

# Peanut Post

PEANUT TOP STORIES | CROP NEWS | MARKET NEWS | PRICE TRENDS | KNOWLEDGE | FEBRUARY 2023 | VOL 66

PRICE TREND | INDIA 5060 \$1400 ▲ CHINA B 4151 \$1650 ▲ ARG 4050 \$1450 ▲ USA 4050 \$1420 ▲ BRZ 4050 \$ NA ● SUD 8090 \$1250 ▲



**Global Peanut Market**  
The winter crop of Gujarat and Rajasthan has come to an end.



**Peanut Innovation**  
According to the agriculture research centre, hybridisation can play



**Sustainability**  
Peanut crop residues consist of leaves, stalks (vines) and remaining pods



**Good Agri Practices**  
A special mechanism in peanuts allows the flower's fertilised ovary

## The First Hop



# The rabbit year starts on a solid market tone.

## So how is the next move going to be?

## Market Wizard

**The market is increasingly dependent on three peanut origins, i.e. Sudan, Senegal and China.**

The other origins, such as Argentina, India, America and Brazil, are bystanders in the market with their local consumption story or lower crop outcomes. Could these three origins have already become the trendsetter for the global peanut economy?

### Africa

The African continent produced 8.4 million tons in 2000 and 15 million tons in 2021. The drastic shift in these capacities was contributed by Nigeria (59%), Sudan (148%) and Senegal (58%).

While Sudan and Senegal had strong export growth of 52 times in the past ten years (mainly due to China and Indonesia), Nigeria's increase in production came from a rise in local consumption. The other origins, such as Tanzania and Mozambique, are seasonal players dependent on markets such as Indonesia, the Philippines and Saudi.

### China

China used to be the #1 exporter in the world with 0.36 million tons of exports in the year 1995. In the same year, the Chinese import of peanuts was 14,303 tons. Now, China imports 0.83 million tons of peanuts and 0.3 million tons of oil. As a result, exports drifted to 0.086 million tons in 2021, ranking it #9 in the global markets. Between 1995 to now, Chinese production grew by 78%. So what happens to China in the next ten years? Which origin is going to be its major partner? Will China keep steering the global peanut economy to its whims? Do you know the answer? I do not.

Rising demand and fierce competition amongst the origins and G2G agreements have given certain producing regions their advantage. However, this certainly puts other peanut producing and consuming areas, such as Brazil, Argentina, India, America, and Indonesia, at a disadvantage. The origins that do not adapt to this phenomenon may lose peanut crops to other competing crops. Godspeed Peanut.

## Shelled Facts



**Peanut shell powder can be used for Skin Whitening and Anti Wrinkle Effects.**

Peanut shell powder is rich in antioxidants and anti-inflammatory compounds, making it a popular ingredient in skincare products because it can soothe and nourish the skin. In addition, due to their antimicrobial nature, Peanuts shells have high lignin content and can act as a broad spectrum sun blocker, an antioxidant and a preservative. Lignin can increase the solar protection factor (SPF) of sunscreens and provide sun protection to body creams. They are also effective for cell regeneration and keep the skin younger.

# Global Peanut Market



India

The winter crop of Gujarat and Rajasthan has come to an end. It is too early by three months, thanks to China and Vietnam, which imported over 50,000 tons in 2 months.

The state trading agency maintaining the MSP only covered 35,000 tons of the 22 crop.

The summer crop of Gujarat will be sown in February; acreages are expected to expand amid higher realisation by the farmers. However, the current stocks cannot match export pricing, and some are reserved for sowing businesses. Despite high kernel prices, oil prices remained steady strong.

The Southern Spanish crops rose in supply (45,000 bags/day) as the harvest progressed. Therefore, the demand from the local consumers is keeping the price (\$1475/t) impossible for export shipments or value addition. However, prices are expected to fall because of rising harvests from 4 states (Andhra, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) that produce the majority of the Spanish peanuts in India, with sizes ranging from 40/50 to 140/160. Therefore, we anticipate a bumper crop supply in a prolonged timeframe.



USA

The peanut market is silent, although the holiday season is over. But the good news is that the 2022 harvest has a lot of Jumbos, unlike the previous two harvests. So the export market could open up nicely for the 2022 crop, especially in the EU.

The exports were down to 32,137 MT for November y-o-y, which is a decrease of 6%. On the other hand, export share to countries such as Mexico and Canada showed an increase of 26% & 17%, respectively. In contrast, in peanut exports, the EU, China, the UK and Japan showed a decline of 17%, 62%, 26% and 12%, respectively. With the 2022 crop, the prospects for a rise in exports are high.



