PEANUT POST

JAN 2026

101 VOLUME

PEANUT YEAR 2026

PEANUT PRICES MOVE ON ECONOMICS, NOT VOLUMES.

QUALITY, TARIFFS, AND LOGISTICS WILL DEFINE 2026 SOURCING.

POST-COVID TRADE FLOWS ARE RESHAPING GLOBAL DEMAND.

MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

SUPPLY

INDIA

On the supply side, the Indian peanut market is facing severe quality challenges this season, with overall quality among the weakest seen in many years. The Gujarat G20 crop is particularly poor, with an average of nearly 20% mouldy kernels and aflatoxin levels ranging from around 20 ppb at the lower end to as high as 400–600 ppb in many lots. Similar harvest-time challenges were observed in China during the October 2025 crop, largely due to heavy rainfall in October–November when peanuts were being dried on the fields. Despite the poor G20 quality, prices have risen sharply, supported by NAFED's MSP procurement and steady demand from local oil crushers. In contrast, G10 from Rajasthan shows relatively lower mould incidence and more controlled aflatoxin levels, but commands very high prices due to its superior quality, while Java and Pattawada origins remain highly erratic, with even 20 ppb aflatoxin difficult to consistently achieve. Although overall supply volumes are more than adequate, the availability of genuinely good-quality peanuts is extremely limited, and with southern India's harvest only expected to begin by end-January, the market remains tight and firmly supported in the near term.

CHINA

On the supply side, the Chinese peanut market is operating at near-full capacity, particularly for raw and blanched peanut kernels, with exporters largely booked and availability extremely limited. Supply offers remain highly volatile, with prices fluctuating and reports of contract defaults emerging due to sudden price increases, shortages of exportable-quality raw kernels and freight rising significantly. China has imported only minimal volumes from Africa and the U.S., further tightening supply, while blanched kernel pricing has remained firm and steadily rising. Over the past 45 days, blanched 61/71 prices have increased from around USD 1,250 to USD 1,350 per ton, while 41/51 blanched has moved from approximately USD 1,350 to USD 1,425 per ton. With factories running full and limited access to readily available crop, sellers remain highly resistant to price concessions, and the market is expected to remain tight and friction-driven until greater liquidity of stocks emerges in the Chinese market.

SENEGAL

On the Senegal supply side, the new crop harvest has begun with overall crop quality reported as excellent, and the government has opened exports for approximately 250,000 tons of peanut kernels. Price offers for the new crop have yet to stabilize and are currently being quoted in a wide range of around USD 1,100–1,200 per ton CFR Qingdao, covering both graded and crushing-quality material. However, buying interest at these levels remains limited from China and other key markets, resulting in a largely neutral market environment at present. The near-term direction will depend on how Senegalese prices settle and when consistent trade flow begins.

DEMAND

CHINA

The Chinese peanut market remains notably weak, with demand continuing to be lacklustre as local oil crushing companies tighten quality specifications rather than increasing prices. While crushing prices have been kept steady, higher acceptance standards have led to widespread disqualification of local supplies, particularly from Henan province, even as domestic peanut oil prices remain flat. Imported peanuts are only commercially viable for crushers at levels below approximately USD 1,450 CIF/CFR Qingdao; beyond this, margins become extremely thin. Despite Senegal's duty and tariff advantages, demand for Senegal-origin peanuts ($1000-1050 CFR basis) has not materialized, highlighting the subdued appetite among Chinese importers and crushers. Pre–Chinese New Year stocking and production activity remains unusually weak, raising the possibility that more than 50% of the domestic harvest could remain unsold post-CNY—historically a significant overhang. Similar trends are visible across other commodities, such as red dried chilies, reinforcing the broader picture of cautious buying and limited off-take from major importers and processors.

INDIA

The Indian peanut market is currently witnessing extremely strong local demand, despite one of the poorest quality harvests seen in the past two decades. Prices have surged sharply over the last 30 days, with Bold 40/50 rising from around ₹85/kg to nearly ₹100/kg, Java peanuts moving from ₹90–92/kg to about ₹115/kg, and in-shell peanuts increasing from ₹60–65/kg to ₹68–70/kg, largely driven by NAFED's MSP procurement at approximately ₹72/kg for in-shell. NAFED is expected to continue buying until the first week of January 2026 and has already procured close to 4 million tons of the new crop, in addition to holding older stocks largely suitable only for oil crushing due to high FFA, aflatoxin, and infestation levels. While official Indonesian demand remains limited, strong unofficial demand has pushed TJ 80/90 prices from ₹85/kg to ₹100/kg, indicating that smuggling-led demand combined with MSP support is fuelling price momentum and attracting speculative buying. With peanut oil prices also rising from around ₹145 to ₹152 and festive demand expected to persist into late January, the overall price outlook remains very firm.

