

PEANUT

POST

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VOLUME



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PEANUT WIZARD

This marketing year began aggressively, with Indian peanut offers ranging from \$1000/t to \$1400/t. From whom should you buy? How do you navigate this market?

The peanut industry has low entry barriers, allowing anyone with \$30,000 to \$50,000 to start an export or production business due to the easy accessibility of peanuts. Pricing largely depends on strategies and market knowledge.

What sets successful players apart is their experience. While certifications like HACCP or ISO are achievable and not required for traders, buyers should seek suppliers with processing capabilities and important certifications such as BRC, FDA, GMP, and IFS.

Quality starts from the basics, i.e. documentation, negotiation skills, technical know-how, and market insight. Therefore, it's crucial to evaluate the credentials of any offer by checking these factors to uncover the true value behind attractive prices.

Right Price for Right Quality

India has over 200 species of peanuts, each distinguished by factors such as taste, skin type, shelf life, growing conditions, oil content, seed drawbacks, and crop cycles. For example, there are multiple varieties of bold peanuts, our comparisons highlight the economic differences among similar-looking species.

It's important to note that no machines can differentiate these species when mixed, posing challenges in quality control. Some species are susceptible to fungal infections that deteriorates the nut from the inside, while others, grown in potato fields, tend to spoil more quickly. Certain species have heavier nuts but may taste bitter due to their skins. This diversity showcases the complexity of peanut varieties in India.



Farmers in Kendrapara Face Groundnut Seed Shortage, Forced to Buy at High Prices

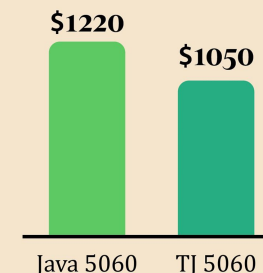
Farmers in Kendrapara district are grappling with a shortage of certified groundnut seeds as the Agriculture department has not supplied them ahead of the sowing season. Many farmers are forced to buy substandard seeds from the open market at inflated prices ranging from Rs 7,000 to Rs 8,000 per quintal. This situation has caused frustration among farmers, with around 30,000 engaged in growing groundnut crops on over 50,000 acres of sandy riverside land. The delay in seed supply is allowing unscrupulous traders to take advantage of the situation, selling poor-quality seeds at higher prices. Authorities have assured that certified seeds will be provided at a subsidized rate of Rs 6,500 per quintal, but the farmers are still waiting for the seeds to be delivered from the Odisha State Seeds Corporation.



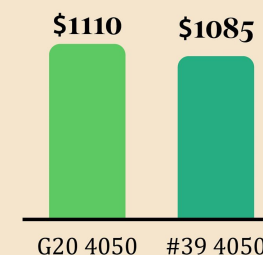
EDITOR'S PICK



Winter crop 2024 price
Java 5060 vs. TJ 5060
(in usd per mt)



Winter crop 2024 price
G20 4050 vs. #39 4050
(in usd per mt)



G10, G20, and #39 peanut varieties are cultivated in the Gujarat and Rajasthan regions. Over 70% of the winter peanut crops grown are of the bold variety, but the specific contribution of G10, G20, and #39 varieties remains unclear. The winter peanut crop (majority of which is bold) is rain-fed, making it a more sustainable option due to its reliance on natural rainfall.

Comparison of G10, G20, and #39 Peanut Varieties

	G10	G20	#39
Shape	Elongated	Higher diameter in middle	Elongated
Colour	Dark pink to dark brown	Dark pink to dark brown	Similar to G10 and G20, but contains 5-8% pinkish to purple-hued seeds.
Starting Size	40/50	38/42	35/40
Oil Content	47-50%	48-52%	45-47%
Crop Duration	120 days	120 days	90 days
Aflatoxin Risk	Low	Low	High
Shelf Life	Longer	Longer	Lower

