

Peanut Post

PEANUT TOP STORIES | CROP NEWS | MARKET NEWS | PRICE TRENDS | KNOWLEDGE | OCTOBER 2022 | VOL 62
 INDIA 5060 \$1250 ▼ CHINA B 4151 \$1650 ▲ ARG 4050 \$1250 ▲ USA 4050 \$1300 ▼ BRZ 4050 \$1250 ▲ SUD 8090 \$1000 ▲ PRICE TREND



Global Peanut Market
 Harvesting began in Gujarat with supportive weather.



Peanut Innovation
 A peanut shell could be a reasonably agricultural waste with density

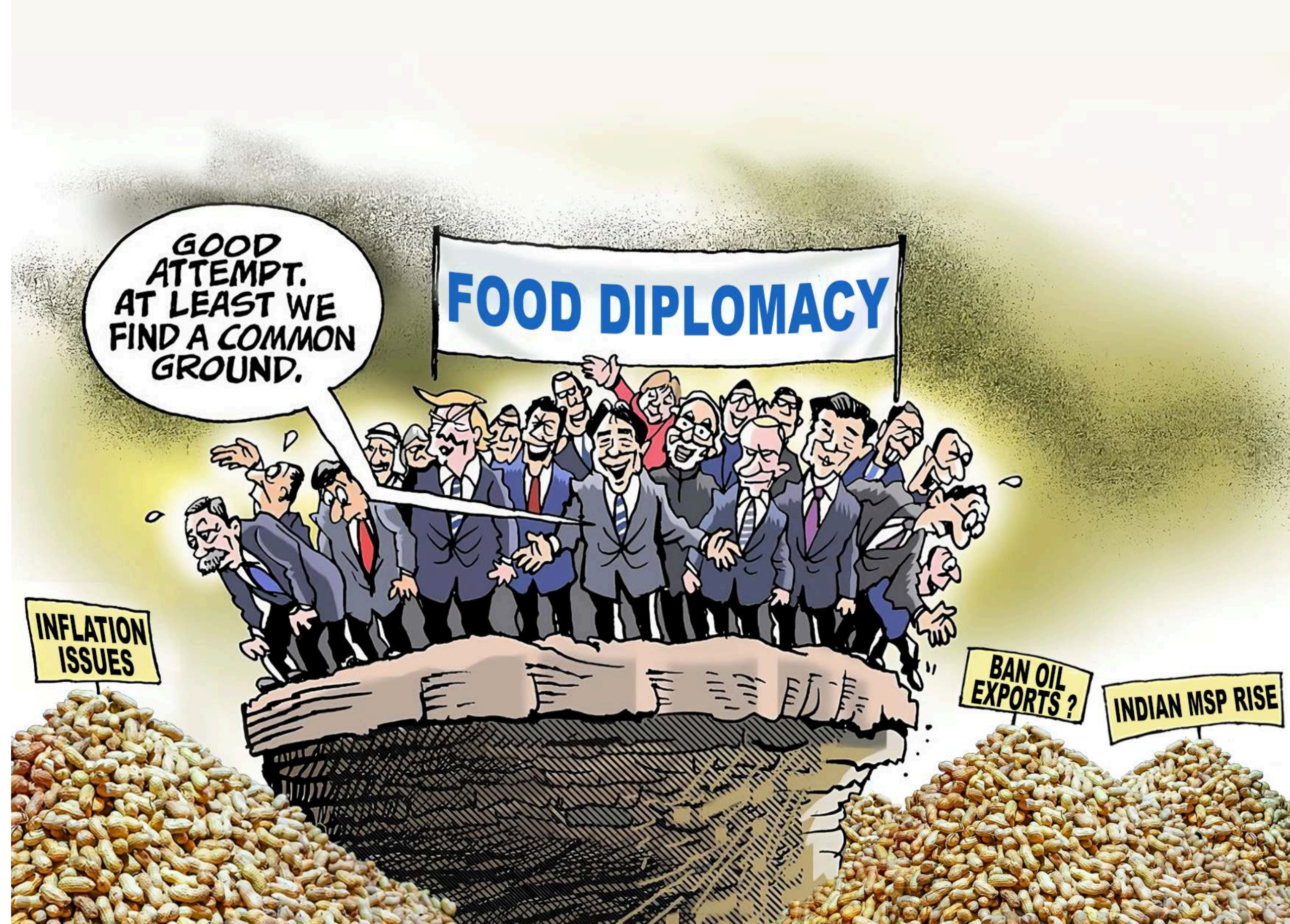
Summary of indicators

Irrigation Water Use Acres Per lb	Energy Use BTU Per lb
0.0133	1,960
0.0138	1,789
0.0119	1,689
0.0137	1,243

Sustainability
 The annual peanut production is an estimated 45 million tons



Good Agri Practices
 Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture to request the addition of peanuts



Food diplomacy

The emergence of inflation worldwide, (like the covid) is hampering everyone's budget. Will governments shift their gears on food diplomacy to protect its people?

Market Wizard

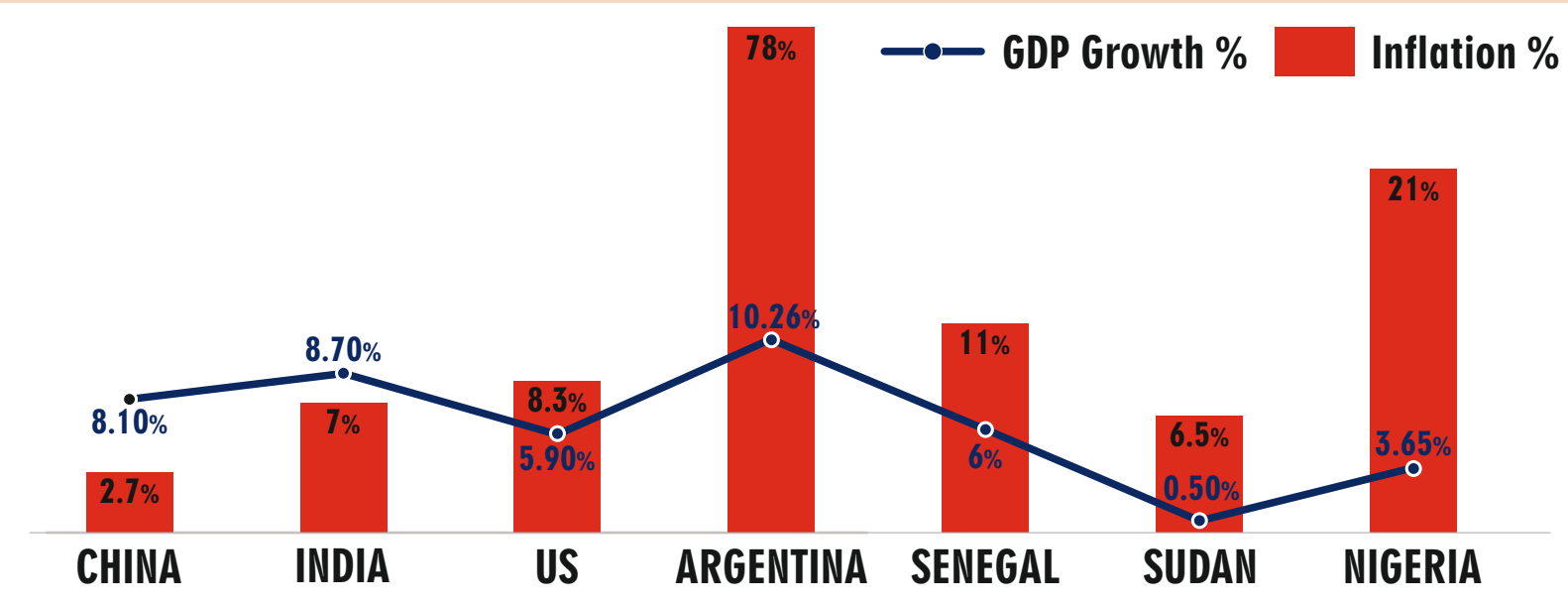
Past The great inflation that started in 1960 and dissipated in 1980 was caused by Oil, Greed, Monetary policies and Currency. Several hyperinflations were caused by some extreme negative supply shock, sometimes but not always associated with wars or natural disasters. Governments typical do chemotherapy (people go through such pain) to the economy by reducing spending.