INDONESIA

Indonesia's peanut market remains extremely tight, with strong demand pushing prices up from around USD 2,150 to 2,380/MT. Supply continues to be heavily dependent on China, with only limited volumes from Africa, and a significant share of Indian peanuts entering through informal routes via ports such as Pasar Gudang, Port klang, and Dumai. Official imports remain constrained, with only about 80 containers shipped from India during November under clearance—some approved, many still held under the new regulatory regime. In parallel, an estimated 700 containers are routed through smuggling channels, despite documentation costs amounting to nearly 20% of current selling prices. With stocks across major cities like Medan, Surabaya, and Jakarta remaining low and importers reluctant to shift to official Indian sourcing that are priced between $1400-1600 for aflatoxin guarantee material, the market is expected to stay firm with continued supply tightness.

THAILAND

The Thailand peanut market is currently under severe supply pressure, particularly for Indian-origin peanuts, following the implementation of a new quarantine process by ACFS that has significantly reduced the number of Indian exporters authorized to ship to Thailand. Many leading Indian exporters are not on the approved list, resulting in a noticeable absence of Indian peanuts in the market. Thailand has been attempting to source from Cambodia, Myanmar, Vietnam, and China; however, this poses challenges for OEM processors supplying high-quality markets such as Japan and Europe, where concerns around cadmium, heavy metals, and aflatoxin. Although clearance for Chinese peanuts is relatively simpler than for Indian origin, overall availability of reliable, high-quality peanuts remains limited. The market is under strong quality pressure rather than price pressure, with good-quality 50/60 Java currently indicated around USD 1,600 per ton, and only a handful of shippers capable of offering this standard.

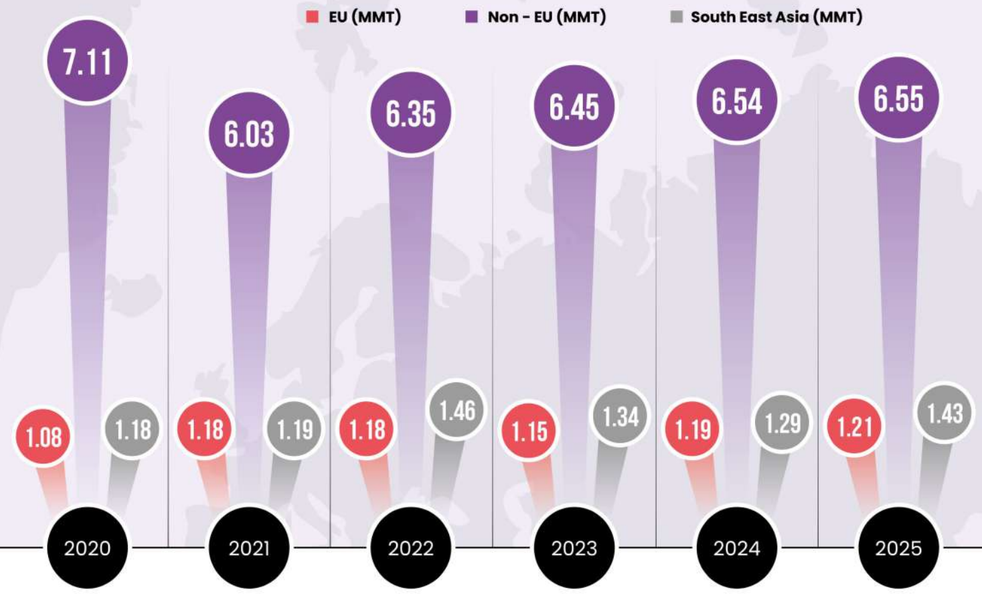
PEANUT WIZARD

Which direction will the peanut market move in 2026—and how should procurement experts manage the associated risks?

