PEANUT POST

MAR 2026

103 VOLUME

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MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

SUPPLY

India

Export demand is subdued, with Indonesia quotes for 80–90 count TJ grades indicated around USD 1,350–1,450/MT, though availability of good quality material is limited. Vietnam is increasingly cautious on Indian origin due to recurring aflatoxin concerns and upcoming stricter quarantine measures from April, which may shift demand toward China.

Peanut supplies in India declined significantly in February, with overall market firmness supported mainly by the release of government-held stocks through state trading agencies. These releases are reportedly coming from stockpiles of around 2 million tons from the 2025 harvests, with an estimated balance of about 50,000

tons from the 2024 crop still being held. Most of the material released is of lower quality and is being sold below prevailing market prices.

Operational activity remains weak, with nearly 70–80% of shelling and processing units either shut or running at minimal capacity due to poor price parity. Peanut oil prices continue to stay elevated, while edible oil grade quality has deteriorated, with FFA levels commonly ranging between 2–5% and in some cases reaching up to 7%, reflecting the weaker 2025 crop quality.

Domestically, the Indian market remains relatively steady, supported by upcoming sowing demand in March and weaker southern crop arrivals, leading to strong interstate buying. Local prices for 70–80 Java are currently ruling in the range of approximately USD 1,600–1,800/MT.

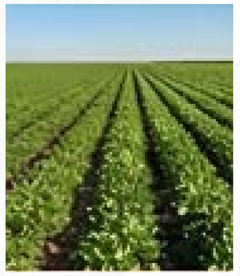
China

China spent nearly half of the month in holidays, and both pre- and post-holiday periods saw limited market speculation, largely due to already ample stock availability. Carryover stocks are estimated to be relatively high, at around 50–60%, keeping overall supply comfortable.

Local peanut oil prices remain strong and stable, with buying indications for oil-grade material around USD 1,500–1,550/MT. At the same time, domestic raw peanut supplies are abundant, with lower-quality Henan crops offered at approximately USD 1,200–1,250/MT, while better-quality Dongbei material is available in the range of USD 1,350–1,450/MT.

Domestic demand continues to stay subdued, although export activity in the raw peanut segment has shown intermittent movement. The blanched peanut segment remains relatively steady, but prices have softened; for instance, 6171 blanch has declined from around USD 1,325/MT to about USD 1,275/MT, reflecting ongoing supply pressure and slower offtake.

Argentina

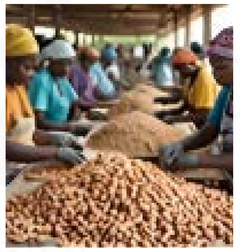


Selling activity has moderated recently, with limited availability of 38/42 grades in the market. Current indications place 38/42 raw kernels at around USD 1,400/MT FOB, 40/50 at approximately USD 1,200/MT FOB, and 50/60 near USD 1,150/MT FOB. In the blanched segment, availability is also tight, with only a few sellers offering 40/50 at about USD 1,350/MT and 50/60 at around USD 1,300/MT.

Bird feed offers have largely disappeared, likely due to increased crushing margin driven by strong peanut oil prices, which have risen to around USD 1,700/MT CIF China (from roughly USD 1,400 levels). This strong oil demand has effectively absorbed smaller kernels and old crop stocks.

Overall, Argentina appears well positioned ahead of the upcoming harvest, with expectations of a good crop. Market sentiment suggests prices may remain stable to slightly firm, supported by tight old crop availability and sustained oil demand.

Africa



Peanuts from Senegal are currently available in the range of USD 1,000–1,050/MT for both crushing and non-crushing grades. However, kernel offtake from China has remained limited, while some volume of peanut oil has been traded around USD 1,500/MT. Overall, sustained selling momentum from Senegal appears relatively weak at present.

Sudan origin peanuts are being offered at approximately USD 1,250–1,300/MT CIF Indonesia. Market attention is now shifting toward the upcoming March harvests in Mozambique and Tanzania, where initial pricing expectations are likely to fall within the USD 1,200–1,300/MT range, depending on crop quality and early export demand.

DEMAND

Indonesia

Local demand in Indonesia has weakened significantly, with the blanched segment showing clear stagnation due to ample stocks and softer China market sentiment, which is directly reflecting on buying interest. While some seasonal demand is present ahead of Hari Raya, price strength has not sustained and has declined since the start of the festive buying period.

Prices for local 80–90 count are currently ranging widely between USD 1,190 and 1,970/MT (down from 2,260/MT), indicating a broad variation in quality and strong buyer preference for lower-priced material. Buyers are largely bottom fishing, while factory demand remains steady but cautious. This demand is expected to continue until around mid-March, after which a slower demand phase is likely.

The upcoming local harvest from mid to end-March may add further supply pressure on the market. Additionally, higher costs associated with informal (smuggling) supplies are creating bottlenecks, as they are no longer competitive with the falling local price levels. At the same time, official imports—particularly from India—have increased substantially, with an estimated shift from about 10% in January 2026 to nearly 50% now moving through formal import channels, indicating a gradual decline in smuggling flows and stronger reliance on official trade routes. Indonesia will break for holiday between March 17-24. Demand expected to be quiet after re-open.

India

Interstate demand in India remains consistently strong, with 80–90, 70–80, and 60–70 grades trading in the range of USD 1,600–1,800/MT, reflecting firm and steady consumption. The southern crop is only about 50–60% harvested so far and has underperformed due to adverse rainfall, unlike the usual bumper arrivals that typically supply the broader domestic market.

As a result, reliance on supplies from Gujarat and Rajasthan has increased significantly, keeping prices firm for TJ and Java grades in particular, while some support is also seen in crushing and bold varieties. Sowing demand in the West Indian regions is catching up and is expected to pick up in March, which is likely to keep the market buoyant, especially for good quality material.

Farmers, stockists, and shellers are reportedly holding back quality stocks in anticipation of strong sowing demand and supportive weather conditions. Meanwhile, domestic peanut oil demand remains stable and strong, with 2% FFA oil trading around USD 1,700/MT, although availability of genuine 2% FFA material is limited. Oil market is set to face stress in the near term expecting a major correction.

Rest of Asia (Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia)

Regional demand across key Asian markets remains mixed and generally subdued. Vietnam demand is currently weak due to the expected implementation of new peanut import quarantine procedures from April, which has reduced importer activity. Despite this, local prices have increased from around USD 1,270/MT to approximately USD 1,460–1,540/MT for 80–90 Java, mainly due to limited local stock availability.

In the Philippines, raw kernel prices ($1,530/MT) have moved above blanched kernel prices ($1,510/MT), largely reflecting tight supply, particularly from India. Although blanched prices are also ruling high, overall demand remains below normal seasonal levels. Malaysia demand is steady but largely sideways, with buyers mostly engaging in bottom-fishing and not significantly influencing broader market direction.

