

Peanut Post

PEANUT TOP STORIES | CROP NEWS | MARKET NEWS | PRICE TRENDS | KNOWLEDGE

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PRICE TREND INDIA 5060 \$1670 ▼ CHINA B 4151 \$1650 ▼ ARG 4050 \$1850 ▲ USA 4050 \$1600 ▼ BRZ 4050 \$ 1700 ▲ SUD 8090 \$1350 ▼



Global Peanut Market
The new crop season began in India with Spanish peanuts harvested



Peanut Innovation
By providing a dependable supply of plant-based protein and the capacity

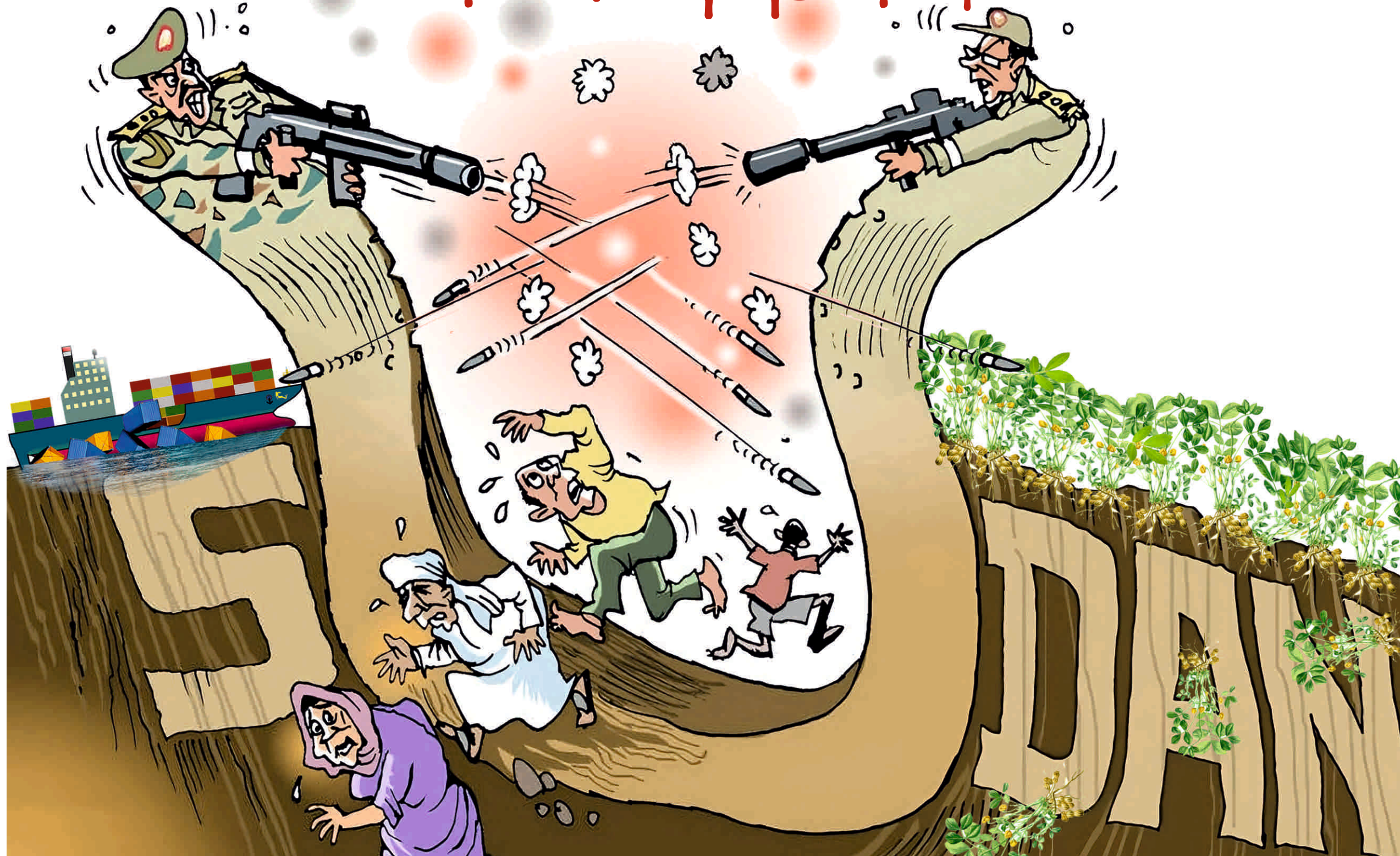


Sustainability
The sustainability of peanut post-harvest practices is crucial for



Good Agri Practices
Seed treatment in groundnut cultivation involves treating the

WAR PEANUTS



How big is Sudan as a peanut producer?

