

Peanut Post

PEANUT TOP STORIES | CROP NEWS | MARKET NEWS | PRICE TRENDS | KNOWLEDGE **OCT 2023 | VOL 74**

PRICE TREND INDIA 5060 \$1500 ▼ CHINA B 4151 \$1580 ▼ ARG 4050 \$2000 ▲ USA 4050 \$1600 ▼ BRZ 4050 \$ 1700 ▲ SUD 8090 \$XX ▼



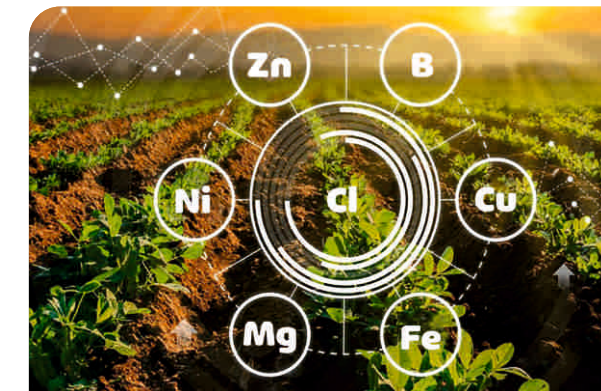
With almost 42 MMT tons hitting from the new harvest, 78% of the world peanut balance sheet is about to get rebalanced. The big producers are producing 8% more this time. What to expect?



Global Peanut Market
The winter crop harvest began with 10% already completed.



Peanut Innovation
Peanut-infused artisanal soaps can be a unique and moisturizing addition



Sustainability
Micronutrients play a crucial role in peanut cultivation as they are essential



Good Agri Practices
Jeevamrutham is a natural and organic liquid fertilizer and soil

Market Wizard

Harvest & Festivities

It's harvest season worldwide, and the festive atmosphere is in full swing. Countries with substantial peanut production are commencing their harvests, which will continue from now through the end of the year. Based on our field evaluations, the majority of peanut-producing regions are reporting robust crops, with the exception of Sudan.

A crucial factor influencing market trends in 2024 will be the direction in which prices and demand shift due to the influx of peanut harvests. Thankfully, the weather has been exceptionally favourable thus far, further enhancing the outlook for this year's harvest.

The Numbers Talk

The harvesting origins, including India, China, Indonesia, Sudan, Senegal, Vietnam, Nigeria, Egypt, Myanmar, and the United States of America, are expected to collectively yield approximately 43 MMT of peanuts. This accounts for 83% of the world's peanut production, a significant increase from the previous year when the total production was only 41 MMT.

Production in Tons (inshells)		
ORIGINS	PRODUCTION (in MMT) INSHELL	
	2022	2023
INDIA	10.14	10.06
CHINA	16.8	18.3
INDONESIA	0.93	0.88
SUDAN	2.5	2.5
SENEGAL	1.502	1.715
VIETNAM	0.4	0.39
NIGERIA	4.284	4.3
EGYPT	0.205	0.205
MYANMAR	1.65	1.7
USA	2.526	2.868
TOTAL	41	43
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	52	54

Conclusion

With India and China alone accounting for 52% of global peanut production, favourable weather conditions, and inflationary pressures reducing demand, it is anticipated that peanut prices will experience a significant decline in the international market from November through December this year. The resilience displayed by these two major producing regions in managing their domestic demand will be the determining factor for price trends in the upcoming months. Godspeed China & India.

Shelled Facts



Biotin Content and Nutritional Value of Peanuts.

Peanuts contain approximately 5-6 micrograms of biotin per 1-ounce serving. Biotin, a vital B-vitamin, supports the health of hair, skin, and nails by promoting keratin production. While peanuts provide a portion of your daily biotin needs, they are part of a nutrient-rich diet, supplying protein, healthy fats, fiber, and various vitamins and minerals. Although biotin's bioavailability in peanuts is lower than in some animal-based sources, regular peanut consumption can contribute to overall biotin intake, which is a perfect alternative for vegans.

Global Peanut Market



GUJARAT: The winter crop harvest began with **10%** already completed. The crop is lower by **12%** this time amid late rains. The new crop caused the prices to fall steeply; the saving grace was delays caused by rains. Currently, **100%** of the arrivals are used for domestic purposes, export demand is subdued, and export shipments are expected to begin by the end of October.