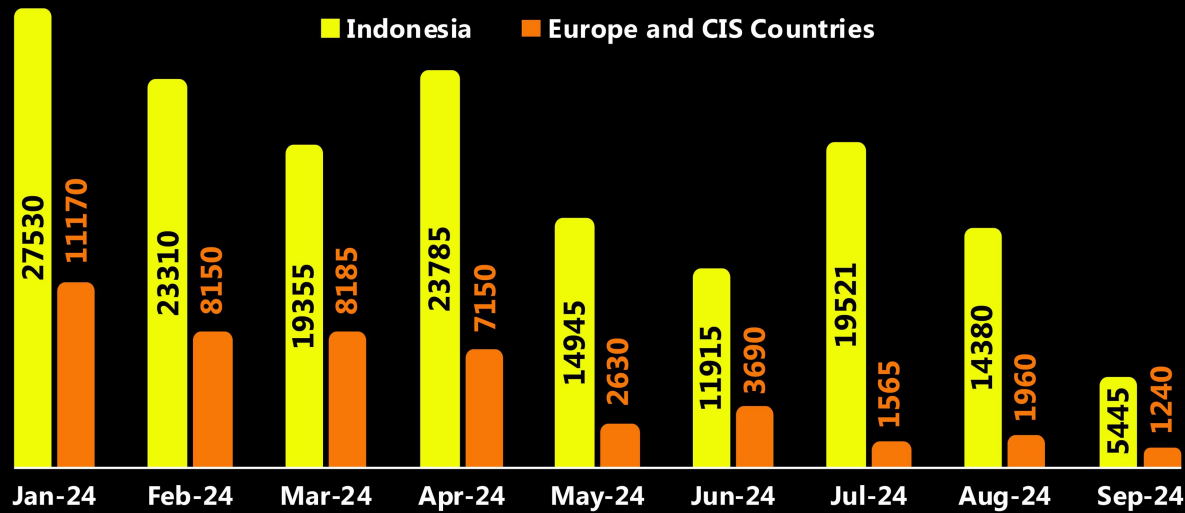
#39 is typically harvested before G10 and G20 and commands a good price until G10 and G20 enter the market. Once G10 and G20 become available, prices for #39 tend to drop due to the preference for G10 and G20, which offer better taste, higher oil content, and longer shelf life.

DEMAND & SUPPLY

Monthly Demand for Indian Peanuts

in Indonesia, Eu and CIS Countries (in Metric Tons)

■ Indonesia ■ Europe and CIS Countries



Insights

China and India to fight for EU market share this season?

India's record-breaking peanut production has significantly reduced prices, creating an appealing opportunity for the EU market. The current FOB price for 40/50 Indian bold peanuts is around \$1300-1350/ton for EU specifications and \$1350/ton for the Chinese 25/29 blanched, marking a reduction of \$150-\$250/ton compared to Argentine peanuts. However, the question remains: are Indian shippers fully equipped to meet EU quality standards?

New Traffic of Peanuts

India is experiencing strong trade income from peanut butter, with export volumes rising by 59% over the past year. This growth trend is expected to continue over the next 3-5 years, with a projected compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 20%.

Lower Shipping Costs Boost India's Appeal in EU Markets Amid Price Drops

Freight rates for a 40 ft container from Mundra to the Port of Rotterdam have decreased by 20%, with November rates now approximately \$2,915, down from \$3,725 in October. This reduction in freight costs further enhances the attractiveness of Indian exports in the EU market.