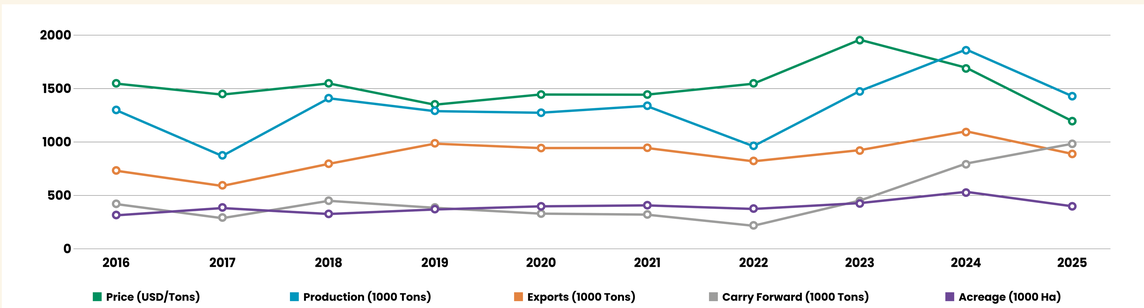
Thailand remains a highly regulated and supply-constrained market, with only a limited number of approved shippers permitted to export into the country. As a result, prices in Thailand continue to rule high, and supply availability remains consistently tight.

PEANUT WIZARD

What makes Argentina the powerhouse of HOPE (High Oleic Peanuts) for the world?

Argentina began developing its modern peanut industry in the mid-20th century, gradually transforming from a domestic crop into one of the most export-oriented peanut origins in the world. Today, Argentina exports a dominant share of its total peanut production, making it a supplier not for its own population, but for global consumption — with a particularly strong and consistent focus on Europe.

Argentina Peanut Market Trends (Last 10 Years)

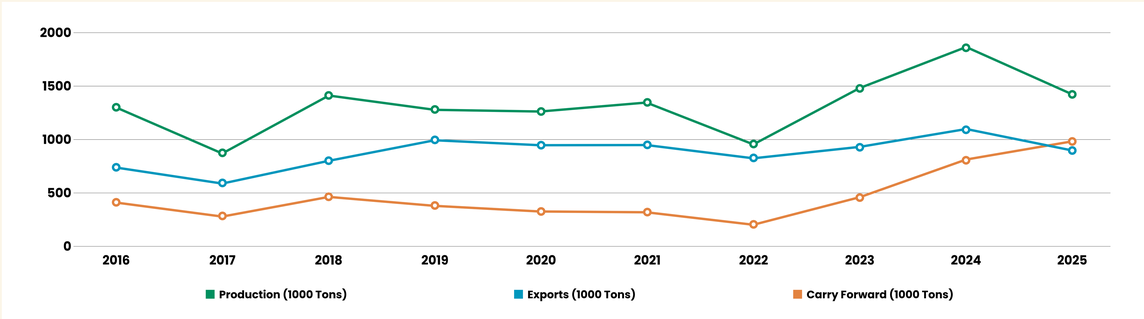


Production, Acreage, Carry-forward Stock, Exports volume & Price

Over a 10-year period, this chart forms the foundation for understanding Argentina's supply elasticity, stock cycles, and export reliability.

The increase in production despite only a marginal rise in acreage indicates improved yields and better cultivation practices in peanut farming. Additionally, the rise in carryover stocks aligns with the period of South African bans and intensified competition from Brazil, which collectively contributed to downward pressure on prices.

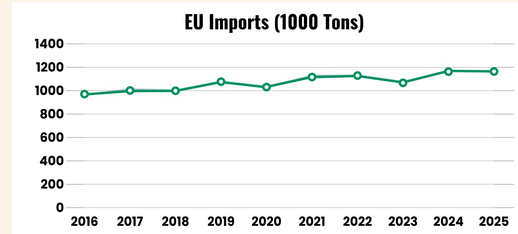
Argentina Peanut Production, Exports, & Carry-Forward Stocks

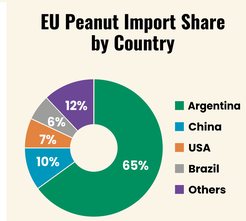


This visual clearly demonstrates Argentina's structural role as a global supplier, where export performance is tightly linked to annual production and inventory cycles.

Alarming levels of carry forward stocks are pointing toward declining profitability and reduced competitiveness in the international market, despite Argentina's leadership in HOPE. With the right strategic approach, Argentina can still sustain its superpower position in the high oleic peanut segment.

Argentina & Europe — HOPE & LOVE for Peanuts





This dynamic clearly highlights a strong interdependence: Europe depends on Argentina for consistent, high-quality supply, while Argentina's export structure is deeply aligned with Europe's stringent food safety, traceability, and quality standards. Meanwhile, factors such as unstable aflatoxin levels and weather variability continue to limit Brazil (6%) and the U.S. (7%) from effectively competing with Argentina's dominant 65% share.

Major High Oleic Varieties

1. Granoleico

The most internationally recognized Argentine high-oleic variety, widely used in the confectionery and snack industries.

2. ASEM High Oleic Lines (e.g., ASEM 400/485 types)

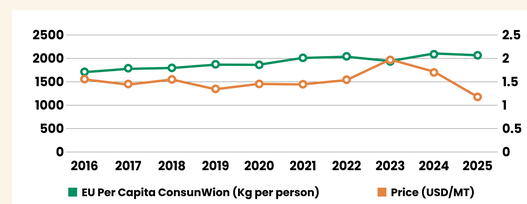
Developed through Argentine breeding programs, these varieties offer high yield stability and strong disease resistance along with elevated oleic acid levels.

3. Runner-type High Oleic Selections

Used for both processing and peanut butter markets, offering uniform kernel size and excellent roasting performance.

Argentina Export Price Trend vs European Per Capita Peanut Consumption

Clearly, reliance on the EU market alone is insufficient to support Argentina's prices, absorb excess carry-over stocks, or sustain growth in the peanut sector. It is evident that Argentina needs an additional high-volume partner market to help maintain strong prices, reduce carry-over stocks, and preserve profitability. The key question then becomes: which market can effectively play this role?

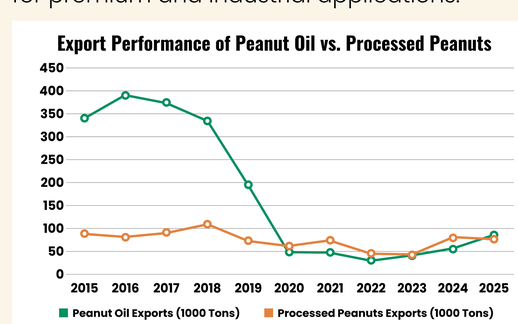


This helps analyse:

- Whether rising European consumption has supported stronger price levels
- How supply cycles in Argentina influence international pricing
- The relationship between health trends (high oleic demand) and value growth

Argentina Peanut Oil Exports — A Growing Segment

Argentina has also been expanding its presence in peanut oil exports, particularly high-oleic oil for premium and industrial applications.



