PEANUT POST

SEP 2026

109 VOLUME

SUDAN

BOLD. ROOTED. UNAPOLOGETIC.

حرية . سلام . عدالة

From our soil,
to every table,
with pride.

الثورة مستمرة والدولة مدنية

لا تمنح حريتكم لأحد

MADE IN SUDAN

SUDANESE
PEANUTS
— SMALL SEED. BIG STORY —

الخرطوم
KHARTOUM
0 KM
كسلا
KASSALA
300 KM
الأبيض
EL OBEID
675 KM

ONE OF WORLD'S TOP PRODUCER OF PEANUTS.

OVER 2 MILLION SMALL HOLDER FARMERS MAKE THEIR LIVELIHOOD WITH PEANUTS.

WHY PEANUTS MATTER TO SUDAN

- GROWN IN OUR RICH SOIL FROM KASSALA TO EL OBEID
- A FARMER'S LIVELIHOOD. A FAMILY'S HOPE.
- A DAILY SNACK. A STREET SIDE CLASSIC.
- PART OF OUR TRADE. PART OF OUR STORY.

Simple to the world. Essential to us.

حبة صغيرة .. حكاية كبيرة

A SMALL SEED.. A BIGGER STORY.



Global Markets P6



Bird Feed P16



Peanut Science P18

Peanut Wizard | Current Crops | Shelled Facts | Peanut Voice | Sustainability

MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

DEMAND

INDONESIA

Indonesia demand remained volatile, with prices even more erratic. Demand is presently very shallow despite prices ruling around IDR 40,000/kg, with some trades reported at IDR 37,000–38,000/kg. Importer stocks are extremely low while factories remain largely full. The new quota regime could restrict supply over the next three months, as several large importers are currently without quota, with the next quota window opening in September for 2027 imports. Available stocks are largely Chinese and Indian origin, with limited African peanuts. The government has also clarified the new quarantine system, with sampling requirements varying by shipper profile and country of origin.

CHINA

China demand remains selective rather than widespread, with good interest for crushing-quality peanuts at around USD 700–800/ton CFR Qingdao and 2 FFA crude peanut oil at around USD 1,575–1,650/ton CFR Qingdao. Food-grade import demand remains limited due to ample domestic stocks from Dongbei and Henan, with Dongbei offering better quality while Henan quality remains relatively poor. China is also carrying significant stocks from the 2025/26 crop, while 2026 crop acreage is expected to be lower and weather conditions remain uncertain. Festival demand for September–October is currently underway, and the market direction thereafter will largely depend on the new Chinese crop outcome and post-festival consumption.

INDIA

Indian demand remains extremely strong, particularly in South India, where stock levels are critically low and daily farmer-market arrivals are insufficient even for a single day's consumption. Prices for average-quality 50/60 Spanish have crossed USD 2,100/ton, presently higher than comparable EU market levels. Available stocks in Gujarat and Rajasthan are largely poor quality, including significant government-held stocks that continue to be released based on market requirements and pricing. Much of this material is unsuitable even for crushing, with FFA levels ranging from around 2% to 7% and occasionally reaching 10%. Given the extremely tight availability of usable material, Indian demand and prices remain very firm.



SUPPLY

LATAM

Latin American supply remains a mixed bag, driven by harvest and quality concerns in Argentina, slow farmer selling to processors in Brazil, while Paraguay supply and pricing remain relatively steady. Overall harvested quality, particularly in Argentina, is well below the region's normal average, leaving suppliers cautious on selling amid uncertain international demand. Crushing peanuts are quoted around USD 650–850/ton depending on quality, FFA and crop, blanched splits around USD 1,300–1,550/ton depending on size and grade, and peanut oil around USD 1,650–1,675/ton. Brazil currently has considerable volumes of high-aflatoxin raw and blanched peanuts, while more substandard material could emerge from Argentina once processors complete shelling, sorting and cleaning.

CHINA

China's supply flow over the past month has been predominantly in blanched peanuts, with limited raw peanut exports as most raw material continues to move into Indonesia. Despite ample stocks, export parity remains more favourable for processed/blanched peanuts due to the subsidies available on processed exports. Blanched 25/29 and 41/51 are quoted around USD 1,300–1,350/ton FOB, depending on the origin of raw kernels used, while 61/71 Sudan, Henan or Dongbei mixes are around USD 1,250–1,275/ton FOB. Prices remain relatively stiff, with suppliers showing limited willingness to offer further reductions.

INDIA

India's export supply is virtually absent. Peanut oil is quoted around USD 1,750–1,800/ton for 2 FFA, making it largely unworkable for international buyers. Spanish peanuts are practically non-existent for export in August, while Bold is quoted around USD 1,250–1,300/ton, but with highly questionable quality, further complicated by current weather conditions restricting quality processing. India is therefore effectively out of the export market—an unusual situation for an origin producing peanuts almost year-round—largely due to NAFED holding significant Gujarat stocks and limited private-sector participation in the stocking programme. The next crop is not expected to be a strong one.





SUDAN

INTRODUCTION



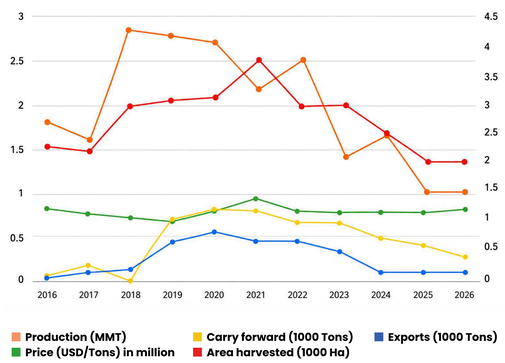
Sudan was once Africa's largest peanut producer and the world's third-largest, after China and India. Its distinctive pearl-shaped Spanish-type peanuts—particularly FAQ 70/80 and 80/90, locally known as "Ful Sudani"—have long been favoured by international buyers, including those in China and Indonesia. Sudan's naturally favourable weather cycle between cultivation and harvest helps minimise the risk of mould, while shipments are typically made at moisture levels of around <7%, supporting good quality and storage stability.