10-year CAGR in Price & Volume

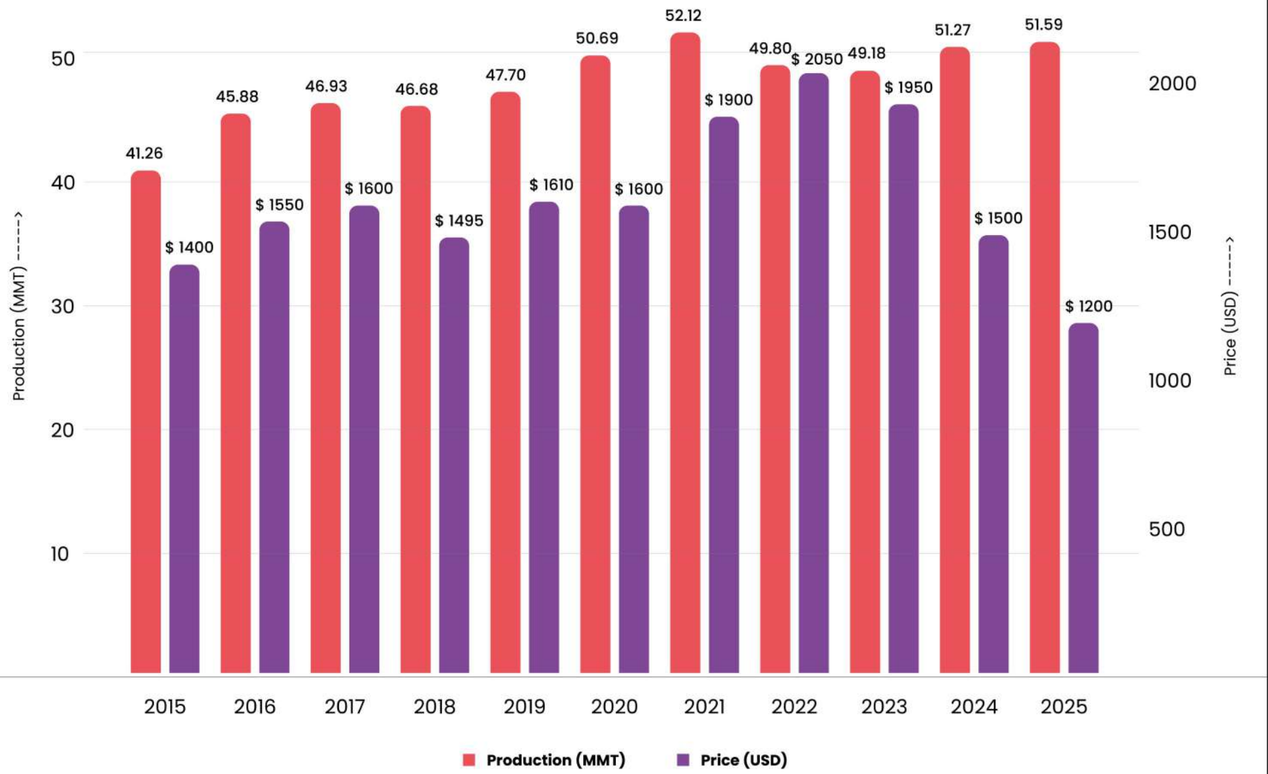
Over the past decade, peanut production has recorded a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 2.26%, whereas prices have shown a negative CAGR of –1.53%. This indicates that price movements are largely insensitive to production trends and exhibit very little correlation. Instead, peanut prices tend to be influenced by broader macro-economic variables such as inflation, foreign exchange dynamics, and economic cycles. Additionally, quality disruptions—particularly those arising from aflatoxin incidence and disease—can result in stable production volumes but poor quality output, further weakening the link between production and price.

Regional Analysis of Peanut Traded Volume



Volume projections remain stable in non-EU markets, while other markets are experiencing rapid growth.

Global Peanut Production and Price Trends Over the Years



Peanut Import Tariff

Origin Country	China	EU	Indonesia
USA	40%	0%	5%
Senegal	0%	0%	Not allowed
Sudan	0%	0%	5%
Brazil	15%	0%	5%
India	15%	0%	3.11%
Argentina	15%	0%	Not allowed
China	-	0%	0%

China applies some of the highest peanut import taxes globally, but Senegal and Sudan, both tariff-free, remain its go-to suppliers.

The EU stands out with 0% import tariffs for all major peanut origins, giving suppliers like the USA, Brazil, and Argentina a strong edge thanks to shorter transit times.

Indonesia grants duty-free access only to China, while India remains competitive despite a 3.11% tariff, thanks to better pricing and the longer transit times from Sudan.

Conclusive Forecast

In the peanut sector, price increases are rarely driven simply by production levels. Instead, pricing is shaped by a broader set of forces, including quality variations, the cost of harvest and post-harvest handling, shifts in demand from one origin to another, general inflation, tariff structures, freight and logistics costs, and overall operating expenses. Together, these factors exert a stronger influence on price formation than production volumes alone, making the market more sensitive to quality and cost dynamics than to supply levels.

Global Markets

ARGENTINA

The 2025/26 peanut season is advancing unevenly, with crop development varying widely due to differences in planting dates and weather conditions. About 40% of peanut fields are in very good condition, progressing at rates comparable to the past two seasons. However, an estimated 50 to 60 percent of the planted area is behind schedule, with plants smaller than normal for this stage of growth. Moisture deficits in the topsoil are already evident in some cultivars, and periods of high temperatures have caused mild stress across fields, particularly in early-planted peanuts. While peanuts tend to recover quickly following rainfall and warm conditions, producers remain concerned about short- and medium-term weather forecasts. January is expected to be a critical month for determining overall crop performance.