- Value-added diversification beyond kernels
- Increased global demand for stable, healthier frying oils
- Argentina's ability to monetize high-oleic genetics beyond snack markets

5-Year Outlook (Forward Analysis Section)

Looking ahead, Argentina's peanut sector outlook can be analysed using:

- Other than EU demand, whether oil or kernels
- Production Growth Trends & Carry-forward Stock Behaviour
- Inflation & Input Cost Pressures

Key Considerations for the Next 5 Years

- Rising costs (labour, logistics, inputs) may gradually influence export pricing, this may risk potential affinity with new partners other than EU
- Europe's steady consumption growth supports long-term demand stability, it's the bottom-line for Argentina
- Stock management will remain critical to manage carry-over stock positions.

Global Markets

INDIA

In Gujarat, the market trend remains weak with prices continuing to decline. Farmers are still estimated to hold around 10% of stock, while additional quantities are with stockists. NAFED sales approvals remain slow and restricted in volume. Trade sources suggest a significant portion of NAFED stock contains mixed and lower-quality material, accepted only by select warehouses. Currently, nearly 70–80% of processing units are shut. Although NAFED has initiated selling, factories have not resumed operations due to the Holi season, as labor availability remains tight. Market activity is expected to improve post-Holi. Once factories restart and approvals increase, additional selling pressure may push prices further downward. Some running units are shifting toward commodities like coriander. In South India, arrivals remain limited. Karnataka markets report no arrivals, with buyers sourcing from Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. In Andhra Pradesh, arrivals have started in Anantapur, but higher moisture (10–12%) is affecting export quality. Most cargoes are expected to be consumed domestically, increasing dependence on Gujarat-origin Spanish peanuts for Southeast Asian exports.

BRAZIL

Brazil's peanut crop continues to perform well, with harvesting already underway in limited areas, as is typical for late February. Weather conditions remain largely favorable across most regions, despite occasional localized issues similar to previous seasons. Market activity is relatively subdued, particularly in Europe, where buyers are not under immediate pressure to purchase. Even with weather concerns in Argentina, existing stock levels are providing enough confidence for buyers to delay procurement. Following a strong December, exports declined notably in January for both kernels and peanut oil. Kernel exports totaled around 24,000 tonnes, down 40% from December, though still 13% higher year-on-year. The earlier surge was driven by significant shipments to Russia and Algeria, as exporters cleared inventories ahead of the new crop. Cumulatively, exports have reached 286,000 tonnes since April. All major destinations reduced imports in January, with the sharpest drop seen in Algeria. Peanut oil exports also fell sharply, declining 55% to 7,500 tonnes, with reduced demand notably from Italy and China. *(Reported by Samtraco)*

USA

Despite higher production in 2024, total peanut use is expected to remain nearly flat compared to MY 2024/25, as lower food consumption is offset by increased exports and crushing. Domestic food use declined across major categories, with peanut butter consumption—its largest segment—down 4% year over year. Overall food use is forecast at 3.1 billion pounds, a 1.6% drop. U.S. exports are slightly reduced to 1.3 billion pounds, with lower quality crops possibly shifting shipments later, especially to China. *(Reported by Georgalos Peanut World)*

PEANUT SPOTLIGHT

ARGENTINA

Recent rainfall has significantly improved soil moisture levels in both the arable layer and subsoil, effectively bringing an end to the drought conditions in Córdoba province. These showers marked the first widespread rains of the year, covering the entire peanut-growing region and providing much-needed relief to crops. Weather conditions remain the key factor influencing market trends, continuing to drive what is commonly referred to as the "weather market." However, due to the severe drought experienced in January, achieving the exceptionally high yields seen in the 2024 and 2025 seasons is unlikely. According to Georgalos Peanut World (GPW), Argentina's peanut planting area for the 2025/26 season is estimated at 420,000 hectares, including both sheller operations and independent producers. (Reported by Georgalos Peanut World)

INDONESIA

The Indonesian peanut market is showing improved demand compared to previous weeks, with prices correcting slightly downward. Most importers currently hold sufficient stocks of both Chinese and Indian cargoes, while secondary buyers are selectively purchasing quality lots at competitive prices.

For China origin, 50/60 grade Henan cargo is quoted around $1,640/MT. Lower-quality 70/90 grades with wrinkles and dull appearance are offered at $1,370–$1,470/MT, while better-quality Dongbei material reaches about $1,580/MT. New 80/90 TJ cargo in PP bags is available near $1,670/MT.

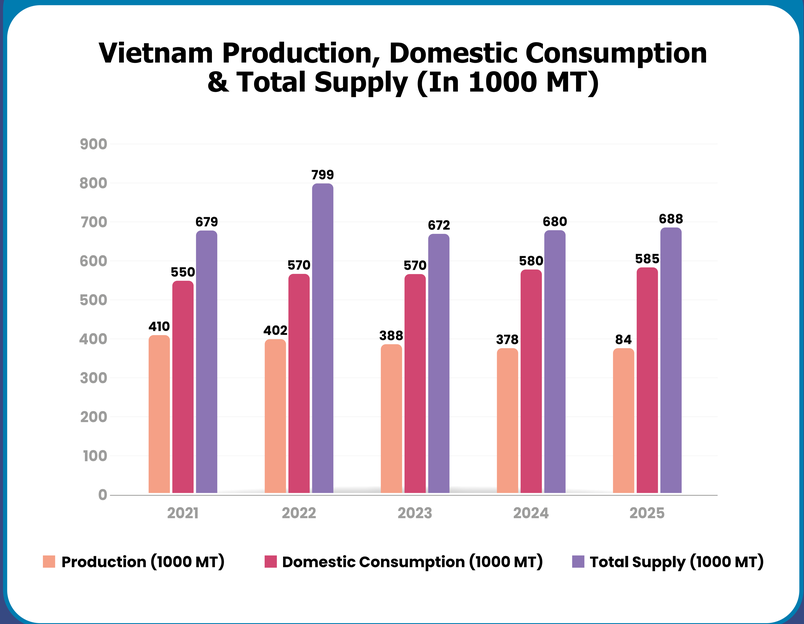
India origin also offers varied quality, including standard and slightly wrinkled TJ types.