A steep decline in both peanut acreage and production volumes has been observed since the onset of local unrest. Sudan historically enjoyed a strong advantage in the Chinese market, supported by preferential tariff treatment on the 10% import duty and the high blanching yields of Sudanese peanuts, making Sudan a preferred African origin for Chinese blanchers.

Since the conflict between the SAF and RSF began in April 2023, exports have increasingly been routed through neighbouring African ports, significantly increasing logistics costs and eroding Sudan's traditional cost advantage. Before the conflict, good-quality food-grade 70/80 Sudanese peanuts typically traded at around US$800–1,050/MT CIF ASEAN ports.

With acreage, supply chains and export competitiveness all under pressure, Sudan's peanut industry faces a difficult road to reclaim its lost production base and global market share.

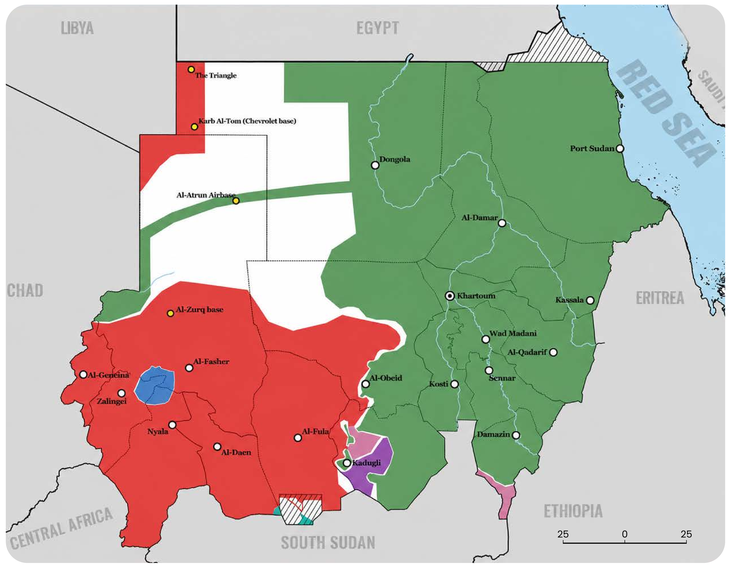
Production, Carry Forward, Exports, Price, Area Harvested



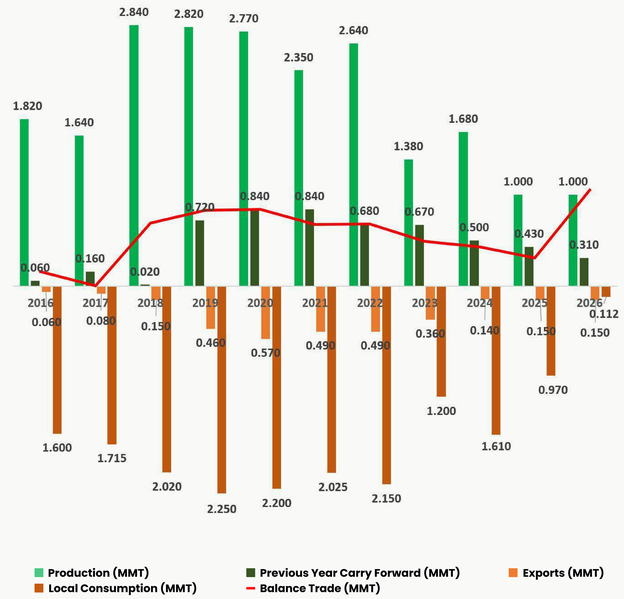
TERRITORIAL CONTROL IN SUDAN CONFLICT

Major peanut-growing regions span these exact western and southern combat zones, threatening roughly 60% to 70% of national production.

- SUDANESE ARMED FORCES (SAE)
- RAPID SUPPORT FORCES (RSF)
- RSF & SPLM-NORTH
- SPIN - NORTH
- SLM - ABDELWAHID
- SOUTH SUDAN ARMY (SSPDF)
- DISPUTED AREAS
- NATIONAL CAPITAL
- STATE CAPITALS
- IMPORTANT DESERT BASES
- INTERNATIINAL BORDERS
- STATE BORDERS



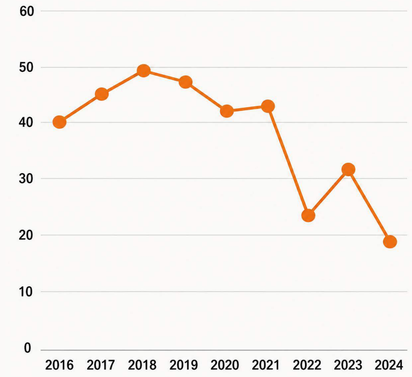
BALANCE TRADE OF SUDAN



Amid a 70% decline in exports between 2022 and 2025, the trade balance remains in surplus. The sharp fall in exports reflects weak infrastructure and inefficient price discovery, which have consequently contributed to lower peanut acreage and production volumes.