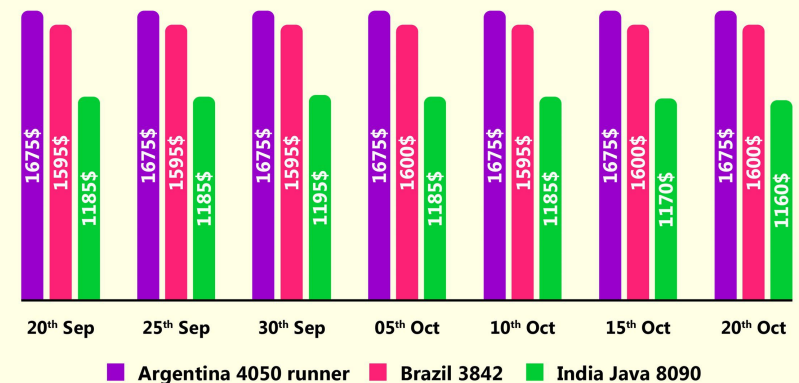
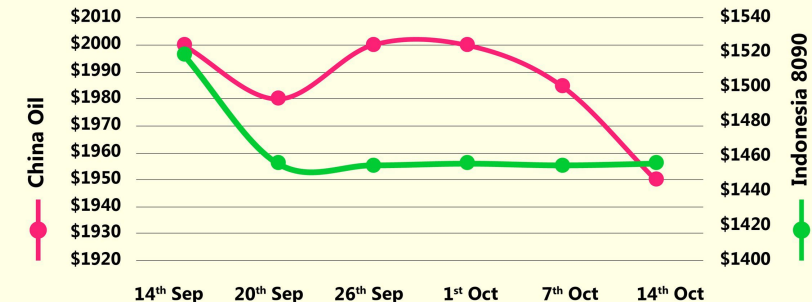
Where will Sudan and Senegal crops go?

With China's oil-crushing companies temporarily stepping back from global peanut and oil demand, Sudan and Senegal face the challenge of finding new markets for their upcoming crops. We anticipate a rise in inter-African trade, with stronger exports to Vietnam and Indonesia expected between December 2024 and April 2025. This shift could add pressure on Indian TJ peanuts, currently priced between \$950-\$1000/ton.

India News Updates

- Record-breaking production in Gujarat, This year's production beats the previous record of 38.55 lakh tonnes set in 2021-22. Despite challenging weather, peanut production rose from 33.45 to 42.19 lakh metric tonnes this year.
- Peanut production in Gujarat has surged by 26%, with Dwarka district as the top contributor at 5.43 lakh MT, followed closely by Rajkot at 5.36 lakh MT.
- This significant increase is due to a higher yield of 2,210 kg per hectare, up from last year's 2,045 kg, along with an expanded cultivation area of 2.75 lakh hectares, totaling 19.09 lakh hectares.
- The state government of Gujarat is set to procure 1/5th of the harvest for supporting farmers on MSP with procurement cost at INR 67.83/Kg for inshells.
- The procurement by Gujarat government will take place at more than 160 centers across the state for a period of 90 days.

Peanut Price Trend Sep- Oct ' 24



Current Crops

PEANUT VOICE

“I own TangShan ZhuoYing Agriculture in Hebei, running it for over 30 years, specializing in peanuts farming.”



Mr. Song
ZhanGang
Owner

Do you think organic peanut is wide spread and it can have a big future?

The concept of organic food is now more widely accepted in China. We have organic fruits and vegetables available in super-markets, and organic peanuts are surely a good selling point, as they are considered healthier than regular peanuts. However, like all products, once organic food reaches a certain level of market share, its growth may become limited. People prioritize eating first, and only then consider eating healthy. Therefore, regular peanuts, being cheaper, are often more attractive to consumers than organic ones.

Nutty Infusions: Why Peanut Milk Tea is Your New Favorite Beverage

Peanut milk tea is quickly becoming a beloved choice for those seeking a dairy-free and vegan-friendly beverage that doesn't compromise on flavor or nutrition. Peanut milk is made by soaking peanuts in water, blending them, and then straining the mixture to create a creamy milk. This nutty base is then steeped with tea leaves, resulting in a rich, smooth texture and a deliciously unique taste. Packed with essential nutrients, peanut milk tea is a great source of protein, healthy fats, and antioxidants, making it not only delicious but also beneficial for your health. Its versatility allows it to be enjoyed hot or iced, with various flavor additions like spices, sweeteners, or even fruits. This innovative drink is also an eco-conscious choice, as peanuts require less water and land compared to other crops, supporting sustainable farming practices. Embrace peanut milk tea as your new favorite beverage and savor its unique blend of flavor and nutrition!



