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Agriculture institute at Pollachi

Special Correspondent

Coimbatore: The Vanavarayar Institute of Agriculture that has come up at Manakadavu in about 250 acres will be inaugurated by the Tamil Nadu Agriculture Minister, Veerapandi S. Arumugam, on October 29.

M. Manikam, chairman of NIA Educational Institutions; Shankar Vanavarayar, Correspondent of the institute; and C. Ramaswamy, secretary of NIA Institutions, told reporters here that the institute was approved by the Government in August 2007. It is affiliated to Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. The courses offered are B.Sc Agriculture (four years) and Diploma in Agriculture (two years).The institute was functioning from the Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology campus at Pollachi.

The institute provides consultancy service for commercial agriculture, production and sale of improved variety seeds, saplings of fruit trees and ornamental plants, agro advisory services on soil, crop and plat protection aspects. The institute has entered into Memoranda of Understanding with Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Southern India Mills Association – Cotton Development and Research Association, Suguna Poultry Farm, ABT Industries – Sakthi Milk Unit.

The Institute has plans to start post-graduate programmes, B.Tech in food processing technology, dairy science and integrated farming system besides conducting a series of short and long term certificate courses on the production technologies of different crops, processing and value addition and marketing strategies. The institute will establish Village Resource Centres at Negamam, Vadakkipalayam, Kanjampatti, Samathur and Manathukkadavu to help farmers.

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Subsidy to promote drip irrigation

Staff Reporter

NAGAPATTINAM: A sixty-five per cent subsidy has been announced by the government to promote practices of drip irrigation in the district. The programme, jointly promoted under the aegis of the departments of Agricultural Engineering, Horticulture and Agriculture along with Sugar factories, envisages contribution by the Centre and State governments.

Under this, a subsidy of 40 percent by the Centre and 25 percent by the State governments is provided. Those farmers engaged in horticulture are particularly invited to adopt drip irrigation practices to ensure permanent moisture and aeration for crops. Drip irrigation would also ensure that dissolved nutrients in water nourish the crops uniformly.

According to release, farmers can approach one of the above departments or a sugar mills for further information.

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Clima Rice project launched

Special Correspondent

THANJAVUR: Dr.T.Jayaraj, Director, Tamil Nadu Rice Research Institute (TRRI), Aduthurai, launched the Clima Rice project recently at the institute.

The project is funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway, and TRRI is one of the dissemination centres for the project in the Cauvery delta zone.

Mr.Jayaraj said the project was aimed at developing suitable adaptive technologies that will contribute to sustained rice production under changing climatic conditions .

The project integrates natural, socio-economic and institutional factors that would help in improving the adaptive capacity of all the stake holders.

A training programme on Rajarajan 1000 method of paddy cultivation was also held as part of the launching of the project.

Sixty farmers from Thirubuvanam and Manalur villages in Thiruvidaimaruthur and Thirupanandal blocks respectively participated in the training programme. Mr.Jayaraj said Rajarajan 1000 is a method of rice cultivation that helps in efficient use of water and nutrients .

V.Ravi, Professor (Agronomy), spoke on the different strategies used to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on crop cultivation.

Mr.Muthukoori and Mr.Udayakumar, assistant directors of agriculture, Thirupanandal and Thiruvidaimaruthur blocks respectively assured TRRI of the department's co-operation in the project, said a TRRI press release issued here on Friday.

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26,741 tonnes of paddy procured: Collector

Special Correspondent

Through 142 direct procurement centres of the TNCSC

Kuruvai raised on 20,852 hectares of which 17,280 hectares have been harvested

Samba cultivation under Rajarajan 1000 method on 85,000 hectares planned

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THANJAVUR: A total of 26,741 tonnes of Kuruvai paddy have been procured through 142 direct procurement centres (DPCs) of the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation (TNCSC) in Thanjavur district, said Collector M.S.Shanmugham, here on Friday.

Speaking at the monthly farmers' grievances day meeting, the Collector said Kuruvai was raised on 20,852 hectares of which harvest has been completed on 17,280 hectares.

