



# **Market Demand and Trade of Seeds for Bean Sprouts**

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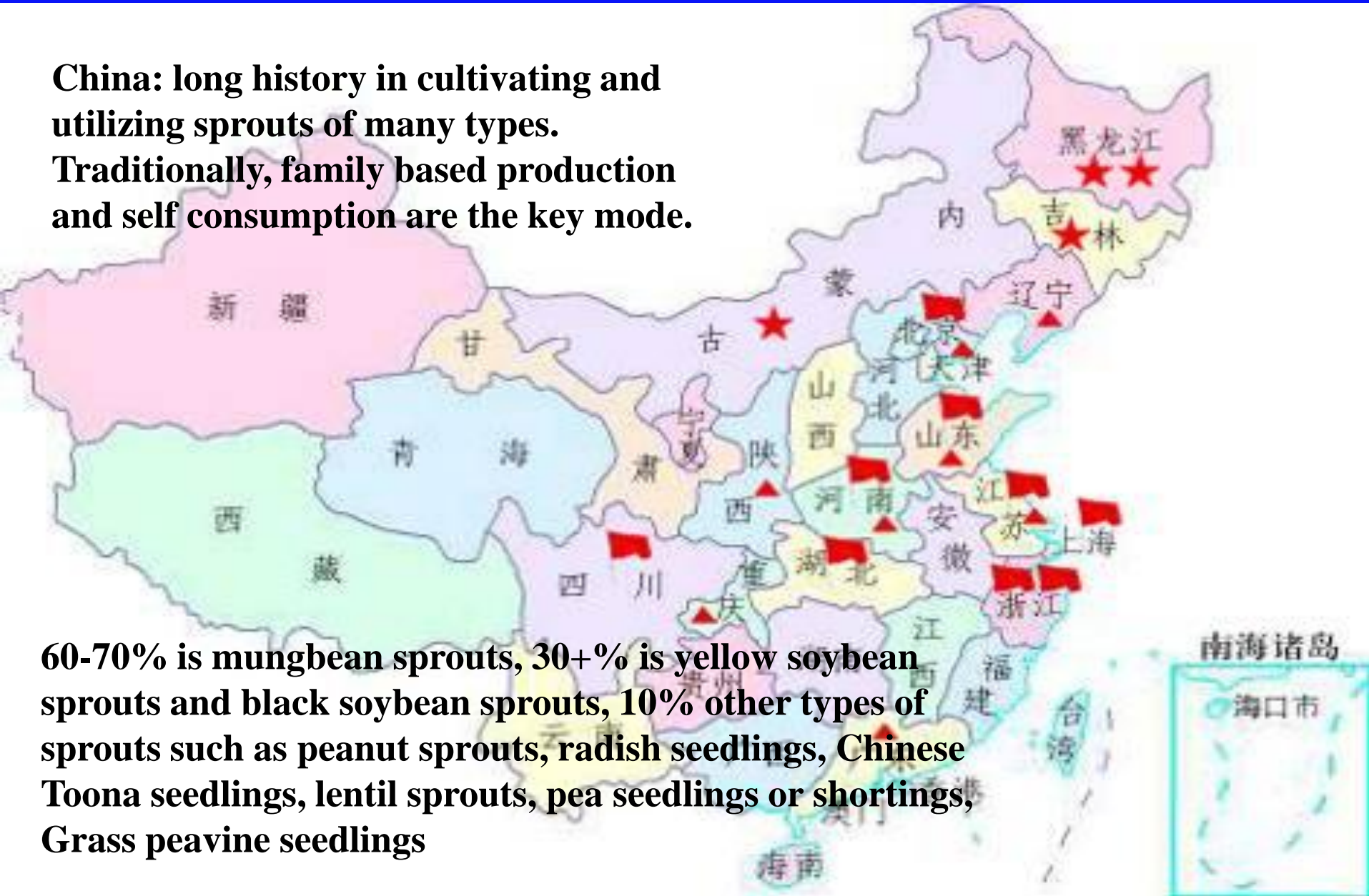
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## Production regions of Seeds for Sprouts in China

