Jurnal Abdimas Sang Buana* 5 (1): 17–24. <https://doi.org/10.32897/abdimasusb.v5i1.3541>.
- Ristanto, Riki. 2020. “Journal of Community Engagement and Journal of Community Engagement And.” *Journal of Community Engagement and Employment* 02: 38–45. https://www.academia.edu/download/80623027/Energy_20Conflicts_20The_20rol

[e 20of 20scientific 20evidence.pdf](#).

- Sari, Eka, and Ropalia Ropalia. 2020. "Pembuatan Kumbung Sebagai Persiapan Budidaya Jamur Dalam Upaya Perwujudan Ikon Jamur Tiram Putih Di Desa Pagarawan, Bangka." *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat MIPA Dan Pendidikan MIPA* 4 (1): 61–65. <https://doi.org/10.21831/jpmmp.v4i1.34076>.
- Saryanti, I Gusti Ayu Desi. 2017. "Perancangan Aplikasi Notifikasi Pembuatan Baglog Jamur Tiram." *Techno.Com* 16 (1): 96–105. <https://doi.org/10.33633/tc.v16i1.1321>.
- Sukendar, Dede Fajri Yaschica, Syuryansyah. 2023. "Peningkatan Pengetahuan Dan Keterampilan Budidaya Jamur Tiram Sebagai Komoditas Unggulan Di Desa Sukalaba" 2 (d): 1–10.
- Tukimun, Tukimun. 2024. "Pembangunan Kumbung Dalam Upaya Pengembangan Usaha Budidaya Jamur Tiram Di Desa Sukomulyo Penajam Paser Utara." *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Lamin* 3 (1): 44–55.
- Wulanjari, Distiana. 2020. "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Panti Dan Suci Melalui Kegiatan Budidaya Dan Agribisnis Jamur Tiram Dengan Pola Kemitraan Untuk Memanfaatkan Waktu Luang." *Warta Pengabdian* 14 (1): 40. <https://doi.org/10.19184/wrtp.v14i1.14171>.
- Yusuf, Yusuf, Gigih Ibnu Prayoga, Christianingrum Christianingrum, and Anggraeni Yunita. 2022. "Peningkatan Kapasitas Masyarakat Melalui Pelatihan Pembuatan Kompos Blok Dan Pelatihan Budidaya Jamur Tiram." *Dharma Raflesia : Jurnal Ilmiah Pengembangan Dan Penerapan IPTEKS* 20 (2): 234–47. <https://doi.org/10.33369/dr.v20i2.22677>.