PEANUT POST

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VOLUME

THE BAD NUT

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PEANUT WIZARD

Do you know the value of the peanuts you're sourcing? For trading or manufacturing, expertise procurement adds real value to your business.

Quality

The universal quality factors in peanuts are moisture and size, but value can drop in many ways—such as size inconsistencies that lead to uneven cooking, coating issues, and **aflatoxin** risks. In India, peanuts are often sold as HPS **(hand-picked and selected)**, which increases exposure to health and safety risks, including **E. coli**. Essential quality standards must include controlled moisture, size tailored to end use, 0% foreign material, FFA of 1%, **PV** of max 2%, species purity, and adherence to microbial regulations. Without these basic standards, the supply is likely to be considered low quality.

Price

The price difference between Java and Local TJ is around 7%, while the variation between 4050 and 4045 counts starts at 5%. Premium grades yield a 10-15% advantage thanks to reduced production wastage and potential resale of lower grades. The highest adulteration of species occurs in lower grades, particularly between 6070 and 100110 counts. Ultimately, buying from expert peanut companies offers value that goes beyond just the peanut itself.

Utility

Traders excuse, but for manufacturers, knowing the fat content and quality is critical, whether you're roasting, frying, or coating. The fat profile directly impacts the shelf life and flavour of your end product—this is why High Oleic Peanuts (HOPE) are known for their extended shelf life. However, manufacturers often lack awareness of the ideal peanut species for their recipes. Smart peanut butter makers, for example, choose Spanish varieties to minimize added sugar and peanut oil while achieving the desired flavour. Each peanut species has a unique purpose: some excel in oil extraction, others in roasting, frying, or peanut butter production. Understanding the right species is essential for optimal results.

Species	Shelf Life	Price Premium	Sucrose*	Fat	Manufacturing Utility & Appeal	Sensory (Flavour, Smell)
Bold G10	6 months	High	6.5%	40%	Peanut butter, Oil crushing, Roasting & Blanching, Roasted in-shell	Intense aromatic/roasted flavor with no sour or bitter taste
Bold G20	6 months	High	7%	50%	Peanut butter, Oil crushing, Roasting & Blanching, Roasted in-shell	Intense aromatic/roasted flavor with no sour or bitter taste
Bold #39	6 months	Low	6%	46%	Peanut butter, Oil crushing, Roasting & Blanching, Roasted in-shell	Mild taste
Luhua	6 months	High	10%	54%	Snacks and confectionery, food uses, Oil crushing	Good sweet taste with nutty flavor
Virginia	6 months	High	6.9%	50%	Snacks and Confectionery, Fresh use, Frying, Natural peanut butter	Nutty and aromatic with subtle sweet notes
Java	6 months	High	7.6%	45%	Snacks and Confectionery, Fresh use, Frying, Natural peanut butter	Sweet, buttery and nutty
TJ 37	6 months	Average	4.5%	48%	Snacks, Fresh use, Peanut butter	Sweet, buttery and nutty flavour when roasted
Tag	3 months	Low	4%	48.5%	Oil crushing and Common in food use	Mildly earthy aroma
TJ 26	3 months	Low	3.8%	50%	Oil crushing, Peanut butter, Frying, Fresh use, Roasted in-shell	Less sweet & buttery, nutty flavour when roasted
Baisha	6 months	High	9%	52%	Snacks and confectionery, Oil crushing	Sweet & nutty
Haihua	6 months	Low	8%	52%	Only used in native consume or oil crushing, mostly used in foods due to average taste	Mild taste

* Sucrose content may vary depending upon growing condition

Global Markets

ARGENTINA

Peanut planting has been completed across Argentina's primary growing regions, marking a significant increase in cultivated area compared to previous seasons. Estimated at 470,000 hectares, this represents the largest planting area in five years, according to projections by the Secretariat of Agriculture and the Argentine Peanut Chamber (CAM). Favorable conditions, including a promising planting season and excellent soil moisture profiles, contribute to optimism for the 2024 crop, signaling strong potential for the upcoming harvest.

BRAZIL

Approximately 70–80% of the peanut crop is now planted, with expectations of a 10–20% increase in acreage, as noted by exporters and growers. The harvest is anticipated around April, though its timing will depend on crop development in the coming months. European importers are generally adopting a wait-and-watch approach, occasionally inquiring about 2025 crop offers, expecting prices to drop as crops progress. Similarly, prices for Russia have fallen since the last report, driven by lower rate offers from India.