**China: long history in cultivating and utilizing sprouts of many types.**  
**Traditionally, family based production and self consumption are the key mode.**





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# Mungbean

**Mungbean.**

**50-125 kg/mu=750-2000kg/ha: this year IM  
1500t/ha, good weather; Jilin 1200kg/ha,  
drought**

**Mungbean output:500000-700000 tons a year  
Quality: fast methods by water absorption rate  
(50C for 15 mins see how much the water is  
absorbed, roughly <5% is good quality, >5% not  
good for sprout due to bad maturation=starch  
and protein retention, and hull thickness of seeds  
vary on maturation degree)**

# 2010Mungbean Plantation and Yield

指标 产区 名称	种植面积 (预测) 单位：万亩 10000 MU	主要品种 Vatities	总产量 (预测) 单位：万吨 10000 tons	单产 (预测) 单位：公斤/亩 Yield kg/mu
内蒙古IM	300~400	大明绿、小明绿、中绿1号	15~20	50
吉林Jilin	>150	白绿522、白绿6号、白绿8号	12	80
黑龙江 Heilongjiang	120	绿丰2号、白绿522、白绿6号	9	75
河南Henan	90~110	中绿1号、中绿5号、中绿8号	7.2~11	80~100
河北Hebei	22	白绿2号、白绿7号	1.4	65
山西Shanxi	55	晋绿1号、3号、黑珍珠绿豆	2.5	46
山东 Shandong	6	潍5号、潍7号、潍8号、	0.9	150
陕西Shannxi	41	衡山大明绿豆	4.1	100
湖北Hubei	24	鄂绿3号	2.8	115

# Mungbean

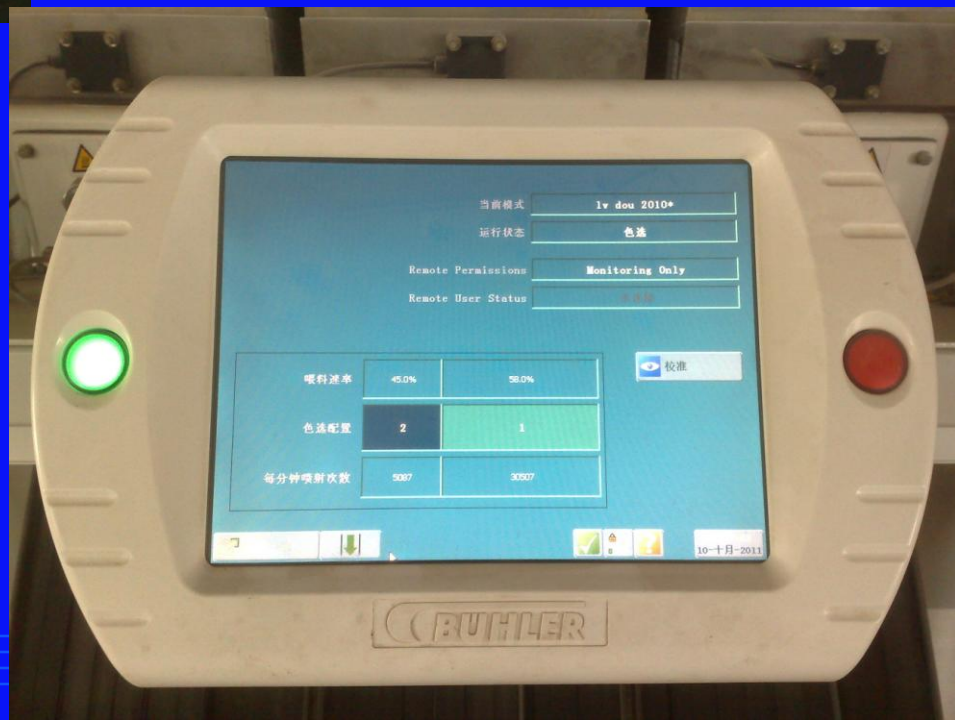
**By varieties:** Mungbean (shining or bright mungbean) for sprout or starch. Produced in Yulin of Shannxi, North east China (East IM, Jilin and Heilongjiang), and Zhangjiakou of Hebei Province.

