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April Oesskatting

SAPPA se April oesskatting projekteer ’n nasionale oes van ongeveer **53 400 ton**, met ’n verwagte band tussen **50 700 ton en 56 000 ton**.

Produksietoestande in die meeste streke was oor die algemeen gunstig, en die bedryf bly op ’n stabiele groeipad. Histories is ongeveer 90% van die oes in-dop

uitgevoer.

Die neut- en droëvrugte-skou in Hefei: ’n Wêreldklas geleentheid vir Suid-Afrikaanse pekanneute

Die jaarlikse neut- en droëvrugte-ekspo in Hefei het ontwikkel tot een van die grootste en invloedrykste voedselbedryfskoue in die wêreld. Hierdie skou, bekend as die China Nuts and Dried Fruits Exhibition, lok jaarliks duisende rolspelers uit die globale waardeketting – van produsente en uitvoerders tot verwerkers, kleinhandelaars en tegnologieverskaffers. Die skou vind plaas vanaf 16de – 19de April.

’n Enorme internasionale skou

Die omvang van die Hefei-skou is indrukwekkend. Die uitstalling beslaan sowat 150 000 vierkante meter, met 8 groot uitstallingsale en meer as 20 tematiese areas.

Meer as 2 500 uitstallers van regoor die wêreld neem deel en vertoon meer as 10 000 produkte, wat wissel van rou neute en gedroogde vrugte tot verpakkingsoplossings en gevorderde voedselverwerkingstegnologie.

Die skou trek ook ’n massiewe gehoor, met meer as 100 000 besoekers, insluitend internasionale kopers, verspreiders en beleggers.

SAPPA het weer ’n stalletjie van 132m2 bespreek op die skou. Die geleentheid was oop gemaak vir alle verwerkers om deel te neem aan die skou. 10 verwerkers het hulle hand opgesteek om deel te neem aan die geleentheid.

SAPPA reël die geleetheid namens die bedryf. Die 10 verwerkers se stalletjies val dan onder die oorhoofse handelsmerk van Pecans from South Africa. Elke verwerker betaal 40% van die kostes gebonde aan die uitstalruimte so ook hulle eie reis- en verblyfkostes.

Die versoek was baie duidelik aan die verwerkers...

Druk HIER om volle artikel te lees

The Progress Toward Zero Tariffs in China

South Africa and China are entering a new phase in their economic relationship with the implementation of a zero-tariff trade arrangement, widely regarded as a significant shift in global trade dynamics. The agreement, formalised under the China-Africa Economic Partnership Agreement (CAEPA), is expected to come into effect on 1 May 2026, granting South African exports duty-free access to the Chinese market.

At its core, the zero-tariff deal removes import duties on South African goods entering China. China has extended similar tariff-free access to 53 African countries, reinforcing its position as a central trade partner across the continent.

SAPPA is in constant communication with Agbiz as well as the Embassy of the People's Republic of China regarding the zero-tariff agreement, to ensure inputs on our industry is given and to obtain details on the exact implementation.

At the same time South Africa is busy negotiating an Early Harvest Agreement under the CAEPA, which means the path to full implementation is more complex than simply removing tariffs. The Early Harvest Agreement, which forms part of the broader framework, was proposed by China as a way to formally bring forward market access under the CAEPA.

In this context, while the zero-tariff announcements signals a major opportunity, the real progress lies in how effectively both countries navigate the technical details and sequencing of the agreement. The success of this first phase may ultimately shape the scope and depth of future trade CAEPA negotiations between South Africa and China."

Groot belangstelling en waarde by SAPPA Groentoer in Jacobsdal

Op 25 Maart het SAPPA se Groentoer by die plaas van Herlu Smit naby Jacobsdal plaasgevind, waar sowat 120 produsente en rolspelers uit die bedryf saamgetrek het vir ’n oggend van praktiese leer en kennisdeling.

Die dag het weereens bevestig hoe groot die behoefte en belangstelling is vir sulke praktiese geleenthede. Wat die Groentoer besonders maak, is nie net die inhoud nie, maar ook die geleentheid vir produsente om met mekaar te gesels, vrae te vra en ervarings te deel.

Verskeie kundiges het hul kennis gedeel oor onderwerpe soos bestuiwing, hoëdigtheidsboorde, waterverbruik en wortelontwikkeling in pekanneute. Die sessies was prakties en toepaslik, met baie interaksie vanuit die gehoor – iets wat grootliks bygedra het tot die waarde van die dag.

’n Belangrike boodskap wat duidelik na vore gekom het, is dat geen plaas dieselfde is nie. Elke produsent werk met unieke omstandighede – van grondtipes tot klimaat – en daarom is dit noodsaaklik om aan te hou leer, te toets en aan te pas. Wat vir een produsent werk, mag nie noodwendig vir ’n ander werk nie. Die sleutel lê daarin

om kennis te versamel, dit toe te pas binne jou eie konteks, en dit so doeltreffend moontlik te bestuur.