He advised farmers to use water efficiently for samba cultivation. While 12,890 cusecs of water are released from the Mettur dam daily for cultivation, the inflow into the dam is only 4,628 cusecs. Farmers can take up samba cultivation through Rajarajan 1000 method which ensures less use of water, Mr. Shanmugham said.

It has been planned to take up samba cultivation under Rajarajan 1000 method on 85,000 hectares in the district this year.

He said there is adequate stock of fertilizers - 8137 tonnes of urea, 6262 tonnes of Di ammonium phosphate, 5,550 tonnes of potash and 2,893 tonnes of complex fertilisers.

The Collector also said 1,009 agriculture pump sets would be provided additional horse power this year in the district. “Crop insurance amount of Rs.1.31 crore is being given to 1,676 farmers of Mela Ulur village where crops were damaged in rain a few years ago . ,” he said.

Farmers distributed sweets welcoming the announcement made by Chief Minister M. Karunanidhi that power of maximum number of agriculture pump sets would be enhanced this year . Meanwhile, a section of the farmers staged a walkout demanding relaxation of norms for moisture content with respect to procurement at the DPCs.

C.Suresh Kumar, District Revenue Officer (DRO), P.Loganathan, Joint Director of Agriculture and Sivaji, Joint Registrar of Co-operatives, participated .

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Researchers urged to address problems of cane farmers

Special Correspondent

“Farmers need to be supported not just with good prices, but also with appropriate technologies"

Photo: B. Jothi Ramalingam

ADDRESSING ISSUES: Vikram Kapur, Commissioner of Sugars, addressing the Tamil Nadu and Puducherry sugarcane research and development workers' meeting at Ranipet on Friday. —

VELLORE: Commissioner of Sugars Vikram Kapoor has urged those engaged in research and development (R & D) activities concerning sugarcane cultivation and production of sugar to address the serious problems of sugarcane farmers such as labour shortage and poor economic returns.

Inaugurating the 42nd meeting of the Sugarcane R & D Workers of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, organised jointly by the Sugarcane Breeding Institute (SBI), Coimbatore and the Vellore Cooperative Sugar Mills (VCSM) at Ranipet on Friday, Mr. Kapoor said that the R & D workers would have to explore the possibilities of developing low-cost devices for mechanical harvesting since the costly harvesters currently available in the market may not be suitable to Indian conditions. Farmers need to be supported not just with good prices, but also with appropriate technologies to improve yield so that the profits rise. Cane development staff and officers of the cooperative, public and private sector sugar mills should be trained in modern technologies.

The Commissioner said that while the sugar mills were facing shortage of sugarcane, the growers were facing the problem of shortage of labour. Stressing the need to increase the production of sugarcane in order to meet the annual requirement of 415 million tonnes of cane in 2020, the Commissioner said that since the opportunities for expanding cane area were limited, the increase in production had to be met only by improving productivity. While the current average productivity in Tamil Nadu was 75 to 85 tonnes per hectare, the productivity had to be increased to 110 tonnes per hectare by adopting the latest farm techniques. The sugar recovery too had to be increased to about 12%, as in U.P. and Maharashtra. “The adoption of improved technologies alone will help increase productivity”, he said.

Acknowledging that the SBI and the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) have been playing an important role in developing the required technologies, Mr. Kapoor said that the R & D workers have to address other challenges before them, such as the increase in the cost of cultivation and the consequent poor returns to the farmers.

He wanted the R & D workers to come out with a package of practices to reduce the cost of cultivation and improve the soil fertility, he said. N. Vijayan Nair, Director, SBI, Coimbatore, who delivered the theme address, said that the important objectives of the meeting are to provide a forum for interface between research scientists and development personnel in the State, to review the technologies in the field of sugarcane cultivation, assess the success of the technologies, review the use of the technologies identified by the Sugarcane Research Institute, identify the reasons for the failure to implement the identified technologies, discuss problems in cane cultivation and recommend interventions, and to get the feedback from the sugar industry in order to set the research priorities accordingly.