Will the peanut crops be affected in Sudan in times of war?

Market Wizard

Peanuts & Sudan

Peanuts are believed to have originated in South America and were first introduced to Sudan in the 16th century by Portuguese and Spanish traders during the colonial period. The crop quickly became popular, and Sudan is now one of the world's major producers of peanuts. Peanuts are a valuable cash crop for many Sudanese farmers. Peanuts are stored for long periods, making them a reliable food source during drought or other crop failures. Some facts about the impact of peanuts on livelihoods in Sudan:

- Peanuts are the second most important crop in Sudan, after sorghum.
- The Gezira Scheme, established in the 1920s, became a key area for peanut cultivation. This large-scale irrigation project contributed to the expansion of peanut production.
- Peanuts are grown by over 2 million Sudanese farmers and provide a source of income for over 10 million Sudanese people.
- Peanuts account for about 10% of Sudan's agricultural GDP and 5% of its total exports.
- The expansion of railroads and infrastructure during the colonial

era facilitated the transportation of peanuts from rural areas to urban centres and ports for export.

Sudan & America

Sudan is a nation that produces a peanut yield comparable to half of that produced by the United States. A significant portion, ranging from 80% to 90%, of its exports are directed towards China. This amounts to roughly 450,000 tons, facilitated by a preferential tax system in China. A reduction in Sudan's peanut production could potentially lead to strain on other countries with similar tax incentives, such as Senegal. Senegal, a preferred peanut supplier to China, shares a parallel role with Sudan. Additionally, there's a possibility that China might seek to establish direct supply links with other countries like Nigeria, akin to its recent engagement with Brazil. The potential scarcity of peanut supply might exert pressure not only on Senegal, but also on India, Brazil, and the United States, impacting their respective farmer stocks. The scarcity of peanuts created by the Sudan war will pressure Senegal, Brazil, India and the US. Hope they get out of this war soon, Godspeed Sudan.

Shelled Facts



Utilizing Peanut Fibre for Enhanced Absorbency in Biodegradable Diapers

Derived from peanut shells, peanut fibre can enhance the absorbency of biodegradable diapers. With its innate moisture retention and wicking abilities, it becomes an ideal candidate for bolstering the absorbent core of such diapers, responsible for liquid retention. Integrating peanut fibre into the diaper's design not only boosts overall absorbency and retention capacity but also extends the lifespan of biodegradable diapers. This advancement potentially reduces the need for frequent changes, offering an eco-friendly and comfortable solution for users.

Global Peanut Market



The market started adjusting and preparing for the new crop arrivals. The expected new crop is significant. However, a pre-harvest rainfall could improve yields. The local market already corrected by nearly 10%, and more downside is possible in the coming days. The final cropping data as of the last week of August 2023 is as follows: Overall, peanut acreage across India declined by 3.8%, competing crops such as soy increased, and other oilseeds such as Sunflower and sesame also saw a downward acreage.

The major state-wise performance on peanut acreage is as follows:

Andhra: **down by 50%**

Gujarat: **down by 4%**

Karnataka: **down by 15%**

Madhya Pradesh: **up by 18%**

Maharashtra: **down by 11%**

Odisha: **No change**

Rajasthan: **up by 10%**

Tamil Nadu: **down by 14%**

Telangana: **No change**

Other Southern states, such as Although the rainfall started with a deficit, it had caught up in all the peanut-growing regions. Tj and Java's new crop from Gujarat is expected to hit the markets by the end of September and Bold by mid-October.



The peanut market is picking up, thanks to Argentina. Most shippers have reasonable enquiries from the EU, with prices increasing. Shipments of Raw splits to Europe fetch a price of \$1650 and raw wholes of around \$1900+. But the shippers are also cautious about fulfilling the EU regulation on quality. European buyers are looking to book forward contracts from January 24, but shellers are not eager. Peanut butter demands are comparatively reasonable compared to y-o-y by 11.75%, and Peanut candy production rose by 1.42%. In contrast, the snacks showed a decline of 15%. A significant export boost came from the EU, and the volume increased by 98% m-o-m. In China (35%) and Mexico (5%), the demand declined in Japan and Canada. The US exported 358k MT in the first ten months of the year, a decrease of 2% over last year.



