

Peanut Post

PEANUT TOP STORIES | CROP NEWS | MARKET NEWS | PRICE TRENDS | KNOWLEDGE **MAY 2023 | VOL 69**

PRICE TREND INDIA 5060 \$1450 ▲ CHINA B 4151 \$1725 ▼ ARG 4050 \$1730 ▲ USA 4050 \$1465 ▲ BRZ 4050 \$ 1600 ▲ SUD 8090 \$1275 ▼



This time we have several new crops, and some origins will be sowing.

To respect the worldwide market sentiment from the peanut folks, we asked them this questions: What do you think of the market trend of peanuts for May and why?



Global Peanut Market
Summer crop sowing acreage is down by 11% from last year



Peanut Innovation
Peanut oil shows great potential as a natural source for developing



Sustainability
Girnar-4 and Girnar-5 the first ever indigenous high-oleic groundnut



Good Agri Practices
Before the monitoring team's field inspections, roguing is the manual

Market Wizard

SUDAN

**MR. MOWFAQ
HASSABO TRADING**

I think this conflict will end in one week, and the market will open again. All suppliers and exporters are suffering because of poor cashflow. They need cashflow for doing business. I'm sure there a lot of peanuts will remain stored and safe. It will be a huge quantity.

INDIA

**MR. CHIRAG JAIN
MBM TRADE-LINK**

Not at all understanding and highly unpredictable. Prices might not change in May. Should be around the same.

BRAZIL

**MR. ROBSON FONSECA
COPLANA**

During the IPF, the peanut world realised Argentina's situation was worse than expected. EU specifications increased by 20%. Importers are attempting to process these new scenarios. For some, this will also have an impact on non-EU specifications. However, crushing material remains quiet due to low Chinese demand.

USA

**MR. ALEX IZMIRLIAN
ALIMENTA AGRICOLA**

The continuous demand from the export market, demand that might actually increase rapidly if the problem in Argentina is as forecasted, could

make those prices go higher considering the high quality of the 2022 crop.

ARGENTINA

**MR. LUIS A. MACARIO
GASTALDIHNOS. S.A**

I think that the market has entered in a bullish mode due to the bad crop of Argentina, who is a main player, especially for EU, and lack of other origin to fulfil this less production.

CHINA

**MS. CHEON
PUYANG XUNDA GRAIN AND OIL COMPANIES., LTD.**

Mostly market is stable, considering that peanut oil factories have full stock leading to demand slack, but meanwhile supply is also short before new crops could arrive

SOUTH AFRICA

**MR. ANDREAS SNYMAN
GWK TRADING**

We are reaping a crop of high quality. We did not plant enough hectares, though so we will need imports.

SENEGAL

**MR. ABDOULAYE DIOP
EXPRESS BUSINESS GROUP**

The crop from last year is 60% yo 70% over. Now that the seeds have been sorted, preparations are being made for the next crop sowing.

The peanut market is not driven by statistics but by sentiment driven. But when sentiments and statistics project in one direction, we all know what will happen. Godspeed peanuts.

Shelled Facts



Potential usage of Peanut skin as natural pain relievers

Peanut skins are rich in certain compounds, including antioxidants and anti-inflammatory agents, which have potential health benefits. It is an abundant source of polyphenols, such as proanthocyanidins. Which may protect the heart and cardiovascular system. They may work as antioxidants, block nitrosamines from forming, and protect healthy cells from their damage. Also it works with vitamin C to lower the risk of breast cancer. Since it is has antiinflammatory, it may help with pain relief.

Global Peanut Market



Gujarat: Summer crop sowing acreage is down by 11% from last year, but sesame seed acreage is up 140% this year. Arrivals are expected by the end of May. So far, crop status is favourable the decline in acreage seen in Jamnagar and Kutch districts by 25/30%. However, the crop in North Gujarat is excellent. Except for 12 centres, winter crop (2022) arrivals are quiet and mainly destined for crushing. Many traders purchase large quantities of South Kadiri 7080 (bitter type) for local consumption.

AP & Telangana: Arrivals started to slow down. 60% of the crop is over. April witnessed a decline in local demand; however, in-shell prices did not decline. Most traders are in a wait and see mode.