The Director said that the SBI has recently developed a website called CaneInfo, accessible at http://caneinfo.nic.in. The free-to-access website provides a platform for sugarcane growers, cane development personnel, scientists and students to share information and knowledge on sugarcane.

C. Rajendran, Collector of Vellore said that in the last two years, there has been a reduction in the cane area in Vellore district owing to the declining interest among farmers in sugarcane cultivation. The activities of the R & D workers would serve the purpose only when they helped the farmers. He therefore urged the workers to help improve the productivity and production with a lesser cane area. K. Thyagarajan, Director, Centre for Plant Breeding and Genetics, TNAU said that the S1-7 sugarcane variety, developed by the research institute in Sirugamani and released by the TNAU this year, has resulted in a productivity of 155 tonnes per hectare and sugar production of 20.5 tonnes per hectare.

It was also resistant to the red rot disease. TNAU trials have shown that the adoption of the technique of system of cane intensification would help achieve a yield of 250 tonnes per hectare, he said. A. Sekar Chief Cane Development Officer, Tamil Nadu Sugars Corporation said that 140 lakh tonnes of cane have been produced in Tamil Nadu during 2009-10 against a target of 155 lakh tonnes. R. Kandasamy, Entomologist, Centre for Biology, Chengalpattu spoke. M.N. Poongodi, Special Officer, VCSM welcomed the gathering. K. Rajendran, Chief Cane Officer, VCSM proposed a vote of thanks.

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Back Stronger rupee may dilute coffee exports next year

Money movement			
			* (in %)
Currency	Rate vis-a-vis $		Appreciation (+) /Depreciation(-) *
	May 19	Oct 18	
Brazilian real	1.785	1.666	6.6
Vietnamese Dong	18627	19443	-4.3
Columbian peso	1938	1804	6.9
Indonesian rupiah	9073	8932	1.6
Honduran lempira	18.53	18.84	-1.6
Indian rupee	46	44.26	3.8
Peruvian Neuvo Sol	2.7865	2.7851	Nil
Ugandan Shilling	2041.122	2394.595	-17.2
West African CFA Franc	540.051	478.9203	11
Euro	0.805	0.0717	10
Guatemala Quetzales	7.83	8.04	-2.7
Nicaraguan Cordoba Oros	20.818	21.598	-3.7
Costa Rican Colon	500.62	500.288	Negligible

A. Srinivas

Bangalore, Oct 22

Coffee exports are under pressure following the rupee's appreciation against the dollar in recent months. There is reluctance to book orders for the next season, or the early part of 2011, with sellers seeking higher dollar prices to offset the currency movement. This is despite the fact that the euro has gained 10 per cent against the dollar over the last five months, and Europe is India's primary destination for coffee exports.

The competing countries whose currencies have depreciated against the dollar, or have appreciated less, would hold an edge over India, more so if the coffee varieties are similar.

India's washed arabicas are likely to face pricing pressure on account of currency depreciation in the Central American countries of Guatemala, Nicaragua and

Honduras. The flat trend in the currencies of Peru and Costa Rica against a 3.8 per cent rise of the rupee over the last five months, would confer on them an advantage. Ugandan arabicas may also hold an edge over India as its currency has depreciated steeply over the last five months.

HEDGING FOR MOVEMENT

As many exporters do not hedge for currency, they would lose on forward contracts made some months ago when the rupee's value was less.

However, Mr Vikas Khandelwal, Head of Treasury (India), ECOM, said: “Prudent exporters hedge themselves on currency. The rise in international prices will more than offset the currency impact. Some of the rise in the rupee has also been offset by the rise in forward premium.”

Mr Ramesh Rajah, President, Coffee Exporters' Association of India, said: “As a result of pricing issues, there is resistance to booking orders for the next season, or the early part of next year. We want higher prices because of the rupee appreciation, but buyers are not willing. The rise of the euro does not mean that buyers are willing to pay more. Coffee is a dollar-driven commodity. Hedging against currency fluctuations is a cumbersome process, and the RBI does not allow hedging of short positions.”