Present Export taxes on rice (as high as 20%), the ban on wheat exports, ban on certain types of rice, quota systems, rise in MSP (minimum support price), currency manipulation, and interest rate hikes are some of the many actions governments across the

world have taken to tame price inflation of essential commodities. Commodities such as peanut, cooking oil, sugar, wheat, rice, garlic & onion have always been susceptible to the government's reactive steps to food security measures.

Future What the near-term actions of governments across the world are anybody's guess. It is most likely that state trading corporations hold higher stock levels and ban certain bulk exports such as peanut oil and grains or raise the produce's MSP. It could even issue new policies to import to alleviate price pressures.

GDP Growth % and Inflation % of Peanut Producing Countries



Shelled Facts



Peanut skin extracts for making organic food preservatives

Antioxidants are considered a necessary ingredient in food to prevent oxidative reactions and undesirable effects on food quality during processing and storage. Therefore, natural antioxidants are an interesting alternative for food producers, especially in the meat industry. Peanut skin extracts have proven antioxidant properties in different food products. It contains several abundant polyphenolic compounds, such as flavonoids, phenolic acids, procyanidins, and anthocyanins, in approximately 90 to 150 mg/g of the dried skin.

Global Peanut Market



India

Harvesting began in Gujarat with supportive weather. Arrivals from farmers rose 500-600% in recent days, resulting in price pressures. As other origins start to harvest (including Rajasthan with yields of 125%) and NAFED procurements start, prices may get volatile. Peanut crops from Maharashtra are expected to be 150%-175% this year amid excess sowing.

Demand for Indian peanuts is slow; the local market continues to drive the price trend. Peanut oil dropped from \$2200 to \$1950 (Cif Qingdao) and is expected to go down to \$1900. Local sunflower and palm oil prices fell by huge margins. The situation is poor in the South (Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka). Andhra and Telangana had scanty rains, and Karnataka had floods damaging most crops. Although price shows a downslide, the Southern shortages across different consuming states could lend support to North & West crops.



USA

Inflation brought down the demand for peanut butter and candy. However, the prices are expected to pick up amid Chinese enquiries, and shippers project exports to rise by 10%. The Chinese buyers are already busy with Argentina and Brazil amid lower price options compared to the U.S. Peanut prices in the domestic market are strong, and the shellers are expecting the new crop arrivals could have a negligible effect on the price.

The production quality varies across regions; the best is available in Southeast and Virginia. Overall there is a crop volume reduction of 8%. Export volumes fell by 2%, amid a drop in shipments to Mexico & Canada by 10-15%; the only respite is Japan, where the exports rose by 20%.



Argentina

Prices shot up 15-20% amid

Chinese and EU demand. But the demand for Christmas production is relatively lower than last year.

This time, Argentina's poor yield is helping them achieve Asian price bands to deal with; however, container shortages are appalling, impacting costs and prices to rise. The mid-size blanched peanuts are at \$1650/t. With the anticipated drought and reduction in acreage by 15% on the next crop, we can expect the price to rise by 15%.



Brazil

Good rain in September helped sowing activity to reach 20% of the acreage. However, since there is a La Nina influence, productivity is expected to decline by 15%. As a result, prices remained slow amid large stocks. However, oil and kernel prices rose by 15% after the Chinese entry. The quality of the stock kernels is not intact.