Daar is ook groot waarde daarin om by mekaar te leer. Deur gesprekke en gedeelde ervarings word nuwe idees gevorm en bestaande praktyke verfyn – iets wat duidelik sigbaar was deur die aktiewe deelname van die groep.

SAPPA wil graag vir Herlu Smit bedank vir die beskikbaarstelling van van sy plaas, asook vir Hardus du Toit vir die reëlings en organisasie van die dag.

’n Spesiale woord van dank ook aan al die sprekers wat hul tyd en kennis gedeel het. Julle praktiese insette en bereidwilligheid om met produsente te gesels en vrae te beantwoord, het ’n groot verskil gemaak.

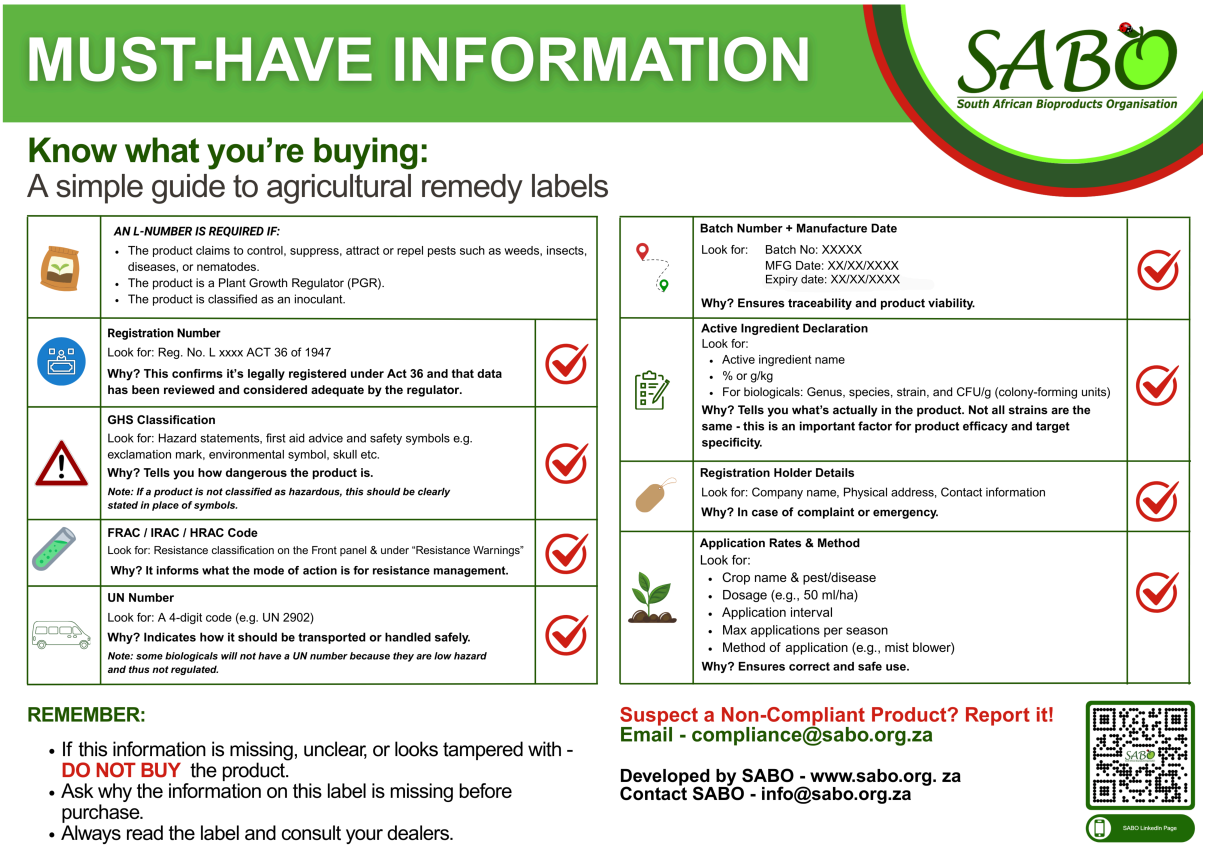
Hou gerus SAPPA se nuusbriewe dop vir toekomstige Groentoere en soortgelyke geleenthede waar praktiese waarde en kennisdeling sentraal staan.

Know What You’re Buying: A Quick Guide to Agricultural Remedy Labels

In an increasingly regulated and quality-driven industry, understanding what’s on your agricultural remedy label is more important than ever. This simple guide, developed by SABO, highlights the key information every producer and buyer should look for, ranging from registration numbers and active ingredients to application guidelines and traceability details.

These elements are not just administrative requirements; they play a critical role in ensuring product safety, legal compliance, and effective performance in the field. Missing or unclear information should always raise a red flag.

Make it standard practice to read and understand labels before purchasing or applying any product. It’s a small step that can protect your crop, your operation, and the integrity of the industry as a whole.