Mr M.P. Devaiah, General Manager, Allanasons Ltd, said: “Very few exporters may hedge against the currency movement. Those who bought coffee when the rupee was 46 to a US dollar would be losers now. As a result of the weak dollar, we are forced to quote higher prices and differentials. Although the euro has appreciated against the dollar, it does not translate into an immediate willingness to pay more.”

Mr Amit Pant, Business Manager, Olam Agro India Ltd, said: “A stronger euro makes imports more attractive for the Euro zone. Origins where the currency has depreciated, or appreciated less, against the dollar, the carry currency, are more competitive and will have a higher incentive to export. But the extent to which exporting countries can impact each another would also depend on the baskets to which their coffees belong — within a basket, one coffee can be more readily substituted by another.”

COFFEE BASKETS

Mr Pant said: “India's washed arabicas belongs to the milds basket, with Columbia, Peru, Honduras. India's natural robustas are in the category of Uganda and, to an extent, Tanzania. Vietnamese robustas are not really a replacement for India's robustas. They may, however, replace Indonesia to an extent for the global soluble industry.”

Mr Rajah said: “Columbian coffee may not be affected, despite the appreciation of the Columbian peso, because of its branding. India's arabica may be hit by the depreciation in Central American countries, whereas in washed robusta Vietnam and Indonesia may gain, the quality of Vietnamese robusta having improved over the years.

To the extent that Brazil is a price setter, the appreciation of the real could help others. Likewise, Vietnam's robusta could set the floor, affecting other robusta exporters."

Mr Devaiah said: "India's washed arabicas face competition from Brazil and Central American countries. Ugandan and Indian robustas are considered to be similar, but if Vietnamese robusta becomes too cheap, its use in a blend may increase at the expense of varieties such as India's."

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Back **Rice rules flat in lacklustre trade**

Our Correspondent

Karnal, Oct. 22

After witnessing a downtrend for major part of this week, the rice market witnessed a steady trend on Friday. Prices of aromatic rice have dropped Rs 50-100 a quintal from Rs 5,150-5,200 this week, while prices of non-basmati rice have slipped Rs 30-50 from the levels quoted last weekend.

Prices of Pusa-1121 (steam) ruled around Rs 5,100 a quintal, Pusa-1121 (sela) ruled at Rs 4,050-4,100 and Pusa-1121 (raw) was at Rs 5,050-5,100 a quintal.

Pusa (sela) quoted at Rs 3,150 a quintal and Pusa (raw) at Rs 4,000-4,050.

Basmati sela ruled at Rs 5,900-6,000 a quintal, while basmati raw was around Rs 6,900-7,000.

Prices of non-basmati varieties ruled firm on their previous levels. Prices of PR (old) ruled between Rs 2,000 and Rs 2,185, while the PR (new) ruled between Rs 1,900 and Rs 1,980 a quintal.

Sharbati sela (old) was at Rs 2,580 and Sharbati steam (new) at Rs 2,700-2,750. The Permal Sela (new) variety ruled at Rs 2,000-2,135 a quintal.

Prices of broken rice ruled firm. Brokens such as Tibar ruled around Rs 3,500 a quintal, Dubar at Rs 2,500 and Mongra around Rs 1,800.

Mr Praveen Kumar, a rice trader, said since trading was lukewarm, the market was lacklustre. Arrival of non-basmati rice is also low, he said.

Over 1.5 lakh bags of paddy varieties arrived at the Karnal grain market terminal. The entire stock was lifted by agencies and rice millers.

Around 35,000 bags of PR-13 arrived and the variety ruled between Rs 1,000 and Rs 1,060 a quintal. Grade-A variety arrived with a stock of 80,000 bags and ruled between Rs 1,030 and Rs 1,065. Around 35,000 bags of PR-14 were quoted at Rs 1,045-1,110 a quintal.