RAJASTHAN: Harvest began and is expected to pick up by the end of October. The acreage improved by **110%**; however, the yields are lower due to lack of rain. Overall, the crop quantity is higher, and a rise in arrivals is expected by mid-Nov.

KARNATAKA: Unseasonal and insufficient rain continues to impact the peanut crops. However, local consumption is substantial, including sowing demand from Telangana. Arrivals are gradually entering local mandis with high rates. Procurement from neighbouring states is helping meet local demand.

TN & OTHERS: The Tamil Nadu crop is almost complete, except for one centre where arrivals are below **100** bags. After **15** days, Madhya Pradesh (Jhansi) is expected

to start with a good yield and quality. The produce will be sent to Gujarat and used as TJ. The crop in Madhya Pradesh is reported to be excellent.



The production estimate is at **3.15** million tons, up **500k** tons from the previous crop year, amid a rise in **40k** Ha, bringing the total acreage to **646k** ha. However, the harsh climate has reduced the yield to **4.43** tons/ha. Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama are expected to yield less than other states.

The increasing demand leaves only **1.1** million tons of stock at the end of July, marginally lower than the **1.3** million tons the previous year. Due to decreased Argentinian-EU exports, US exports are anticipated to rise to **50k** tons. Local peanut consumption is also expected to grow to at least **3-4%** after declining consistently over the previous two years due to a lack of crop availability.



The market is stagnant at **\$2000**/ton amid poor liquidity of

peanuts caused by a **40%** loss in harvest. The shelling process could be shut down in **2** months; many industry players have not even ventured to open for business this Crop year.

The subsequent cropping could be in for challenging times with land rental costs, farmer's interest and several other economic and political challenges.



The **2023** crop shipments are at their peak, and the oil shipments lost hope amid China's new crop. Priced at **\$1650**, Russia is filling up with Brazil peanuts. Nearly **196k** tons were shipped until August, an **11%** hike from the previous year, although oil shipments were reduced by **24%**. Farmers are keen to farm more peanuts than soya during the **2023** cropping if weather supports.



Despite an unexpected surplus of **20-30%**, the arrivals of the new crop have been significantly higher. As a result, price quotations across all market tiers have

experienced a substantial drop, plummeting by **200-300**/ton. Oil-crushing companies have been adjusting their purchase prices, ranging from **10,500-9,500** RMB, and some are even mentioning the possibility of reaching **8,800** RMB soon. High yields characterize the new crop, and smaller kernels are currently in limited supply. Meanwhile, old stocks remain abundant. Following the Autumn Festival, it is anticipated that the market could undergo a substantial decline.