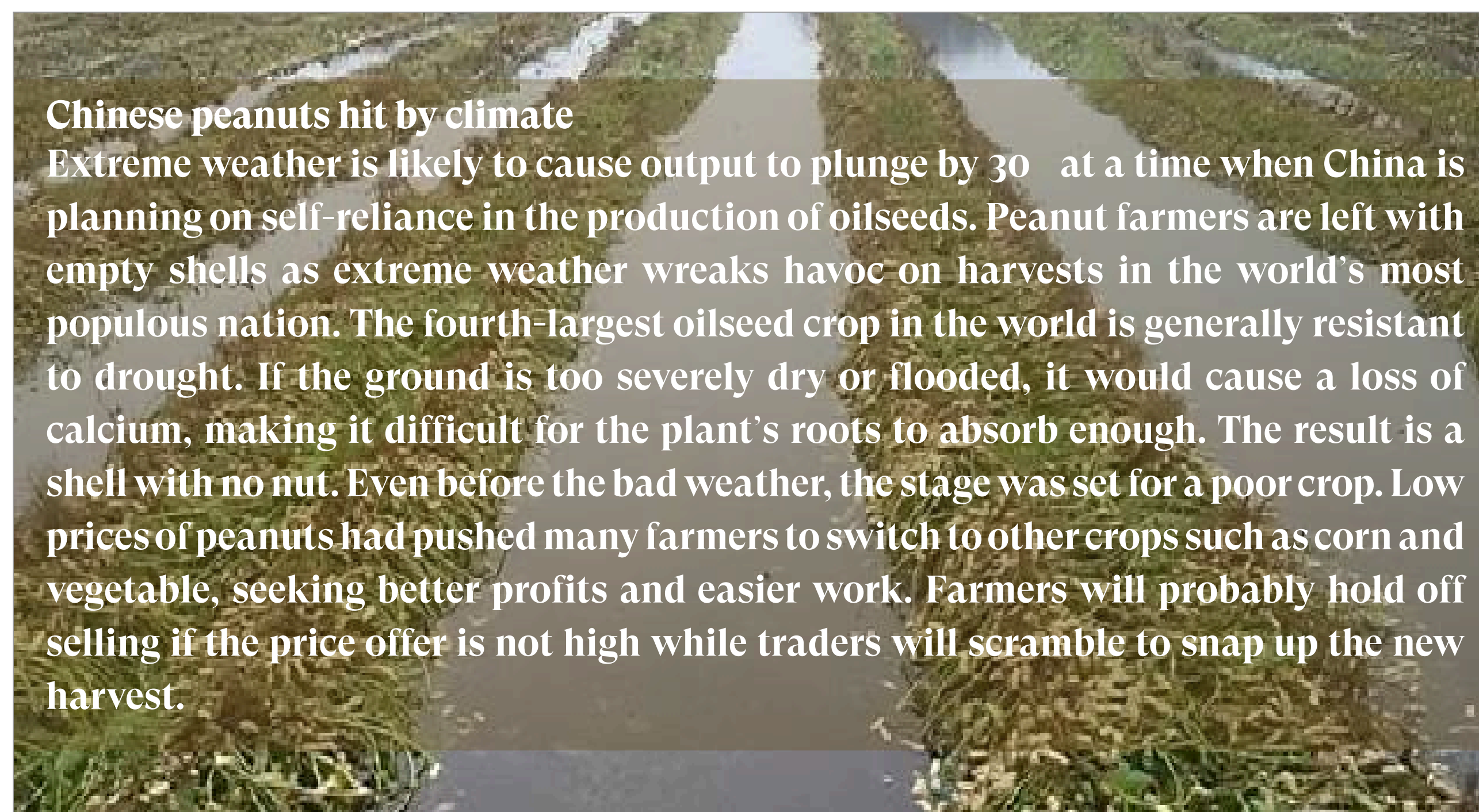
Exports showed significant growth with 77k tons, and peanut oil export grew 95% to China and 25% to Italy. Brazil has one of the best export performances in history.