Farmers' stock prices have slightly decreased, and the domestic market remains quieter than usual. Peanut exports saw a drop of about 7,000 tons compared to last month, aligning closely with October 2023 figures. This decline is typical towards the season's end when remaining stocks are of lower quality as exporters' warehouses deplete. From January to October 2024, 184,000 tons of peanuts were exported, compared to 248,000 tons during the same period in 2023—a 26% decrease attributed to lower crop productivity and quality.

Peanut oil exports also declined by 1.3 thousand tons in October, mirroring last year's trend. The year-to-date total stands at 44,000 tons, a 43% drop from 2023, largely due to weak demand from China.

USA

The USDA Crop Production report projects U.S. peanut production at 6.5 billion pounds (3,256, 150 short tons), a 10.8% increase over last year due to higher yields and unchanged harvested area. Peanut yields are forecasted at 3,723 pounds per acre, boosted by improvements in Georgia and South Carolina. Peanut stocks are raised to 1.6 billion pounds, while exports are expected to drop 17.5% to 600,000 tons, following a 21% increase in the 2023/24 season.

PEANUT SPOTLIGHT

INDIA

The Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) in Gujarat and Rajasthan are under significant pressure from pending crop arrivals. In Gujarat, regions like Kutch have marketed 30–40% of their produce, leaving 60–70% still pending. Pathwada is further along with 60% marketed, but Bhavnagar, Talaja, and Mahuva lag with only 25–30% marketed. Junagadh and Keshod have just started marketing, with 5–10% of bold varieties sold. Rajasthan adds to the pressure, with only 10–15% of its crop marketed so far. Despite the volume, crop quality remains good, with minimal water damage or disease. The market remains sluggish, with prices dropping due to high arrivals and surplus stocks, though there is some demand for Java and bold varieties.

In the south region, Tamil Nadu is preparing for sowing after recent rains, with seed purchases complete and good expectations. Central Karnataka's arrivals are nearly over, while northern areas will start harvesting in January. Telangana's crop is healthy, with peak arrivals in December. Odisha is sourcing seeds from Rajasthan and Gujarat, completing sowing this month. Peanut oil and

cake prices remain weak. Demand from Indonesia is very slow with importing goign in between $1050-1000/ton while the current market priced at $870/ton. Other SEA markets are in lull, its like Christmas break came early.

AFRICA

Tanzania Currently out of season, For the new crop year 2025, Sowing will start at the end of December,And the current available quality is not suitable for exports.

Sudan After long waiting the harvest has started, which is supposed to be end of October every year we can expect new crops will be available in few weeks. Expected price range $700-750 FOB/ton.

Senegal Senegal Bans peanut exports in-order to support domestic market ,It can still continue to export peanut oil and peanut meal.

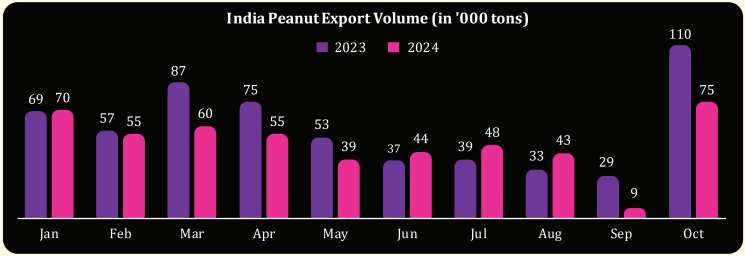
Burkina Faso The newly harvested peanut crop has good seed quality, with prices ranging between $900 and $1,000 FOB.

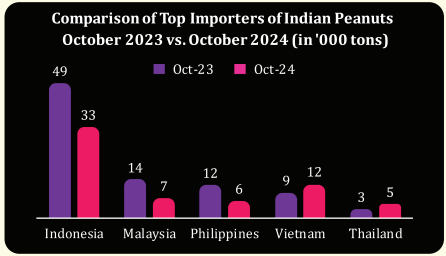
CHINA

The peanut market in China remains in a challenging position, caught between limited supply and fluctuating demand. Farmers with high-quality produce are holding out for better prices, limiting the overall market supply and providing some support for peanut prices. However, poor consumption levels this year, declining peanut oil sales, and low prices for peanut meal and soybean meal have made it tough for oil factories to turn a profit. These factories are resorting to strict cost controls and targeting low raw material prices to sustain operations.