Argentina

The mood on demand for the current crop has risen to an unprecedented level amid the following crop updates and climatic uncertainty. In addition, the absence of rain increases the threat to European supplies resulting in hoarding. Shippers in Argentina demand more than \$1650 for raw nut

shipments to Europe (one of the historical highs).

The reduction % of the acreage is still a significant dispute. Although the crop didn't receive rainfall in the long run, and the weather is hot and dry, the rain in the coming days will save the crop. Currently, there are fewer 38/42 offers and plenty of 60/70 and 80/100 offers in the market. The price quotes have risen by 50-100\$/ton with China in the picture.



Brazil

Demand for the farmstock is high, and the peanut-crushing capacity is entirely run for the Chinese market. Currently, the shipments of nuts are almost zero, and the peanuts are majorly used for crushing, which increases the profits on farmstock.

The current crop received well-deserved rain, and the harvest will do well this time. Therefore, the yield of Brazil may increase y-o-y. Oil exports of the 2022 crop increased by around 86% compared to the 2021 crop, which is a steep increase. In the same period, the export of nuts is grown only by 12%, which is also a considerable feat comparing the world tensions in war, and the major consumer of Brazil is Russia.



China

The futures market in China was bullish before the CNY, with the physical market running slow; after the CNY, both the market turned bullish, with oil prices remaining stagnant but the kernel prices shooting up by 5-10% amid a steady rise in Africa and India. Usually, the trend is the other way around. Larger kernels are tough to find, while smaller kernels in the market are from Sudan. The new crop Sudan is expected to hit the Chinese market by March, and

## Editor's Pick

### UGA researchers work to develop innovative solutions to aflatoxin contamination in peanuts

The UGA College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences is working to address the global aflatoxin problem in peanuts, including researchers in the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Peanut, who developed a course to increase basic knowledge of aflatoxin for producers in developing countries. The UGA team is exploring several potential methods to control aflatoxin. One option is improving peanut varieties with increased drought tolerance to reduce susceptibility or concentration of aflatoxin in peanuts. Another is controlling through production strategies such as irrigation, improved detection strategies, and preventing insect or other damage to peanut pods during the growing season. The hope is that the non-toxin-producing strains will outcompete the toxicogenic strain of the fungus in the peanut fields. Detection is absolutely essential. If you can detect whether a crop is above threshold levels or at risk for aflatoxin, you want to keep those peanuts away from peanuts with low levels or no aflatoxin.

with the excess oil stocks at the crushers, China may be highly volatile in the next few months.



Africa

### Sudan

Prices are quoted at their maximum by the suppliers. A price range of \$1300-1350 FOB for the 7080 Spanish types. In addition, the container shortage is causing a significant hurdle for exports. Freight rates have increased by \$400-600/20" to Qingdao or Jakarta. Beyond the price rise, the quantum of exporter defaults in the market is high.

### Nigeria

Goods are exported to neighbouring landlocked countries and used for domestic consumption. The price is around \$1300 FOB for export and 0.95\$ per kg for the local market

### Senegal

Prices are ridiculously volatile and have been increased by local shippers and onsite Chinese buyers. Ex-Warehouse Sonocas are still trying to cover up its volume. The price bought by the Chinese was 475 FCFA/kg. The additional concern is that crop damage was more significant due to excess rain. Hence the availability of Type 55 is scarce. Senegal, along with Sudan, has become notorious for export contract defaults.



## Darkest peanut cultivar Zhenzhuhei in China

According to the agriculture research centre, hybridisation can play an important role in obtaining coloured peanuts, which can provide more nutrients. Unlike genetically modified products, traditional peanut cultivars hybridised without safety arguments resulted in high-quality peanut products. The compound cyanidin-3-O-sambubioside was one of two anthocyanins found among black peanuts. Its content in the seed coat of peanut (Zhenzhuhei) was the highest (20.53 mg/g) among all other cultivars, followed by (Xuzhou) (8.76 mg/g) and peanut (Heiba No.1) (6.70 mg/g), respectively. The amount of

“The darkest peanut cultivars is also a potential source of antioxidant...”

cyanidin-3-O-sambubioside in the seed coat of peanut (Zhenzhuhei), were around 60 times and 50 times higher than their whole kernels, respectively. These varieties contained higher amounts of nutrients (trace minerals, amino acids) compared with their traditional. The darkest peanut cultivars is also a potential source of antioxidant for not only health food products, but also cosmetic and medical products. Therefore, although peanut has been found to have an antioxidant effect, consumers may only gain parts of antioxidants from peanuts if the peanut skin is not consumed.