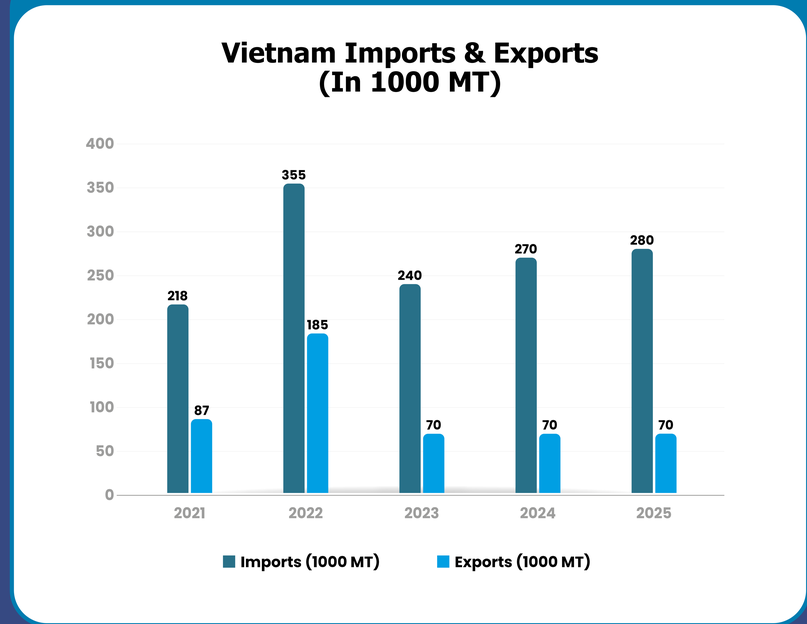
Blanched peanuts are in strong demand across all sizes, supported by incoming shipments. Demand is expected to remain firm in the lead-up to Ramadan.

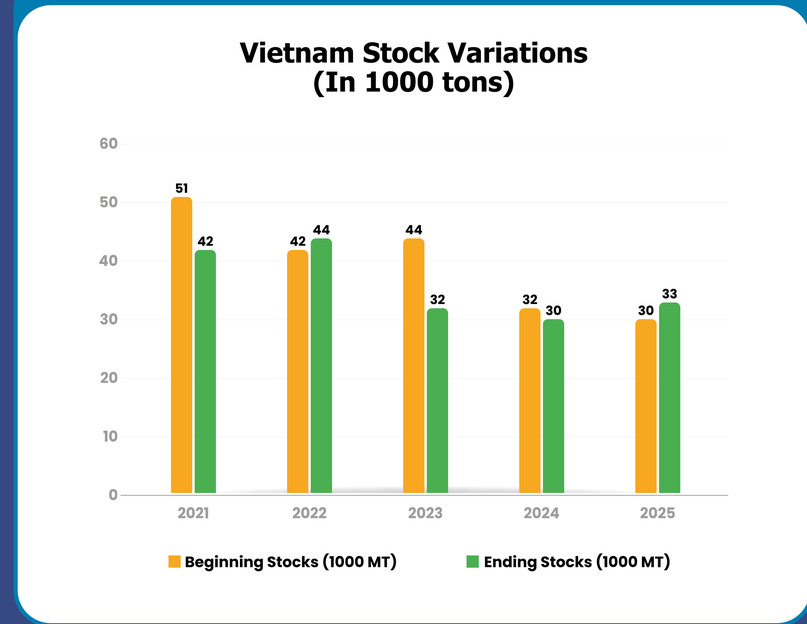
CHINA

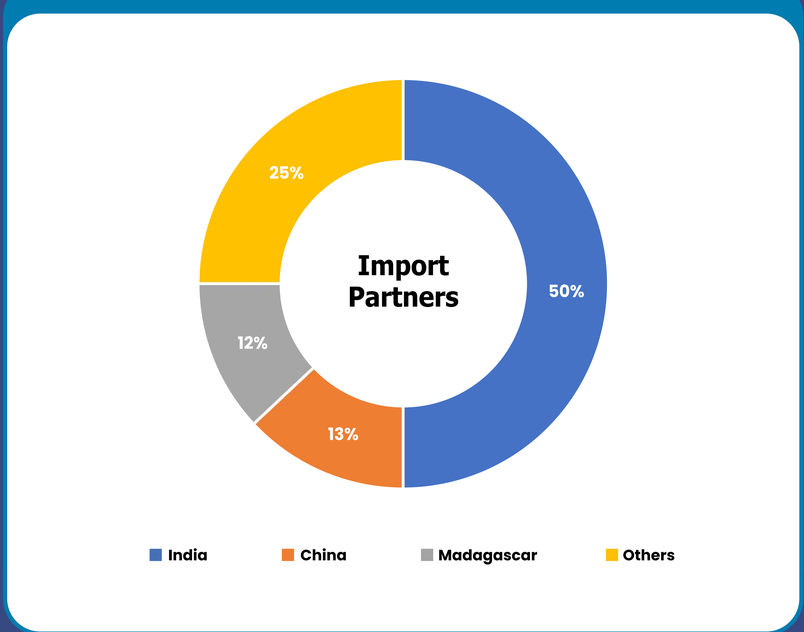
The post–Spring Festival peanut market remains influenced by a strong festive atmosphere, with limited grassroots supply and a gradual resumption of trading. Restocking demand has emerged, supporting inquiries and modest activity, while processing plants are steadily returning to operations and replenishing raw materials cautiously. Prices for Baisha peanuts show relative firmness, though actual transaction levels remain largely unchanged. Other varieties, including large and FourRed peanuts, continue to trade quietly with minimal price movement. Tight supply at the grassroots level and necessary restocking have strengthened sellers' confidence, especially for high-quality goods. However, weak demand, low market confidence, and cautious procurement by processors limit upward momentum. Rising temperatures post-festival increase storage risks, particularly for lower-quality stocks, potentially pressuring prices. Lower-quality Henan peanuts are priced at USD 1,200–1,250/MT, while better-quality Dongbei material is offered at USD 1,350–1,450/MT. Additionally, imported arrivals, oil mill purchasing behavior, and uncertain recovery in food demand will be key factors shaping near-term market direction.