Editor's Pick



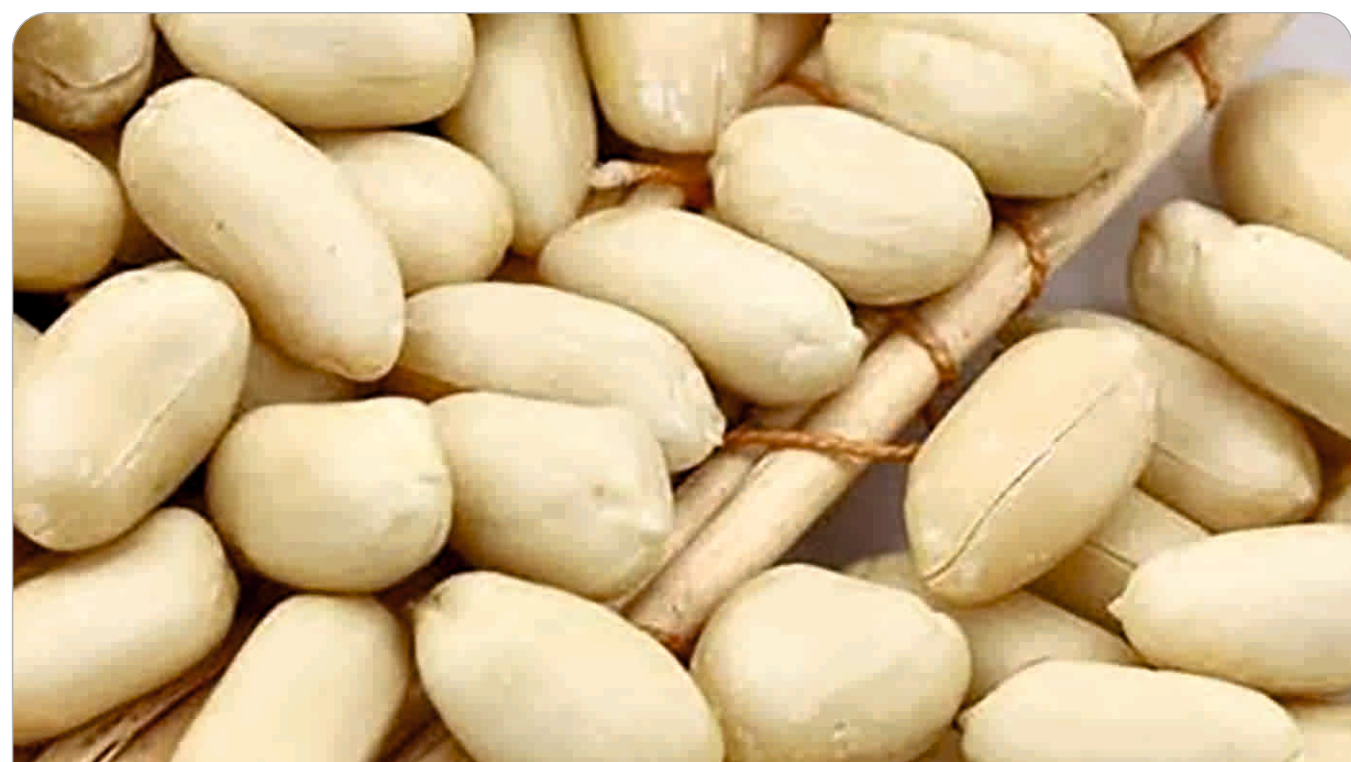
Reducing Aflatoxin in peanut genomes could give legumes a leg up

HudsonAlpha Institute for Biotechnology uses genomics to improve peanut production.

The research institute's faculty advisor, Josh Clevenger is leading that effort. His team's work is focused on finding traits within the genetic makeup of these legumes. That is because peanut genomes determine characteristics of the crop from how well they roast and fill their shells to their resistance to drought and disease. Clevenger's team of researchers are testing to see if reducing aflatoxins would give them a leg up in terms of yield efficiency, drought tolerance, and aflatoxin resistance. The purpose of the research, which is funded primarily by farmers, is to help them succeed. A drought and fungal-disease resistant variety of peanuts would mean some relief for farmers struggling to produce these crops against ever-rising input costs and a growing number of ecological and weather challenges.

well. The Chinese demand is projected to be lower this time around.





ANKGN₃: The Breakthrough Sri Lankan Hi-Oleic Jumbo Peanut Variety.

The development of suitable genotypes for confectionery purposes is one of the important objectives in peanut breeding. In Sri Lanka, efforts were made to develop medium-duration and large-seeded peanut varieties through hybridization and selection. This involved using two peanut lines: ICGV 98396 (which is large-seeded and has a longer crop duration) and ICGV 10663 (which is small-seeded and has a medium crop duration). These efforts resulted in a new Jumbo peanut line that matures in 3½ months. The new peanut line was tested in different locations across Sri

“ 1.6 contributes to a longer shelf life for processed foods... ”

Lanka, and it demonstrated an average yield of 3.13 t ha⁻¹, surpassing that of Lanka Jumbo and Walawa. Additionally, it exhibited resistance to collar rot disease. The fatty acid profile analysis for the new line revealed a higher oleic/linoleic ratio (2.0). A higher oleic/linoleic ratio exceeding 1.6 contributes to a longer shelf life for processed foods. Due to its suitability for the confectionery industry and its potential to increase peanut productivity in Sri Lanka, this new cultivar was named ANKGN₃.

Reference: D.G.C. Jeewani et al., ANKGN₃, a new large seeded (Jumbo) peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) variety for confectionary industry in Sri Lanka, *Tropical Agriculturist*, Vol.168(1), 2020.