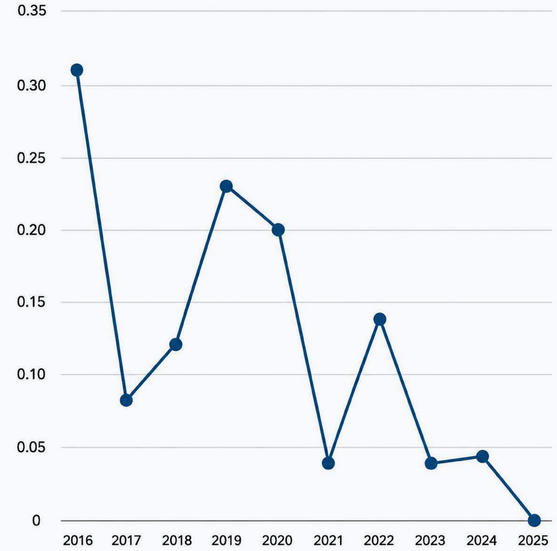
SUDAN

Per Capita Consumption (Kg per person)



Declining domestic peanut consumption reflects weaker economic activity and falling household incomes. Sudan's GDP has contracted by over 30%, while per-capita income has fallen from around US$800 to below US$500, effectively pushing purchasing power back toward levels seen decades ago. Consequently, demand for Sudanese peanuts is under significant pressure not only in export markets, but also within the domestic market.

BALANCE TRADE OF SUDAN



Peanut oil shipments have fallen by approximately 85% from their 2019 peak, with China historically being the dominant destination for Sudanese peanut oil. During stronger trading years, Sudan accounted for over 35% of China's total peanut oil imports, while more than 50% of Sudan's peanut oil exports were destined for China.

Sudan's reduced presence in China's supply chain has created opportunities for alternative African origins, with Senegal and Nigeria benefiting from preferential tariff treatment. The question now is: Will more African peanut origins be added to China's preferential trade list?

Global Markets



ARGENTINA

Argentina's 2025/26 peanut planted area is estimated at 420,000 hectares, broadly aligning with SAGyP estimates. Yield performance varied sharply, ranging from 1,700–2,200 kg/ha in some areas to over 6,500 kg/ha elsewhere. The harvest has now been completed after more than four months of adverse weather, resulting in significant quality and quantity losses. Around 20% of the 2026 crop is expected to fall outside EU specifications, while approximately 30% will meet EU-AFLA specifications, largely as blanched and Grade 2 quality due to higher levels of defects. Availability of Jumbo 38/42 has effectively ended. Higher rejected-kernel volumes are expected to move toward the crushing industry, further tightening premium edible peanut availability.



BRAZIL

Across São Paulo's peanut belt, recent rains have supported field preparation, with growers readying land for the 2026/27 crop. However, financing has become the key constraint. Certified seed sales are only 10–15% of normal volumes at this stage, versus a typical 50%, as lenders tighten credit and sector debt limits farm funding. Consequently, planted area is expected to decline by around 30%. Demand remains weak. Domestic peanut sales fell nearly 10% this year despite the World Cup and June's traditional festivals, Brazil's peak consumption period, pointing to structural weakness rather than seasonal softness. In-shell prices remain at R$75–80 per 25 kg bag, while growers continue selling and exports maintain their normal pace. Forward contracts for the next crop are already being offered above current-season levels. The outlook is further clouded by an El Niño probability above 90% across Brazil and Argentina, both facing reduced acreage. Meanwhile, Brazil's aflatoxin limit will tighten from 20 ppb to 15 ppb on February 1, increasing quality pressure as weather risks threaten crop conditions.

USA

USDA's latest outlook signals a sharply tighter U.S. peanut supply picture. Planted area is estimated at 1.43 million acres, down 27% year-on-year, while harvested area is projected at 1.37 million acres, down 28%. Georgia's harvested area is forecast at 660,000 acres, the lowest since 2019. Production is projected at 2.71 million tonnes, down 25%, despite yields improving to 3,956 lb/acre. With acreage declining while yields rise, the market remains highly uncertain and challenging to trade in August.



PEANUT SPOTLIGHT

INDIA

Central India: MP–UP sowing is estimated at 150% of last year, though 10–15% faced re-sowing/crop failure due to delayed rainfall. Conditions have improved, with TJ expected to dominate. Key areas: Mahoba (UP) and Chhatarpur (MP). Arrivals are expected from mid-October.

Maharashtra: Summer crop dominates, while Kharif acreage remains limited. Rainfall is currently supportive, with intermittent showers.

Gujarat: Sowing is around 106%, below last year. Kutch remains only 25–30% sown. Crop condition is good. Early Halvad arrivals may begin in September, with wider arrivals from October. Kutch, Jamnagar and Porbandar remain relatively dry.

Rajasthan: Sowing is around 130% of last year, with good crop conditions and expectations of a larger Bold crop. Bikaner, Jodhpur, Falodi, Jaipur and Churu remain key areas.

South: Karnataka, AP, Telangana and Tamil Nadu continue to face tight cargo availability, with most volumes absorbed locally. AP arrivals are nearing the final stage, while southern markets remain short. Adoni sees ~3,500 bags daily; Yemmiganur ~10,000 weekly. Karnataka 60/70 purchases are around ₹140/kg; Tamil Nadu 70/80 around ₹135/kg.



OTHERS

Indonesia's peanut market is strengthening on above-normal demand, with major players driving prices and firm asking interest. Supply remains available through Dumai, while quota news is mixed; some buyers reportedly secured allocations and loading has begun, though details remain unconfirmed.

China 50/60: IDR 39,000/50kg PP bags credit, IDR 38,500 cash. China 70/90 Henan: IDR 38,000 credit, IDR 37,000 cash. 80/90 TJ: IDR 40,000 good color, IDR 39,000 reddish, currently the most sought-after cargo. 80/90 Andhra: IDR 41,000. 140/160 OBE: Andhra IDR 38,000, Gujarat IDR 37,500, China IDR 37,000.

Tuban: 50/60 IDR 40,000, 80/90 IDR 38,000, unsorted IDR 36,000 ex-PPN; Bima IDR 36,000. Blanched: 2529 IDR 38,000, 4151 IDR 36,000, 6171 IDR 34,500. Dumai cargo reaches Jakarta at IDR 38,000 with good quality. Chilli demand and prices are also slightly higher.