MUST-HAVE INFORMATION

SABO
South African Bioproducts Organisation

Know what you're buying:
A simple guide to agricultural remedy labels

	AN L-NUMBER IS REQUIRED IF: • The product claims to control, suppress, attract or repel pests such as weeds, insects, diseases, or nematodes. • The product is a Plant Growth Regulator (PGR). • The product is classified as an inoculant.	
	Registration Number Look for: Reg. No. L xxxx ACT 36 of 1947 **Why? This confirms it's legally registered under Act 36 and that data has been reviewed and considered adequate by the regulator.**	✓
	GHS Classification Look for: Hazard statements, first aid advice and safety symbols e.g. exclamation mark, environmental symbol, skull etc. **Why? Tells you how dangerous the product is.** ***Note: If a product is not classified as hazardous, this should be clearly stated in place of symbols.***	✓
	FRAC / IRAC / HRAC Code Look for: Resistance classification on the Front panel & under "Resistance Warnings" **Why? It informs what the mode of action is for resistance management.**	✓
	UN Number Look for: A 4-digit code (e.g. UN 2902) **Why? Indicates how it should be transported or handled safely.** ***Note: some biologicals will not have a UN number because they are low hazard and thus not regulated.***	✓
	Batch Number + Manufacture Date Look for: Batch No: XXXXX MFG Date: XX/XX/XXXX Expiry date: XX/XX/XXXX **Why? Ensures traceability and product viability.**	✓
	Active Ingredient Declaration Look for: • Active ingredient name • % or g/kg • For biologicals: Genus, species, strain, and CFU/g (colony-forming units) **Why? Tells you what's actually in the product. Not all strains are the same - this is an important factor for product efficacy and target specificity.**	✓
	Registration Holder Details Look for: Company name, Physical address, Contact information **Why? In case of complaint or emergency.**	✓
	Application Rates & Method Look for: • Crop name & pest/disease • Dosage (e.g., 50 ml/ha) • Application interval • Max applications per season • Method of application (e.g., mist blower) **Why? Ensures correct and safe use.**	✓

REMEMBER:

- If this information is missing, unclear, or looks tampered with - DO NOT BUY the product.
- Ask why the information on this label is missing before purchase.
- Always read the label and consult your dealers.

Suspect a Non-Compliant Product? Report it!
Email - compliance@sabo.org.za

Developed by SABO - www.sabo.org. za
Contact SABO - info@sabo.org.za

SABO LinkedIn Page

Download Flyer Here

Oestyd is op hande!

Soos jy deur boorde in Vaalharts en ander areas in ons westelike produksie gebiede beweeg merk mens baie vinnig op hoe ver ons al is met shuck split. Pawnee wat in Vaalharts gewoonlik eerste shuck split was so 5-7 dae vroeër as met die 2025 oes. Wat egter opmerklik verskil tussen die huidige seisoen en vorige jare is hoe vinnig op mekaar die res van ons kultivars ook begin het met shuck split.

In Vaalharts sien ons normaalweg dat Pawnee eerste uit die blokke is teen begin Maart, gevolg deur Navaho, Western Schley, Mohawk en Wichita oor die volgende 3-4 weke. Dan volg Choctaw en Barton gedurende April en laastens Ukulinga so teen begin Mei.

Shuck split op al hierdie kultivars is reeds teen einde Maart in Vaalharts waargeneem wat beteken die bome is tussen 3 en 4 weke vroeër as wat ons gemiddeld in die area waarneem. Terugvoering uit ander produksie-streke toon dieselfde tendens word daar ook waargeneem.

Produsente moet dus bewus wees dat die neute langer die jaar op die grond gaan lê indien jy sou wag vir goeie blaarval voordat daar met die oes proses begin word. Met redelik reën wat oor groot produksie gebiede voorkom en grond kondisies wat oor die algemeen nat is moet produsente waak dat neut kwaliteit nie negatief geraak word nie.

Die takke hang swaar wat altyd 'n goeie aanduiding is van 'n bo-gemiddelde oes en neut kwaliteit lyk goed op die neute waar ek waarnemings gedoen het.

Alle voorspoed met die oes wat binnekort ingesamel word!

- Hardus du Toit

Introduction to Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)

The recent implementation of Regulation R7086 marks an important shift in the South African agricultural landscape, particularly for pecan producers. This regulation reinforces the need for stricter compliance with food safety, traceability, and good agricultural practices across the value chain.

A key implication of R7086 is that **Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)** are no longer optional, but are becoming a mandatory requirement at farm level.

Producers are now expected to demonstrate adherence to recognized standards that ensure the safety, quality, and sustainability of their production systems. This includes proper record-keeping, responsible chemical use, water management, and hygiene practices.

South African Pecan Producers Association (SAPPA) over the last year pro-actively created a GAP guideline for the pecan industry. This document is currently in the process of finalisation after which it will be presented to the department of Agriculture for their inputs. This document aims to provide practical, industry-relevant guidance to help producers align with regulatory requirements.

The introduction of a dedicated GAP framework for pecans will support producers in meeting both local compliance standards and the expectations of international markets. As global buyers increasingly demand transparency and certification, aligning with GAP principles will not only ensure compliance with R7086, but also strengthen the competitiveness of South African pecan producers.

This article is the first of many to guide producers to be ready to implement GAP on farm level.

Read Full Article

SAPPA Greetings / SAPPA Groete

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