#peanut pride

Mr. Jia Peng Hui
LaiYang GuangHui Peanut Grading

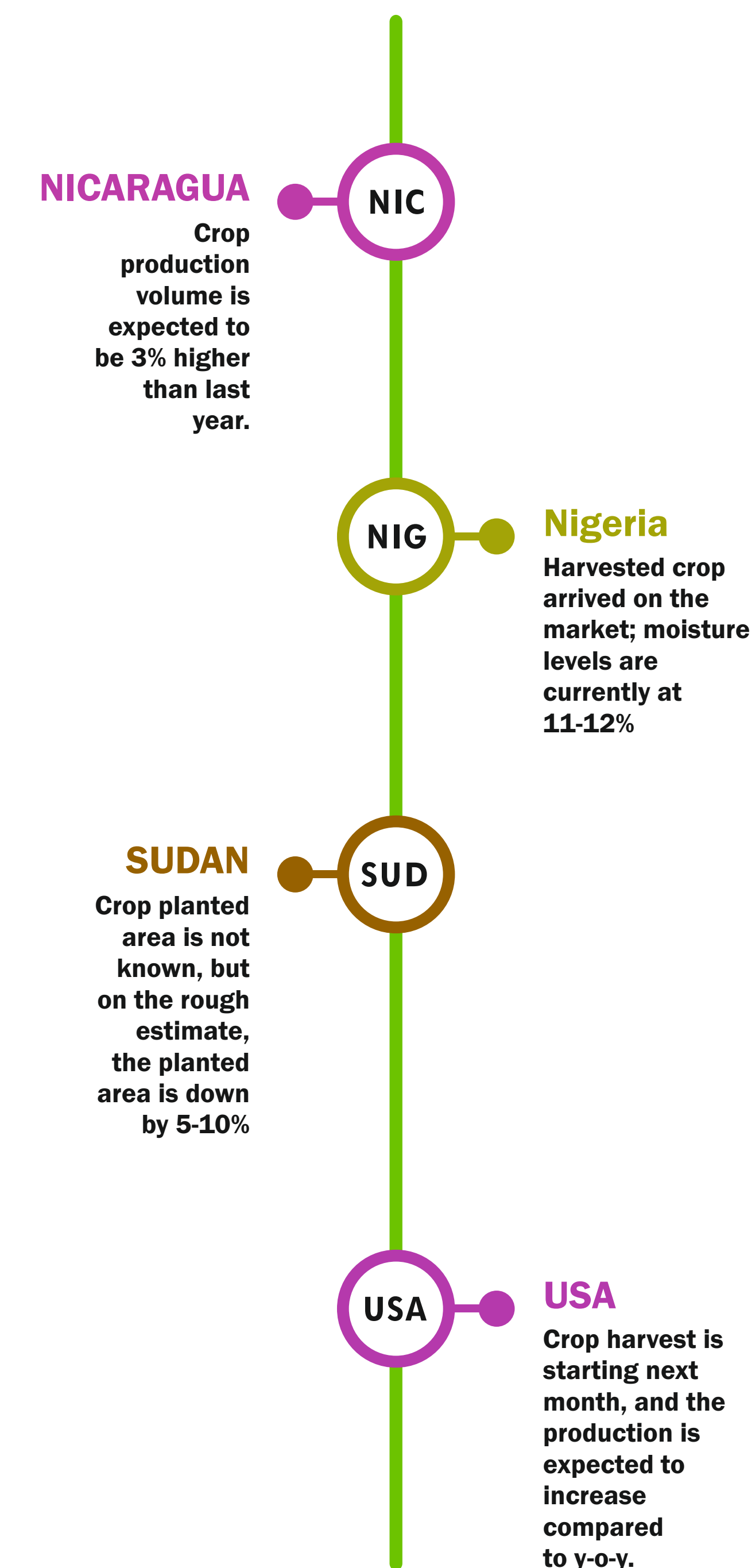
Say about you
I own a grading plant as well as a trade firm. I've been in the peanut industry for about 15 years.