Amid drought, the peanut crop suffered the most significant losses. Shippers need help deciding what cargo is best for a given

voyage. Although prices from the US origin are cheap and cargo from the 2022 crop is available, competition from other sources is fierce. Argentina's export volume may suffer if US shippers go aggressive. Amid aflatoxin and other risks in the EU, most shippers focus on blanched peanuts rather than raw ones. Raw peanut prices are \$1900 per MT, while blanched peanut prices are \$2100, the highest in the present international market. While there is no rivalry for blanched peanuts in the EU, raw peanuts from the US, Nicaragua, and other origins face fierce competition.



Peanut oil prices gained momentum and increased from \$1750 last month to \$1875 towards the end of the farmgate supply season. Brazil exported 134k tons of crude peanut oil and 57k tons of raw peanuts until the end of this June. This year, a substantial amount was sent to South Africa, Algeria, and Russia.



The market is subdued with several old crop stocks from

various origins, including America, Brazil, Argentina, Sudan and China. Export offers for the new crop began with a discount of 150-200\$/ton from current prices. Oil prices are stagnant; pork prices are dropping, showing a significant decline in local economic consumption problems. The three major oil producers are watching the market trend; one has not bought any peanuts this CY so far. Chinese market could be in for a total lacklustre this year.



Editor's Pick



Dealing with late-season peanut disease

In 2023, a remarkable peanut crop is anticipated, with farmers urged to uphold robust fungicide measures to curb disease impact and sustain yield. The season has witnessed exceptional germination and effective herbicide strategies, resulting in pristine fields. As the harvest looms, it's vital for farmers to persist in their fungicide routines to mitigate disease challenges, particularly southern blight and leafspot. Continuation of fungicide applications is stressed throughout the season, and experts concur that instances of emergency treatment might be unavoidable. Neglected fields could confront severe disease pressure, necessitating rescue interventions. Fulmer highlights that causes could encompass tight crop rotation, delayed spraying, or initial use of subpar products. To secure optimal outcomes, consistent fungicide diligence is paramount for this year's promising peanut harvest. The fungicide Priaxor by BASF is another reliable product for southern blight and leafspot, but Fulmer said it is generally applied earlier in the season at 60 to 75 days after planting when you can get the application down into the canopy.

Mozambique

Thanks to the Indonesia-Mozambique Preferential Trade Agreement (IM-PTA) in June 2022, they enjoyed a successful season with high demand from Indonesian buyers. Most of the crop has been exported/consumed, leaving only a small quantity of older cargo. Exporters anticipate increased demand in upcoming seasons.



Cultivar Highlights



The economic significance of pod brightness in peanut cultivars during the late 1990s.

In USA during 1997, the Virginia-type peanut market was primarily driven by in-shell product sales. Pod brightness emerged as a pivotal factor influencing consumer preferences for in-shell peanut products. Concerns arose among peanut shellers about the introduction of Florida-07 virginia-type cultivars, whose darker-hued pods could diminish the visual appeal of in-shell products. Later pod brightness was quantified using a colorimeter (model D25LT, Hunter Associates Laboratory), represented as Hunter L scores. Hunter L values range from 0 (black pod) to 100 (pure white). Notably, very bright pods score

“..Hunter L values range from 0 (black pod) to 100 (pure white)...”

above 50, bright ones range from 45 to 50, while dark pods score below 40. Fancy pods generally exhibit lower brightness compared to jumbo pods. Over time, virginia varieties like Bailey, CHAMPS, and Sugg consistently displayed the brightest jumbo and fancy pods. In contrast, Spanish exhibited lower brightness for both pod types in 2010, while Florida-07 and Georgia-03L displayed the least brightness for fancy pods across both years.

Source: M. Balota and P. Phipps. 2013. Comparison of Virginia and Runner-Type Peanut Cultivars for Development, Disease, Yield Potential, and Grade Factors in Eastern Virginia. Peanut Science (2013) 40:15-23.

#peanut pride



Mr. Islam A Baasher Bayrony
Business Development Manager

Say about you

I am specialized in the Sudanese market, with 8 years in commodities trading. Bringing cultures and market.

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

The global peanut industry thrives on the interplay of various factors, including a suitable climate, efficient farming practices, and quality soil. Notably, successful peanut-producing countries like China, India, Sudan, and America have leveraged local consumption to bolster production. This approach, focusing on both export and domestic markets, ensures stability and growth.