About 5,000 bags of Sharbati also arrived and the variety ruled between Rs 1,400 and Rs 1,530 a quintal. Sugandha-999, with around 3,000 bags, was quoted at Rs 1,480-1,540. Only 2,500 bags of the RS-10 variety were available. They were quoted at Rs 1,310-1,350 a quintal.

There were 3,000 bags of Pusa (duplicate basmati) quoting at Rs 2,000-2,240. Around 2,500 bags of Pusa-1121 were quoted at Rs 2,000-Rs 2,260 a quintal.

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Back **Good demand continues to push pepper prices**

G.K. Nair

Kochi, Oct 22

Pepper futures continued its upward run on Friday on good domestic demand amid limited availability and all the contracts moved up substantially.

Domestic demand has started picking up for the Diwali and the winter season , market sources told Business Line.

Overseas demand for the winter, Christmas and New Year is also expected to come as the markets there need the material by November-end-early December.

At the same time, availability is tight in all the origins. In India, pepper is mainly available on the exchange platform and the outstanding position indicates of a tight situation, market sources said.

After about 1,400 tonnes that is expected to come up for delivery on Nov 5, there won't be much pepper available on the exchange also, they said. The daily rise in the prices have prompted the sellers to stay away anticipating that the prices may cross Rs 200 a kg soon..

November contract on the NCDEX increased by Rs 266 to close at Rs 19,435 a quintal. December and January contracts went up by Rs 290 and Rs 281 respectively to close at Rs 19,732 and Rs 19,950 a quintal.

Total turn over dropped by 2,245 tonnes to 9,783 tonnes. Total open interest declined by 167 tonnes to 12,592 tonnes.

November open interest dropped by 403 tonnes to 9,859 tonnes. December and January moved up by 216 tonnes and 18 tonnes respectively to 2,375 tonnes and 137 tonnes.

Spot prices

Spot prices increased by Rs 200 on good demand amid tight supply to close at Rs 19,100 (MG 1) and Rs 18,600 (un-garbled) a quintal.Dealers in the primary markets earlier in the day were quoting Rs 190 a kg for high range pepper and Rs 188 a kg for Wayanadan pepper and Rs 185–186 for pepper from the plains, market sources said.

International market

Indian parity in the international market was at $4,600 a tonne (c&f) and may remain competitive if the reports that Indonesia and Brazil have raised their prices were true. Brazil was reportedly active with some trading taking place for B 1 at $4,050-4,100 (f.o.b.).

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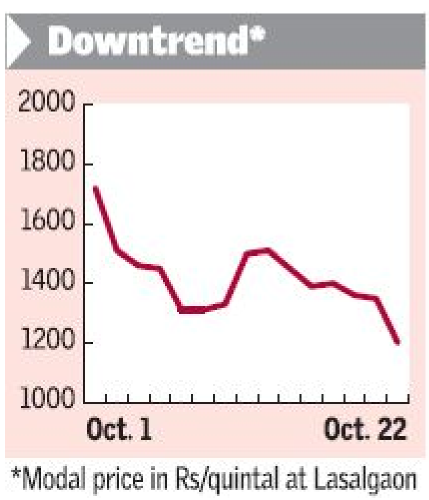
Back Onion pares losses on fears of labour strike



M.R. Subramani

Chennai, Oct. 22

Onion prices continued to decline this week but gained towards close on Friday on fears that a proposed strike by the daily labourers in Maharashtra market could affect supply.

Despite the gains made in the evening, onion prices could be headed South in a fortnight as arrivals of the kharif crop are due in southern parts and Maharashtra.

According to trade sources, prices gained Rs 100 a quintal in the afternoon after dropping Rs 150 in the morning from Thursday's close. "The strike threat looks real and we are told markets could be affected on Monday and Tuesday," said a trade source.

At Lasalgaon, the onion market opened weak with the modal price or the rate at which most trades took place dropping to Rs 1,391. On Friday, it initially dropped to Rs 1,201 before gaining on the strike threat.