BRAZIL

Brazilian crop planting is complete, with planted area estimates down an average of 35%, ranging from 20–40%. Kernel exports declined in November, while peanut oil exports continued to rise to record levels. Europe remains a quiet market, but demand from Russia and other alternative destinations is increasing for both current and new crop. Argentina has reduced planted area by 20–30%, which may help rebalance supply and demand, though large carryover stocks continue to limit near-term price upside. In November, Brazil exported around 30,000 tons of peanut kernels, down 9% month-on-month but 6% higher year-on-year. Year-to-date exports reached 271,000 tons, placing 2025 among Brazil's top three kernel export years. China reduced imports by about 4,000 tons, while Algeria increased purchases. EU imports declined, and Russia remained the largest buyer despite lower volumes. Meanwhile, peanut oil exports rose for the second consecutive month to 16,300 tons in November, up 20% from October and 460% year-on-year. Total oil exports reached approximately 137,000 tons, making 2025 Brazil's highest-ever year for peanut oil exports, driven by higher shipments to China and Italy.

USA

USDA estimates peanut harvested area at 1.901 million acres, up 9 percent from last year. Production is forecast at 7.47 billion pounds, a 15 percent increase from 2024, driven by higher acreage and improved yields. With record supplies, total peanut use in MY 2025/26 is projected at a record high, as food use, crush, and exports all rise. Over the past decade, peanut butter consumption has steadily increased, reflecting its role as a low-cost protein source, while candy and snack demand remains flat, pressured by higher cocoa prices.

PEANUT SPOTLIGHT

INDIA

Arrivals in the Pathwada area are almost finished, and farmers no longer hold stocks; available supplies are now mainly with stockists. Kutch and Himmatnagar markets are still operating, but arrivals have slowed. Java varieties are expected to move this month due to strong domestic demand, and parity suppliers are also seeing fast movement.

In the Junagadh–Keshod belt, farmers still hold some stock but remain in a wait-and-watch mode, expecting further price appreciation. There is considerable activity around damaged in-shell purchases from yards and their sale to NAFED. Political involvement has increased, with strong support for NAFED, and reports indicate that lots are rarely being rejected. This has created a one-way upward market sentiment.

Demand for Bold variety remains firm, despite quality issues related to damage in Gujarat. Rising prices have slowed selling from both traders and farmers, as many expect further market gains. Domestic demand continues to support prices. According to suppliers, government procurement is expected to continue until January 10. Once government buying stops, there may be a chance of a market correction. Overall, market sentiment remains cautious, with most participants waiting and watching.

OTHER'S

Indonesia Market demand remains very strong. China cargo arrived in good volumes and was absorbed quickly. India cargo also arrived, cleared, and sold fast. Second and third price levels are filling rapidly. Some importers are pre-selling, while others are selling slowly, holding buyers. Local crop arrivals continue but are extremely limited. Peanuts from China (70/90 grade) is priced at USD 2,160–2,200 per ton, while new 80/90 TJ peanut oil is offered at USD 2,160 per ton via Dumai or Port Klang.

South Africa Market conditions for the 2025 season remain stable, with steady sales expected to clear current stocks before the 2026 harvest. Import demand has emerged, especially for Brazilian supply. Planting is complete at an estimated 42,000 hectares, supported by late-September rains, and growing conditions remain favorable.

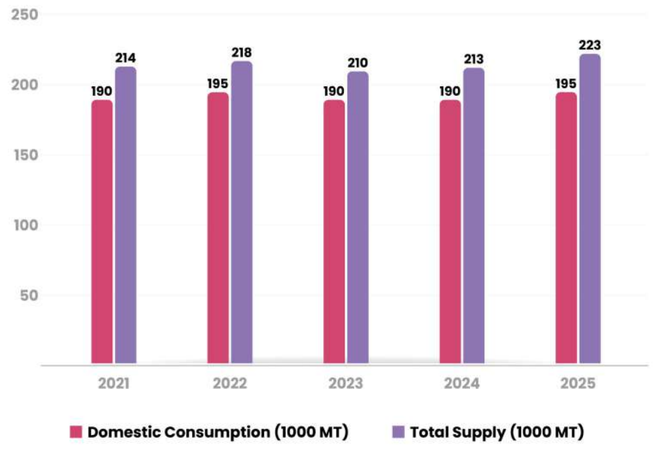
Senegal The Senegal government has approved peanut exports this year. However, exporters are struggling with competitiveness in the global market due to a high export tax of USD 70 per ton, which significantly increases costs and weakens price attractiveness.