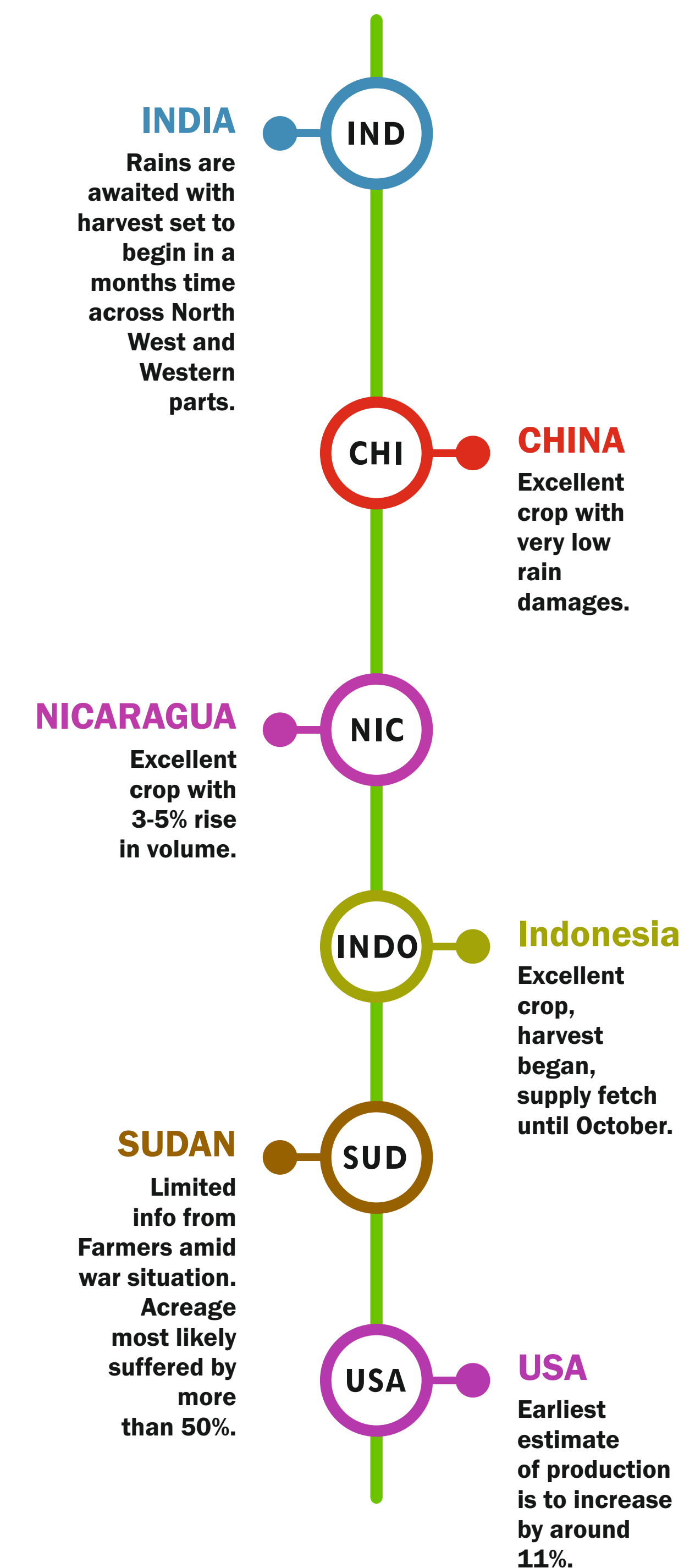
Peanut Innovation

The Role of Peanut Protein Isolate in Enhancing Vegan Cheese Alternatives

By providing a dependable supply of plant-based protein and the capacity to improve the texture and flavour of these substitutes, peanut protein isolate acts as the cornerstone ingredient for creating protein-rich vegan cheese alternatives. It is derived from peanuts and has a high concentration of plant-based protein, which is beneficial for people looking to increase their protein intake without turning to products derived from animals. Its ability to help food products thicken and gel make it useful for creating the desired consistency in vegan cheeses and imitating an actual cheese-like texture. While excellent on its own, mixing peanut protein isolate with other plant-based proteins like pea, rice, or soy protein expands the amino acid profile and improves the flavour and texture of the final product. Vegan cheese substitutes are frequently made with a variety of plant-based ingredients, such as starches, oils, nutritional yeast, and flavour enhancers. This is especially true of those who try to mimic the elasticity and meltability of dairy cheese. To get the desired consistency and flavour, this inventive procedure calls for the use of techniques like mixing, heating, and emulsifying.