Karnataka: Except for Yadgir and Raichur, arrivals were low. The local demand is strong, and Karnataka peanut demand is high for exporting (as always).

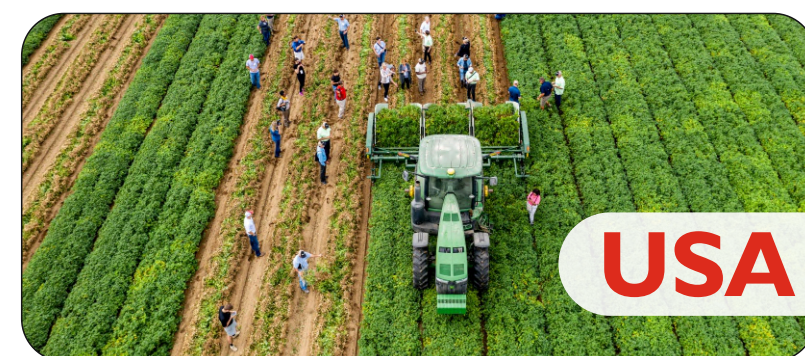
Tamil Nadu: Arrivals at the market committee are down towards the end of April amid a volatile market. Many farmers are no longer transporting the peanuts (wait & watch). However, crop quantity is good, expecting another two months of supply.

Others: Orissa's harvest is nearing completion amid good demand for domestic use; the UP crop will arrive by the first week of

June (tag and tj peanut types). This year's MH crop is barely 60%, but a good harvest is expected during May.

Overall, the Indian peanut supplies

are healthy until the end of July.



The silence of the peanut market continues and may remain the same amid significantly less demand in most parts. Food industries, the primary source for consumption, are stagnant, with a 4% reduction in peanut butter and a 2% reduction in peanut candy. Moreover, farmers aren't happy with the disbursement of the PLC (Price Loss Coverage) program, which provides an additional benefit of just \$10 per MT to the farmer.

Silence on the market with few takers would have affected the 2023 plantings. But since there isn't a good demand for Cotton, the peanut plantations may increase by 4-7% in rough estimates in 2023. More than 60% of exports are seen to Canada and Mexico, but there is a good chance for Americans to compete with Argentina in the EU.



Expected and informed over several months in Peanut Post, Argentina's crop volume hit a new low. Crop production could see a drop of 40% from last year. With additional damages, crop volume for the exports will tend to be lower than usual. The market sentiment with European buyers is affected; they are ready to purchase at higher levels. The crop is harvested up to 10% and is ongoing. Even though it

may be early to predict with certainty, a 30% minimum decline seems to be a certainty. This crop has more 5060, 6070, 7080 and significantly less 3842 and lower than usual 4050. Aflatoxin could be a significant concern this time.

The market sentiment for 38/42 Raw peanut indicative prices is \$1800/ton, and 38/42 Blanched peanuts are \$2000/ton. These record prices could deter EU buyers and shift origins, which may affect the Argentine podium position in exports for 2023. The new crop shipments are about to start in June, and buyers must pay big money for peanuts this year.



Prices which had skyrocketed did not tend to reduce in April as expected. Peanut movement is limited amid farmers' stubborn levels; arrivals are expected to pick up during May. And most deals with lesser prices are in cold mode. Currently, the shipments are executed for contracts with higher prices. Most loads are being loaded for a contracted price of \$1600-1700/ton (CFR), mainly to Algeria. Domestic Ex-Factory prices are booked at \$1350, and there is limited parity in high demand countries like Russia and Non-EU destinations.

Arrivals are down, and as per earliest estimates, more than 50% of the cargo is affected by aflatoxin and rain damages. Shippers are facing a challenging situation in finding peanuts for Europe. The shipment volume for January-March is higher than the corresponding period y o y.

The prominent hit stakeholders face is in the peanut oil sector now, as the demand went down in China. In the current situation, peanut oil is \$1850.