CHINA

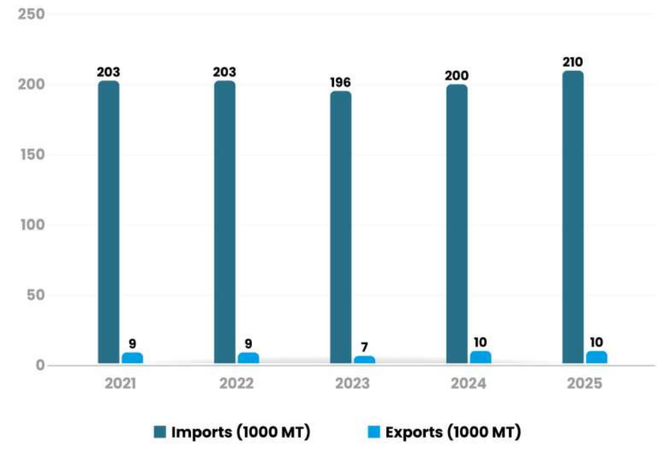
The market currently lacks strong positive drivers, and demand recovery remains slow. Until the supply–demand imbalance eases, prices are likely to stay weak and volatile. That said, the overall decline is mild, with high-quality goods showing better price resilience. Suppliers are reluctant to sell at low prices, leading to limited negotiated transactions and a generally stagnant trading environment. Traders remain cautious about restocking due to unfavorable fundamentals. The domestic market is sluggish, with slow sales and low dealer enthusiasm. Food processors are purchasing only for immediate needs, maintaining strict quality standards and avoiding bulk buying. Some oil plants have increased procurement, but tight quality requirements restrict circulation and deepen market differentiation. Overall, buyers and sellers are in a clear standoff, price movements are narrowing, and the market lacks clear direction. Going forward, attention should be on inventory digestion in producing regions and whether pre–Spring Festival restocking demand materializes, which could provide limited support to the market. The average price of first-grade peanut oil is $2,060/MT.

UK DEMAND & SUPPLY

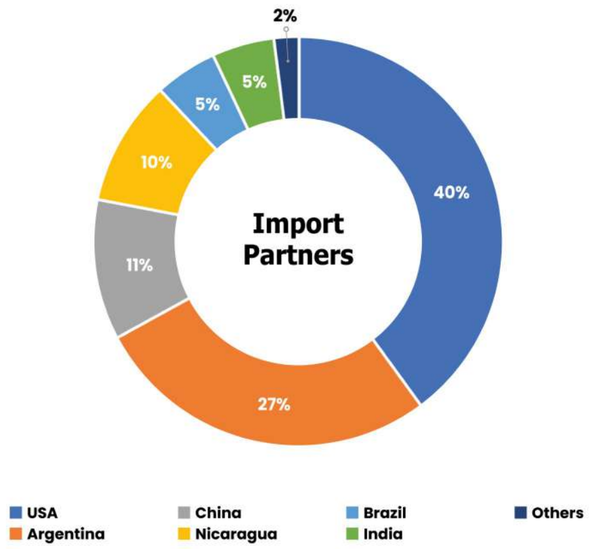
UK Domestic Consumption & Total Supply (In 1000 MT)



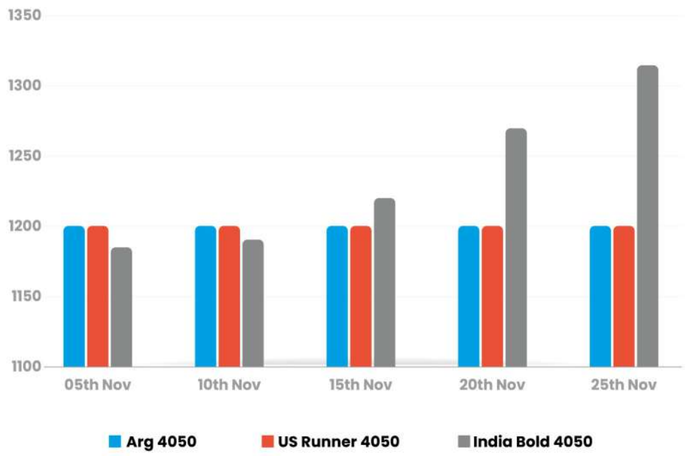
UK Imports & Exports (In 1000 MT)



UK Stock Variations (In 1000 tons)



CIF EMP (European Main Port) PRICE COMPARISON in USD



Peanut oil price trends: China Local Vs FOB India in USD

Current Crops

ARG 4050 - $1200

ARG — **Argentina**

Approximately 40% of the peanut crop is rated in very good condition.

BRA — **Brazil**

New-season planting is complete, with acreage down by about 35%.

BRA 4050 - $1180

CHI 41/51 -$1600

CHI — **China**

Heavy rains in Henan damaged peanut quality, pushing about 70% into crushing.

IND — **India**

New G20 groundnut arrivals are reporting aflatoxin contamination, creating quality concerns in the market.