Despite these challenges, the demand for peanut raw materials persists. Oil factories, facing limited reserves of oil kernels from previous years, are continuously adjusting purchase prices to maintain steady arrivals. Current market prices include blanched 25/29 peanuts at $1,380 FOB, 29/33 at $1,340 FOB, and 41/51 at $1,370 FOB. In Huangdao Port, high-quality Sudanese peanuts are priced at approximately 7,600 RMB/MT, while first-grade peanut oil averages 14,400 RMB/MT. Large oil factories are procuring new crops at 7,000–7,700 RMB/MT.

DEMAND & SUPPLY





Insights

Indian Peanut Exports on the Rise

Indian peanut exports surged by 733% in October compared to September, driven by the arrival of the new harvest season and a high-quality crop. The export activity gained momentum from mid-October.

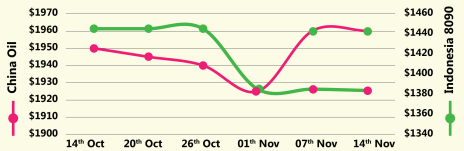
Senegal Export Ban

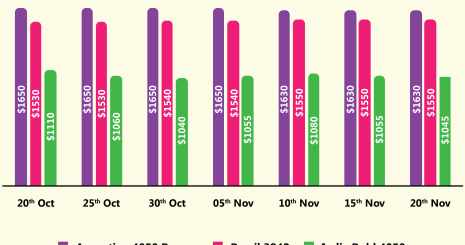
Africa's third-largest peanut producer, Senegal suspends peanut exports for 2024/2025 season starting November 15, as part of a strategy to secure sufficient supply for the domestic market.

Indonesia Leads Indian Peanut Exports in October 2024

In October 2024, Indonesia emerged as the largest importer of Indian peanuts, accounting for 44% of total exports. It was followed by Vietnam at 16%, Malaysia at 9%, the Philippines at 8%, and Thailand at 7%.

Peanut Price Trend Oct -Nov 24





News Updates

USA

- **US Peanut Production Up 10% in Latest USDA Estimate**

  According to the latest November estimate by the USDA, peanut production in the U.S. is projected to reach 2.95 MMT, up from 2.67 MMT in 2023, reflecting a 10% increase compared to last year. Despite a decline in yield, this growth is attributed to an expansion in acreage, which increased to 0.71 million hectares from 0.63 million hectares in 2023.

- **Shelled Peanuts at Month's End - United States: October 2024**

  At the end of October 2024, shelled peanut stocks in the United States totaled 179,000 tons. This included 167,000 tons of edible-grade peanuts and 12,000 tons of oil stock. Among the edible grades, there were 26,000 tons of Virginias and Valencias, 131,000 tons of Runners, and 10,000 tons of Spanish peanuts.

India

- **Government of Gujarat Buys Peanuts**

  The Gujarat government started to procure one-fifth of the state's peanut crop to ensure price stability and extend support to farmers amidst a bumper harvest. However, in practical market conditions, this initiative is falling short of stabilizing the declining prices.

China

- **Oil Market Dynamics in China**

  The demand situation in Chinese society remains stagnant. Oil manufacturers frequently adjust prices based on profit and loss considerations. Due to limited room for negotiation with upstream suppliers and downstream buyers, intermediaries only purchase oil based on confirmed orders.

Current Crops

ARG — **Argentina**
Peanut planting is complete across main regions, marking the largest area in five years, with 470,000 hectares sown.
ARG 4050 $1630 ▼

BRZ — **Brazil**
BRZ 3842 $1550 ▼

CHI — **China**
Harvest completed.
CHI 4151 $1370 ▲

IND — **India**
New crops arriving from Gujarat, Rajasthan and Andra Pradesh.
IND 5060J $1160 ▼

INDO — **Indonesia**
Local crop arrivals completed.
INDO 8090 $1385 ▼

SUD — **Sudan**
New Crop is about to begin, harvest commenced.
SUD 8090 $800 ▼

SEN — **Senegal**
Harvest begins, Senegal crop is less than previous harvest.
SEN 8090 $NA

U.S.A — **U.S.A**
Peanut crop at 6.5 billion pounds, benefiting from higher yields in Georgia and South Carolina.
USA $NA

PEANUT VOICE

"Since 2018, I have focused on building partnerships across academic, private, and NGO sectors to tackle malnutrition, promoting sustainable solutions with positive socio-economic impacts for vulnerable populations."

Ms.Monique Chan Huot
Groupe Nutriset

Are there efforts to develop peanut varieties with a complete protein profile, including all essential amino acids, given the success of High Oleic varieties?

