Rizka Rakhmawati, 2012, The Influence of Giving Consortium of Biofertilizer Microbes to the Growth and Production of White Oyster Mushroom (*Pleorotus ostreatus*). The advisor of this final project is Dr. Ir. Tini Surtiningsih, DEA. dan Tri Nurhariyati, S.Si, M.Kes., Departement of Biology, Faculty of Sains and Technology, Airlangga University, Surabaya.

**ABSTRACT**

This research was aimed to know the effect of the use consortium of biofertilizer microbes to growth and production of white oyster mushroom (*Pleorotus ostreatus*). The growth parameters are the number of pileus, the width of pileus, and the harvest time. While the production parameter is the weight of white oyster mushroom. The study was conducted in completely randomized design with six treatments, D₀ (without biofertilizer as a control (-)), D₀⁺ (with NPK as a control (+)), D₂ (with 2 ml biofertilizer in each baglog), D₄ (with 4 ml biofertilizer in each baglog), D₆ (with 6 ml biofertilizer in each baglog), dan D₈ (with 8 ml biofertilizer in each baglog), each treatment have seven replications. Growth data from harvest time was analized using MANOVA and continued by Duncan test using α = 0,05. The result of this study showed that the gift of consortium of biofertilizer microbes affect to the width of pileus and growing time, but it doesn’t affect to the number of pileus of white oyster mushroom. The highest number of the pileus width is D₄ (9,07 ± 3,632 cm) and the fastest growing time is D₂ (63,14 ± 10,303 day). Production data was analized using ANOVA and continued by Duncan test using α = 0,05. The result showed that the gift of consortium of biofertilizer microbes affect to the weight, and the best result to the weight is D₆ (128,43 ± 37,656 gram).

**Keywords:** white oyster mushroom, biofertilizer, dosage, growth, production