IND 4050 - $1360

RSA - $NA

RSA — **South Africa**

Planting is complete, and crops are in good growing condition.

USA — **USA**

USA 4050 -$1200

INDO - $NA

INDO — **Indonesia**

PEANUT VOICE

"With over 18 years of experience in the peanut industry, I have hands-on expertise across every aspect of the value chain, including sourcing, supply chain management, sales, and international shipping. Throughout my career, I have worked closely with farmers, processors, and global buyers to ensure quality, reliability, and sustainable trade in peanuts."

Samsukani K
Director,
Agrocrops

What are the main challenges farmers face today — climate, market prices, or pests?

Today, the biggest challenge farmers face is unstable market prices. Input costs such as seeds, fertilizers, labor, and electricity continue to increase, but crop prices do not rise accordingly. Due to middlemen and price fluctuations, farmers do not receive fair or timely returns for their hard work.

Beyond B1: Hidden world of 18+ aflatoxins and its connection to covid-19

Aflatoxins are highly toxic mycotoxins produced by Aspergillus flavus and A. parasiticus, posing a major global food safety threat. They commonly contaminate crops such as peanuts, maize, cottonseed, and spices. More than 18 aflatoxins are known, with B1, B2, G1, and G2 being the most dangerous. Aflatoxin exposure causes severe health effects and billions of dollars in economic losses, placing an estimated 4.5 billion people worldwide at risk.

Recent studies have also linked Aspergillus to Coronavirus-associated pulmonary aspergillosis (CAPA), which can worsen COVID-19 outcomes, particularly in immunocompromised patients. Due to their extreme toxicity, aflatoxins are strictly regulated, with limits of 20 ppb globally and as low as 4 ppb in the EU.

QUALITY SCIENCE

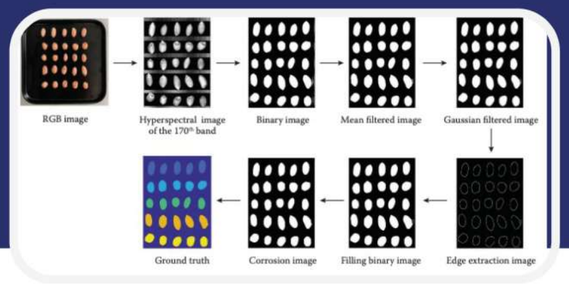


Figure 2. Flowchart of label preparation

A Breakthrough in Peanut Quality Science - 98% Accuracy in Peanut Variety Detection by AI

Peanut is one of the world's most economically and nutritionally significant crops, valued for its rich content of edible vegetable oil and high-quality protein. These nutritional levels, however, are not uniform, they vary significantly from one variety to another. This makes variety identification an essential part of peanut quality science. Accurate classification helps breeders, farmers, processors, and exporters ensure consistent quality, optimize end-use applications, and support sustainable agricultural development.

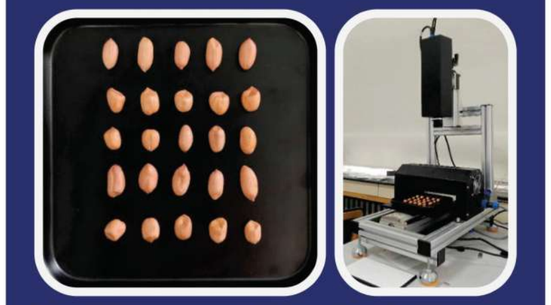


Figure 1. (A) Peanut sample, (B) Hangzhou Caipu Technology Co., Ltd. 'FS-15' series of near-infrared hyperspectral camera

Traditional peanut variety classification relies on physical traits or biochemical tests, which can be slow, labour-intensive, and unable to detect subtle differences. To overcome these limitations, modern research is turning toward hyperspectral imaging, a technology capable of capturing both spectral (chemical) and spatial (structural) information from each peanut kernel.

TECHNOLOGY

Hyperspectral imaging records hundreds of light wavelengths reflected from peanuts, forming a detailed "fingerprint" of their internal composition. These fingerprints differ subtly among varieties, even when the kernels appear visually similar.

To interpret this complex data, the researchers developed a new algorithm called the Spatial-Spectral Extreme Learning Machine (SS-ELM). This model enhances the traditional Extreme Learning Machine (ELM) by integrating propagation filtering, which extracts fine-scale spatial structure from hyperspectral images. This dual use of spatial and spectral information allows the model to learn more discriminative features for precise classification.

HIGH ACCURACY ACROSS FIVE VARIETIES

The model was tested on a dataset representing five peanut varieties: Luhua 11, Dabaisha, Xiaobaisha, Fenghua, and Luohanguo 308. The improved SS-ELM achieved a remarkable 98.32% average accuracy, significantly outperforming classic machine learning methods.

