

Table 2. Cost and return analysis of Asha and Namnama confectionary peanuts per hectare (Region 2, CY 2006).

Variable	Value/Cost (P) (Yield of 2,500 kg/ha)
A. Labor Cost	
Land preparation	1,800
Shelling of seeds	300
Furrowing and planting	1,400
Fertilization	400
Cultivation	900
Weeding	2,500
Pest control	200
Harvesting	1,500
Pod stripping	5,000
Sundrying, hauling, and packing	1,000
Subtotal	15,000
B. Material/Input/Cost	
Seeds (120 kg unshelled)	3,000
Fertilizer (4 bags)	3,000
Pesticides	500
Seed inoculants	100
Sacks and plastic twine	500
Miscellaneous expenses	500
Subtotal	7,600
C. Interest on Capital (30% per cropping of material cost)	2,250
Total Cost	24,850
Gross Income	50,000
Net Income	25,150
Break-even Yield (kg/ha)	1,242
Cost per Kilo	9.94
ROI	101.20%

Table 3. Cost and return analysis of Asha and Namnama confectionary peanut production at various yield levels per hectare (Region 2, CY 2006).

Variables	Seed Yield (t/ha)			
	2.5	2.75	3.0	3.5
Labor cost	15,000	15,500	16,000	17,000
Cost of materials/inputs	7,600	8,000	8,500	10,000
Interest on capital	2,250	2,400	2,550	3,000
Total cost of production	24,850	25,900	27,050	30,000
Gross income*	50,000	55,000	60,000	70,000
Net income	25,150	29,100	32,950	40,000
Cost per kilo	9.94	9.90	9.01	8.57
Net Income per kilo	10.00	10.60	11.00	11.43
ROI (%)	101.2	112.3	121.8	133.3

*At farm-gate price of P20/kg.

Source: CVARRD write-up, 2006.

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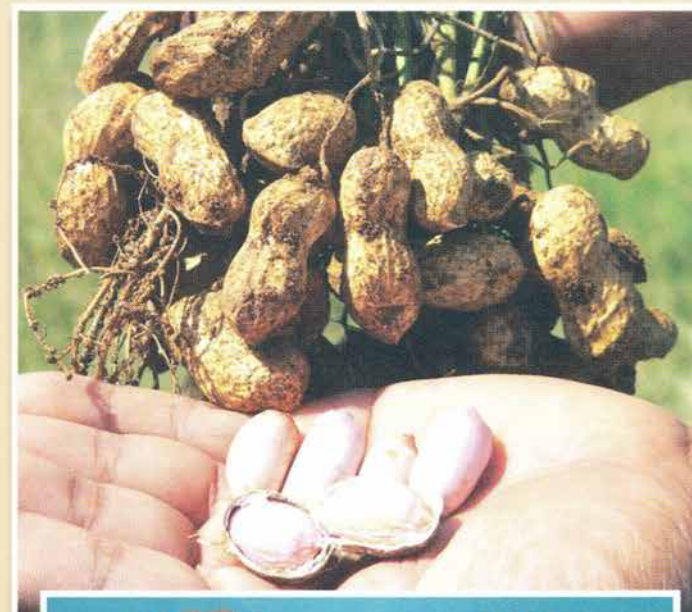
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**PHILIPPINE COUNCIL FOR AGRICULTURE,
FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (PCARRD)**

Department of Science and Technology

Asha and Namnama Peanut Confectionery Varieties



Introduction

When farmers start looking for more lucrative real income after just breaking it even at the end of the production season, or worse, when all hopes falter on ever making it big in producing traditional crops, some bravehearts shift to alternative commodities.

From the long list of alternative crops, peanut is one of the more profitable. Favoring it are its natural resilience to adverse environmental conditions and market potential, and most significantly, the introduction of two new varieties with traits that are definitely competitive.



Dubbed “Seeds of Hope” and now widely popular around the country, Asha and Namnama 1 are the newest outstanding peanut varieties in the Cagayan Valley Region. The large, export quality peanuts exhibit a general trait innate to the name of both varieties—Asha which is Hindi (Indian language) and Namnama which is Iloco stands for one word, descriptive of what they bring to farmers—HOPE.