"In 15 days time, onion prices are expected to drop. The Karnataka crop is good, while arrivals will begin in Maharashtra too by then," said Mr Madan Prakash, Director of Chennai-based Rajathi Group of companies.

The firm is one of the established players in onion exports.

"Prices are ruling high in Bangalore since there is some export demand. But once the arrivals peak, they are bound to drop," he said.

EXPORTS

Exports to Hong Kong that was seen earlier this month have stopped, while small quantities are finding their way to Malaysia. "The new crop is going to Malaysia," Mr Prakash said.

Sri Lanka has cut import duty on onion and it may soon begin importing the vegetable from India. "Shipments are set for sail to the island-nation. Exports are expected to gather steam a week before Diwali," Mr Prakash said.

Meanwhile, trade hopes of a fall in onion prices have brightened with the National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation, Nashik endorsing the views.

In a note on onion, the foundation said kharif area of the crop has increased 10-15 per cent in Maharashtra. In Rajasthan, too, the area has gone up 20-25 per cent, while rising 15-20 per in Punjab and Haryana. "Overall, the area under kharif onion is going to be almost same or little more compared to last year," the foundation said.

It also said that about 15 per cent of the rabi crop is still with farmers in Maharashtra and the existing inventory could last till the middle of November.

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Back **Sluggish offtake stumps chana, urad dal**

Our Correspondent

Indore, Oct 22

Prices of all pulses by and large ruled steady on local mandis here on Friday. Demand was sluggish in almost all the pulses .

According to a wholesale pulse trader, Mr Satish Jain, mill operators, big stockists and retailers have already made purchases for almost a week keeping in view the ensuing Diwali festival. The mandi is likely to witness brisk trading for two-three days more, he said, adding that trading in pulses and other commodities will gather momentum after Diwali.

In the spot, chana quoted Rs 20 down depending upon quality. Chana dal (general) quoted Rs 2,915-2,920, chana dal (besan quality) quoted Rs 2,975-2,980, while chana dal bold quoted Rs 3,080-3,160.

Masoor dal quoted Rs 3,850-4,150 a quintal, moong dal (chilkewali) quoted Rs 4,500-5,000 a quintal, while moong (monger) quoted Rs 5,400-5,500. Similarly, urad dal (chilkewali) quoted Rs 5,800 and urad (monger) quoted Rs 6,800 a quintal.

Tur dal (full) quoted Rs 5,400-5,500 a quintal, tur dal (sawa no.) quoted Rs 4,800 a quintal, while tur dal (markewali) quoted Rs 5,900 a quintal.

Sluggish demand was also witnessed in pulse seeds. Chana quoted Rs 2,325 a quintal, masoor quoted Rs 3,275-3,300, tur (Maharashtra whitline) quoted Rs 3,600, tur (red, Maha line) quoted Rs 3,200-3,300 a quintal, while tur (nimari) quoted Rs 3,300 a quintal. Similarly, urad and moong also remained steady amidst sluggish demand. Urad in the spot quoted Rs 3,000-4,000, while moong (cheap quality) quoted Rs 2,500-3,000, moong (medium) quoted Rs 3,000-3,400, while moong (bold) quoted Rs 3,500-3,800 a quintal respectively.

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Back **Festival demand lights up edible oils**

Our Correspondent

Mumbai, Oct. 22

Edible oil prices continued to rise on the edible oils market, taking cues from the firm tone of the foreign markets on Friday and expectations of higher demand for inexpensive oils during Diwali.

In the overseas markets, prices of palm oil, soya oil and cotton futures moved up. Rumours that two or three steamers carrying crude palm oil were held up at Gujarat ports due to quality issues, also fuelled the sentiment.

In Mumbai, palmolein was up by Rs 2, soya oil was up by Rs 4 and cotton oil increased by Rs 3 for 10 kg. Other oils such as groundnut oil declined by Rs 10, despite a bullish trend in Sourashtra.

Crude palm oil hit the 3,000–a–tonne–MYR mark for the first time since July 31, 2008 on speculation that supplies may lag surging demand from China and India.