Why This Matters

- Enables fast, objective, and non-destructive variety identification
- Improves quality control for seed producers, processors, and exporters
- Supports precision breeding and sustainable peanut cultivation
- Enhances traceability and reduces supply chain misclassification

This study demonstrates how advanced imaging and AI can revolutionize peanut quality assessment, driving the industry toward smarter and more reliable classification systems.

Source: https://cjfs.agriculturejournals.cz/pdfs/cjf/2025/01/03.pdf

Gulfood
26 - 30 January 2026
Dubai Exhibition Center & Dubai World Center

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SUSTAINABILITY

A SMALL SACHET MAKING A BIG DIFFERENCE

In the fight against hunger, solutions don't always need to be high-tech. Sometimes, a simple peanut—transformed into a nutrient-packed paste—can save lives, empower communities, and support sustainable agriculture.

How Peanut Paste Is Fighting Malnutrition in Africa

– A Sustainable Lifeline

Across many parts of Africa, severe acute malnutrition (SAM) remains a life-threatening challenge for millions of children. In regions where access to medical care, refrigeration, and stable food supplies is limited, an unlikely hero has emerged: peanut paste. Packed with energy-dense nutrients and designed for harsh conditions, peanut-based Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF)—like the well-known Plumpy'Nut—are transforming global humanitarian nutrition.

The Science Behind Peanut Paste

Peanuts are naturally rich in protein, healthy fats, and essential micronutrients, making them an ideal base for therapeutic food. When blended with milk powder, vegetable oils, sugar, and a fortified vitamin-mineral mix, they create a paste that provides:

- 520–550 kcal per 92g sachet
- High-quality protein for rapid muscle repair
- Fats essential for brain development
- Iron, zinc, vitamin A, and other critical nutrients

This combination effectively addresses the nutritional deficits caused by severe malnutrition.

RUTF: A Revolution in Child Survival

Before RUTF existed, children with SAM needed hospitalization, daily monitoring, and highly controlled feeding schedules. This was often impossible in remote or conflict-affected regions.

Peanut-based RUTF changed everything.

- No refrigeration needed
- No water required, eliminating contamination risks
- Two-year shelf life
- Can be eaten directly from the sachet
- Allows treatment at home under community supervision

This shift from hospital-based treatment to community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) has dramatically increased survival rates and reduced logistical barriers.

Sustainability: WHERE NUTRITION MEETS CLIMATE RESILIENCE

What makes peanut paste particularly compelling is not just its impact on health, but its sustainability advantages:

1. LOW ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

Peanuts require significantly less water than nuts like almonds or cashews and have a smaller carbon footprint compared to many protein sources.

2. THRIVES IN HARSH CLIMATES

Peanuts are drought-tolerant and grow well in semi-arid regions—precisely where food insecurity is most severe.

3. SUPPORTING LOCAL ECONOMIES

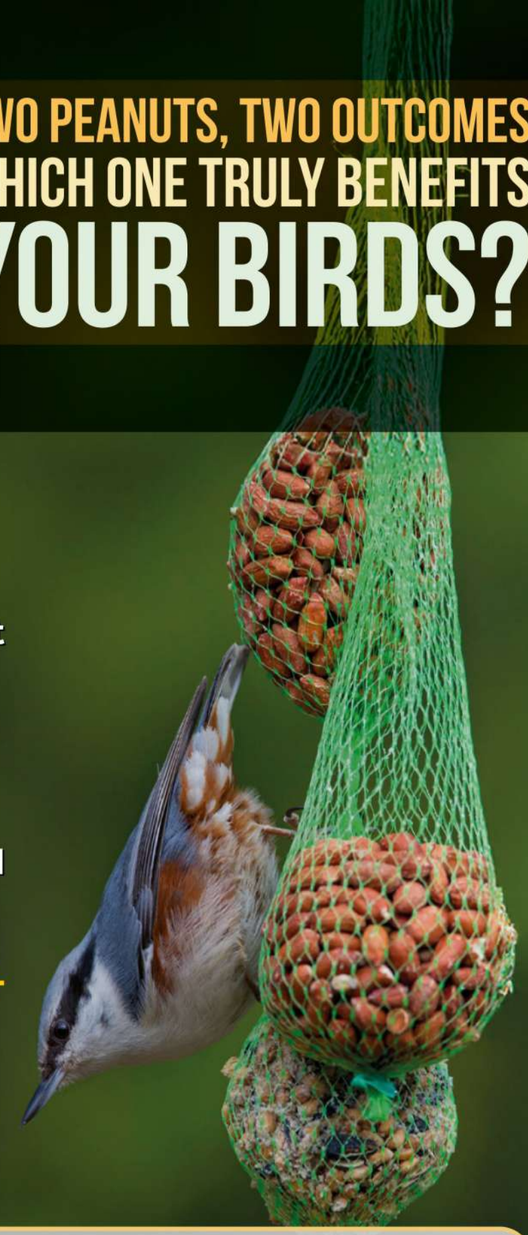
Many RUTF programs now source peanuts from African farmers, boosting:

- Rural employment
- Local processing industries
- Community income stability

This creates a positive cycle where peanut farming supports both economic development and nutrition security.