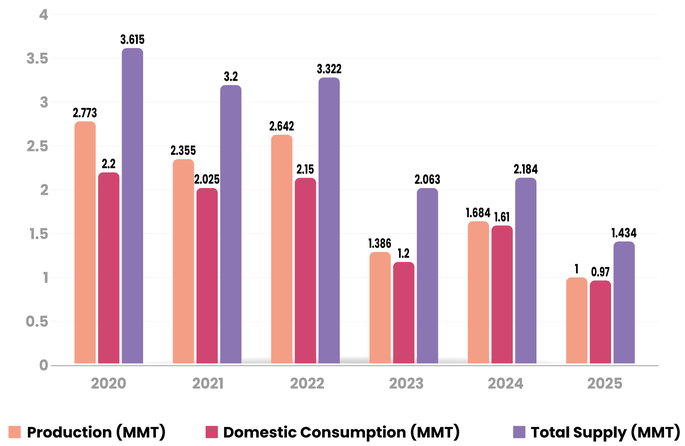


CHINA

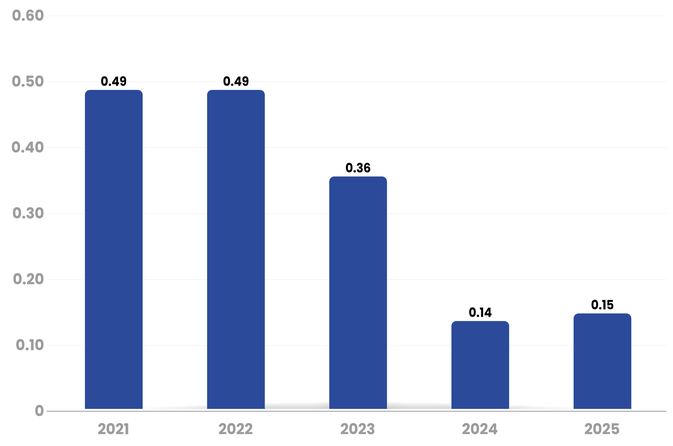
China's domestic peanut market remains steady but slightly weaker, with cautious sentiment and sluggish trading. Following a sharp weekend decline in Henan, small collectors have reduced selling, tightening supply and stabilizing prices with minor adjustments. Jiangxi continues to see modest declines, while the narrowing gap between old- and new-crop prices is shifting downstream restocking toward new-season peanuts, leaving old-crop trading limited. The market is increasingly range-bound, with downside risks contained by low new-crop prices and growing seller reluctance. However, weak end-user demand continues to cap any meaningful recovery. In the short term, prices are expected to move sideways with limited downside. Medium-term direction will depend on the pace of new-crop arrivals, consumption recovery, oil-mill opening prices, purchasing intensity and actual crop output. Heavy arrivals alongside weak demand could renew downward pressure, while tighter farmer selling after October may provide price support.

SUDAN PEANUT DEMAND & SUPPLY

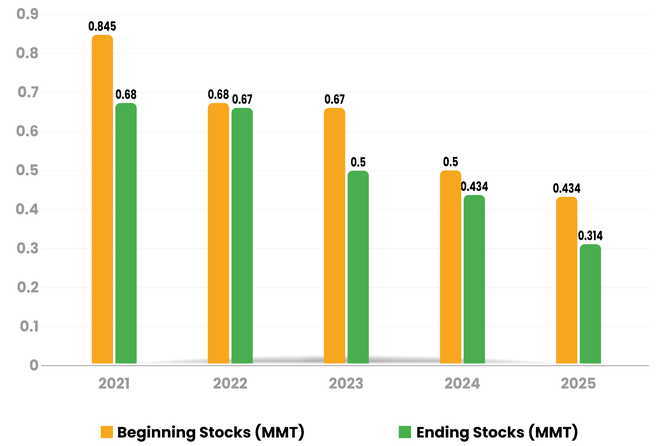
Sudan Production, Domestic Consumption & Total Supply (In MMT)



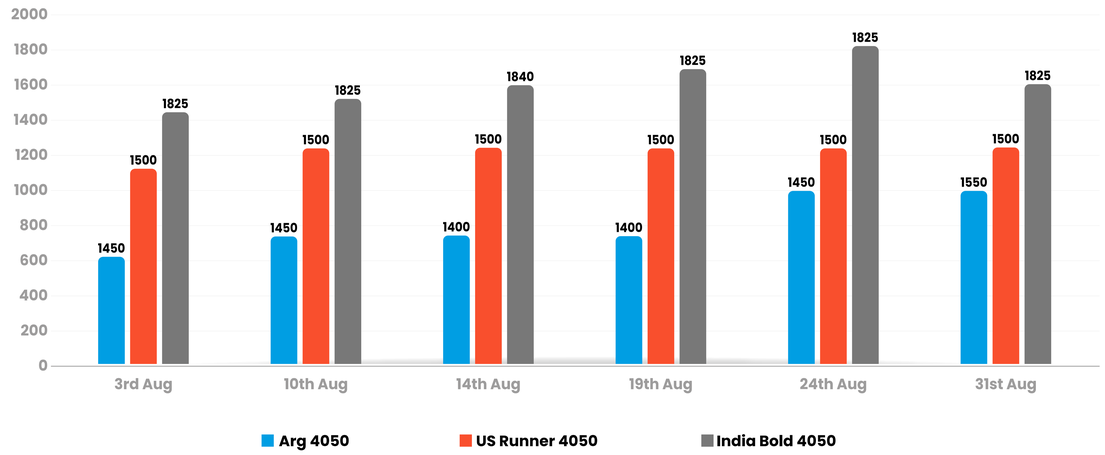
Sudan Export (In MMT)