Shelled Facts

ARG Argentina

ARG 4050 \$1675 ▲

Brazil BRZ

BRZ 3842 \$1600 ▲

CHI China

Harvest will complete in 2 weeks.

CHI 4151 \$1310 ▼

India IND

Harvest in full swing in Gujarat & Rajasthan.

IND 5060 B \$1030 ▼

INDO Indonesia

Harvest nearing end.

INDO 8090 \$1456 ▼

Sudan SUD

Harvest yet to begin.

SUD \$NA

TAN Tanzania

TAN 8090 \$900 ▼

U.S.A U.S.A

Fluctuating weather has delayed crop maturity, causing quality concerns and limited offers, especially larger sizes.

USA \$NA

Global Markets

ARGENTINA



Widespread rains have covered the entire peanut-growing region, prompting the start of the 2024/25 planting season. A notable increase in peanut planting is anticipated, though the exact area remains undetermined. The expected rise in peanut cultivation is partly due to a significant reduction in corn and soybean planting areas. This shift may impact the peanut market, with focus turning to yield outcomes and market responses in the coming season.

USA

The current crop has faced delays due to fluctuating weather: a wet May, extremely dry June, wet July, hot August, and cooler, wetter September. Crop maturity remains uncertain, and shellers are cautious, waiting to assess actual yields and quality. Offers, especially for larger sizes, are limited. Quality concerns, such as aflatoxin or crop damage, may affect market prices, creating a cautious outlook.



AFRICA



Tanzania The peanut season in Tanzania has now ended, and the available quality is currently below standard. Local trading prices range from 1850 to 2100 TSH. Sowing for the next crop is set to begin at the end of December, with harvesting expected to take place between March and June.

Sudan In Sudan, extended rainfall during September and October has delayed the harvest, which is now forecasted to start in mid-November. Despite this setback, a strong yield is anticipated for this year.

Senegal New crop is expected to start harvest by Mid November to Beginning of December. For this Season the government Allowed 100k mts of peanut oil can be exported.

PEANUT SPOTLIGHT

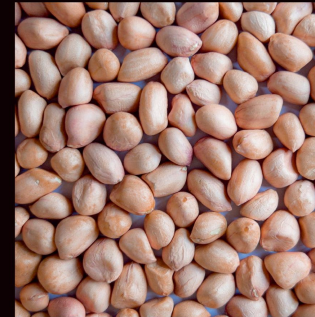
INDIA

Gujarat: A bumper crop is flooding APMC markets across Gujarat, including Gondal, Junagadh, Kutch, and Bhavnagar, putting local yards under immense pressure. Major yards like Halwad and Rajkot have temporarily stopped new arrivals to manage stock, contributing to a price drop due to high supply. Though suppliers are offering lower prices, buying activity remains limited, keeping the market sentiment muted. Crop damage from rain in Junagadh has had minimal impact on prices, thanks to strong conditions in Rajasthan and new high-quality stock arriving from Jhansi, Madhya Pradesh. Gujarat

market yards will be closed from October 29 to November 5 for Diwali, reopening on November 6.

Rajasthan: Post-Diwali, Rajasthan is expected to receive approximately 18-19 lakh metric tons, potentially impacting prices in bold markets. Crop quality is reportedly good.

Southern Region: Tamil Nadu's season is nearly over with arrivals under 1,000 bags, while Karnataka receives around 70,000-80,000 bags weekly. Local demand remains strong in Karnataka, though export demand is low. In Telangana, favorable rains have led to



promising projections, with harvest beginning in January.