Reference; Qianjun Kuang Et Al., International Journal Of Food Properties 2017, Vol.20, No.S1, S131–s140.

#peanut pride



## Mr. Martin Masopust

Cofounder, Bohemia nut company and Bohemia Belgium

### Say about you

I cofounded Bohemia Nut Company and Bohemia Belgium and have 30 years of experience in the peanut industry.

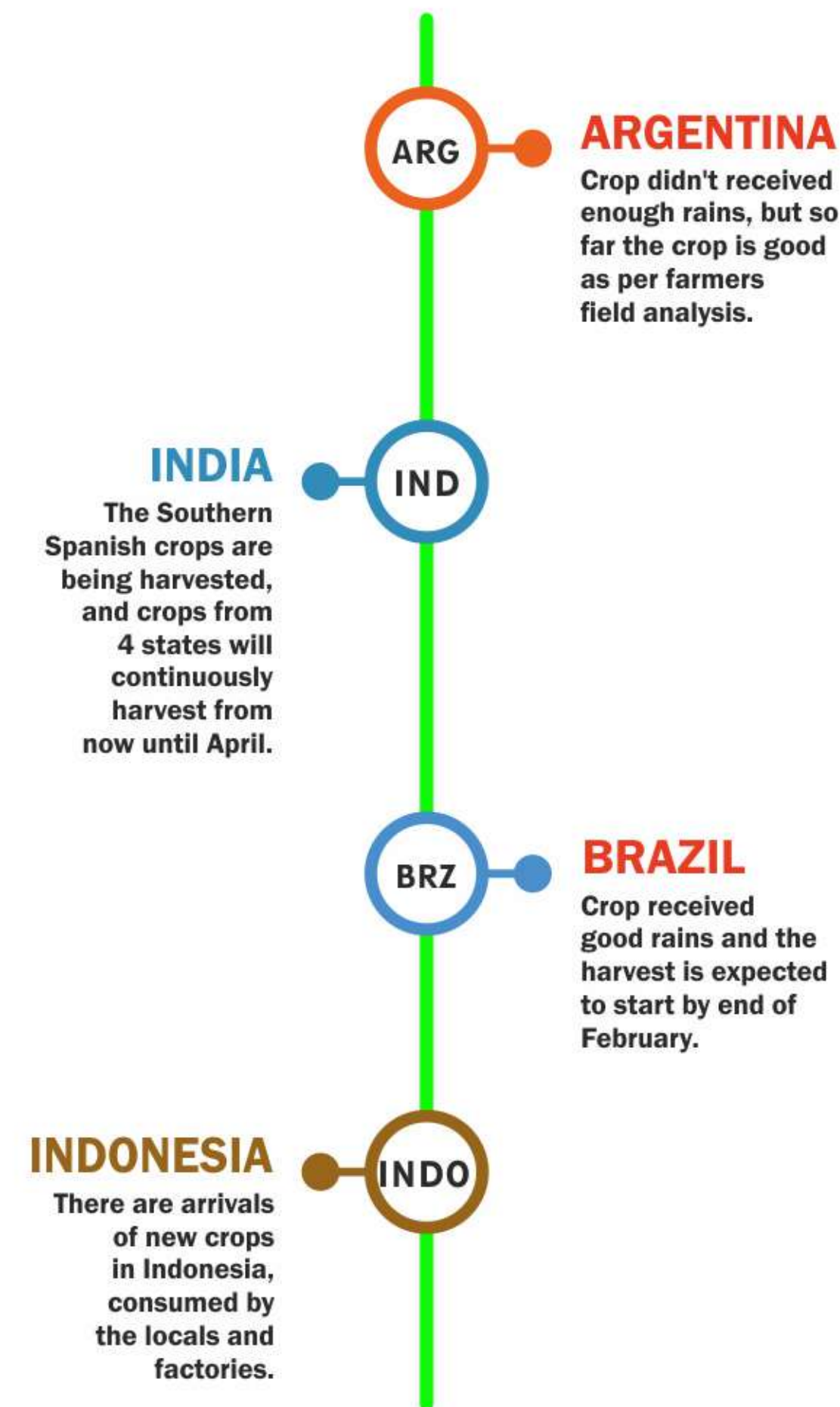
### What could be the future of consuming peanuts?