China

The onset of new crops in the market set the prices in China to yo-yo. Large oil crushers raised their procurement prices and dropped them significantly. The CNY, too, did the same with the US\$. The market is confused (as usual), and price trends are mixed. China will be off between Oct 1-7, and new crop arrivals are expected to rise. Prices may take a downward

Editor's Pick



Chinese peanuts hit by climate

Extreme weather is likely to cause output to plunge by 30% at a time when China is planning on self-reliance in the production of oilseeds. Peanut farmers are left with empty shells as extreme weather wreaks havoc on harvests in the world's most populous nation. The fourth-largest oilseed crop in the world is generally resistant to drought. If the ground is too severely dry or flooded, it would cause a loss of calcium, making it difficult for the plant's roots to absorb enough. The result is a shell with no nut. Even before the bad weather, the stage was set for a poor crop. Low prices of peanuts had pushed many farmers to switch to other crops such as corn and vegetable, seeking better profits and easier work. Farmers will probably hold off selling if the price offer is not high while traders will scramble to snap up the new harvest.

track before starting to rise. China oil-crushing companies will play a significant role in determining market trends worldwide.



Africa

Sudan Harvest is about to begin in the significant peanut basins by mid-October. Suppliers are slowly negotiating for the forward sales by October 2nd week. A recent survey says that +/-5% of the total production volume is roughly 3

million tons.

Nigeria Prices are expected to be down finally. Few exporters are offering \$1000 to \$1050 FOB. Yet the final price will be known once the crops arrive. They are hoping export volume to increase considerably this year to 20% compared to last year.

Senegal Production volume is expected to be 1 million tonnes amid excellent climate conditions and the right amount of rain. Peanut crude oil sales are booked in advance to China till December with the primary oil crushers. So MSP is going to be the surprise factor.



India's first 'Spanish type' high oleic groundnut by ICRISAT The new variety GG40 (ICGV 16668) is India's first 'Spanish type' high oleic groundnut developed by researchers at ICRISAT in partnership with the Junagadh Agricultural University is advantageous compared to the initial varieties (Girnar 4 and 5) of the 'Virginia-type'. The new variety GG40 has recorded that 80.7 percent of the new groundnuts have a composition of 3.6% linoleic acid and 80.7% oleic acid. The oil from these types of groundnut variety is supposedly on par with olive oil in quality and health benefits. Also being high yielding, drought tolerant, and resistant to foliar diseases will help increase the income of farmers and traders in India and enhance export opportunities for Indian groundnut. "The new groundnut line is recommended for cultivation in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Maharashtra during the rainy season," said Dr RB Madariya, Head of charge-Research Scientist (Groundnut), MORSJAU, Gujarat, India.

News citation:

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“**India's first 'Spanish type' high oleic groundnut...**”

#peanut pride

Mr Joshi Iswarbhai Nagjibhai Indian Farmer



Say about you

I'm an Indian farmer with approximately 25 years of experience in peanut farming in jeshangpura village, Patan district of Gujarat state.