Demand from SEA market seen at \$1000-950/ton, lukewarm demand. Zero demand from China. International demand is expected to be weak this year.

BRAZIL



Recent rains on the 12th and 13th across peanut-growing regions have allowed growers to begin planting, with continuous rainfall since the 20th raising optimism among stakeholders. An estimated 5% of peanut fields were planted last week, with more expected soon. Peanut exports saw another increase in both kernels and oil. In 2023, exports for this period fell from 35 to 27 thousand metric tons, but this year they rose from 22 to 25, totalling 166 thousand metric tons, a 28% year-to-date decrease compared to last year. Algerian imports drove this boost, with a minor increase from Russia, while the EU saw a small decline. Oil exports, while up slightly from August, remain 29% lower than September 2023.

CHINA



After weeks of low activity, peanut market sentiment is turning positive, with stable prices in some regions boosting trader confidence. Transactions are quality-based, and limited availability due to current farming activities has added price support. Rainy weather in Northeast China and Henan has delayed the drying process, affecting incoming supply. Blanched peanut FOB prices include 25/29 at \$1,340, 29/33 at \$1,320, and 41/51 at \$1,310. In Huangdao Port, Sudanese peanuts are priced at 7,300 RMB/MT, while first-grade peanut oil averages 13,900 RMB/MT. Key oil factories are actively purchasing, adjusting prices as needed to increase volumes.

SUSTAINABILITY

Nutrient-Specific Fertilizer Practices for Groundnut

Nitrogen (N) Groundnut fixes atmospheric nitrogen with the help of Rhizobium in the root nodules, which helps meet part of its nitrogen requirements. Applying 10 kg N per hectare as ammonium sulphate at sowing is recommended for soils with moderate to low nitrogen content.

Phosphorus (P) Groundnuts require more phosphorus compared to non-nodulating crops. When soil phosphorus is below 15 kg per hectare, applying phosphatic fertilizers like single superphosphate is necessary. Single superphosphate provides phosphorus (7.0%), calcium (19.5%), and sulphur (12.5%), all essential for groundnut growth.

Potassium (K) Potassium application is only necessary when soil levels are below 125 kg K per hectare.

Calcium (Ca) Groundnut's calcium requirements are highest during the pod-filling stage. Calcium uptake occurs from the top 5-7 cm of soil, and gypsum is an ideal source. Depending on soil tests, 300-500 kg per hectare of gypsum should be applied before pegging.

Sulphur (S) Sulphur is vital for chlorophyll formation and biological processes. In soils with less than 10 ppm sulphur, application is needed. However, if gypsum is applied, no additional sulphur is required.

Iron (Fe) Groundnut grown in high-pH soils often shows iron chlorosis. This deficiency can be corrected by spraying 0.5-1.0% ferrous sulphate with 0.1% citric acid or applying ferrous ammonium sulphate. Severe cases may require multiple sprayings.

Zinc (Zn) Zinc plays a crucial role in chlorophyll production, nodule formation, and pod yield. Zinc deficiency is common in alkaline soils or when pH levels are high. Applying 10 kg of zinc sulphate per hectare to foliage or 15 kg per hectare to soil helps resolve this deficiency.

Promoting Sustainability through Innovative Manure and Fertilizer Practices

Nurturing Soil Health Sustaining high crop yields while maintaining long-term soil health is crucial for sustainable agriculture. A balanced fertilizer application based on thorough soil testing is key to optimizing crop performance. Nutrients such as phosphorus, potassium, calcium, and magnesium are essential for promoting healthy crop growth. By adjusting the soil's pH and organic matter content, farmers can significantly improve nutrient availability and uptake, leading to better overall productivity. These steps ensure that crops grow in nutrient-rich environments, allowing them to thrive and produce optimal yields year after year.



Sustainable Impact

The integration of these practices helps ensure that groundnut crops receive the nutrients they need for robust growth, while reducing the environmental footprint. These strategies promote a resilient, sustainable agricultural system capable of supporting high yields and conserving soil for future use.