BIRD FEED

TWO PEANUTS, TWO OUTCOMES WHICH ONE TRULY BENEFITS YOUR BIRDS?



Ever wondered which peanuts actually give birds the biggest nutritional boost? Many bird lovers debate whether raw peanut kernels or blanched peanut kernels are the better choice. The truth is—each type offers unique nutritional strengths, but one clearly leads in natural energy and nutrient density.

LET'S BREAK IT DOWN IN A SIMPLE, SCIENCE-BACKED, AND BIRD-FRIENDLY WAY.

THE NATURAL POWERHOUSE

Raw peanuts are the closest form to what birds would find in nature. They deliver pure, untouched nutrition, making them the top choice for bird feeding.

Why Raw Is Great for Birds

- **Higher Natural Oil Content** Provides essential high-energy fuel, especially during winter and migration.
- **Skin-On Fiber Advantage** The peanut skin adds natural fiber that supports digestion.
- **Full Protein Profile** Helps muscle repair and supports overall condition in wild birds.
- **No Heat Processing** Preserves heat-sensitive vitamins like vitamin E and B vitamins.

Raw peanuts are especially loved by woodpeckers, blue jays, titmice, nuthatches, and even squirrels (who won't complain about free snacks!).

CLEAN & CONTROLLED

Blanched peanuts are raw peanuts briefly heated to remove their skins. This makes them cleaner but also slightly changes their nutrient composition.

Blanched Peanuts Benefits

- **Lower Aflatoxin Risk** Skin removal + heat treatment reduces contamination risks when processed correctly.
- **Cleaner Appearance** Preferred by some premium bird food brands for visual quality.
- **Easier Digestion** The absence of skin can help sensitive or smaller species.

But Blanching Has Trade-Offs

- Slight nutrient loss due to heat
- Lower natural fiber
- Reduced oil content compared to raw

SO, WHICH PEANUT IS BEST FOR BIRDS?

Best Overall: Raw Peanut Kernels

They offer the highest natural nutrition, energy, oils, and fiber—ideal for wild birds needing reliable fuel.

Good for Safety & Clean Feeding: Blanched Peanuts

Best where aflatoxin control, strict cleanliness, or premium processing standards are required.

Raw Peanuts

- High Oils = High Energy
- Higher Fiber
- Retains Vitamins
- Natural & Unprocessed

Blanched Peanuts

- Lower Aflatoxin Risk
- Cleaner (no skin)
- Easier Digestion
- Slight Nutrient Loss

Choose What Truly Matters

If your goal is maximum nutrition and natural energy, choose raw peanut kernels.

Either way, peanuts are one of the healthiest, protein-rich, bird-friendly foods you can offer—just make sure they are unsalted and aflatoxin-free.

Peanut *Science*

ICRISAT'S BREAKTHROUGH GENOMIC DISCOVERY COULD SAVE PEANUT FARMERS MILLIONS

Peanut farmers face a surprising enemy: pre-harvest sprouting. When unexpected rains arrive just before harvest, groundnut pods can germinate right in the field, drastically reducing yield and quality. In some cases, sprouting can cut harvests by up to 50%, a devastating blow for growers who depend on dry weather to mature and collect their crops.

To tackle this challenge, researchers at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and global partners investigated the genetics of seed dormancy, the natural "wait time" that keeps seeds from sprouting prematurely.

By evaluating

184

groundnut genotypes,

they discovered a wide range of dormancy periods, from as little as one week to more than 30 days, revealing the natural diversity within the peanut family.

Scientists identified nine high-confidence genes linked to this dormancy trait, providing a genomic roadmap for plant breeders. These genes can now be used to breed varieties that remain dormant during unpredictable wet conditions yet still allow timely harvests. This insight offers a powerful new tool to protect yield, quality and income, especially for smallholder farmers in rain-prone regions.

Beyond peanuts, the concept of fresh seed dormancy has broad implications for other crops facing climate-related stresses. As weather patterns become less predictable, genomic strategies like this one could be key to securing global food systems, reducing losses and boosting resilience across agriculture.

Read the full study:

https://pressroom.icrisat.org/new-genomic-discovery-from-icrisat-could-save-farmers-millions-by-preventing-groundnut-sprouting-before-harvest

AEROPONIC: PEANUTS GROWN IN AIR

Innovative soilless cultivation enabling higher yield, cleaner growth, and precise nutrient control

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PEANUT BLOG

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