One word for China market is lacklustre. Oil shipments from India went back due to adulteration, and the Vietnam route to China faced significant issues with clearance making the channel unviable for further shipments. As a result, the local demand in China moved south for oil and crushing grades, while food-grade peanut prices remained steady. With plenty of stocks and poor demand in the local market, it

is sowing time for the next crop in China.



Sudan

Due to an intense clash between Sudan's military and Paramilitary, the Country is shut down. As a result, the export of peanuts is stranded in various value chain stages. All markets are closed now, the price is unknown, and there is no local demand. If this conflict continues, it may lead to a bitter civil war and cause a prolonged market closure with high stock volumes.

Tanzania

Heavy rains lashed the crop, and uncertainty loomed for exports this

year. Price parity is also in dispute, with current asking rates over \$1250+/ton. The final harvest is estimated to be short by 25%, and there is little volume in the market with high moisture.

Mozambique

Heavy rains during March didn't affect the peanut crop, and the rains helped the crop to a certain extent. However, harvest season had started, and the product arrivals had high moisture of 12-14%. Therefore, shippers are waiting for the reduction of humidity and the shipment schedules to start by the end of May.

Senegal

Peanut crop season is ending, and almost all the arrivals were exported to China. But still, some stockers have leftovers and offer around \$1250-1300/ton FOB Dakar.

Editor's Pick



ICRISAT and GIZ collaborate to combat aflatoxin contamination in Malawian groundnuts

In order to protect public health and increase farmer and export revenue, the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in Malawi are working together to prevent and control aflatoxin contamination along the groundnut value chain. The project would lessen the threat of cancer-causing aflatoxins, which are harmful compounds made by fungus, polluting groundnuts, endangering public health and costing farmers money due to export rejection. According to Dr. Jacqueline Hughes, director general of ICRISAT has successfully reduced aflatoxin contamination in groundnuts through extensive scientific research, resulting in higher-quality crops that not only improve nutrition and health but also increase income for smallholder farmers. The project aims to reduce aflatoxin contamination in all groundnut food products in Malawi to less than 10 parts per billion (ppb) and to collaborate closely with national organisations like the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture to develop, incorporate, and put into practice policies that facilitate aflatoxin prevention and control.



The objective to reduce peanut allergy in Nakateyutaka variety peanut

A breeding method worth presenting is mutation breeding. It's known as heavy-ion beam irradiation (HIBI). This approach causes a single or several genes in a plant to be mutated and inactivated, resulting in stable knockout mutants. Exposed a Japanese peanut variety, Nagateyutaka, to either N or C heavy-ion beams at 100 Gy and got seventeen knockout mutants from 11,335 screened M2 seeds. Eight of the seventeen mutants lacked one of the two Ara h 2 isoforms, while the other nine lacked one of the Ara h 3 isoforms. HIBI is a powerful method for producing knockout

“...method for producing knockout hypoallergenic peanuts...”

hypoallergenic peanuts, with many advantages such as low radiation exposure levels, less cellular damage, no need for time consuming tissue culture or regenerative procedures, no severe growth inhibition, and, in general, less plant death and a high rate of mutation producing diverse types of mutants. However, HIBI like all other irradiation systems, raises concerns about food safety. However, there is optimism that low allergic peanut varieties may be developed soon.

Int J Food Sci. 2013; 2013: 909140. Published online 2013 Jul 21.

Highlight: Knockout allergic proteins in peanut

#peanut pride



Mr. Feitoza

Riomar Industria de óleo e farelos LTDA, Paraná (Brazil)

Say about you

I am a businessperson in the field of grain industrialization.