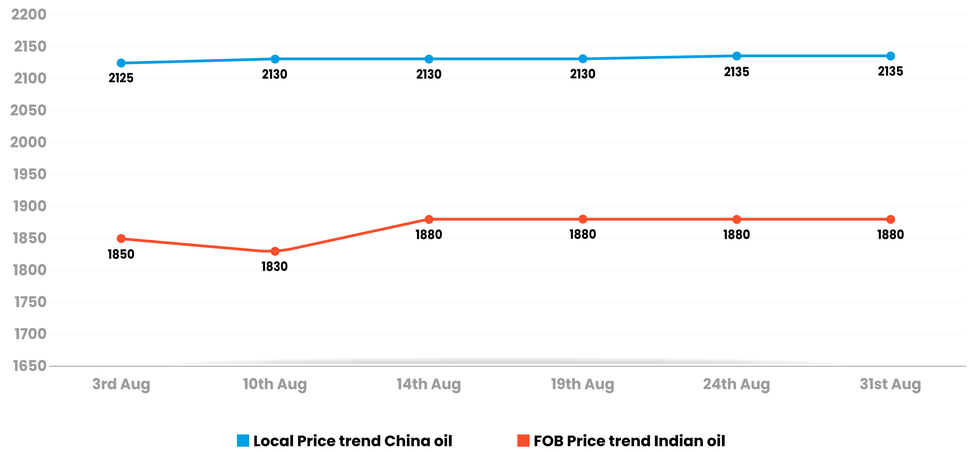
Sudan Stock Variations (In MMT)



CIF EMP (European Main Port) PRICE COMPARISON in USD



Peanut oil price trends: China Local Vs FOB India in USD



Current Crops

ARG 40/50 - $1550

ARG

Argentina

Argentina harvested 420K ha after adverse weather, with 20% non-EU quality and 30% EU-AFLA/Grade 2 crop.

Brazil

BRA

BRA 40/50 - $1515

Brazil's 2026/27 peanut acreage may fall 30%, with recent rains supporting ongoing field preparation for planting.

CHI 41/51 - $1400 (FOB)

CHI

China

China's new-season peanut listings are increasing, while falling prices and weak demand are slowing farmer selling.

India

IND

IND 40/50 - $1825

MP–UP sowing at 150% and Rajasthan at 130% of last year signal a strong North India groundnut crop.

RSA 60/70 - $NA

RSA

South Africa

USA

USA

USA 40/50 - $1500

USA peanut acreage falls 27%, production drops 25%, while improved yields offer limited support to the smaller crop.

TNZ 80/90 - $NA

TNZ

Tanzania

PEANUT VOICE



> "I started as a broker in agricultural commodities in 2013. In 2018, I became an agent for a Chinese oil factory. In 2020, I started building my own company, Elmutwali International Co. Ltd."

Mohamed El Mutwali

ELMUTWALI INTERNATIONAL CO LTD

What are the major transformations you see happening in the Sudan peanut industry?

Sudan is one of Africa's largest peanut producers, supported by strong domestic demand for peanut oil and butter, alongside exports. However, the war between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) caused production to fall by over 70% from 2022 levels. Conflict turned major peanut-growing areas into war zones, while civilian displacement reduced farming and created market shortages and higher prices. RSF restrictions also disrupted harvest transport, causing major losses for farmers and traders. Stock owners were forced to use costly routes through Chad. Recent government gains and reopened export routes offer renewed optimism.



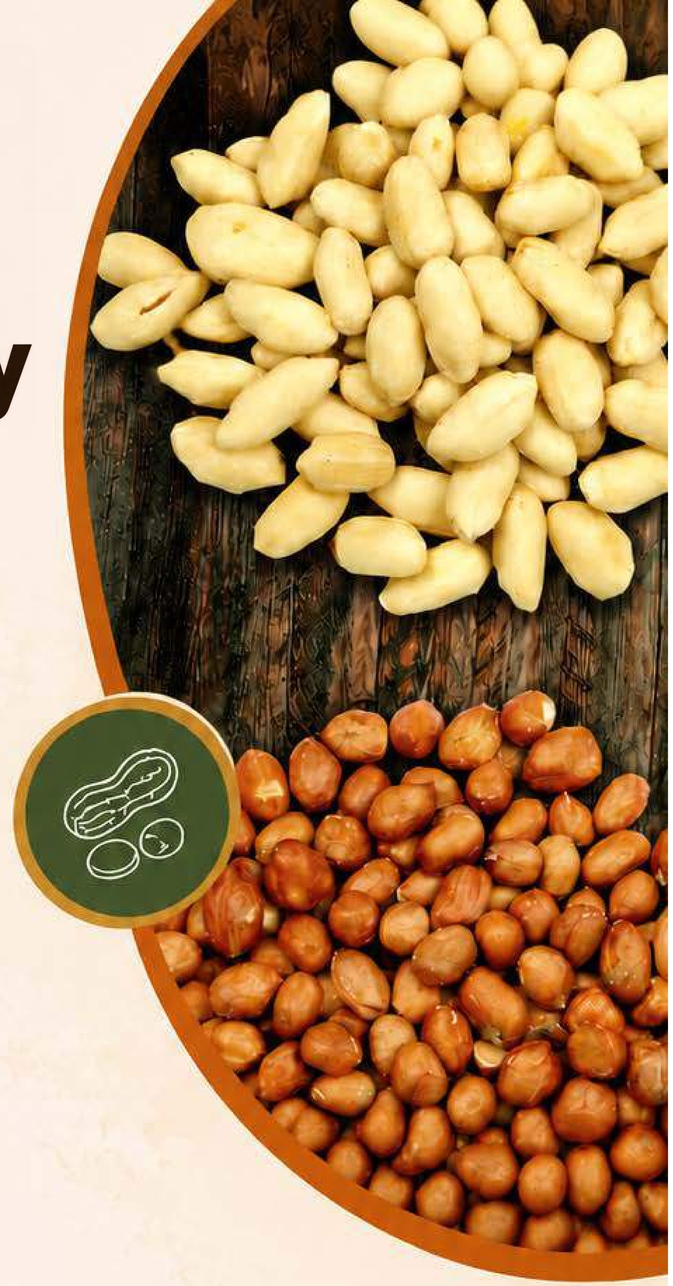
The Ultimate Pesticide Magnet: The Power of Peanut Waste!