Agrocrops' long-term vision in scaling high-oleic peanut varieties enables sustainable sourcing for life-saving therapeutic food and boosts national food security with high-nutritional peanuts, enhancing local access to varieties rich in essential fatty acids and amino acids. Peanuts are versatile, nutritious whole food that can bridge the gap between convenience and health. Unlike highly processed instant meals, peanuts provide natural protein, healthy fats, and essential nutrients in their raw, roasted, or minimally processed forms.

Why Are Peanut Allergies More Common in the West Than in Asia?

Peanut allergies are more common in Western countries than in Asia, largely due to differences in peanut processing. In Western countries, peanuts are typically roasted, which increases their allergenicity. Roasting creates Advanced Glycation End-products (AGEs) that make peanut proteins more likely to trigger allergic reactions. Although it is unclear whether roasting affects how people develop peanut allergies, its role in intensifying allergenic properties is well established.In Asia, peanuts are often boiled, which reduces allergenicity. Boiling breaks down allergenic proteins and removes smaller, allergy-triggering molecules into the cooking water. The reduction in allergenic potential depends on how intensely peanuts are boiled. These differences in preparation methods may explain why peanut allergies are less prevalent in Asia. However, individuals already allergic to peanuts may react to both forms, with differences in reaction severity.

Sustainability at Its Best: How Rainforest Alliance Certification Transforms Groundnut Farming

Revolutionising Agriculture with Sustainable Practices

Rainforest Alliance Certification (RA) is redefining groundnut farming by promoting sustainable practices that benefit farmers, the environment, and farming communities. The programme focuses on resource efficiency, integrated pest management, and crop diversification. By adopting these methods, farmers not only optimise production but also protect ecosystems and reduce input costs, paving the way for long-term sustainability.

Empowering Farmers through Economic Growth

RA certification opens doors to premium pricing, reduced production costs, and better market access. Certified farmers often witness income boosts of 10–20% compared to non-certified counterparts. The certification also facilitates fair trade premiums, enabling investments in community projects and advanced agricultural techniques. This dual advantage of cost-saving and income generation creates a win-win scenario for farmers and their families.

Protecting the Planet with Environmental Initiatives

Farmers under the RA programme implement practices like drip irrigation, bioinput use, and crop rotation, which result in reduced chemical use, enhanced soil fertility, and water conservation. These efforts align with global climate goals, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and fostering a healthier planet.

Restoring Biodiversity and Ecosystems

RA-certified farms preserve native habitats, support pollinators, and create wildlife corridors through agroforestry and reduced pesticide use. These efforts ensure the coexistence of productivity and ecological health, vital for sustaining biodiversity.

Building Resilient Communities

By adopting regenerative agriculture practices such as composting, no-till farming, and cover cropping, farmers rebuild degraded soils, sequester carbon, and enhance resilience to climate change. These practices also improve health outcomes and empower women farmers, fostering inclusive and thriving communities.

A Global Movement for Sustainability

Rainforest Alliance certification is more than a label—it's a commitment to creating a sustainable agricultural future. Groundnut farmers participating in this programme are not just transforming their farms but are contributing to a worldwide shift towards environmental conservation, economic stability, and community development.

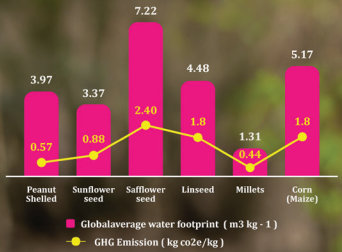
RAINFOREST ALLIANCE CERTIFIED

#Peanut 360

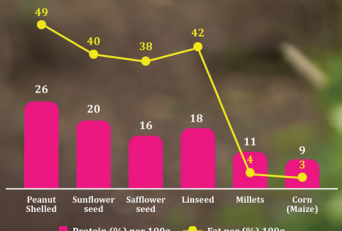
Why Peanuts Are the Green Choice for BIRD FEED Producers

As the demand for sustainable agriculture grows, peanuts are increasingly recognized as a "green" choice for bird feed manufacturers. In this article, we explore why peanuts stand out as an eco- friendly option by comparing their water efficiency, carbon footprint, soil benefits, and nutritional profile to other bird feed ingredients.