A Mumbai-based wholesale trader said that in the spot market refineries had increased their rates for palmolein and soya oil. Ruchi was quoting palmolein for November delivery. Liberty sold about 450-500 tonnes of palmolein at Rs 481-483/10 kg. In the spot market, 250-300 tonnes of re-sale was done in the Rs 478-482 range.

Adani also sold about 150-200 tonnes of palmolein in the Rs 478-480 range. Malaysia's BMD CPO futures closed at November, MYR 3,012 (2,995.

Indore NBOT soya oil futures November rose to Rs 531.70 (Rs 528.40).

Mumbai commodity exchange spot rate (Rs/10kg): Groundnut oil 770 (780), soya refined oil 504 (500), Sunflower expeller refined 575 (575), Sunflower refined 630 (625), rapeseed refined oil 570 (575), rapeseed expeller refined 540 (545), cotton refined oil 508 (505) and palmolein was 482 (480).

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Back **Castor meet calls for focus on value addition**

Our Bureau

Hyderabad, Oct. 22

The two-day national symposium on castor has called for value addition in order to bring in more income to castor farmers and industries. “The private sector should come forward to add value to castor products,” Dr M V Rao, a scientist and former Vice-Chancellor of Acharya N G Ranga Agricultural University, said.

Addressing the inaugural of the meet on ‘Research and development in castor: Present status and future strategies' here on Friday, he said the country could achieve good results in soya because of the participation of private industries.

Mr N. Raghuveera Reddy, Andhra Pradesh Minister for Agriculture, called for development of castor seed that could tackle pests and abiotic stresses. “The Government is ready to help out scientists should they need any assistance in this regard,” he said.

“There is also need to develop varieties that could give better yields. Our productivity in castor is 1,335 kg per hectare, far higher than the global average of 955 kg. But still we need better varieties,” he said.

Business Standard

Saturday, Oct 23, 2010

Copra Kozhikode gains on good demand

Press Trust of India / Mumbai October 22, 2010, 16:35 IST

Copra Kozhikode prices edged up further in an otherwise steady spices market here today on increased demand from retail consumers.

Copra office Kozhikode looked up by Rs 25 per quintal to Rs 4,850 from overnight closing level of Rs 4,800.

Black pepper (per kilo) 201/221 (201/221), ginger bleached (per kilo) 230 (230), ginger unbleached (per kilo) 245 (245), copra office Alapuzha (per quintal) 4,950 (4,950)

copra office Kozhikode (per quintal) 4,850 (4,825), copra Rajapur Mumbai (per quintal) 6,800 (6,800) and copra edible Mumbai (per quintal) 5,700 (5,700)

Gur ends flat on some support

Press Trust of India / New Delhi October 22, 2010, 16:36 IST

The wholesale gur (Jaggery) prices closed on a flat note in the national capital today on small buying support amid adequate stocks position.

Muzzafarnagar and Muradnagar gur market also pegged around last levels in the absence of buying support.

Following are today's quotations in Rs per quintal:

Chakku Rs 2,800-2,850, pedi 2,800-2,900 Dhayya 2,950-3,000 and Shakkar Rs 2,900-3,000
In Muzaffarnagar: Raskat Rs 1,950-2,000 chakku Rs 2600-2700 and Khurpa 2,425-2,500
In Muradnagar: Pedi 2,850-2,900 and Dhaya 2,900-2,950

Cashew rise on fresh buying

Press Trust of India / New Delhi October 22, 2010, 16:14 IST

Cashew prices rose by Rs 5 per kg in the national capital today largely on the back of fresh buying by retailers and stockists. Tight supplies from growing regions also supported the upside in prices.

Elsewhere, other dry fruits moved in a limited range on alternate small bouts of trading and settled at last levels.

Cashew kernel No 180, No 210, No 240 and No 320 rose by Rs 5 each, to conclude at at Rs 605-620, Rs 555-575 Rs 505-520 and Rs 440-475 per kg, respectively.

Marketmen said increased buying by retailers and stockists against tight supplies from Southern region, mainly pushed up cashew prices.