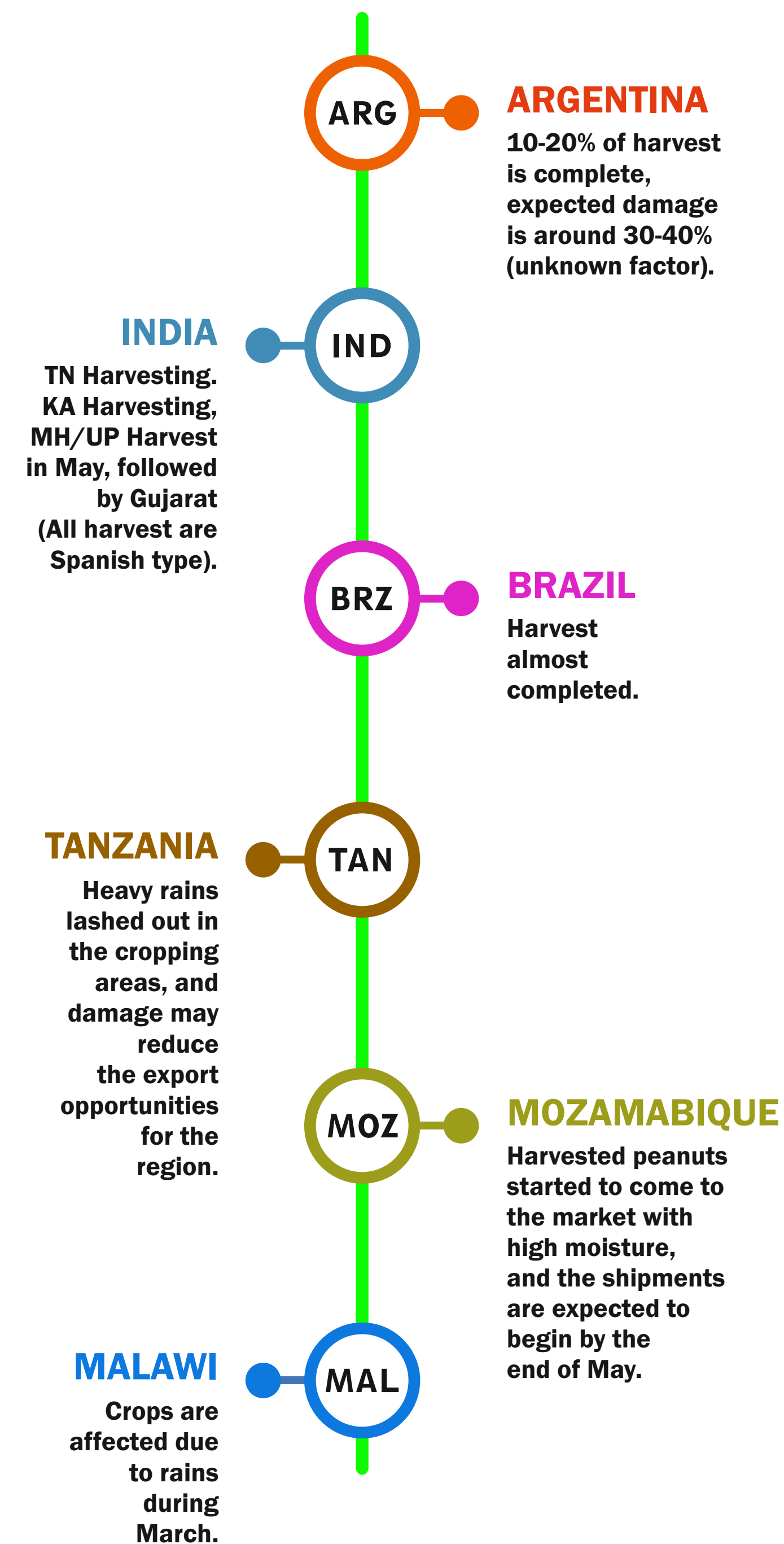
What could be the future of consuming peanuts?

Peanut has great economic importance, mainly in the food industry. Some varieties contain a large amount of lipids and are used in the manufacture of cooking oil because it is rich in monounsaturated fats, it helps to control blood sugar levels, which activates metabolism so it has been one of the main products with the greatest potential for healthy consumption.

