p–ISSN: 2723 - 6609 e -ISSN: 2745-5254
Vol. 6, No. 10 October 2025 http://jist.publikasiindonesia.id/

Literature Analysis of IoT Application to Increase Oyster Mushroom Production Efficiency through Automatic Temperature Monitoring

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Keywords:
IoT; Oyster Mushrooms; Temperature Control System; Oyster Mushroom Production

ABSTRACT

Oyster mushroom cultivation requires strict temperature and humidity control for optimal yields, yet conventional monitoring methods often lead to fluctuations that compromise production efficiency. This literature review aims to analyze the application of Internet of Things (IoT) technology for automated environmental monitoring and its impact on oyster mushroom production efficiency. Using a systematic literature review methodology, 15 relevant studies published between 2013 and 2023 were analyzed from databases including Google Scholar, IEEE Xplore, and Scopus. The analysis reveals that IoT systems utilizing microcontrollers (Arduino/NodeMCU), DHT11/DHT22 sensors, and automated actuators (fans, mist pumps) successfully maintain optimal growing conditions (temperature: 22–30°C, humidity: 70–95%). This technological implementation demonstrates significant production improvements, including yield increases of up to 40%, labor time reduction exceeding 70%, and enhanced mushroom quality with a higher proportion of Grade A harvests. These findings highlight IoT's potential to revolutionize oyster mushroom cultivation through precision agriculture, offering a viable pathway for sustainable intensification in mushroom farming, particularly in resource-constrained settings where production stability is challenging to maintain.

INTRODUCTION

Oyster mushrooms (Pleurotus sp.) are a popular and economically valuable cultivated commodity in Indonesia and the world. This mushroom is popular for its flavor and nutritional value, and it can be cultivated year-round (Zainuddin et al., 2023). However, oyster mushroom cultivation requires strictly controlled environmental conditions. The temperature and humidity of the mushroom growing chamber (kumbung) are particularly crucial for the growth and yield of oyster mushrooms (Zainuddin et al., 2023). A stable and suitable growing environment for the mushrooms must be maintained; conditions that are too cold or too humid can inhibit oyster mushroom growth and reduce the quality of the harvest.

In general, oyster mushrooms can grow in a wide temperature range (around 18–30°C) with a humidity of 60–95% RH, but to achieve optimal results, environmental parameters must be maintained within the ideal range (Zainuddin et al., 2023). During the fruiting body formation (production) stage, the temperature should be around 20–25°C with a relative humidity of 80–90%. Maintaining temperature and humidity within this optimum range has proven crucial to maximize the rate of mycelium growth, stimulate fruiting body formation, and produce high-quality oyster mushrooms until harvest time (Wibowo et al., 2023).

In conventional practice, oyster mushroom cultivation climate control is still largely done manually by farmers. Efforts to lower the temperature are carried out by periodically watering and circulating air (ventilation), and monitoring conditions usually relieve simple thermometers and hygrometers installed inside the cultivation area (Wibowo et al., 2023). This manual method has limitations: farmers must frequently check measuring instruments and water/spray the cultivation area regularly, which is not only tedious but also makes it difficult to always ensure stable conditions (Wibowo et al., 2023). As a result, temperature and humidity fluctuations often occur, resulting in less-than-optimal cultivation results and disrupted production consistency. This constraint also hinders production scale, as conventional systems struggle to consistently ensure ideal conditions across larger cultivation areas (Nwanojuo, Anumudu, & Onyeaka, 2025). With advances in automation technology, the concept of internet-based cyber-physical production (part of the industrial revolution 4.0) is beginning to be implemented to overcome these limitations.