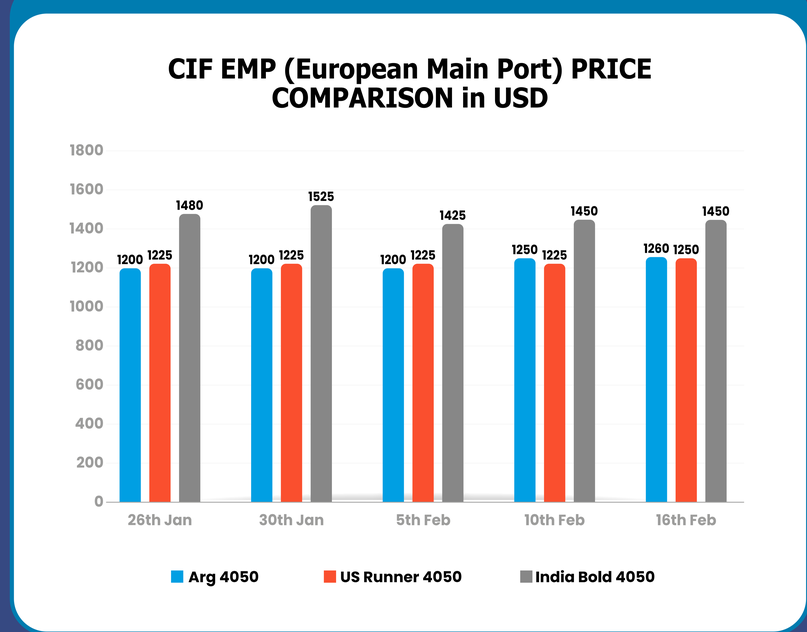
VIETNAM DEMAND & SUPPLY

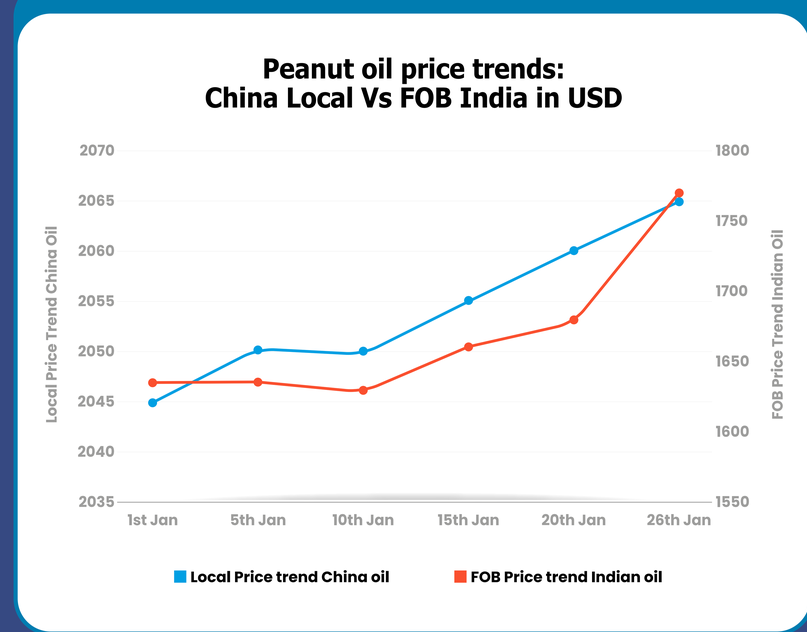












Current Crops

ARG — ARG 4050 - $1260

Argentina

Recent rains have replenished soil moisture and effectively ended drought conditions in Córdoba.

BRA — BRA 4050 - $1200

Brazil

Brazil has officially commenced its 2026 harvest season.

CHI — CHI 41/51 - $1700

China

IND — IND 4050 - $1370

India

The southern crop is 50–60% harvested, with moisture levels at a concerning 10–12%.

RSA — RSA - $NA

South Africa

South Africa's peanut harvest is set to begin in mid-April.

USA — USA 4050 -$1250

USA

INDO — INDO - $NA

Indonesia

PEANUT VOICE

"Since the 1970s, I am one of the pioneers in introducing the Argentine peanuts in the most demanding markets in terms of quality, such as the European Union, with its strict quality standards. This development occurred in several stages that consolidated the position of the Argentine Origin."

Andrés H. "Hari" Georgalos

GEORGALOS PEANUT WORLD

With your decades of experience in the Argentine peanut industry, how do you envision the industry evolving over the next 10 years?

DIGITALIZATION OF THE PEANUT INDUSTRY

Digitizing to transform the strategic competitiveness of the peanut business, incorporating technology to manage strategy with a digital mindset.

A good digital dashboard measures value creation through the integration of technology into strategic management dashboards.

The digital dashboard for strategic and operational management will generate data-driven decisions provided by operational and PEANUT BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE.

Shelled Facts

World's Largest Peanut Producer Hit with 180 EU Aflatoxin Rejections

Europe consumes nearly 700,000 tons of peanuts each year. Yet recent research highlights that, in some cases, aflatoxin levels in peanuts exported from China exceeded EU legal limits by more than 180 times. Between 2009 and 2022, 3.55% of samples surpassed national AFB1 limits, representing over 8 million tons above thresholds.

As climate change intensifies heat and humidity in tropical regions, aflatoxin risk increases. The findings reinforce a critical industry message: proactive drying, storage control, and rigorous testing are essential to protect global trade and public health.

Quality Science

One Recall, A Global Reset: Reinventing Peanut Food Safety

Few consumers realize that one of the largest food recalls in U.S. history was linked to peanut products. A Salmonella outbreak caused 714 illnesses and 9 deaths, forcing nearly 3,900 products from more than 200 companies off shelves nationwide. The economic damage was massive, but the scientific lesson was even bigger.

Peanut butter is a low-moisture, high-fat food. While bacteria cannot grow easily in such environments, Salmonella can survive for months, even years. Research has shown that in low-water-activity foods, Salmonella becomes more heat resistant, meaning standard assumptions about lethality may not apply. This changed how the industry views roasting and thermal validation.

Today, peanut safety hinges on the validated kill step, typically a scientifically established thermal process designed to achieve at least a 5-log (100,000-fold) reduction of Salmonella. Importantly, validation must target the coldest spot in the roaster, not just average air temperature. A single under-processed zone can compromise the entire lot.

Beyond roasting, environmental monitoring programs, hygienic equipment design, zoning controls, and prevention of post-roast contamination are equally critical. Once peanuts are roasted, any reintroduction of pathogens can undo the entire lethality process.

The outbreak transformed peanut quality science from reactive testing to preventive control. Today, robust log-reduction validation, surrogate studies, and continuous monitoring are not optional, they are the foundation of consumer trust.

In peanut processing, safety is not defined by moisture alone. It is defined by science, validation, and discipline, in every spoonful.

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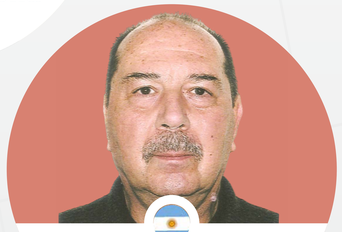

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Upcoming Events

45 YEARS Natural Products EXPO WEST®

3 - 6 March 2026

Anaheim, California

SUSTAINABILITY

THE AFFORDABLE, NUTRITIOUS NUT FOR ALL — THAT'S PEANUTS!