**By uses:** sprouts, starch, cooking (canning)

**By size:** screened to different sizes for different markets (3.4mm, 3.6mm, 3.8mm, 4.0mm) for sprouts production.

China mainly uses small sized mungbeans for sprouts production. Seed with size over 3.8 mm will be color sorted by hand or auto-color equipments (such as Buhler) for overseas market (Japan, USA and Europe). This year size is smaller: 60-80% are over 3.8 mm in size (6.8g/100seeds usually, 6.5g/100seeds this year) in normal years, but in this year only 40% are over 3.8 mm.





# Mungbean

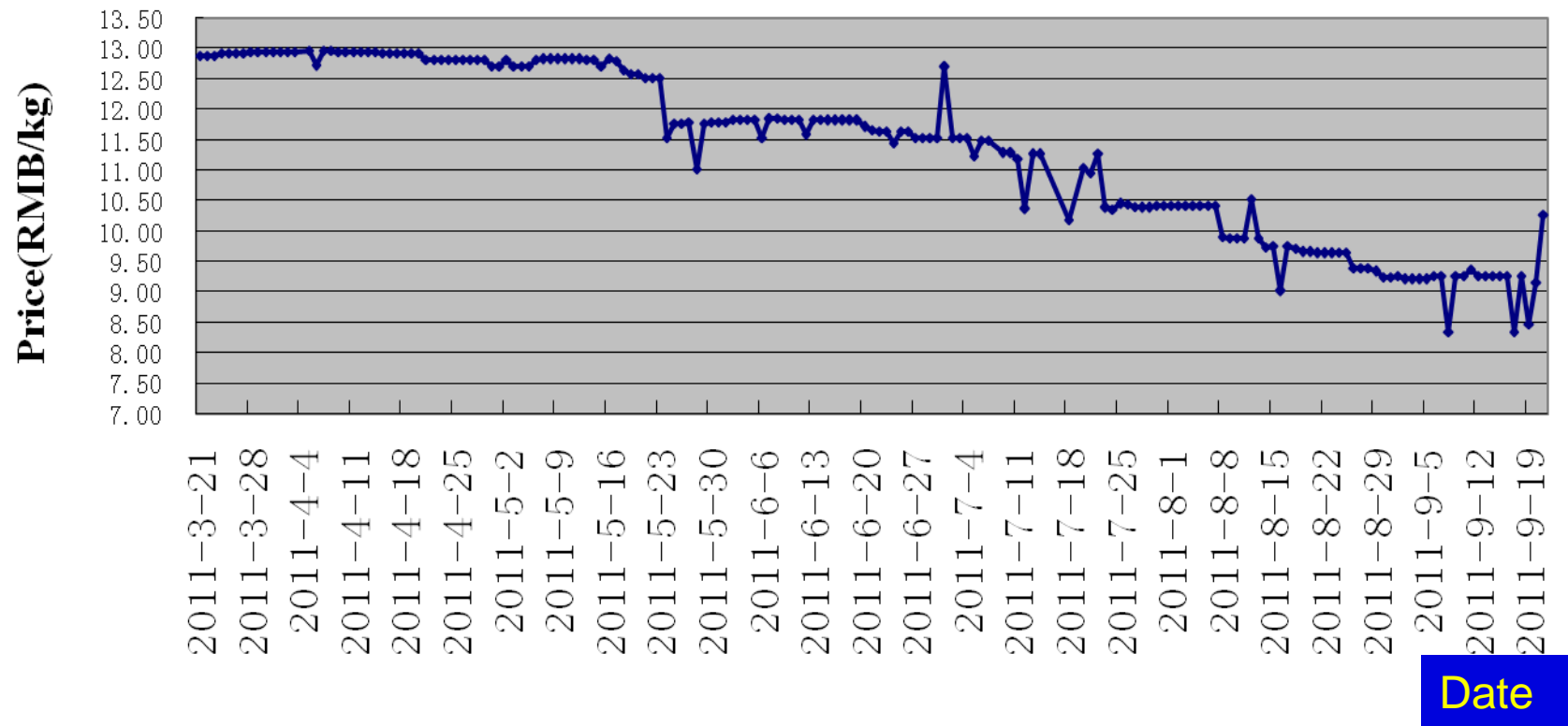
**Predicated 1million tons this year??**