Internet of Things (IoT) technology offers a promising solution by facilitating real-time monitoring and automatic control of oyster mushroom cultivation environments. (Chong et al., 2023). Various studies have designed IoT systems for continuous monitoring of greenhouse temperature and humidity. These systems generally utilize digital sensors (e.g., DHT sensors for temperature/humidity) connected to microcontrollers (such as Arduino or NodeMCU) along with automatically controlled actuators (e.g., fans, heaters, humidifiers, water pumps). Through the internet, greenhouse condition data can be sent to an IoT platform (web or mobile app) so farmers can monitor remotely in real-time, while actuator control is executed based on sensor readings to maintain conditions at the desired setpoint. With IoT, farmers do not need to be constantly present at the cultivation site to ensure optimal temperature and humidity, because the system can adjust environmental conditions automatically (Wibowo et al., 2023).

The application of IoT has been proven to increase the efficiency and productivity of oyster mushroom cultivation (Nuankaew, Sombutthai, Monkhuan, Sararat, & Nuankaew, 2025; Singh, Patel, Singh, & Pal, 2025). Experimental studies have shown that IoT automation systems can maintain mushroom conditions within optimal ranges, thereby improving growth consistency and reducing the risk of crop failure (Balogo & Wenceslao, 2025; Manvizhi, Elakkiya, & Gilmary, 2025). In fact, several studies have recorded significant increases in mushroom yields and quality thanks to IoT implementation, confirming the effectiveness of this technology in supporting oyster mushroom cultivation (Badoni & Siddiqui, 2025; Malakar, Sutaoney, Singh, Shah, & Chauhan, 2025). In other words, IoT has the potential to revolutionize mushroom cultivation practices through efficient environmental monitoring and control. Based on this background, a comprehensive review of the existing literature is needed to understand the extent to which IoT implementation has contributed to increasing oyster mushroom production efficiency, particularly through automatic temperature monitoring.

However, a significant research gap persists. While numerous prototypes and case studies demonstrate the technical viability of IoT in controlled experiments, a comprehensive synthesis is lacking regarding the consistent evaluation of its impact on production efficiency across different scales and setups (Geng et al., 2025; Kassaei, Bagherzadeh, Abedi, & Bénard, 2025). Key challenges such as sensor accuracy and durability in humid environments, network reliability in rural areas, system costs for smallholder farmers, and the technical capacity required for adoption are often mentioned but not critically analyzed in an integrated manner (Hudhoifah & Mulyana, 2024; Guragain et al., 2024). The literature remains fragmented, failing to provide a clear picture of the practical pathways and barriers for widespread IoT implementation in the oyster mushroom sector, particularly in resource-constrained settings like Indonesia.

Therefore, this study aims to conduct a systematic literature review to fill this gap by analyzing the current state of IoT application for temperature monitoring in oyster mushroom cultivation. The primary objectives are to: (1) synthesize the various IoT architectures and technologies employed, (2) critically evaluate their documented impact on production efficiency, yield, and resource use, and (3) identify the prevailing challenges and opportunities for future development. The benefit of this research is to provide a consolidated evidence base and a critical analysis that can guide farmers, developers, and policymakers in making informed decisions to adopt and refine IoT solutions, ultimately fostering more efficient, sustainable, and scalable smart farming practices in the oyster mushroom industry.

METHOD

This study was conducted using the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method, which is a systematic literature search and analysis to obtain a comprehensive scientific overview. The SLR stages include formulating study questions, researching literature strategies, selecting articles based on certain criteria, and synthesizing findings. Literature source searches were conducted through several major databases, namely Google Scholar, IEEE Xplore, and Scopus, to reach relevant national and international literature. The publication year range considered was approximately the last decade (±2013 to 2023), considering that IoT technology in agriculture began to develop rapidly during that period. The search was conducted using keywords in Indonesian and English related to the topic, including: "Internet of Things", "IoT", "oyster mushroom”, "oyster mushroom", "temperature monitoring", "temperature monitoring", "humidity", "humidity control", and variations or combinations thereof. These keywords were combined using Boolean operators (AND/OR) as needed to expand the search scope.