Bird Feed

Peanut Supply Chain: From Farm to Feeder

1

Cultivation & Harvesting

- In India, peanuts for bird feed are mainly grown in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu, with key varieties being Runner/Bold and Spanish/Java.
- Weather conditions, soil quality, and farming techniques impact peanut yields and quality.

Initial Sorting & Cleaning

- Peanuts are sorted to remove dirt, debris, and lower-quality nuts.
- Specialized machinery sorts peanuts based on size, quality, and contaminants, ensuring only high-quality peanuts enter the bird feed market.
- Oversized or contaminated peanuts can pose choking hazards or health risks for birds.
- Preferred sizes include 60/70, 80/100, and split peanuts.

2

3

Processing (Blanched, Roasting, Crushing)

- Peanuts for bird feed often undergo blanching (skin removal), roasting (for flavor and preservation), or crushing (kibble for smaller birds).
- Processing adds nutritional value, makes peanuts easier to consume for birds, and improves shelf life.

Quality Control & Grading

- Bird feed peanuts undergo rigorous aflatoxin testing to meet safety standards.
- Quality control ensures peanuts are free from harmful contaminants.

4

Packaging & Distribution

- Peanuts are packaged in various forms, from bulk sacks of 1 to 1.25 tons to 25 kg vacuum packs and other specific packaging designed for bird feeding.
- Distribution channels move the peanuts from processing facilities to retailers or bird feed suppliers, ensuring timely availability in the market and facilitating their journey from store to home, catering to garden and wild birds.

5



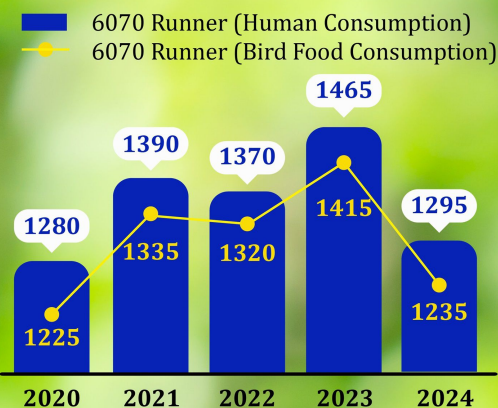
The journey of bird feed peanuts from farm to feeder is a complex and well-coordinated process that involves several key stages: cultivation, processing, quality control, and distribution. Each step in the supply chain contributes to the availability, quality, and price of peanuts for bird feed. Understanding this process can provide valuable insights into how peanuts make their way from the field to the feeders that sustain various bird species.

Price Comparison

Bird Feed Peanuts vs. Human-grade Peanuts

Bird feed peanuts are generally cheaper than human-grade peanuts, but their prices are interconnected. When human-grade peanut prices drop, bird feed prices also tend to decrease due to shared factors like overall supply, crop yield and production costs.

Additionally, human-grade peanuts face stricter aflatoxin limits (Aflatoxin B1: 2 ppb, Total Aflatoxin: 4 ppb), while bird feed peanuts must meet a less stringent total aflatoxin limit of under 20 ppb, as per EU regulations. This allows greater flexibility in sourcing peanuts for bird feed but highlights the need for proper testing to ensure safety, even for non-human consumption.



Average FOB price (In USD) of Indian 60/70 Runner peanuts (for human and bird food) in 25 kg vacuum packs, compliant with EU standards.