Global Average Water Footprint and GHG Emission of Bird Feed Ingredient



Nutrition Comparison of Bird Feed Ingredients



Water Efficiency: A Critical Advantage

One of the most significant environmental concerns in farming today is water usage. With droughts becoming more frequent in many parts of the world, crops that require less water are more valuable than ever. Peanuts are highly water-efficient when compared to other bird feed ingredients such as safflower seed and Linseed. Peanuts have the lowest water consumption among all nuts, making them an excellent choice for sustainable bird feed. This not only conserves water but also reduces the strain on local water resources, especially in regions where water availability is a critical issue.

Lower Carbon Footprint

Peanut farming also boasts a smaller carbon footprint compared to many other crops. This is primarily due to the crop's ability to fix nitrogen in the soil, reducing the need for synthetic fertilizers that are a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, peanuts require less energy-intensive irrigation and fewer soil treatments. Studies indicate that peanuts generate approximately 35% fewer greenhouse gas emissions per ton of feed compared to sunflower seed production.

Improving Soil Health

Peanuts play a key role in regenerative farming by naturally enriching soil through nitrogen fixation. They form a symbiotic relationship with bacteria in their roots that convert atmospheric nitrogen into a usable form for plants. This process reduces the need for synthetic fertilizers, which are energy-intensive and can cause environmental harm. By improving soil fertility, peanuts support sustainable farming practices that minimize chemical inputs and promote long-term ecological health.

Nutrient-Rich and Versatile

Beyond sustainability, peanuts offer excellent nutritional value for birds. Among all the bird feed ingredients peanuts have the highest protein and fat content. High in protein, healthy fats, and essential nutrients, peanuts provide birds with the energy they need to thrive. They are particularly beneficial in the winter months, when other food sources may be scarce. Peanuts are also versatile and can be used in various forms for bird feed, such as roasted, chopped, or in peanut butter. Their long shelf life and ease of storage further enhance their appeal as a sustainable feed option.

Conclusion

Peanuts are more than just a tasty treat for birds—they are a sustainable, green choice for bird feed. With their low water use, smaller carbon footprint, regenerative farming benefits and impressive nutritional profile, peanuts represent a powerful solution for making bird feed production more eco-friendly. As awareness of the environmental impact of farming grows, peanuts provide a way forward for more sustainable, responsible bird feeding practices. By choosing peanuts, you're not only providing a healthy food source for birds but also helping protect the planet.

PEANUT SCIENCE

Understanding Herbicide Application Efficiency in Peanut Cultivation

Recent research has shed light on optimizing herbicide application for peanut crops, focusing on carrier volumes and nozzle types. Field studies in Georgia during 2021-2022 evaluated the effects of these parameters on spray coverage, droplet density, weed control, and peanut yield. Three carrier volumes—94, 117, and 140 L ha^{-1} were tested alongside nozzles producing Medium (XRC), Very Coarse (AIXR), and Ultra Coarse (TTI) droplets using a commercial sprayer from LMC.

Key findings reveal that higher carrier volumes improve spray coverage. The AIXR nozzles, producing Very Coarse droplets, consistently outperformed the TTI nozzles (Ultra Coarse droplets) in coverage and matched or exceeded XRC nozzles (Medium droplets). However, differences in spray coverage and droplet density did not significantly impact weed control or peanut yields under conditions of low to moderate weed pressure. Notably, weed control was effective when herbicides were applied at early growth stages, highlighting the critical role of timing.

This study underscores that while lower carrier volumes and coarser-droplet nozzles are increasingly favored for their efficiency, growers need not fear reduced efficacy in most field conditions. However, adjustments in spray parameters might be necessary in scenarios with higher weed pressures or larger weed sizes. Importantly, the research also emphasizes that these findings are based on controlled field environments and may not fully account for real-world variability, such as wind or uneven terrain.

As peanut growers increasingly adopt drift-reducing nozzles and optimize carrier volumes to minimize tank refills, this research offers practical insights. It encourages balancing efficiency with coverage requirements, particularly in challenging weed management situations. Future studies should explore these variables across diverse field conditions to refine recommendations further. This work strengthens the foundation for evidence-based practices in herbicide application for peanut cultivation.

Source: Sapkota, M., Virk, S., & Prostko, E. (2024). Carrier volume and nozzle type effects on spray coverage, droplet density and weed control in peanut. Peanut Science, 51(1), 106–117. https:/doi.org/10.3146/0095-3679-51-ps1623

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Upcoming Events

APC Insights Summit 2024

DECEMBER
10-11

The InterContinental Buckhead
Atlanta, GA

PEANUT BLOG

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we sow, you reap