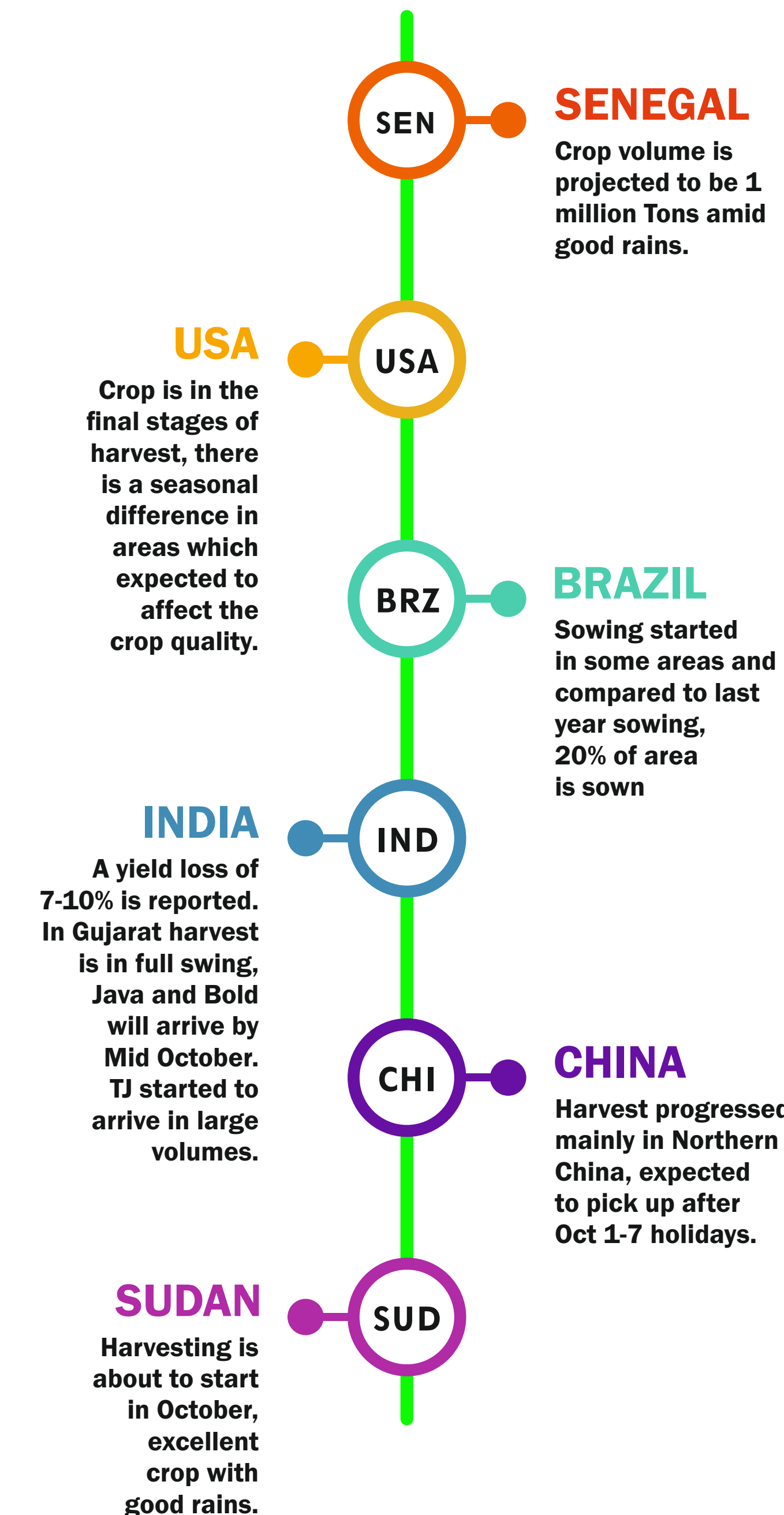
How profitable has the peanut crop been in recent years, and is your expectancy for the future?

Current food trends go toward plant-based proteins. Peanuts are very rich in calories and proteins; they are rather inexpensive and very tasteful. I believe in the future we will be finding many more peanut-based products as alternatives to meat

Peanut Innovation

Activated carbon from peanut shell as dye adsorbents for wastewater treatment

A peanut shell could be a reasonably agricultural waste with density and high volume, constantly employed in animal feed formulations or energy for burning. It's mainly composed of lignin, hemicellulose, and cellulose. It includes many hydroxyl groups, carboxyl groups, and other groups, which are beneficial to the adsorption of some pollutants and might be applied within the decontamination field. However, if a peanut shell is directly used as an adsorbent, there would be some disadvantages, such as lower adsorption capacity toward harmful pollutants and secondary pollution from leaching some contaminants in peanut shells. In an experiment, peanut shells are modified by (Di-n-dodecyl) dimethyl ammonium bromide and used as an effective bio-sorbent material in the micro extraction method. The activated carbon triggered by phosphoric acid and then carbonized at 450°C for 3 hours displayed the best performance, with an optimum dosage of 4 g and an optimum adsorption time of 2 hours. After adsorption, activated carbon can still be reused because it possesses an adsorption capacity that confers regeneration benefits.



