

Peanut Post

PEANUT TOP STORIES | CROP NEWS | MARKET NEWS | PRICE TRENDS | KNOWLEDGE APRIL 2023 | VOL 68

PRICE TREND INDIA 5060 \$1450 ▲ CHINA B 4151 \$1650 ▼ ARG 4050 \$1660 ▲ USA 4050 \$1430 ▲ BRZ 4050 \$ 1550 ▲ SUD 8090 \$1300 ▼

GANG OF 3 CROPS



Three big crops from 3 different origins (Argentina, Brazil & India: ABI, which means 'now' in Hindi.)

How will it affect the liquidity in the present market conditions? along with the Chinese withdrawal effects.



Global Peanut Market
Summer crops reduced in comparison to the previous three-year average.



Peanut Innovation
Mycotoxins, produced by fungi on agricultural commodities



Sustainability
When the peanut crop has been harvested, the leaves, stalks, vines



Good Agri Practices
In order to prepare the soil for planting, conventional tillage

Market Wizard

ABI before

Argentina's historic average yearly production in this season was 1.25 MMT per crop, Brazil's 0.72 MMT, and India's 0.9 MMT (does not include India's sentiment, It is also true that April, winter crop volume). The produced volume totals 1.04 million Ha, 2.80 MMT and supplies from April to December. While the LATAM origins harvests runners, the Indian origins harvest Spanish-Javas. The harvesting time has moved by + 1 month from the usual for all these regions amid the shift in climate conditions. Brazil tripled their production volume in the past ten years among the three origins.

ABI now

Compared to historical performances, the current projections of the ABI crop stand at 2.09 MMT and 0.89 million Ha. However, the figures are lower by 25% in production and 15% in acreage. Furthermore, thanks to improving market conditions, ABI produces more oil than before (ABI Oil Production stats: in 2010: 87k tons, in 2021 140k tons). Increasing oil production will boost kernel consumption, resulting in higher prices of food grade peanuts.

Conclusion

Despite the recent uproar in climatic incidents (Brazil: Flood, Argentina: Frost, India: Unseasonal rains), indeed, the acreage, harvested quantities, and oil production has constantly been growing-altered-affected (choose your sentiment). It is also true that April, May and June are lull periods in Asian demand and most parts of the world. Cultural celebrations and consumer behaviours (due to school operations, weather and economic cycles across months) drive the Asian market. With the present cost of finance and volatile marketing conditions, although the produced volume may not be as per our "wishful thinking", statistically, they have shrunk. However, the peanut market is driven by Sentiments than Statistics. We expect the market to downturn before finding a comfortable spot to spur demand Godspeed peanut.

MEET US THERE

Join the global peanut family for this year's peanut networking and conference event
Lisbon Portugal 26-28, 2023

Shelled Facts



Peanut skin can be used to make tea

Peanut skin is a rich source of antioxidants, polyphenols, calcium, and magnesium that have health benefits. It has been used to treat digestive problems traditionally. Researches indicate that consuming peanut skin tea can help lose weight by reducing fat accumulation and promoting metabolism. The amino acid tryptophan in peanut skin can elevate serotonin levels in the brain, leading to a relaxed state. In addition, peanut skin can help maintain healthy bones and prevent osteoporosis by supplying essential minerals like calcium and magnesium.

Global Peanut Market



Gujarat: Summer crops reduced in comparison to the previous three-year average. The sowing of summer crops has decreased by 28%, and harvest by May. For both Gujarat and Rajasthan, the stock and season of winter crops are over. March's atypical rains impacted crops of wheat, fennel, cum-in, and coriander. Maharashtra's peanut acreage decreased by 40%, and the effects shall be felt by May.

AP & Telangana: Arrivals from Andhra and Telangana are gaining momentum. The shell prices remain steadily on an uptrend amid higher demand than supply.

Karnataka: Intermediaries and stakeholders buy from surrounding states to supply local demand. Karnataka's market price ranges are significantly better than those of AP/TS

Tamil Nadu: Arrivals are just starting to rise. It is rare for the Pudukkottai area to have a peanut crop of smaller kernels; however, in other locations, the harvest is progressing well, and the arrivals are mostly 50/60. Crops from Tamil Nadu are in high demand. Extreme rainfall in the middle of March had little impact on the yield.

For the next 3-4 months, Tamil Nadu crop arrivals would be substantial.

Eastern India's arrival trend is

significant, thanks to Orissa's contributions and strong demand from Kolkata.



The peanut market is silent, and the distance between expectations and reality on price is more than 10%. Since the local demand is relatively low, manufacturers are not interested in touching the available farmstock. Even though there is a shortage of supplies, the need for peanuts is not healthy. There is a discomfort with the farmer for the uncontracted farmstock available at current conditions.