Peanut Innovation

Usage of Peanut oil in biopesticides

Peanut oil shows great potential as a natural source for developing biopesticides to manage pests and diseases in agriculture. Its high content of oleic and linoleic acids with insecticidal and fungicidal properties, along with phytosterols, tocopherols, and other bioactive compounds, make it a promising candidate. Several studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of peanut oil based formulations in controlling pests and diseases such as the red spider mite and the root knot nematode in tomato production. One of the primary benefits of these biopesticides is their low toxicity to non target organisms, making them more environmentally friendly than synthetic pesticides. As a renewable resource, locally produced peanut oil based biopesticides can contribute to sustainable agriculture practices. They are also compatible with organic farming methods that promote biodiversity and reduce the use of synthetic chemicals. Combining these biopesticides with other natural alternatives can enhance their effectiveness while minimizing environmental impact. Peanut oil based biopesticides also have potential applications in public health and animal health, including controlling mosquitoes and pests in livestock and aquaculture. Thus, the use of peanut oil based biopesticides can be a promising solution for sustainable pest management in agriculture while minimizing environmental damage.





High-oleic variety of groundnut cultivation

High-oleic variety of groundnut cultivation Girnar-4 and Girnar-5 the first ever indigenous high-oleic groundnut varieties which has recorded 41-57 per cent and 37-52 per cent higher pod yield and the oleic acid content varies from 40-50 per cent while these new varieties have nearly 80 per cent of oleic acid. The high oleic seed varieties has cover Sustainable Development Goals that which covers the zero hunger that End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. High oleic groundnut varieties which set fatty acid profile of 80 per cent oleic acid content to be referred as high-oleic groundnut. The fatty acid composition of groundnut oil typically comprises oleic and linoleic acids as the major fractions with mean values of 45 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively. Palmitic acid, a saturated fatty acid mono unsaturated, is the third

most abundant fatty acid-17 per cent of groundnut oil. Oleic acid is a Monosaturated fatty acid while linoleic acid is a polyunsaturated fatty acid. Oleic acid believed to help lower the bad cholesterol, raise good cholesterol, and promote good cardiovascular health. There is a demand for high-oleic groundnut

“ ... High oleic groundnuts have high demand in both domestic and international markets for enhanced shelf life and health benefits...”

varieties particularly by the food processing industry for its enhanced shelf life benefits and by consumers for health benefits that covers SDG goals Good health and well being Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages. High oleic groundnuts have high demand in both domestic and international markets for enhanced shelf life and health benefits. In order to put a reliable local supply chain in place, production of the new varieties groundnuts can be organized through contract

farming through Farmer Producing Companies (FPCs) or Farmer Producing Organizations (FPOs) or Farmers Cooperatives. This arrangement will help the processing units procure the authentic raw material directly from the farmers by giving a premium amount for their high-oleic groundnuts that implements in Partnership for the Goals that Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development by cultivating Girnar-4 and Girnar-5 varieties. Overall, the sustainability of Girnar-4 groundnut cultivation can be achieved through a combination of environmentally friendly farming practices, social and economic policies that support small farmers, and responsible business practices that ensure fair and equitable trade. This high oleic acid containing groundnut will certainly boost groundnut export scenario as well as meet the growing demand for food industries.

Benefits of roguing method in peanut cultivation

Before the monitoring team's field inspections, roguing is the manual removal of several sorts of plants from the field for seed certification. The removal of undesirable weeds, prohibited plants, and other vegetation is recommended. Before harvest, the seed producing field should go through a minimum of two or three roguings to get rid of any off-type groundnut plants. At the seedling stage, seedlings that are weak, malformed, variegated, unwell, or out of row alignment should be pulled out and died. During the flowering stage, it is advisable to remove from the field any varieties that do not follow the floral morphology, branching pattern, growth habit, and other distinguishing characteristics of the variety being seeded. The remaining off-types, including late blooming plants, should also be excluded at the pod stage based on peg shape and

other vegetative characteristics. At the blooming stage, it is advisable to remove from the field any variants that do not follow the flower morphology, branching pattern, growth habit, and other distinguishing characteristics of the variety being seeded. In order to remove plants with unhealthy pods and off-types based on pod and seed characteristics, the harvested plants are roguing once again. Based on the level of contamination, a field may be kept or rejected for seed production. Regular field inspections allow for the elimination of off-types based on the phenotypic characteristics of the grown variety. The success of field roguing, which protects genetic purity, depends on maintaining strict inspections throughout every step of the procedure. In order to remove plants with infected pods and off-types based on pod and seed characteristics, the harvested plants need undergo one final roguing.