With the optimism of farmers in the region on the promising peanut varieties, the legume center of the Department of Agriculture, the Cagayan Valley Integrated Agricultural Research Center-Ilagan Experiment Station (CVIARC-IES) in Ilagan, Isabela, is continually ensuring availability of seeds. Currently, CVIARC offers a seed technology package to interested farmers in the region.

Background

Asha and Namnama are foreign-bred, from the International Center for Research in Arid and Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in India. These peanut confectionery varieties were introduced in Region 2 through a project initiated and funded by the Bureau of Agricultural Research (DA-BAR) and PCARRD.

Namnama 1, registered NSIC Pn 11 in May 2002, was acquired from ICRISAT in 1996 as line ICGV 90320. This was followed by the Asha variety in 2005.

With funding support from DA-BAR and the strong support of ICRISAT, DA-CVIARC had since been continuously popularizing Namnama and recently, Asha, not only in the region but in various parts of the Philippines. region but in various parts of the Philippines.

Features and Uses

They are both confectionery varieties and therefore large-seeded. These varieties mature longer, thereby producing better pods and seeds. The high quality seeds are most desirable for processing into confectionery products, but can be sold as plain table peanuts. Asha and Namnama are all-season varieties, yielding as much as 2.9–3.5 t/ha and 2.2–2.6 t/ha, respectively.

Cultivation and production of these varieties can open opportunities for export market, due to their seed size varying from super jumbo to planting materials size. Table 1 indicates how Asha and Namnama peanuts are graded vis-à-vis both local and export market standards.

Table 1. Seed grade profile of Asha and Namnama produced in the Philippines.

Grade/Specifics	Super Jumbo	Giant I	Grade II	Grade III
No. of Seeds per ounce	<20	25–30	30–45	45–60
Market/Use	Export	Export	Domestic Market	Seed Purposes
Asha	[Redacted]			
Namnama	[Redacted]			

Production Technology

Optimum yield can be obtained through the adoption of the following prescribed package of technology:

- Although Asha and Namnama are all season peanuts, they are best planted between October and November (dry season)
- Plant in sandy loam soil as it favors good growth and development of pegs and pods
- In clay-type soils, prepare land well to produce five tith
- 140–150 kg unshelled seeds is needed to plant 1 ha land area
- Sow seeds in a furrow 50 cm apart, with hills spaced at 15–20 cm

Prior to seed sowing:

- Mix the seeds with Rhizobium inoculant at the rate of 1 pack (100 g) per 10 kg seeds. Peanut

inoculants are available at regional and provincial soil laboratories.

- Apply NPK basally using 14-14-14 at 4 bags/ha.

Liming

Excessive potassium (K) in the podding zone interferes with calcium (Ca) uptake and results in pod rot and pops (unfilled pods). Regardless of soil test results, sidedress 300–400 kg/ha of gypsum (calcium sulfate) at peak of flowering (30–40 days after planting) followed by light cultivation.

- At about 50–60 days after planting (DAP), the pegging zone (top 8–12 cm of soil) should be moist. Apply frequent but light irrigation if soil becomes dry.
- Maintain weed-free production area with thorough land preparation, cultivation (off-barring and hilling-up at 15 and 25 DAP) and weeding. This must be done to lessen insect pest infestation.
- Bacterial or Fusarium wilt diseases can be avoided through rotation of peanut with cereals (corn, rice, sorghum, etc.) and application of gypsum.
- Foliar diseases like Cercospora leaf spot and rust, if observed at early growth stage can be managed with appropriate fungicides.
- Asha and Namnama mature from 140–150 DAP. Allow full maturation to obtain high grade confectionary seeds.
- Physiologically mature plants show yellow-brown leaves, reticulation in pods and color darkening of inner shell.
- At harvest time, peanut pods contain 35–60% moisture. To prevent mold attack, dry the uprooted plants in windrows until pod moisture drops to 18–20% before pod stripping.
- Sound, mature, clean and well-filled pods should be selected as seed materials.
- The moisture content of unshelled peanut should be below 10% for longer storage life.

Cost

Cost and return analysis of peanut production, specifically Asha and Namnama (Table 2) shows ₱25,150 net income, or a return on investment (ROI) of 101.20% for the lowest possible yield of 2,500 kg/ha. If yield reaches the highest recorded at 3,500 kg/ha or 3.5 tons, ROI could reach 133.3% or net income of ₱40,000.00 at farm-gate price of ₱20.00/kg.