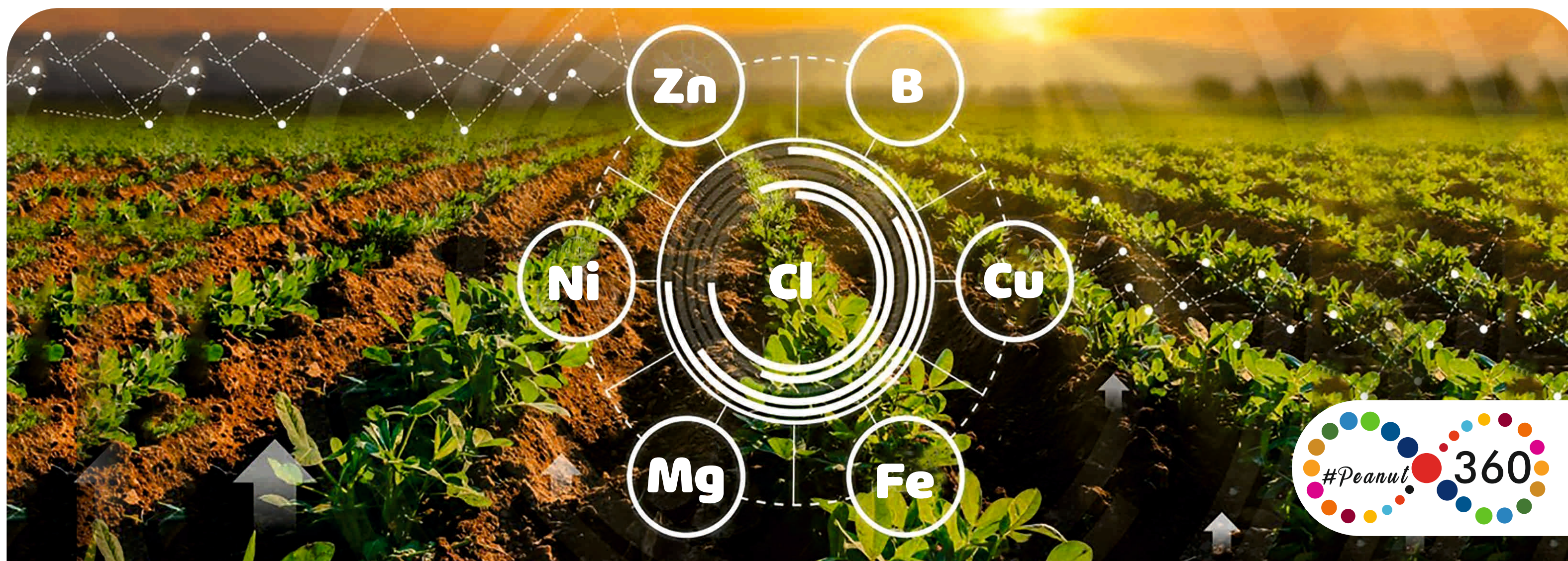
What do you think so special about the peanut industry as compared to other nut industry?
Peanut is a special type of nut that you can keep eating without feeling full in stomach. You cannot find a second type nut having this kind feels when eating them. We eat raw nuts, fried nuts, spicy nuts, sweet nuts, salty nuts, and many many flavour of peanuts. Can you find other nuts keep same flavour and selling in supermarkets? No, only peanut does.

Peanut Innovation

How Peanut-Infused Artisanal (Homemade) Soaps Can Enhance Your Skincare Routine

Peanut-infused artisanal soaps can be a unique and moisturizing addition to your skincare routine. These soaps typically incorporate peanut oil or peanut butter for their natural moisturizing properties, leaving your skin feeling soft and nourished. The natural oils in peanuts, such as peanut oil, are rich in vitamin E and fatty acids. These ingredients can help moisturize and hydrate your skin, leaving it feeling soft and supple. Peanuts are packed with essential nutrients like antioxidants, which can protect your skin from free radicals and premature aging. They also contain protein, which can aid in maintaining healthy skin. Some peanut-infused soaps may contain crushed peanut shells or other exfoliating agents. These can help remove dead skin cells, promoting a smoother complexion. Artisanal soaps are typically handcrafted in small batches, allowing for attention to detail and quality. They often use natural and organic ingredients, making them a choice for those seeking more environmentally friendly skincare options. Peanut-infused soaps are less common than traditional soaps, making them a unique and novelty item for those looking to diversify their skincare routine.