**Lower price leads to reluctant sales by farms and purchasing by seed dealers?**

**China export 40000 tons of sorted mungbean (1500-2000 USD) mainly from Shanxi, East Inner Mongolia, Jilin and Heilongjiang, accounting for 80% of Japanese market, which also imports 10000 tons mungbeans from Thailand and Myanmar as well.**

**Small amount exported to Korea, EU, USA, Mexico**

# Mungbean Price in Beijing



**Fig.2 Recent price trends of mungbean in wholesale market**

This year, price of mungbean declined from spring to autumn. The price remained 13 RMB per kilograms during March to April, while decreased markedly after mid May. It was caused by the policies implemented by relative bureaus, and by media and consensus. Since mungbean is not easy to be stored in summer, which may also influence the price as well.

A close-up, high-angle photograph showing a vast, dense field of yellow soybean sprouts. The sprouts are tightly packed, filling the entire frame. Each sprout consists of a bright yellow, oval-shaped seed and a long, thin, white root that extends downwards. The roots are of varying lengths, some reaching towards the bottom of the frame. The overall texture is highly detailed and repetitive, creating a sense of a large-scale agricultural or food production process.

# **Yellow Soybean Sprouts**







# Soybean

**Yellow, 14%~15% moisture:**

**special small size (<10g/100 beans) 7-8/rmb/kg;**

**Small to moderate size (10-13 g/100 beans), 6-7rmb/kg;**

**Large (>13g/100 beans, rarely used in China for sprouts production, Toufu or crushing purpose), 5-6rmb/kg.**

**Small goldern:4-50000 tons this year, 50% reduction, size smaller (5.8-6 mm)**

**Black: Small size mainly for sprout or green seedlings production ( about 100g/100bean) , 8-9 rmb/kg**

# Soybean

Generally speaking, the price is relatively stable. Price changes mainly relate to weather conditions (quantity and quality).

Year 2011: 15% reduction in both acreage and yield lead to more than 30% reduction in total availability of soybean seeds for sprout, maybe result in higher price to 8 rmb/kg this year. But good quality.

# Soybean

**Some varieties recently developed such as 9395 for sprouts (thick hull), 02011 (good for sprouts), DongX 1 (small to moderate size).**

**Soybean produced in China (14million tons): 70% for oil processing, 30% for sprout and Toufu(3 million t ). China also imported 54-62 million tons of soybean seeds (almost 1/3 from USA for crushing use only, the rest from Argentina and Brazil, but influence the market price and supply)**

# Peas

**Peas for Green sprouts or seedlings**

**Green peas and Tibet Peas (similar Maple peas, full leave type) are used for this purpose, due to better tolerance to pathogens and better appearance in foliage (more leafy). Price is about 5-6 rmb/kg. Not clear about the demand. Family green house based.**

**$200\text{kg} \times 4000 \times 365 = ??$**

**Imported peas from Canada, USA and Australia: about 300000 tons annually, but due to variety difference (semi-leave type, less foliage=less leafy and more tendrils, less tolerance to disease), they are not used for sprouts production in China. May be a good source for peas if new varieties developed for seedlings purpose.**

The background of the entire image is a dense, close-up shot of numerous white and light green peas. The peas are small, round, and have a slightly wrinkled texture. They are scattered across the frame, with some showing more green than others. A few dried, brownish plant stems or leaves are visible, adding a natural, agricultural feel to the background.