What This Means for the Peanut Industry

In a world where healthy food is often expensive, peanuts stand out as a powerful exception. They deliver high-quality plant protein, healthy fats, fibre, and essential vitamins and minerals — all at a price that makes good nutrition more accessible.

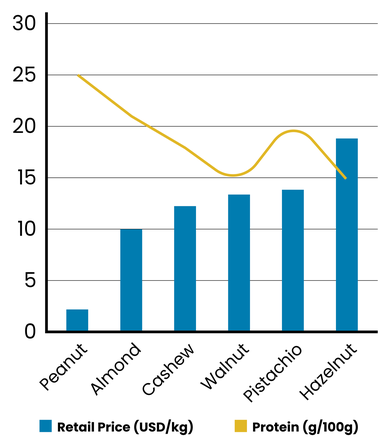
Peanuts provide about 26 g of protein per 100 g, which is more protein than walnuts and hazelnuts and close to almonds and pistachios — at a fraction of the cost. Peanuts help bridge the gap between affordability and nourishment, making them an everyday food that supports balanced diets across all income levels.

More Value, Less Cost

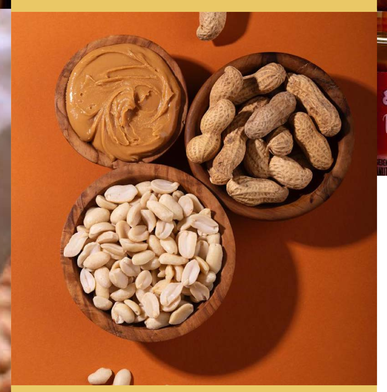
Compared to many other nuts such as almonds, cashews, pistachios, and walnuts, peanuts are significantly more affordable while still offering excellent nutritional benefits. While many tree nuts cost $10–$18 per kg, peanuts are often available for around $2 per kg. That means peanuts can be 5–8 times cheaper than other common nuts.

When you look at cost per gram of protein, peanuts deliver up to six times more protein for the same money compared to premium nuts like pistachios or hazelnuts. This makes them an ideal option for families, food manufacturers, and nutrition programs looking to provide value without compromising on health.

Cost Vs Protein content for common nuts



A Sustainable Choice for the Planet



Affordability is only part of the story. Peanuts are also a smart environmental choice. As legumes, peanut plants naturally improve soil health by fixing nitrogen, reducing the need for synthetic fertilizers. This helps farmers maintain soil fertility while lowering environmental impact.

Peanuts grow efficiently in warm climates, can produce high yields on relatively small areas of land, and often require fewer agricultural inputs compared to many other crops. Choosing peanuts supports farming systems that are better for the land and more sustainable in the long term.

Supporting Farmers and Communities

Peanuts play an important role in rural livelihoods around the world. They are grown by millions of smallholder farmers, contributing to income stability and food security in agricultural communities.

From farming and shelling to processing and trade, the peanut value chain creates jobs and supports local economies. Affordable for consumers, valuable for producers — peanuts create benefits at every level.

Sustainable Nutrition Within Everyone's Reach

Peanuts prove that sustainable nutrition doesn't have to be expensive. They offer a rare combination: affordable, nutritious, versatile, and environmentally friendly. Whether eaten as a snack, used in cooking, or processed into peanut butter and oil, peanuts help make healthy and sustainable food choices available to more people every day.

BIRD FEED

WINTER SURVIVAL

WHY PEANUTS MATTER MORE FOR SONGBIRDS WHEN TEMPERATURES DROP BELOW 40°F (4°C)

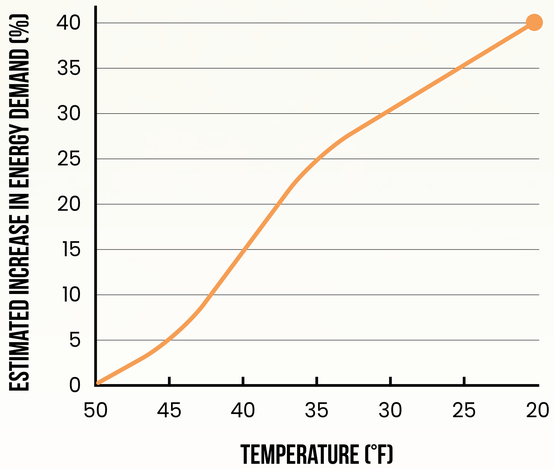
When temperatures fall below 40°F (4°C), survival becomes more challenging for backyard birds. At this point, their bodies shift into energy-conservation mode — and high-fat foods like peanuts become more than a treat. They become essential fuel.

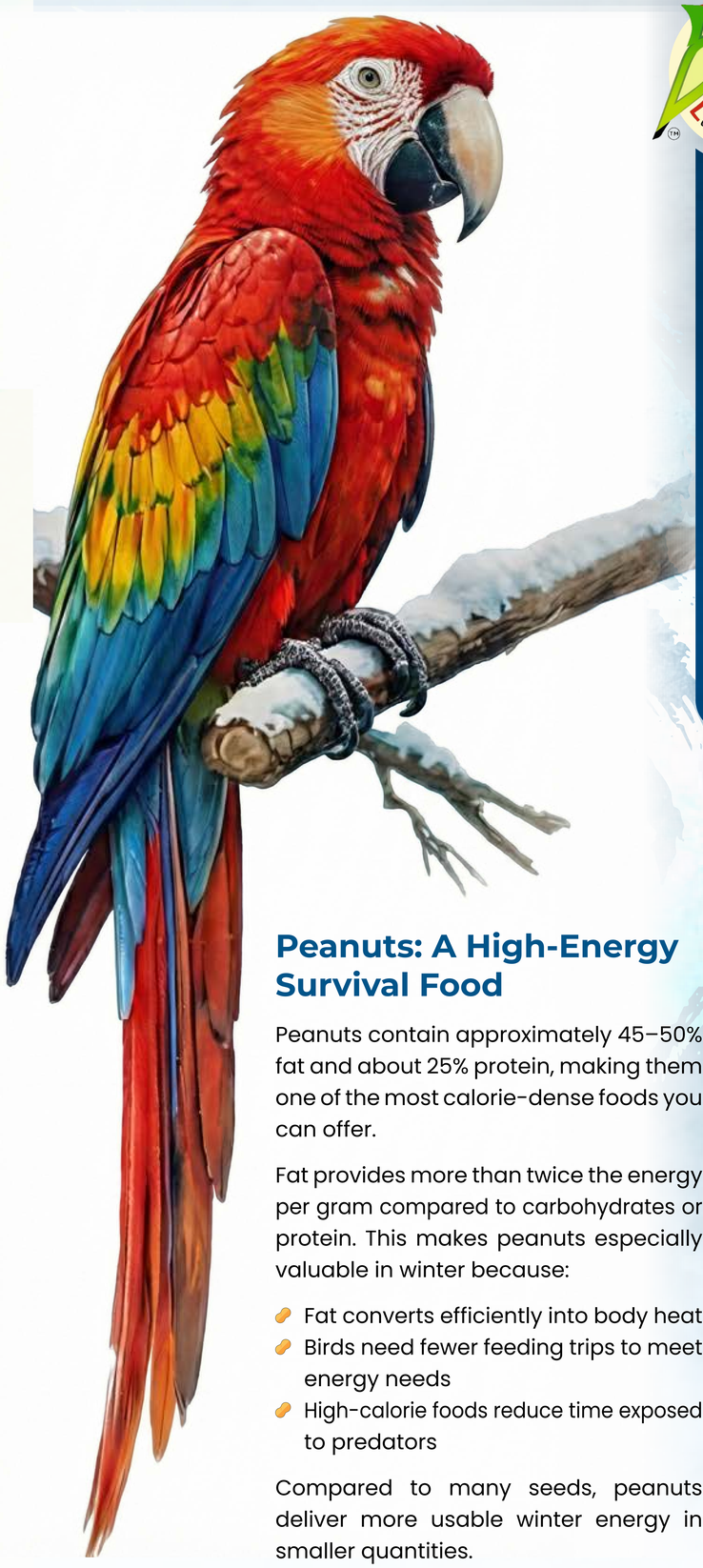
The 40°F Threshold: Why It's Important...