Exports are reducing in most regions like China by 39% compared to 2021 y-o-y even though the US exported more than 68k Tons. Mexico and Canada is the favourite destination, covering 56% of the total exported peanuts from the USA. Netherlands and Japan are positioned in 4th & 5 position with 10% & 8% respectively.



The crop sentiments fetched a record-high price of \$1700/ton. The speculation in the European market is vast amid the lower productivity. The \$1600+ is histo-

rical now, and the shippers plan to fetch some good price levels with their old crop stock. Value addition is the main priority, and the shippers plan to ship a lot of Blanched instead of raw nuts. The proportion between Blanched and Raw is expected to be 70:30.

On the crop, the saviour rains came, but after a significant delay. Delayed rain, higher temperatures, and frost make the harvest more challenging and significantly affect the yield. The expected loss is around 30% at minimum, and any loss % less than this will bring great cheer to the Argentine peanut shippers and stakeholders. European buyers are waiting for a more precise situation of the peanut crops in Argentina.



Price sentiments increased, and offers withdrew from the market once the bad news from the weather hit the market. Since Brazil is the nearest standing crop to Argentina, most EU buyers and other destinations who buy peanuts predominantly from Argentina got worried and started covering their positions even at \$1600+. This created enormous pressure, and farmers increased their prices. As a result, shippers are in a challenging situation to cover shipments at profits and execute them. However, oil crushing demand is still lacklustre.

Even though aflatoxin risk is higher, prices are comparatively higher than in previous years. The crop's moisture is still high in some areas, and shippers expect to ship the bulk of its cargo by mid of April. New emerging destinations like China are a distant hope.



The market turned for the worst. Demand slumped, excessive stocks, and plummeting purchasing power from retail to industrial scale alarmed several stockiest and large importers. As a result,

Editor's Pick

Rain-soaked groundnuts dampen the hope of farmers

Unseasonal rain for four days in a row as a result of western disturbances has crushed the aspirations of groundnut producers in Kendrapara district and surrounding regions who were anticipating a bumper crop this year. Large expanses of groundnut crops have been devastated in the district as a result of rainfall. "We were barely 15 to 20 days away from harvesting the crop," said Akshya Jena, a groundnut farmer from Kendrapara. "The rains ruined everything". Several farmers in other places have begun harvesting immature groundnut crops in anticipation of further rain, gusty winds, and thunderstorms, according to Pattamundai farmer Amarbara Das. Crop damage complaints have been flooding in from the district's riverbank villages of Aul, Mahakalapada, Rajnagar, Marsaghai, Rajkanika, and Garadapur. Although many farmers are concerned about repaying bank loans used to plant the crop, others are concerned about how to remove stagnant water from the fields.

several defaulted materials were seen in the market. China also faced several adulterated peanut oil shipments from India. However, the food grade peanut prices kept stable while the online futures market dropped from nearly 11000 to 10300. What's next for the Chinese market is an easy guess, drop further or stay there.



Sudan

A sudden stoppage in the Chinese demand and reduced importers' interest saw the prices dropping significantly in the local market

from 750000 to 710000 SDG/ton. The domestic demand is also weaker at present. The freight rates fell from 1800/20 to 850/20, which signifies need and traffic. Plentiful oil, cake and peanuts are available from Sudan with no takers. Prices could go back to historical lows.

Senegal

Price dropped nearly \$200/ton amid few Chinese interest and reduced local demand. The local market for farm stock price ranged between 685 XOF (1.12 USD) to 700 XOF (1.14 USD) per Kg, which was 750 XOF (1.23 USD) to 800 XOF (1.31 USD) per kg earlier this month. Some stockers are stocking huge volumes & creating a raw material scarcity to stop further downward momentum in price.

Cultivar Highlights



Both nematodes & virus resistant Tifguard peanut variety

Peanuts are a very popular commodity, but wide varieties are plagued by pests like the peanut root-knot nematode and diseases like tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV).

While certain peanut varieties exhibit resistance to either the microscopic worms or the TSWV pathogen, Tifguard is the first variety that has resistance to both. Tifguard was developed by hybridizing a TSWV-resistant cultivar with a nematode-resistant cultivar. Field tests for resistance to peanut root-knot nematode were conducted at two Georgia farms in

“**...Tifguard is the first variety that has resistance to worms and TSWV...**”

Tift County that were heavily infested. “Tifguard is the first variety that has resistance to worms and TSWV”. Not only did Tifguard exhibit higher resistance to TSWV, it also produced higher yields than standard check cultivars when grown in fields with little or no nematode pressure. And because of its high level of resistance to both TSWV and root knot nematode, Tifguard had significantly higher yields than all other varieties when grown in two locations with high pressure from both pathogens.