Summary of indicators for peanuts

Year	Land Use Planted Acres Per lb	Irrigation Water Use Acres Per lb	Energy Use BTU Per lb	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Pounds of Co ₂ e Per lb	Soil Erosion Tons of Soil Loss Per Acre
1980	0.0005	0.0133	1,960	0.37	6.4
1990	0.0004	0.0138	1,789	0.34	7.9
2000	0.0004	0.0119	1,689	0.33	9.4
2010	0.0003	0.0137	1,243	0.24	7.8
2020	0.0003	0.0075	880	0.17	6.4



How the Peanut sustainability improved over the past forty years in the USA

Long-term crop sustainability data is critical in understanding past environmental performance to chart a better future. For that reason, the American Peanut Council joined Field to Market: The Alliance for Sustainable Agriculture to request the addition of peanuts to its assessment program more than five years ago. Field to Market publishes its National Indicators Report every five years, which helps quantify how efficient U.S. peanut farmers have been for the past forty years and highlights opportunities for improvement. For example, the 2021 National Indicators Report shows that from 1980 to 2020, total yearly U.S. peanut production increased by 166% without significant increases in peanut acreage. In the early 1980s, a peanut farmer could

expect to produce 2,500 pounds of peanuts per acre. Due to improved peanut varieties and research and education efforts, peanut farmers can now produce over 4,000 pounds per acre, contributing substantially to the food security of millions of families in the U.S. and worldwide. Greenhouse gas emissions from peanut production have decreased per pound of peanut and per acre during the study period. The last

“produce over 4000 pounds per acre...”

forty years have seen a 42% reduction in emissions per pound of peanuts. Even more impressively, GHG emissions per acre have decreased by 17%, reflecting a reduced application of inputs and not just an increase in yield. Another metric that has seen major improvement is the water usage needed for peanut produ-

tion. The most recent estimate shows that only 3.2 gallons are required to produce one ounce of shelled peanuts, while other snack nuts use 23 to 28 gallons of water per ounce of shelled nut. These remarkable improvements are achieved by mapping the peanut genome; a project funded with grants from peanut farmers, shellers, food manufacturers, and allied industries from 2012 to 2017. This work has already yielded good results; for example, promising peanut varieties, bred to be more naturally resistant to disease and drought-tolerant, will reach farmers' fields in the next few seasons and contribute to reducing the number of crop protection applications. The industry is optimistic due to the researchers dedicating their lives to peanut research and education will discover even more innovations to improve sustainability.

Peanut cultivation under the method of Mulching

Peanut cultivation under the method of Mulching. Mulching has become nowadays an essential and decisive exercise in agricultural production. It lessens the application of herbicides and various chemical fertilizers, controls the weeds and maintains the soil moisture and soil temperature. Mulching can be done either before or after sowing. In sowing before mulching, normal sowing

with two seeds per hill on the bed surface is followed by mulching. In sowing after mulching, after spreading the polythene mulch over beds, holes, 3–4 cm deep, are made at the desired spacing with a hole-maker. Two seeds are placed in each hole and covered with soil. If soil moisture is low,

some water can be poured into the hole and the seeds can be covered with moist soil. Some additional soil is placed over the hole to cover the edges of the polythene film. Cultivation under polythene mulch can increase groundnut yield by 20–50%. The advantages of this practice include an increase in pod yield, proportion of well-filled pods and oil and protein contents in seeds. It results in early emergence and early maturity of the crop that is heat entrapment

due to sunlight transmittance raises soil temperature, giving opportunities to increase cropping intensity; requires fewer irrigations; suffers less insect pest damage as compared to non-mulched crop, and provides better weed control with pre-emergence herbicide application. The crop can be sown under lower temperatures and thus helps in extending the cultivation of the crop in non-traditional areas. Polymers are also used for conserving water



and enhancing crop productivity and thereby increasing the water-use efficiency of crops. The use of mulching with polymer and integrated nutrient management enhanced crop productivity, quality, water productivity, soil nutrient balance as well as economic sustainability in field crops like peanuts.