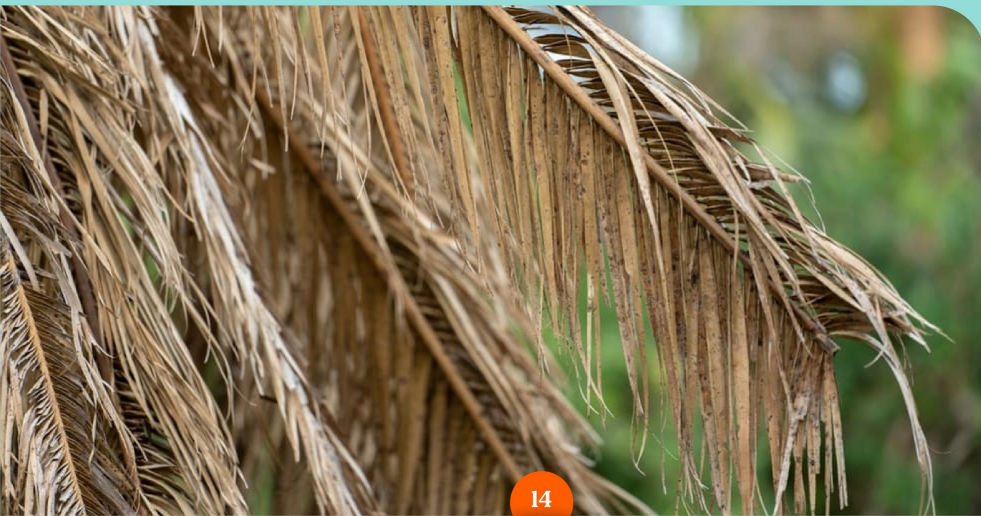
PEANUT SCIENCE

Waste generated from Indonesia's Vast Palm Cultivation to Boosts Peanut Yields and Tackles Climate Change

Climate change is severely impacting soil fertility, contributing to reduced agricultural productivity and threatening food security worldwide. Peanut cultivation, in particular, is vulnerable to these changes, as soil degradation marked by loss of organic matter, nutrient depletion, and poor water retention leads to significant yield losses. As climate change accelerates, finding sustainable solutions to restore soil health and ensure crop resilience is becoming increasingly urgent.

In response to these challenges, researchers are exploring innovative approaches to improving soil fertility using agricultural by-products. One such approach is the use of biochar, a carbon-rich material derived from the pyrolysis of organic waste. In regions with significant palm oil production, palm fiber waste is generated in vast quantities, presenting an opportunity to convert this waste into biochar for agricultural use.

A recent study conducted by the Faculty of Agriculture at Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia, aimed to assess the potential of palm fiber biochar to improve soil conditions and increase peanut yields. Indonesia, one of the world's leading palm oil producers, generates millions of tons of palm fiber waste annually, making it a prime candidate for biochar production. The research focused on two peanut varieties, Takar 2 and Hypoma 1, grown in alfisol soil—a type of soil characterized by low nutrient content and poor structure, which is particularly susceptible to the impacts of climate change.



The study employed a factorial randomized complete block design (RCBD) to test the effects of varying doses of palm fiber biochar (0, 7.5, 15, and 22.5 tons per hectare) on peanut growth and yield. Key parameters such as the number of branches, flowers, pods, seeds, seed weight, and harvest index were measured. The results indicated that applying 7.5 tons per hectare of biochar significantly improved peanut yields, particularly for the Takar 2 variety. The biochar enhanced soil moisture retention, nutrient availability, and microbial activity, all of which contributed to better crop performance.

The scalability of this approach is promising, as the abundant availability of palm fiber waste makes biochar production both economically and environmentally viable. This research demonstrates that palm fiber biochar can serve as a sustainable soil amendment, offering a practical solution for increasing peanut yields in degraded soils.

Furthermore, this study opens avenues for future research into the use of biochar derived from other agricultural residues, such as rice husks, peanut shells, or coconut coir, which could provide similar benefits. By exploring different feedstocks for biochar production, researchers can develop tailored solutions for various crop systems, enhancing soil fertility and mitigating the adverse effects of climate change on agriculture.

Source: Samanhudi, Et al. (2023). Growth and yields of some peanut varieties with application of palm fiber biochar. E3S Web of Conferences, 467, 01018. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202346701018>.

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