After crushing (in the maximum volume) peanut butter and snacks, it is difficult to imagine any further development. Despite having a very cheap value in comparison to other nuts, peanuts have greater benefits and high value, particularly peanut snacks and paste.

## Peanut Innovation

### The utilisation of Peanut shell usage in the adsorption of brilliant green dye from an aqueous solution

The brilliant green dye is known as one of the highly toxic dyes, but it is of great importance. It's aimed to investigate the possibility of peanut peels, as absorbent material, to remove brilliant green dye from its aqueous solutions. First, peanut shell samples were prepared and sieved with a 250 µm sieve. Then, an aqueous solution of Brilliant green dye was treated with prepared peanut shell powder to remove the dye. Some factors affecting adsorption, such as contact time, temperature, the concentration of the solution and the amount of adsorbent, were studied to determine the removal efficiency. The concentration of the dye was determined by using a UV visible spectro-photometer. The results showed that the highest removal percentage was 97.34% when they used 0.250 grams of adsorbent, the contact time was 110 minutes, and 97.05% at 90 minutes. And when the concentration was 20 ppm, the removal was 95.50%, and at 50 ppm, the reduction was 94.76%, and the disposal was 97.18% at a temperature of 20°C, and it was 97.10% at a temperature of 60°C.





## Sustainability in peanut residues

Peanut crop residues consist of leaves, stalks (vines) and remaining pods left in the field after the peanut harvest. There is a considerable variation in quality, depending on the harvest method, storage and on the proportions of plant materials included in the residue. Peanut forage is subject to leaf shattering, which increases the proportion of stems and diminishes their nutritional value. Peanut crop residues can be fed fresh, dried or ensiled. Depending on the livestock production system, peanut crop residues can be used as a supplement or as a sole feed. The peanut crop yields large amounts of good quality forage and is an important, and sometimes major, provider of fodder wherever it is grown. Dual purpose peanut varieties capable of producing appreciable quantities of both grain peanuts and

good quality hay are being developed and disseminated in Africa and Asia. Peanut by products supply substantial quantities of feedstuffs to beef cattle grown in the same region where peanuts are produced. Residual peanut hay is by far the most widely used peanut by-product fed to beef cattle, and if it is properly harvested with minimal leaf shatter, it is comparable to good quality

“peanut crop residues can be used as a supplement ...”

grass hays in nutrient content. Peanut skins are often included in small quantities in cattle and pet foods, supplying both protein and energy. The high tannin content of peanut skins can cause severe performance depression in beef cattle if peanut skins are included at levels higher than 10% of the diet unless diets contain relatively high CP

(above 15% CP), or additional N sources are added such as ammonia or urea. Peanut hulls are effectively used as a roughage source at levels up to 20% of beef finishing diets, for bedding in dairy cattle loafing sheds and in a variety of manufactured products. Peanut hulls are economically priced because of their quantity, their inherent high fibre, and low CP content, and they should not be fed as primary feedstuffs for beef cattle. Peanut by products are generally priced below other by products, and they can be incorporated into a variety of supplements and diets for cow herds, growing finishing cattle, and dairy cattle.

## The stages of peanut peg growth.

A special mechanism in peanuts allows the flower's fertilised ovary to be embedded in the soil, forming a peg that eventually turns into a pod. The growth of pegging and pods depends on the soil profile. The ideal soils are sandy loams with good drainage that are covered by deep, friable, readily crumbled loam subsoils. The loam soil has good fertility retention, moderate air and water infiltration, and favourable conditions for peg and plant growth as well as pod formation. Subterranean pegs and pods require a slightly acidic soil pH of 6.0 to 6.5 for best growth, while a range of 5.5 to 7.0 is acceptable. Successful fertilisation in peanut causes the beginning of peg development. The conversion of the pegs into pods depends on the perception of mechanical stimuli and darkness. Some times the pegs must descend 10 cm (4 inches) or more before their tips can bear fruit. Regardless of the nutrients accessible to the roots, the pods may not develop properly if the soil around them is not adequately supplied with readily available calcium. In the

pegging zone, calcium and sulphur are advantageous because their lack in the soil might prevent peg and pod development from expanding. The interaction of calcium and nitrogen on peg development but not pod development is shown to have a synergistic effect on blooming, peg, or pod production. The harvested plants are frequently allowed to wilt



for a day before being stacked around a strong stick that has been buried upright in the ground for four to six weeks to cure the pods. In order to shield them from the elements, the pods are positioned toward the interior of each stack. The entire plant is pulled out of the ground during harvest time, with the exception of the deeper roots.