

From Washington

USDA publishes data base on world peanut production

The USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service has published, for the first time, its data base on worldwide production and consumption of peanuts and peanut products.

For 1981/82, the report shows that India and China will produce about half the world's total supply of peanuts, but both nations also will consume about 98% of what they produce.

Table I shows the leading nations in production, domestic use and export of peanuts, peanut oils and peanut meal. The FAS report is the *Foreign Agricultural Circular, Oilseeds and Products*, FOP 15-81, September 1981. Address: FAS, USDA, Washington, DC 20250.

TABLE I. Leading producers, consumers and exports of peanuts and peanut products (1,000 MT)

	Peanuts		Peanut oil		Peanut meal	
Production	India	6,000	India	1,366	India	1,974
	China	3,400	China	544	China	655
	USA	1,675	Senegal	128	Senegal	154
	Indonesia	885	Sudan	122	Burma	144
	Senegal	800	Burma	120	Sudan	135
	Sudan	800	Brazil	95	S. Africa	86
	Burma	500	S. Africa	72	Argentina	75
	Brazil	450	USA	51	USA	67
	Nigeria	400	Argentina	47	France	50
S. Africa	400	France	46	Zaire	40	
Domestic use	India	5,870	India	1,366	India	1,474
	China	3,300	China	520	China	655
	USA	1,198	France	251	France	440
	Indonesia	883	Burma	120	Burma	144
	Sudan	720	Sudan	92	German FR	100
	Senegal	675	Senegal	68	Portugal	95
	Burma	500	Italy	53	S. Africa	84
	Brazil	415	USA	40	USA	67
	Nigeria	400	Zaire	33	Benelux ^a	58
S. Africa	325	S. Africa	30	Brazil	50	
Exports	USA	340	Brazil	89	India	500
	China	100	Senegal	60	Senegal	154
	Senegal	100	Argentina	45	Sudan	90
	Sudan	80	S. Africa	42	Brazil	80
	S. Africa	75	Netherlands	30	Argentina	70
	Uganda	75	Sudan	30	Netherlands	12
	Malawi	65	China	24	France	10
	India	60	Benelux ^a	20	Zimbabwe	4
	Argentina	57	France	20	Italy	3
Brazil	35	USA	15	Benelux ^a	2	

^aBelgium-Luxembourg

Source: Foreign Agriculture Service *Foreign Agriculture Circular* FOP 15-81, September 1981.

Smithsonian Science Info Exchange agency closing down

The Smithsonian Science Information Exchange announced in September that it is expected to be closed, except for a skeletal staff, by the end of October. The SSIE's function was to maintain a record of federal research and development projects and to provide such information, for a fee, to those interested. The cutback in federal spending was cited as the cause for the agency's demise. SSIE provided computerized data searches on specific topics to identify what work was being done by federal agencies or by researchers who had received federal grants. Persons who had requested services but have not received a letter should write to the SSIE, Room 300, 1730 M St. NW, Washington, DC USA 20036.

Still operating, however, is the National Referral Center of the Library of Congress, a free referral service that directs those who have questions on any subject to organizations that can provide answers. While the referral center is not equipped to furnish answers to specific questions or to provide bibliographic assistance, it supplies the names, addresses, telephone numbers and brief descriptions of appropriate information resources. For a brochure explaining the center's services, contact the Library of Congress, National Referral Center, Washington, DC 20540, tele: 202-287-5670.

**2.11-billion-bushel
soybean crop predicted**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's early fall projection for the U.S. 1981 soybean harvest was 2.11 billion bushels (about 57.5 million metric tons). That would be the second largest U.S. soybean crop ever harvested, topped by 1979's 2.27 billion bushels.

If that 2.11-billion-bushel estimate holds up, the 1981 crop will be about 18% larger than that of 1980. The 1981 estimate was based on conditions as of Oct. 4, when slightly less than one-fifth of the U.S. crop had been harvested.

Cotton production forecast was 15.5 million bales, the same as the forecast the preceding month, which would mean a cottonseed crop of more than 6 million tons.

**Cyano tolerance revised
for soybean hulls**

The federal Environmental Protection Agency has raised tolerance levels for the insecticide cyano (3-phenoxyphenyl) methyl-4-chloro- α -(1 methylethyl) benzeneacetate in or on soybean hulls from 0.1 ppm to 1.0 ppm. In line with this change, EPA has increased cyano tolerance levels to 0.05 ppm in or on the fat, meat and meat byproducts of cattle, goats, hogs, horses and sheep, and to 0.1 ppm in milk fat. Details: *Federal Register*, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1981, pp. 47771, 47782.

**Grape color
extract approved**

The federal Food and Drug Administration has amended the color additive regulations to provide for the safe use of grape color extract as a color additive for nonbeverage food use. The action was based on a petition filed by Welch Foods. Details: *Federal Register*, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1981, p. 47532.

Green coloring agent okayed

The federal Food and Drug Administration is permitting the use of a green coloring agent in monospecific Anti-IgG Anti-Human Serum, in addition to its present approved use in polyspecific Anti-Human Serum products. Details: *Federal Register*, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1981, p. 47665.

**Soybean loan and
purchase rates announced**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has determined the county loan and purchase rates applicable to the 1981 crop of soybeans. Rates range from a low of \$4.87 for three counties in Minnesota to a high of \$5.10 for 21 counties in Illinois and Indiana. Details: *Federal Register*, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1981, pp. 49153-49156.

**Emery files
food additive petition**

Emery Industries Inc. has filed a petition with the FDA proposing that food additive regulations be amended to broaden the specifications for dimers, trimers, and/or their partial methyl esters prepared from unsaturated C₁₈ fatty acids used as surface lubricants in the manufacture of metallic articles intended for food-contact use. Details: *Federal Register*, Friday, Oct. 23, 1981, p. 52032.