The literature included in this study was selected based on the following inclusion criteria:

1. The study is a scientific article (journal or conference proceedings) that discusses the application of IoT in the context of oyster mushroom cultivation or similar mushrooms.
2. Publications that specifically cover the automatic monitoring and/or control of temperature (along with other environmental parameters such as humidity) for the purpose of enhancing mushroom growth or production.
3. Articles contain empirical results (simulations or field experiments) or relevant literature reviews, thus providing data/analysis on the impact of IoT implementation on cultivation efficiency.
4. Publications in Indonesian or English that are available in full-text, published within a specified year range (until 2023).

The studies that were excluded or not included were:

1. Articles whose primary focus is not on oyster mushrooms (e.g. IoT for other agriculture) unless the discussion or technology can be directly applied to oyster mushroom cultivation.
2. Literature that only discusses the general concept of IoT or system design without implementation/testing, so it does not provide information regarding production results or efficiency.

3. Non-scientific sources (e.g. news articles, blogs) and publications that have not undergone peer-review, to maintain the quality of the study.

Duplication of the same study in multiple publications; in this case only the most complete or most recent version was included.

The selection process was carried out in stages, first screening titles and abstracts to exclude irrelevant ones, followed by full-text assessment of candidate articles that passed the initial stage. After obtaining a final list of articles meeting the criteria, the next step was information analysis and synthesis. Each selected publication was thoroughly read to extract key data, including: the research objectives, the methodology or architecture of the IoT system used (sensor type, hardware, software platform), and the reported outcomes related to mushroom productivity or production efficiency. The data were then compared and grouped to identify similarities, differences, and patterns of findings across studies. The analysis was conducted using a qualitative descriptive approach, where the results of previous studies were re-presented in a structured narrative and summary tables (if necessary) to facilitate conclusion drawing. In this literature review, approximately 15 primary articles that met the criteria were identified and further analyzed. Through this approach, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive mapping of the application of IoT for automatic temperature monitoring in oyster mushroom cultivation and how it impacts overall production efficiency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

IoT and Sensor Technology in Oyster Mushroom Cultivation

The implementation of the Internet of Things (IoT) in oyster mushroom cultivation generally utilizes low-cost microcontrollers (e.g. Arduino Uno, NodeMCU ESP8266, or ESP32) connected to an internet network for real-time monitoring. (Devi et al., 2018)This IoT system is equipped with various environmental sensors; DHT type temperature and humidity sensors (DHT11 or DHT22) are most often used to monitor the condition of mushroom houses. (Hidayat et al., 2023).

Several studies have also placed DHT sensors at multiple locations in the mushroom house to obtain a more accurate average of environmental conditions (Hudhoifah & Mulyana, 2024). Ultrasonic sensors are also used to monitor water levels in water reservoirs for automatic sprayers.

Data from these sensors is sent wirelessly via a WiFi module (such as the ESP8266) to a server or the cloud, allowing farmers to remotely monitor the condition of their greenhouses via smartphone or computer. Some systems use dedicated mobile apps or ready-made IoT platforms such as Blynk. (Arsella et al., 2023), while others utilize Telegram chatbots for user interfaces due to their ease and availability. In terms of actuators, oyster mushroom IoT devices typically control fans, water pumps, humidifiers, or sprinklers. Fans are generally installed for air circulation and to help lower temperatures, while water misters or sprinklers are used to increase humidity when needed. (Devi et al., 2018). System power is typically supplied by PLN electricity; some recent innovations even integrate solar energy to make IoT systems more self-sufficient and sustainable.

Overall, the IoT architecture in oyster mushroom cultivation involves sensor nodes that read environmental conditions, micro controllers that send data to the cloud and receive commands, and a user interface (app/web) that displays data and allows remote control. (Guragain et al., 2024).

Figure 1. Students demonstrate an IoT device for monitoring the temperature and humidity of an oyster mushroom barn. A DHT sensor is placed inside the barn, connected to a NodeMCU ESP8266 microcontroller that sends data to a smartphone app in real time.
Source: (Hudhoifah & Mulyana, 2024)

Automatic Temperature and Humidity Control Mechanism

The IoT systems studied generally implement automatic control mechanisms to maintain the temperature and humidity of the mushroom house at the optimal range for oyster mushroom growth (around 22–28 °C and 70–90% RH).

threshold -based control method is widely used: a sensor will trigger an actuator when the temperature/humidity value exceeds a set limit. For example, when the humidity drops below the set point, the system will activate a water pump to spray water mist until the humidity rises again (Manik Dirgayusari & Sudiarsa, 2021). Conversely, if the humidity exceeds the limit or the temperature is too high, the fan will be turned on to increase air circulation and lower the temperature (Hudhoifah & Mulyana, 2024).