Did you know peanut shells could make your daily veggies safer to eat? Meet Arika Kundu, a 13-year-old Indian-American student who just turned agricultural waste into a health-saving breakthrough! Arika noticed that stubborn pesticide residues often cling to fresh produce, even after washing. Her ingenious solution? LIGNEX, a natural, low-cost filter made entirely from discarded peanut shells. Using a process called biosorption, these treated shells act like a sponge, trapping harmful chemicals before they reach your plate. Her eco-friendly invention earned her a spot in the 2026 3M Young Scientist Challenge. Who knew peanut waste could be a kitchen superhero?

Read the full story about Arika's invention on The Economic Times.

How the Economics of Peanut Blanchability

Led ICRISAT to a Genetic Solution.



A simple jar of creamy peanut butter looks straightforward, but before those peanuts become a smooth spread, a crucial manufacturing step must happen: blanching. Blanching is the industrial removal of the thin, reddish-brown seed coat from the peanut kernel. While it seems minor, complete skin removal is essential for quality, flavor, and economic efficiency. Industry experts estimate that peanuts which don't peel well can push kernel losses up by millions of dollars a year.

For a long time, this was simply accepted as part of the job. Whatever type of peanut a farmer grew, the factory had to deal with however easily or poorly it peeled. Nobody could predict which peanuts would cause problems until they were already being processed.

This is where ICRISAT's research made a real difference. Scientists studied 184 different peanut varieties over two growing seasons and found something important: some varieties peeled almost perfectly, while others barely peeled at all. This told them that how well a peanut peels isn't random, it's largely determined by its genes.

By digging deeper into the genetics, the team found reliable clues in the DNA that predict whether a peanut variety will peel well, long before it's ever harvested. In simple terms, this means plant breeders can now test a young peanut plant early on and know in advance whether it's likely to cause processing problems later, without having to grow it all the way to harvest and find out the hard way.

Over time, as these easier-to-peel varieties become more common, processors should see less rework, lower costs, and more consistent products coming off their production lines.

In short, ICRISAT has taken a problem that used to be fixed again and again at the factory, and moved the solution back to where it starts, the seed itself. Instead of losing money to this issue every single season, the industry now has a clear path to breeding it out for good.

Source: ICRISAT Scientists Decode the Genetics Behind Seed Coat Removal in Industry-Ready Groundnut
www.pressroom.icrisat.org/icrisat-scientists-decode-the-genetics-behind-seed-coat-removal-in-industry-ready-groundnut

With Thanks to Our CONTRIBUTORS



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WORLD FOOD MOSCOW
September 15 - 18, 2026
Pavilion 3, Crocus Expo IEC, Moscow (Krasnogorsk), Russia

THE PEANUTS THAT COULD FARM THE UNFARMABLE

What if some of tomorrow's most valuable farmland is land we are struggling to use today?

Soil salinity is becoming a serious challenge for agriculture. As salts build up in the soil, crop growth suffers and productive farmland can gradually become harder to farm.

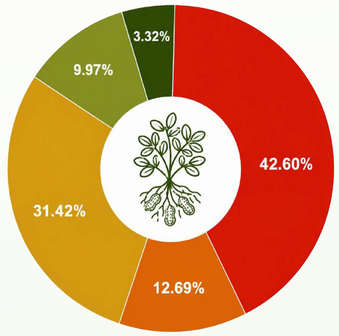


But peanut research is opening an unexpected possibility.

A 2026 study published in Acta Agronomica Sinica screened 331 peanut accessions to identify plants better equipped to handle salt stress.



THE RESULTS WERE STRIKING:



11	3.32%	Highly salt-tolerant
33	9.97%	Salt-tolerant
104	31.42%	Intermediate
42	12.69%	Salt-sensitive
141	42.60%	Highly salt-sensitive

In total, 44 accessions—13.29% of those tested—showed salt tolerance or high salt tolerance. (zwxb.chinacrops.org)

Why does that matter?

Because these plants give researchers a way to understand what helps some peanuts keep growing when soil conditions become difficult. That knowledge can support future breeding for more resilient peanut varieties and, potentially, more adaptable farming systems.

BUT THERE IS ANOTHER SIDE TO THE STORY:

WHAT IF WE COULD IMPROVE THE LAND TOO?

A separate 2026 field study in Frontiers in Plant Science tested a modified-biochar treatment in saline soil used for peanut cultivation.

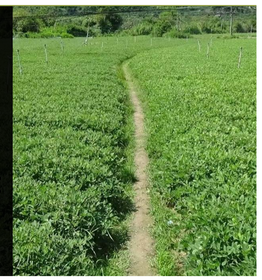
39.40–56.78%
SOIL SALT REDUCTION

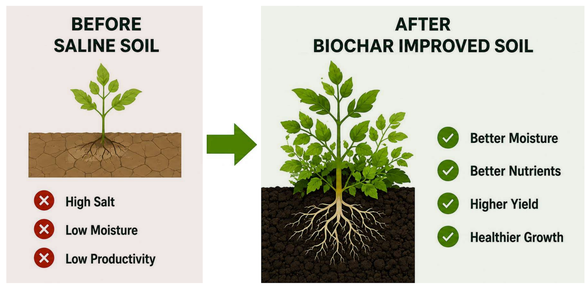
27.57%
PEANUT YIELD INCREASE

The treatment reduced total soil salts by 39.40–56.78% and increased peanut yield by 27.57%, while also improving soil carbon, nitrogen and moisture. The researchers highlighted the approach as a potential strategy for the sustainable improvement of saline soils and green peanut production. (frontiersin.org)

And that is where the story becomes bigger than the peanut.