Current Crops





Post-harvest strategies for peanut sustainability

The sustainability of peanut post-harvest practices is crucial for minimizing losses, ensuring food security, and reducing environmental impact. Here are some key considerations for the sustainable management of peanuts after harvest proper drying of peanuts after harvest is essential to prevent mold growth and aflatoxin contamination. Aflatoxins are toxic compounds produced by certain molds and can have serious health implications if consumed. Sustainable drying methods, such as solar drying or well-ventilated storage facilities, can help reduce energy consumption and promote food safety. effective storage practices help prevent spoilage, maintain product quality, and reduce post-harvest losses. Sustainable storage options include using clean and well-ventilated containers, applying appropriate pest control measures and avoiding excessive moisture levels. Adding value to peanuts through processing can enhance their marketability and reduce waste. Sustainable processing techniques, such as producing peanut butter, roasting,

or making peanut oil, can create additional income opportunities for farmers and contribute to local economies. Efficient and sustainable transportation and distribution networks are essential to minimize product losses and reduce carbon emissions. Improving infrastructure and transportation systems can lead to better market access and reduced post-harvest losses. Engaging local communities and small holder farmers in post-harvest management decisions can lead to more sustain

“...research into innovative post-harvest technologies and practices can lead to more...”

able practices. Continued research into innovative post-harvest technologies and practices can lead to more sustainable solutions. This includes developing improved drying methods, pest management techniques, and packaging materials to extend shelf life. Ensuring a stable market for peanuts can incentivize farmers to invest in sustainable post-harvest practices. Strengthening market linkages and promoting the consumption of pe

anuts can contribute to their long-term sustainability. Regulations related to food safety, quality standards, and environmental protection can encourage the adoption of sustainable methods. Minimizing waste through efficient processing, packaging, and distribution can contribute to sustainability. Peanut shells and other byproducts can also be repurposed for animal feed, compost, or other value-added products. Climate change can impact post-harvest practices through

altered weather patterns and increased pest pressure. Implementing climate-resilient post-harvest strategies, such as adapting storage facilities to changing temperature and humidity conditions, can help maintain product quality and reduce losses. Sustainability in peanut post-harvest practices involves a combination of technical, social, economic, and environmental considerations. It requires collaboration among farmers, researchers, policy makers, and other stakeholders to develop and implement effective strategies that ensure the long-term viability of peanut production and contribute to food security.

Good Agricultural practices by Seed treatment in Groundnut

Seed treatment in groundnut cultivation involves treating the groundnut seeds with various substances to protect them from diseases, pests, and other stresses that can affect germination, seedling vigor, and overall crop health. Seed treatment is an essential practice to ensure a good start for your groundnut crop. Fungicides: Fungicide treatments help control soil-borne diseases that can affect germination and seedling establishment. Common fungal pathogens in groundnut cultivation include Rhizoctonia, Fusarium, and Aspergillus species. Treat the seeds with Trichoderma viride @ 4 g/kg seed or Pseudomonas fluorescens @ 10 g/kg seed. Biocontrol agents are compatible with biofertilizers. First treat the seeds with biocontrol agents and then with Rhizobium. Fungicides and biocontrol agents are incompatible. Treat the seeds with Thiram or Mancozeb @ 4g/kg of seed or Carboxin or Carbendazim at 2g/kg of seed. Insecticide treatments can

protect the seeds from damage caused by soil-dwelling insects and pests. Wireworms, cutworms, and other soil insects can feed on germinating seeds and young seedlings, causing significant damage. Insecticidal seed treatments help prevent these pests from causing harm. Biocontrol Agents These biocontrol agents can be applied as seed treatments to establish a protective environment around the seeds and young plants. Nutrient Coatings Some seed treatments involve coating the seeds with essential nutrients or growth-promoting substances. These coatings can enhance seedling vigor and early growth, leading to better crop establishment. Inoculating groundnut seeds with appropriate rhizobial strains can enhance nitrogen fixation, leading to improved plant growth and yield. Antioxidants and Plant Growth Regulators Seed treatments with antioxidants and growth regulators can help protect seeds from oxidative stress and promote more vigorous germination and early growth.