Sustainability of Peanut Cultivation through Micro-Nutrients

Micronutrients play a crucial role in peanut cultivation as they are essential for various physiological and biochemical processes. While required in smaller quantities compared to macronutrients, micronutrients are equally important for achieving optimal growth, yield, and quality of peanuts. Zinc plays vital for the synthesis of auxins, where hormones promote root and shoot growth. It plays a role in enzyme activation and protein synthesis, and deficiency can lead to stunted growth, reduced leaf size, and shortened internodes. It affects peanut pod development and can result in fewer and smaller pods. Boron is essential for cell wall formation, pollen germination, and seed development. It is involved in sugar transport and carbohydrate metabolism, and deficiency can lead to flower abortion, hollow hearts in pods, and uneven development of seeds within pods. It affects the overall yield and quality of

peanuts. Copper is necessary for various enzyme systems involved in photosynthesis and lignin synthesis, and a plant's resistance to diseases and deficiency can result in reduced chlorophyll synthesis, affecting photosynthesis. It can also lead to the wilting of leaves and poor pod development. Iron is essential for chlorophyll synthesis and electron transport within the photosynthetic system. It's

“...component of enzymes involved in converting atmospheric nitrogen ...”

involved in energy transfer and respiration processes, and deficiency leads to chlorosis, causing the yellowing of young leaves while leaving veins green. Reduced photosynthesis and growth can result from iron deficiency. Manganese is involved in enzyme activation, nitrogen metabolism, and photosynthesis. It also plays a role in the breakdown of carbohydrates, and deficiency can lead to interveinal chlorosis

and necrosis in leaves. It affects peanut growth and development. Molybdenum is crucial for nitrogen fixation as it's a component of enzymes involved in converting atmospheric nitrogen to a usable form by plants, and deficiency results in nitrogen deficiency symptoms, including stunted growth and reduced nodulation by nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Nickel is required in very small amounts; nickel is essential for urease enzyme activity, which is involved in nitrogen metabolism. Nickel deficiency can lead to reduced growth, urea accumulation in plant tissues, and overall poor nitrogen utilization. Chlorine is involved in photosynthesis and osmoregulation. It's required for maintaining turgidity and cell water balance, and deficiency can result in wilting, leaf burning, and reduced photosynthesis. Proper management of micronutrients in peanut cultivation is essential to prevent nutrient deficiencies and ensure optimal growth and yield.

Good agricultural practices in peanut cultivation by using Jeevamrutham

Jeevamrutham is a natural and organic liquid fertilizer and soil conditioner used in sustainable agriculture practices. It is a concoction made from fermented organic materials and beneficial microorganisms, including bacteria, fungi, and other microorganisms. Jeevamrutham can be beneficial in peanut cultivation as it helps improve soil health, nutrient availability, and plant growth. Ingredients for Making Jeevamrutham, Cow dung it provides beneficial microorganisms and acts as a nutrient source. Cow urine contains nitrogen and other nutrients. Jaggery is a carbohydrate source that feeds the microorganisms. Flour, usually from cereals like wheat or rice, provides carbohydrates for microbial growth. Water is used to dilute and mix the ingredients. A small amount of healthy, fertile soil can be added to introduce native soil microbes. For 200 liters preparation it cost around 400-500rs.

Soil Application: Apply diluted

Jeevamrutham to the soil around the peanut plants. This helps improve soil health, enhances nutrient availability, and promotes beneficial microbial activity in the root zone. Fermented material get ready within 7-10 days, it can apply @ 40-60 liter per acre uniformly in field with irrigation water. Foliar Spray can also use a diluted solution as a foliar spray, especially during the vegetative growth stage. This provides nutrients and beneficial microorganisms directly to the peanut plants. Frequency apply Jeevamrutham at regular intervals throughout the peanut growing season, preferably during critical growth stages such as flowering and pod development. Jeevamrutham is a natural and sustainable way to enrich the soil and enhance the overall health

and productivity of peanut plants. It contributes to improved nutrient uptake, disease resistance, and soil structure, which can lead to better peanut yields and quality. However, it's important to note that Jeevamrutham should be prepared and applied correctly to achieve the desired benefits.