One line of research is showing us which peanuts can handle difficult land. Another is exploring how that land itself can be improved.





TOGETHER, THEY POINT TOWARDS A COMPELLING FUTURE:

Farmland doesn't always have to be abandoned. It may be reimagined.

Peanuts are not a magic solution for degraded soils, and these studies do not show that peanuts alone can reclaim farmland. But they demonstrate how resilient peanut genetics and soil-improvement technologies could become part of a larger strategy for bringing stressed land back into productive agriculture.

Because sustainable farming is not only about protecting the land that works today.

It may also be about giving difficult land a second chance.

Sources: Wang et al., *Acta Agronomica Sinica,* 2026, DOI: 10.3724/SP.J.1006.2026.55044; Jing et al., *Frontiers in Plant Science,* 2026, DOI: 10.3389/fpls.2026.1721869. (zwxb.chinacrops.org) (frontiersin.org)

POULTRY | ANIMAL NUTRITION | SUSTAINABLE FOOD FUTURE

RETHINKING THE PEANUT

From oil extraction to a new role in poultry nutrition.

What happens when a peanut's overlooked co-product meets a hen's diet?

A peanut is usually **valued** for what we take from it — oil, kernels and ingredients.

But once the oil is extracted, another **valuable stream** remains:

PEANUT MEAL

Protein-rich and often treated as a processing co-product, peanut meal is now being examined for what it could contribute beyond the oil mill — and into poultry nutrition.

In a 2026 study from Brazil, researchers put it to a direct test:

CAN PEANUT MEAL TAKE THE PLACE OF SOYBEAN MEAL?

200	70	Five
laying hens	days	diets

Soybean meal was progressively replaced with peanut meal from 0% all the way to 100%.

And what happened next is where the story gets interesting.

Source: Chemane et al., "Peanut Meal as a Sustainable Alternative to Soybean Meal in Laying Hen Diets," Animals, 2026.

WHEN PEANUT MEAL MEETS THE HEN

Researchers tested 200 laying hens over 70 days, progressively replacing soybean meal with peanut meal.



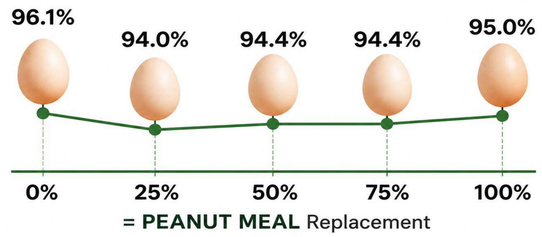
The result?

Even at 100% replacement, productive performance and egg quality were not significantly affected under the conditions tested.

200 HENS. 70 DAYS. 100% REPLACEMENT

THE HENS KEPT LAYING

Egg production across the diets

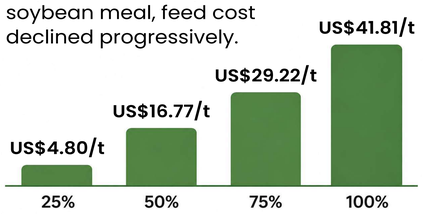


No significant treatment effect.

Source: Chemane et al., Animals (2026).

THEN THE ECONOMICS MOVED

As peanut meal replaced soybean meal, feed cost declined progressively.



US$41.81/T
Maximum feed-cost saving reported

THE CARBON FOOTPRINT FOLLOWED

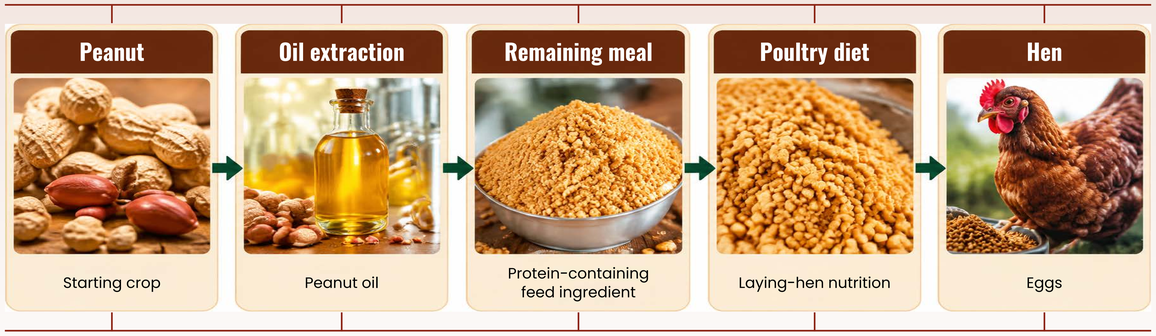
The study also estimated lower carbon emissions as peanut-meal inclusion increased.



21.5% LOWER ESTIMATED CO_2e/T
At 100% replacement, compared with the reference diet.

ONE PEANUT. TWO VALUE STREAMS.

PEANUT PROCESSING



WHAT IT BECOMES

FROM PEANUT → OIL + MEAL → FEED → FOOD

The study points to something bigger than ingredient substitution.

It shows how one peanut crop can carry value further through the food chain — from oil extraction to animal nutrition.

THE TAKEAWAY:

The peanut's value doesn't end with the oil.

Sometimes, what remains after processing can become the beginning of another value chain.

FOOD INNOVATION

MAKING PEANUTS LESS ALLERGIC:

Nurtured Nuts Wins IFT FIRST Award

IFT | food Improved by research Science and technology

For millions of people, peanuts are off-limits. Even a tiny trace can trigger a serious allergic reaction, so peanuts are often kept far away from schools, airplanes, and packaged foods. Families read labels carefully, food companies run separate production lines, and businesses spend heavily every year just to manage allergy risks. A new idea, introduced at the IFT FIRST Startup Pitch Competition, could start to change that picture.