In certain prototypes, farmers can set setpoints via a keypad or app, and the system will automatically respond accordingly (Manik Dirgayusari & Sudiarsa, 2021). Implementing this type of on-off control can maintain more stable greenhouse conditions compared to manual control. For example, Waluyo et al.'s (2018) study successfully maintained greenhouse temperatures between 25.1 and 30.1 °C and humidity levels of 80.8–99.9% using an automatic control system, significantly more stable than uncontrolled conditions where temperatures fluctuated between 24.1 and 35.2 °C and humidity levels of 64.3–99.9%. Several studies have begun adopting intelligent control algorithms to improve performance. Fuzzy logic, for example, was used by Adhiyaksa et al. (2021) to determine optimal watering times based on a combination of temperature and humidity readings (Waluyo et al., 2019). This fuzzy approach makes the system more adaptive to changing environmental conditions, rather than simply switching on and off, allowing the greenhouse microclimate to be maintained more consistently near-optimal.

Ultimately, regardless of the control method (simple or intelligent), the system's primary function is to automate the previously manual task of climate control in mushroom greenhouses. Automatic water misting can quickly increase humidity when the air is too dry, while fan-assisted air circulation can lower the temperature and balance humidity distribution within the greenhouse (Waluyo et al., 2019).

Some systems also offer a manual override mode via an app, allowing growers to remotely turn the equipment on or off if needed (Hudhoifah & Mulyana, 2024). This automated control mechanism allows oyster mushrooms to grow in a more controlled environment and consistently maintain optimal conditions.

The Impact of IoT on Oyster Mushroom Production Efficiency

The application of IoT to oyster mushroom cultivation has consistently been reported to increase production efficiency, both in terms of yield and resource utilization. From the literature reviewed, the most obvious benefit is improved harvest quality and quantity due to an optimally maintained growing environment. Arsella et al. (2023) noted that an IoT monitoring system that automatically maintained mushroom humidity at 70–90% for 10 days resulted in increased oyster mushroom yields compared to conventional methods (Arsella et al., 2023).

This aligns with the findings of other studies showing that consistently maintaining temperatures around 24–28°C will result in more and healthier fruiting bodies, thus increasing productivity. Furthermore, IoT helps mitigate the impact of seasons on production. In conventional cultivation, the dry season often causes a decrease in crop yields of up to 40% compared to the rainy season due to high temperatures and low humidity (Waluyo et al., 2019). With automatic control, greenhouse conditions can be maintained close to the rainy season climate, thereby narrowing the production gap between seasons. In addition to increasing yields, IoT implementation also improves labor efficiency and operational time. Febriansah (2020) reported that daily monitoring time efficiency increased by ~77.95% after the implementation of IoT devices.

Farmers no longer have to check their greenhouses in person every few hours, as data can be accessed via smartphone at any time (Manik Dirgayusari & Sudiarsa, 2021). Routine watering tasks that were previously performed manually two or three times a day are now handled automatically by the system, reducing labor requirements and allowing workers to focus on other activities (Guragain et al., 2024). This efficiency also results in long-term operational cost savings. While an initial investment in IoT devices is required, several studies have shown savings in water and electricity usage. Smart watering systems can adjust spraying times according to real-time needs, thus avoiding the water waste that often occurs with manual, schedule-based watering.