Birds are warm-blooded and maintain an average body temperature between 104–108°F (40–42°C) — much higher than humans. When outside temperatures drop below 40°F, birds must burn significantly more calories just to stay warm.

Small birds such as chickadees can lose up to 10% of their body weight overnight during cold weather. If they fail to replace that energy the next day, survival becomes uncertain. This is why food availability during cold snaps is critical.

BIRD ENERGY DEMAND INCREASES AS TEMPERATURE DROPS





Peanuts: A High-Energy Survival Food

Peanuts contain approximately 45–50% fat and about 25% protein, making them one of the most calorie-dense foods you can offer.

Fat provides more than twice the energy per gram compared to carbohydrates or protein. This makes peanuts especially valuable in winter because:

- Fat converts efficiently into body heat
- Birds need fewer feeding trips to meet energy needs
- High-calorie foods reduce time exposed to predators

Compared to many seeds, peanuts deliver more usable winter energy in smaller quantities.

Fuel for Thermoregulation

When temperatures drop below 40°F, birds increase metabolic activity to maintain their internal body heat. This process, called thermoregulation, demands rapid energy availability.

Research shows that wintering songbirds may increase daily food intake by 25–40% during cold periods. Offering high-fat foods like peanuts helps meet this spike in demand without exhausting birds' energy reserves.

In extreme cold (below freezing), birds may spend up to 85% of daylight hours foraging. Providing calorie-dense food reduces this burden.

The Difference Peanuts Make in Cold Snaps

During sudden cold fronts, natural food sources can become scarce. Insects disappear, and frozen ground limits access to seeds. Peanuts remain accessible and energy-rich.

Feeding peanuts when temperatures fall below 40°F can:

- Support overnight survival
- Improve energy reserves
- Reduce stress during prolonged cold spells

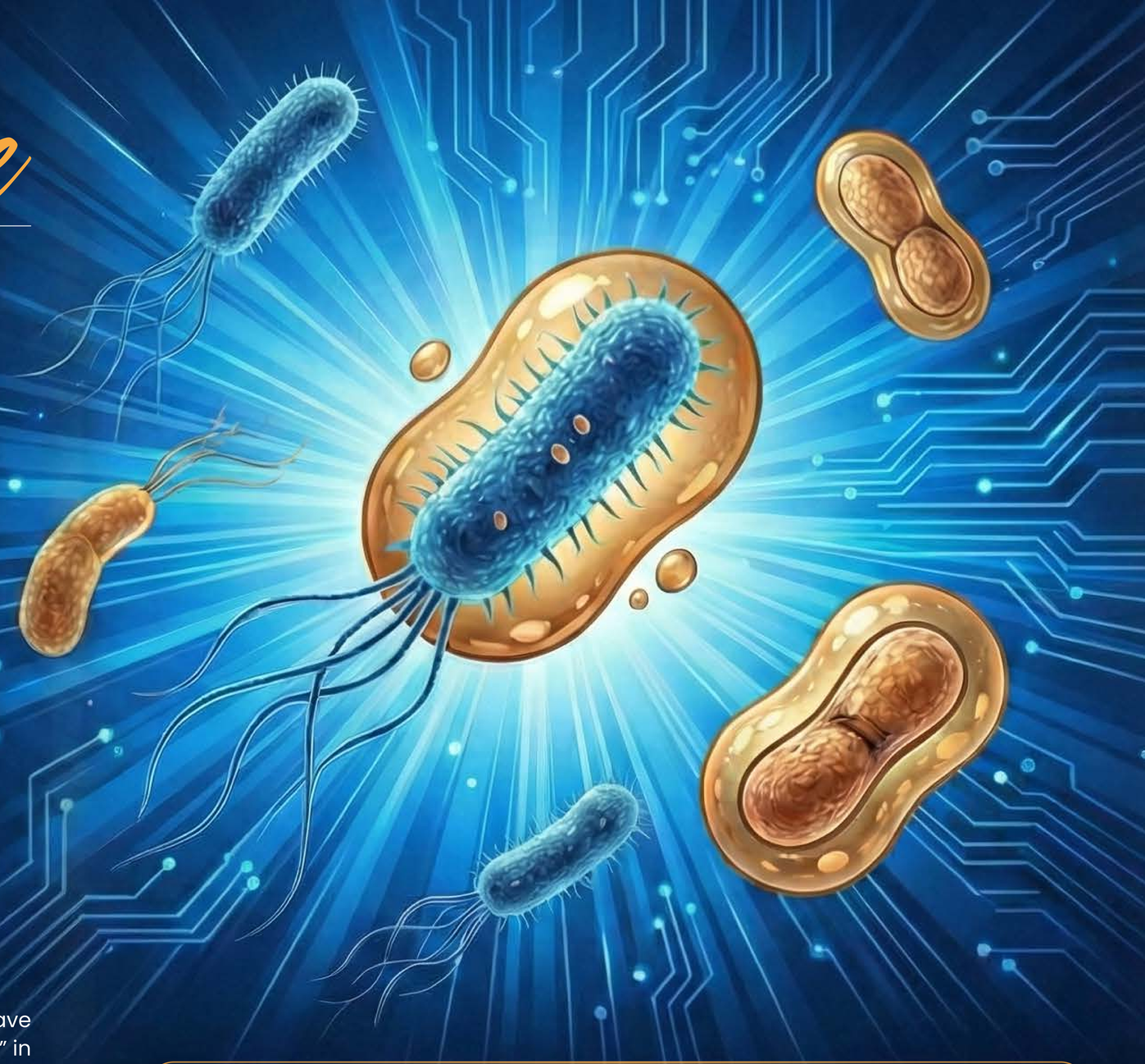
A Simple Winter Strategy

As a rule of thumb, once temperatures consistently dip below 40°F, increasing high-fat offerings like peanuts can significantly benefit backyard birds.