A company called Nurtured Nuts has found a way to grow peanuts with much lower allergen levels, using gene-editing technology, while keeping the taste, crunch, and nutrition people expect. These peanuts have already been grown outdoors on a real farm in Georgia, with USDA approval, the first time a peanut like this has been grown at commercial scale in the U.S.

Here's where the economics get interesting. Today, allergy-related costs weigh heavily on the food industry, separate manufacturing lines, strict labelling, recalls, and lost sales from allergy-avoidant customers all add up. A low-allergen peanut could shrink many of these costs, letting companies simplify production and reach customers who currently avoid peanut products altogether.

For farmers, this could mean a valuable new crop option. Specialty, allergy-safe peanuts may sell at a premium compared to standard peanuts, offering better returns per acre in major peanut-growing states like Georgia, Texas, and Alabama, where the crop already supports thousands of jobs.

For the broader market, opening peanut products to allergy-sensitive consumers, a group that currently avoids an entire food category, represents real, untapped demand. That's a meaningful growth opportunity for peanut butter, protein bars, and snack brands looking for their next big differentiator.

With commercial products targeted for 2027, this innovation could turn a long-standing food safety challenge into a genuine business opportunity, better for consumers, farmers, and food companies alike. It's still early days, but if this peanut lives up to its promise, it could mean safer snacks for millions of people, and fresh opportunities across the entire food industry, from farms to grocery shelves.

Source: Institute of Food Technologists (IFT), "Nurtured Nuts Company Wins Grand Prize for Allergen-less Peanuts in IFT FIRST Startup Pitch Competition Finale" https://www.ift.org/about-us/press/press-releases/nurtured-nuts-company-wins-ift-first-startup-pitch-competition

FROM HARVEST TO INSIGHT. FROM INSIGHT TO IMPROVEMENT.

What Dutch horticulture can teach the peanut industry about learning, adapting and growing better.

WHAT IF A HARVEST WAS MORE THAN AN OUTCOME?

What if it became information for the next one?

That is one of the most compelling lessons from Dutch horticulture.

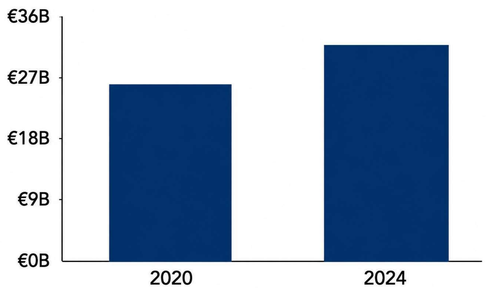
Between 2020 and 2024, the Dutch horticultural supply chain increased its production value from €26.8 billion to €33.3 billion — an increase of more than 24%.





Dutch horticultural supply-chain production value

Production value increased from €26.8 billion in 2020 to €33.3 billion in 2024.



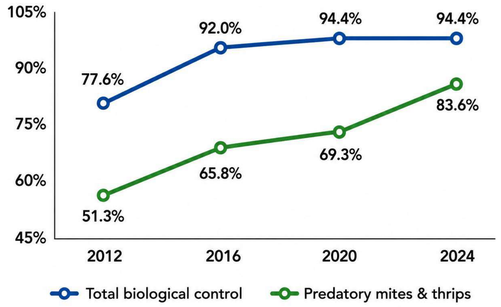
Year	Value (€ billion)
2020	26.8
2024	33.3

BUT THE NUMBER IS NOT WHAT WE SHOULD COPY. THE THINKING BEHIND IT IS.

Dutch horticulture continuously measures, tests and refines how it produces. Biological pest control offers a striking example: its use covered 77.6% of greenhouse cultivation area in 2012 and 94.4% in 2024. Yet even after overall adoption reached 94.4% in 2020, improvement continued: the use of predatory mites and thrips increased from 69.3% in 2020 to 83.6% in 2024.

The benchmark was reached. The learning continued.

Overall biological control reached 94.4% of greenhouse cultivation area by 2020 and remained there in 2024, while predatory mites and thrips continued to expand.



Year	Total Biological Control (%)	Predatory Mites & Thrips (%)
2012	77.6	51.3
2016	92.0	65.8
2020	94.4	69.3
2024	94.4	83.6

The lesson is not simply adoption. It is continuous improvement.
And that is where the Dutch example becomes relevant to peanuts.

SO, WHAT COULD PEANUTS ADAPT?

Not the greenhouse. The learning system.



01 MEASURE THE FIELD

Rainfall. Soil conditions. Crop development. Harvest timing.
Build records that help explain why one crop performs differently from another.



02 CONNECT HARVEST TO QUALITY

Moisture. Grade. Defects. Aflatoxin results. Drying conditions.
Don't let each result remain an isolated number. Connect it to where and how it happened.



03 TURN RESULTS INTO ACTION

A recurring moisture problem should trigger a review of drying.
A repeated quality deviation should trigger a search for its cause.
A result should lead to a decision.



04 CLOSE THE LOOP

Farmer → Processor → Laboratory → Exporter → Buyer
Information should travel back through the chain.

- Low workload is an advantage.
- Focusing on one aspect is a key.
- Quality over time delivers long-term value.



THE PEANUT OPPORTUNITY

The peanut industry does not need to become a Dutch greenhouse.

It needs to become a learning system.

Eco - Lush Leaf Formula | 30 Capsules Per Container | 3rd Party Lab Tested for Purity | 100% Natural & Safe for You

Every choice shapes your future.
Make it count, learn from it,
and keep moving forward.

At every fork in the road, remember:

A BETTER DECISION FOR THE NEXT ONE.

CLEAR DOESN'T ALWAYS MEAN CLEAN.

Peanut shells are finding a new life as materials for detecting heavy metals in water.

Source: Carbon Trends, 2025

PEANUT BLOG

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