中国豌豆的生产和贸易

Pea Production and trade in China



Pea Sprouts, 2 week, two cuts

The image shows two black plastic trays filled with pea sprouts. The sprouts are green with small leaves and long stems, growing out of a layer of yellowish-brown seeds. They are placed on a red surface. A yellow text overlay is centered over the sprouts.

Pea Sprouts, 2 week, two cuts,  
grow out, ready for harvest

T-10-6

每包一

F-10-6

A close-up photograph of a pea plant field. The plants are densely packed, with many green, trifoliate leaves visible. Some leaves show signs of damage, such as small holes or discoloration. Thin, curly tendrils are extending from the stems. The overall appearance suggests a healthy but possibly stressed or infested crop.

**Pea plant shortings**

A close-up photograph of a dense field of green grass peavine seedlings. The seedlings are growing in a black plastic tray, which is visible at the bottom of the frame. The plants are vibrant green and have a dense, upright growth habit. The background is a bright, overcast sky.

**Grass peavine seedlings  
(2weeks)**



**Peanut seedlings, 2 weeks**

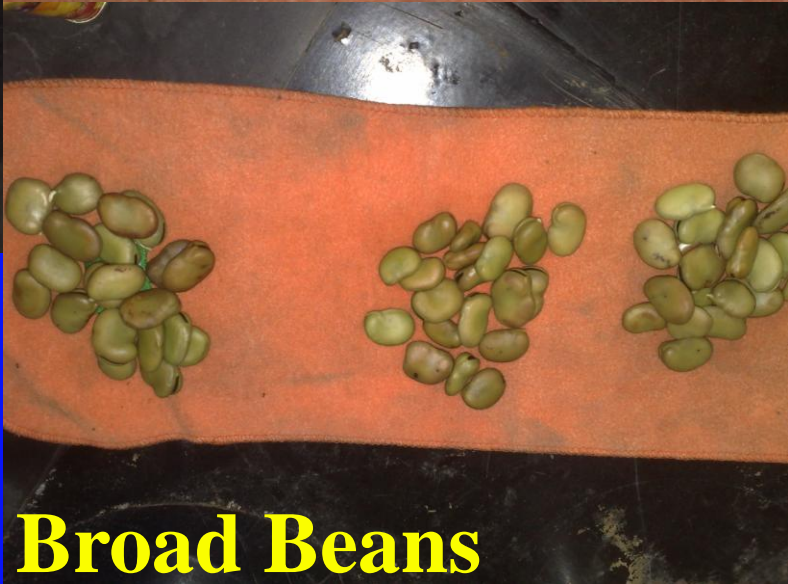


**Lentil sprouts, 4-5 days**

# Broad Beans

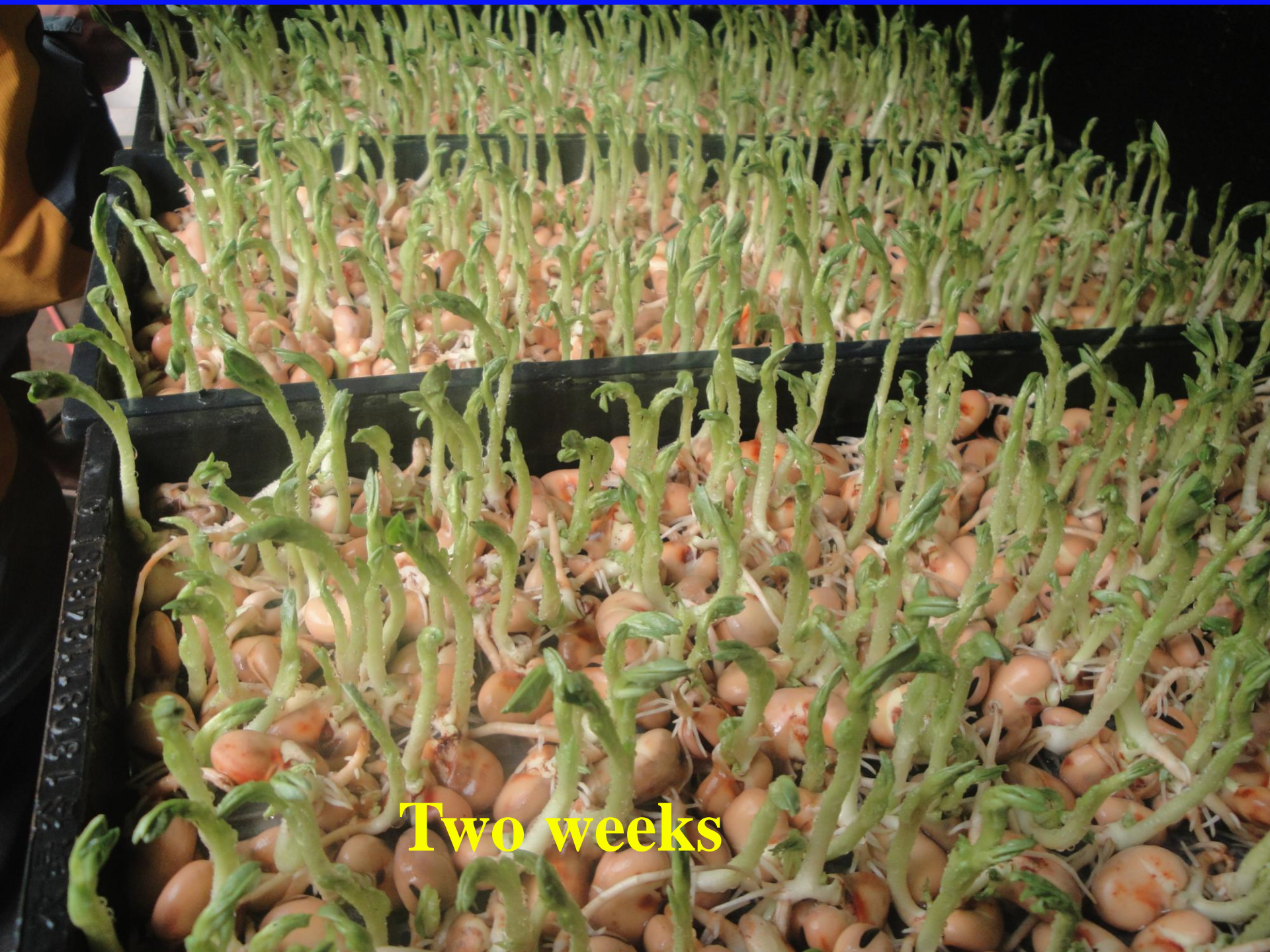
**Broad beans are mainly used to produce short sprouts (sprouted seed, 3-4 days) or green sprouts/seedlings (2 weeks, cut one or two crops)**

**Size: White small sized (Jining in Inner Mongolia and Zhangjiakou in Hebei), 9-10rmb/kg;  
Green large sized (Qinghai), 8-9rmb/kg.  
Mainly consumed in Southern China (Jiangsu and Zhejiang). Volume not known**



**Sprouted Broad Beans**

**2-4 days**



Two weeks

A close-up photograph of numerous black plastic seedling trays filled with young green plants. The plants have small, rounded, light green leaves and thin stems. They are densely packed together in the trays. The lighting is bright, highlighting the vibrant green color of the foliage.

**Raddish seedling**

**Restaurants  
focused**

**Chinese toona**





# Thanks

□ Questions?