While peanuts are useful year-round, their real value shines in winter — when every calorie counts.

Peanut *Science*

THE HIDDEN SCIENCE OF SURVIVAL OF SALMONELLA IN PEANUTS



It seems illogical: how can Salmonella, a bacteria we usually associate with raw chicken or "wet" environments-thrive in a dry, crunchy peanut? For years, the industry assumed that low-moisture foods were safe. We were wrong. The science reveals that Salmonella isn't just surviving in peanuts; it's going into "armored mode."

THE "FAT SHIELD" EFFECT

In a high-moisture environment, heat kills bacteria easily by boiling the water inside their cells. However, peanuts are rich in oils. Research shows that when Salmonella is trapped in peanut butter or oil-rich tissues, the fat acts as a thermal insulator. This Fat Shield protects the bacteria from the heat of the roaster, meaning temperatures that would kill Salmonella in milk are completely ineffective in a peanut processing facility.

DORMANCY: THE BACTERIA'S "SLEEP" MODE

When peanuts are dried, Salmonella doesn't die; it simply "powers down." According to studies on low water activity foods, the bacteria undergo a physiological shift called the Desiccation Stress Response. They stop growing but become incredibly hardy. In this dormant state, they can survive for years, waiting for a human to consume them. Once they hit the moisture of the human gut, they "wake up" and cause infection.

THE HEAT-RESISTANCE PARADOX

Scientific papers have documented a "Paradox" in peanut science: the drier the peanut, the more heat-resistant the Salmonella becomes. As the water activity drops, the bacteria's proteins become more stable and resistant to unfolding (denaturation). This is exactly why a validated 5-log reduction is so critical. A simple "cook" isn't enough; you need a scientifically proven "Kill Step" that accounts for this incredible resilience.

CONCLUSION

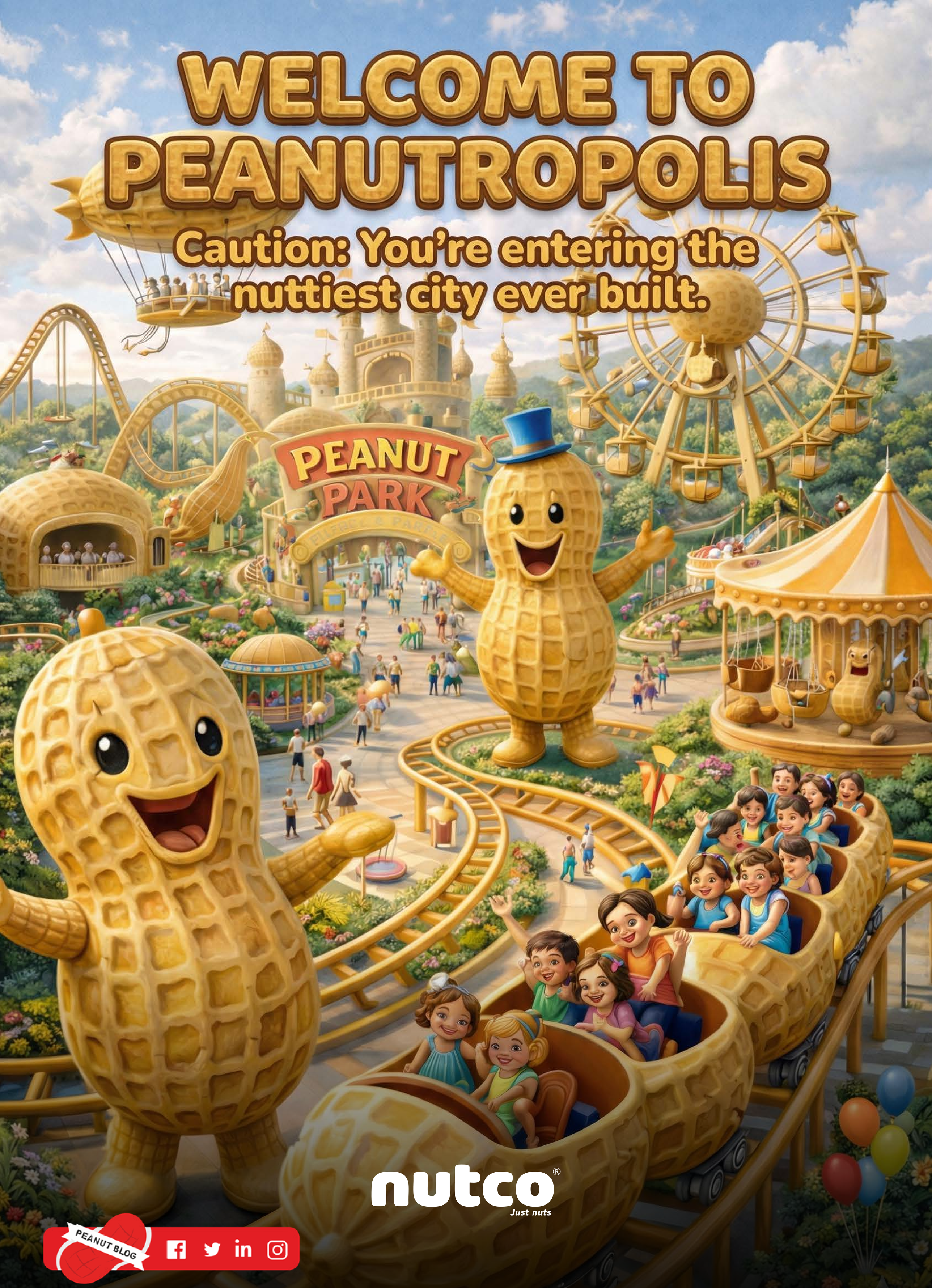
We must stop viewing peanuts as "low risk." Because of the fat content and the bacteria's ability to survive extreme dryness, our safety protocols must be more rigorous than those in the meat or dairy industries. In the world of peanut science, dryness is not a defense, it is the bacteria's armor.

Reference:

Zhang, Z., et al. (2025). "Global aflatoxin B1 contamination in peanuts and its health impact." Nature Communications/Food.

WELCOME TO PEANUTROPOLIS

Caution: You're entering the nuttiest city ever built.



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