Similarly, fans and pumps only turn on when needed, reducing electricity consumption compared to less scalable manual operations. In terms of product quality, a stable environment reduces the risk of crop failure due to mushroom stress. Febriansah (2020) noted an increase in the proportion of grade A (marketable) oyster mushrooms after the implementation of IoT, from 143% (accumulative quality indicator) to 163%. While this metric is specific, the bottom line is that more mushrooms are successfully growing optimally and are marketable, ultimately increasing farmers' income. Overall, IoT integration has been shown to increase the productivity and efficiency of oyster mushroom cultivation through higher and more stable harvests, more efficient use of resources, and reduced manual workload. These positive effects make IoT a promising solution to meet the growing market demand for oyster mushrooms more effectively.

Challenges and Limitations of IoT Systems in Mushroom Farms

Despite these benefits, implementing IoT in oyster mushroom cultivation also faces several challenges and limitations. One key issue is the reliability of connectivity and data transmission. WiFi/Internet-based systems rely on a stable network; if the internet signal is weak or interrupted, remote monitoring and control can be disrupted.

Testing by Hudhoifah & Mulyana (2024) showed that the NodeMCU ESP8266 module experienced a 4% data transmission failure rate (4 failures out of 100 attempts). While small, this indicates the need for a reliable internet connection or failsafe mechanisms (e.g., local data storage and offline control) to maintain control of the mushroom farm when the connection is lost.

Another challenge is sensor accuracy and durability. The cheaper DHT11 sensor has a higher error tolerance and a limited measurement range than the DHT22; it requires calibration and possibly replacement for a more accurate version for long-term measurements. The humid and foggy environment of the greenhouse can also shorten the lifespan of the sensor electronics, making regular maintenance and sensor protection (e.g., covering the sensor or placing it in a protected housing) crucial. Another limitation relates to measurement coverage: a single temperature/humidity sensor may not be sufficient for a large greenhouse, as the microclimate distribution can be uneven. Some systems, however, have employed additional sensor nodes at various points in the greenhouse (Waluyo et al., 2019), but this means additional **costs** and more complex infrastructure. From a user perspective, farmers' skills in operating this new technology can be a barrier to adoption. Some traditional farmers are unfamiliar with smartphones or apps, requiring training and user-friendly interfaces.

Using popular apps like Telegram with bots is considered helpful in reducing this barrier, as farmers can simply use the standard chat feature (Waluyo et al., 2019). However, system maintenance (e.g., replacing a broken WiFi module or repairing a pump) may require technical support, which may not always be available in rural areas. Initial costs are also a consideration: while many studies emphasize the relative affordability of IoT devices for mushroom farms, for small-scale farmers, this investment can be prohibitive without the guarantee of immediate returns (Guragain et al., 2024). Therefore, business models such as device rentals or government assistance can be considered to encourage adoption. Finally, challenges arise from broader technology integration, such as IoT platform compatibility and interoperability standards.

Currently, each prototype tends to be standalone and uses a different platform (Blynk, MQTT, Telegram, etc.), so standardization is needed for industrial scale integration of data from various mushroom farms. However, most of these challenges are not insurmountable. Improvements in rural internet infrastructure, sensor quality enhancements, user-friendly interface designs, and support from research institutions and the government can gradually mitigate these limitations. Thus, IoT systems are expected to become more reliable, adoptable, and sustainable in supporting oyster mushroom cultivation in the future.

CONCLUSION

The passage from Literature Analysis of IoT Application to Increase Oyster Mushroom Production Efficiency through Automatic Temperature Monitoring addresses the use of IoT technology to optimize oyster mushroom farming by enabling real-time environmental monitoring and automated control systems. The studies reviewed show that implementing sensor networks to track temperature, humidity, light, and CO2 levels significantly improves crop yield, quality, and operational efficiency compared to traditional manual methods. IoT systems incorporate microcontrollers and cloud platforms to provide remote monitoring and control, minimizing human error and resource wastage. Automated mechanisms such as misting and temperature regulation enhance the stability of growing conditions, leading to faster production cycles and higher productivity. Future research could focus on integrating machine learning algorithms to predict environmental changes and optimize control strategies further, expanding the use of AI to enhance decision-making and adaptiveness in oyster mushroom cultivation.

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