Following are today's quotations in Rs per 40 kg:

Almond (California) Rs 10,000-10,500 Almond (gurbandi-new) Rs 4,600-4,700 almond (girdhi) Rs 2,500-2,600 and Abjosh Afghani Rs 6,000-15,000 Almond kernel in per kg (California) Rs 370-375,almond kernel (gurbandi-new) (kg) Rs 300-350

Chilgoza raw-new (1 kg) Rs 510 Chilgoza (roasted) (1 kg) Rs 830-880 Cashew kernel 1 kg (no 180) Rs 605-620 Cashew kernel (no 210) Rs 555-575 Cashew kernel (no 240) Rs 505-520 Cashew kernel (no 320) Rs 440-475 Cashew kernel broken 2 pieces Rs 410-420

Cashew kernel broken 4 pieces Rs 330-360 Cashew kernel broken 8 pieces Rs 275-310 Copra (qtl) Rs 5,600-5,700 Coconut powder (25 kg) Rs 2,200-2,300 Dry dates red (qtl) Rs 3,200-8,600 Fig Rs 6,000-14,000 Kishmish Kandhari local Rs 7,500-8,000

Kishmish Kandhari special Rs 12,500-20,000 Kishmish Indian yellow Rs 4,000-4,600 Kishmish Indian green Rs 6,000-7,500 Pistachio Irani Rs 750-850 Pistachio Hairati Rs 1,040-1,165 Pistachio Peshawari Rs 1,240-1,390 Pistachio Dodi (roasted) 530-620 Walnut Rs 110-170 Walnut kernel (1kg) Rs 320-550

Pepper, jeera remains up on stockists buying

Press Trust of India / New Delhi October 22, 2010, 16:15 IST

Black pepper and jeera prices rose up to Rs 200 per quintal in the national capital today on increased buying by stockists as well as retailers due to domestic demand.

Fall in supplies from producing regions also supported the rise in prices.

Black pepper prices rose further by Rs 200 to settle at Rs 19,900-20,000 per quintal.

Jeera common and jeera best quality also increased by Rs 100 to settle at Rs 12,400-12,600 and Rs 13,800-14,300 per quintal.

Traders said increased buying by stockists following pick up in domestic demand, mainly pushed up pepper and jeera prices on the wholesale kirana market here.

Following are today's quotations (per quintal):

Ajwain 13,500-19,000, black pepper common 19,900-20,000 betelnut (kg) 98-120, cardamom brown-Jhundiwali (kg) 715-725 and cardamom brown-Kanchicut (kg) 825-900

Cardamom small (kg): Chitridar 915-1,030, cardamom (colour robin) 1,020-1,030, cardamom bold 1,040-1,050, cardamom extra (bold) 1,170-1,190 and cloves (kg) 280-340

Chirounji (new) (kg) Rs 380-410 Dry mango(raipur) Rs 6,000-8,500 Dhania Rs 3,200-8,600 Dry ginger Rs 21,000-26,000 Kalaunji Rs 9,700-10,700 Mace-Red (kg) Rs 1,120-1,300 Mace-Yellow (kg) Rs 1,480-1,500

Methiseed Rs 3,000-3,800 Makhana (per kg) Rs 150-220 Nutmeg Rs 520-555 Poppyseed (KG Turkey) Rs 230 Poppyseed (KG MP-RAJ) Rs 230-280 Poppyseed (KG Kashmiri) Rs 210 Red chillies Rs 4,800-9,500

Saffron (kg) Irani Rs 1,05,000-1,15,000 Saffron (kg) Kashmiri Rs 1,40,000-1,55,000 Soanf-bold Rs 9,000-14,000 Turmeric Rs 15,900-18,800 Tamarind Rs 2,200-2,550 Tamarind without seed Rs 3,800-5,500Tea (kg) Rs 65-200 Watermelon kernel (Kg) Rs 170 Jeera common Rs 12,400-12,600 Jeera best Rs 13,800-14,300