Source: US Department of Agriculture. "New Peanut Variety Resistant To Nematodes, Virus." ScienceDaily. 23 May 2008.

#peanut pride



Mr. Laxmanan

Nallavur farmer producer company,
Tamilnadu (India)

Say about you

I am a Family second-generation farmer from Tindivanam

What are the most important attributes of successful peanut producing country?

Understanding farmer requirements and providing suitable support for peanut cultivation. Allows farmers to earn a fair price while also improving assistance for soil fertility and irrigation water.

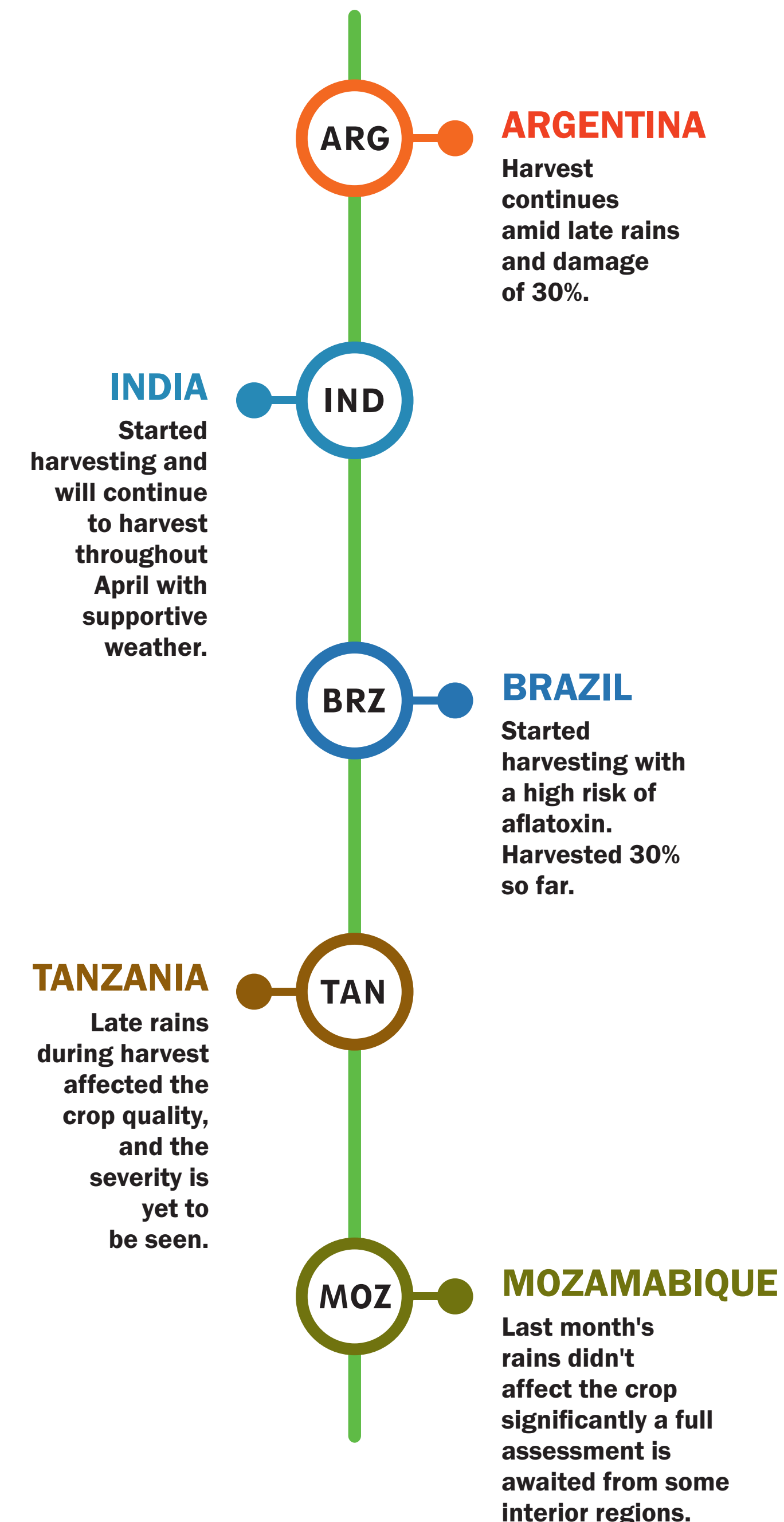
Peanut Innovation

Technology to produce Mycotoxin free Groundnut

Mycotoxins, produced by fungi on agricultural commodities, can be toxic to humans and livestock. Aflatoxin and ochratoxin are particularly hazardous to groundnuts. Aflatoxin is potent, causing cancer, mutations, and immunosuppression. India, the largest groundnut producer globally, has diverse production systems, resulting in varying aflatoxin levels. The European Union allows up to four ppb of aflatoxin in human consumption and twenty ppb in feed grade. Aflatoxin contamination creates a significant global economic problem, serving as a non-tariff trade barrier. The National Research Centre for Groundnut (NRCG) is exploring sustainable agronomic and genetic solutions to address the issue. The research aims to predict aflatoxin incidence based on soil water deficit stress patterns, assess the impact of shorter-duration varieties on contamination, and evaluate yield and economic effects. The strategies involve identifying potential production systems, promoting resistant varieties, localizing cultivation, and enhancing processing and packaging equipment. However, determining aflatoxin concentration in large consignments is challenging, and errors can occur during sampling and sub-sampling, resulting in the rejection of batches with lower aflatoxin levels than permissible limits and significant monetary losses. Therefore, comprehensive measures are necessary to reduce contamination and implement post harvest processing.



Current Crops





Sustainability in the usage of peanut crop residues

When the peanut crop has been harvested, the leaves, stalks, vines, and residual pods are left in the field as peanut crop residues. The quality varies significantly depending on the harvesting technique, how it is stored, and how much of each type of plant material is present in the residue. In peanut foraging, leaf cracking occurs, increasing the number of stems and lowering nutritional value. Peanut crop wastes can be given fresh, dried, or ensiled. Depending on the livestock production method, peanut crop wastes can be fed to animals as a supplement or as their only source of nutrition. Wherever it is planted, the peanut crop provides a sizeable volume of high quality feed and is a significant, and occasionally major, source of fodder. Dual purpose peanut types that can produce large amounts of

both grain peanuts and high quality hay are being created and spread throughout Africa and Asia. A sizable portion of the feed for beef cattle fed in the same region as peanuts are farmed comes from peanut byproducts. The majority of peanut by products fed to beef cattle are residual peanut hay and, when harvested properly with little leaf sha-

“... crop provides a sizeable volume of high quality feed...”

ffer, it has nutrient levels comparable to premium grass hays. Cattle and pet diets commonly contain modest amounts of peanut skins as a source of protein and energy. If peanut skins make up more than 10% of the diet, beef cattle may experience severe performance depression due to the high tannin content of peanut skins, unless diets contain relatively high CP—above 15% CP—or additional N sources, like ammonia or

urea, are added. In beef finishing diets, peanut hulls can be utilised as a source of roughage at levels up to 20%, as bedding for dairy cattle loafing sheds, and in a range of manufactured goods. Due to their abundance, naturally high fibre content, and low CP content, peanut husks are cheap; nonetheless, beef cattle shouldn't be fed them as their main source of nutrition. Peanut by products can be used in a variety of supplements and diets for cow herds, growing finishing cattle, and dairy cattle. They are typically less expensive than other by products. Like other legume crops, peanut farming increases soil fertility through biological nitrogen fixation, which can considerably increase the sustainability of cropping systems.

Conventional tillage practices in Peanut farming

In order to prepare the soil for planting, conventional tillage involves a number of mechanical processes such as ploughing, disking, and bed shaping. Conventional tillage aims to enhance soil structure, suppress weeds, and produce a proper seedbed for sowing. Depending on the soil type and regional circumstances, several conventional tillage procedures may be used. In places with low organic matter soils and somewhat dry climates, this tillage technique is frequently employed.

Ploughing: To bury crop residue and lower pest populations involves chopping up and turning over the soil.

Disking: The process of further aerating and preparing the soil for planting.

Bed shaping: Building raised beds for planting and shaping the soil to

increase drainage and allow for better water management. This method is typically used to control weeds by turning the soil and exposing weed seeds to sunlight and air, conventional tillage can effectively control weed populations. By breaking up compacted soil, conventional tillage increases soil aeration and water infiltration, which encourages the growth of healthy plants. To create planting beds, the soil is shaped into raised beds using traditional tillage, which can aid in improving drainage and reducing erosion. It is intended to eliminate weeds, provide a clean seedbed for sowing, and enhance soil fertility and structure. Raised beds with good drainage and support for the peanut plants are created by bed shaping. Conventional tillage can also have negative effects such as soil erosion, increased soil moisture evaporation, and decreased organic matter in the soil.

