

Changing price of crude oil require timely input pricing

The price of crude oil has a direct impact on input costs for agricultural production. The price of crude oil will remain bearish in the short term but will pick up in the second quarter of 2016. A modest weakening Rand will continue to add to the impact of higher crude oil prices on input costs. Brent crude oil prices are expected to trade at \$30/barrel in Q1 but to increase to \$43/barrel in Q4 of 2016. Given an eminent credit downgrade the Rand may weaken to R17 or more by December 2017.

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Beef market trends

International

New Zealand steers traded 1.48% higher at NZ\$480 and cows were 3.36% higher at NZ\$308 per head respectively compared to a week ago. In the US, beef prices for the week were mostly higher as follows: Top side was 2.74% lower at \$244,87cwt, Rump was 4.14% higher at \$365,38/cwt and Strip loin was 0.03% higher at \$557,16/cwt, Chuck traded 0.76 higher at \$280,29/cwt, Brisket traded 4.00% higher at \$233,64/cwt.

Bullish factors

- Cattle prices are finding seasonal support as the grilling season approaches and the Easter festivities offers an additional weekend in April for traditional grilling.
- In New Zealand, higher early slaughtering numbers support prices, as there is limited stock to slaughter due to higher cattle numbers having being marketed.

Bearish factors

- US carcass weights are heavier than last year
- Price competition from pork and poultry may add pressure to prices.

Domestic

Beef prices as reported by RMAA were slightly lower the past week due to improved slaughtering week on week. The forecasted Absa beef prices over the past week were as follows: Class A prices were 0.59% higher at R37.45/kg, Class C prices were 0.54% higher at R31.66/kg. The average weaner prices decreased week on week by 1.91% and is trading at R21.01/kg partly due to softer demand. The average hide price was slightly higher over the past week at R14,20/kg green. NB* Hide prices are determined by the average of RMAA and independent companies.

Bullish factors

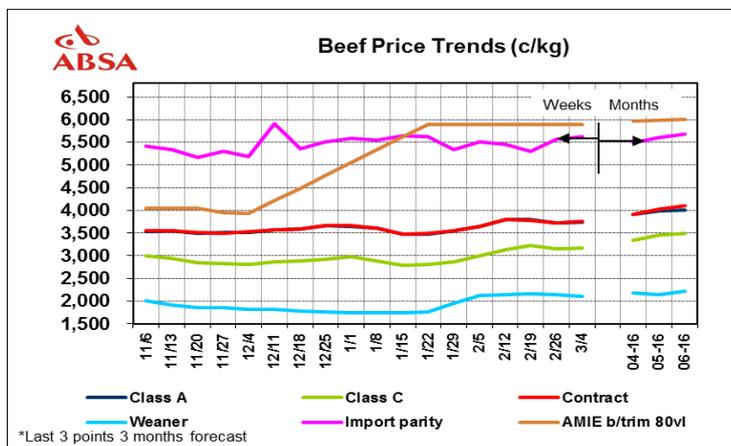
- According to DAFF¹, national cattle numbers declined by about 1.59% from August 2014 to August 2015. This is bullish as reduction in national herd follows increased slaughtering due to dry conditions, which will result in long term price support as herd rebuilding takes time.
- Reduced supplies of fodder due to reduced crop plantings mean higher feed costs.

Bearish factors

- Higher week on week slaughtering of 19.18% reported by RMAA added pressure to prices
- An agreement has been reached on health certifications in terms of the pork products under AGOA
- Consumers are under pressure and might switch to cheaper proteins like pork and poultry which are more affordable leading to a decline in demand for red meat

Outlook

Internationally, cattle is finding seasonal support as the grilling season approaches and the early Easter offers an additional weekend in April for traditional grilling. Locally, beef prices increased in recent weeks, and prices can continue with this trend due to the impact of drought.



¹ DAFF-Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Mutton market trends

International

The New Zealand lamb prices traded mostly lower this week compared to last week and mutton prices were the same. Lamb prices closed 0.15% lower this week at NZ\$68.8/head for 15kg lamb. Ewe prices closed the same compared to last week at NZ\$46.30/head for a 21kg ewe. The import parity price for lamb was 2.44% lower at R54.81/kg while the import parity price for mutton was 2.20% lower at R31.36/kg.

Bullish factors

- NAB Agribusiness bank in Australia expects lamb and mutton production to decline by 7.5% in 2015/16 and 6.1% respectively in 2016/17.
- Flock rebuilding in Australia is expected to drive higher sheep prices.
- In New Zealand, procurement competition from processors due to lower supplies will support prices.
- The Chinese markets are showing some signs of recovery which will support demand.

Bearish factors

- Lower beef and lamb prices in New Zealand are due to high inventories in China, poor oil prices in the Middle East which negatively impact on the economy, and a big increase in lamb production in the UK that mainly was consumed locally, as reasons for poor profitability of frozen lamb trade/production in New Zealand.

Domestic

Beef prices as reported by RMAA were slightly lower the past week due to improved slaughtering week on week. Forecasted Absa mutton prices increased. Class A was 0.32% higher at R62.40/kg and Class C was 0.25% higher at R44.92/kg this week. The average price for feeder lambs is lower or 1.56% lower at R28.36/kg. The average price for dorper skin was slightly lower at R67.50/skin and merinos were lower at R93.29/skin.

Bullish factors

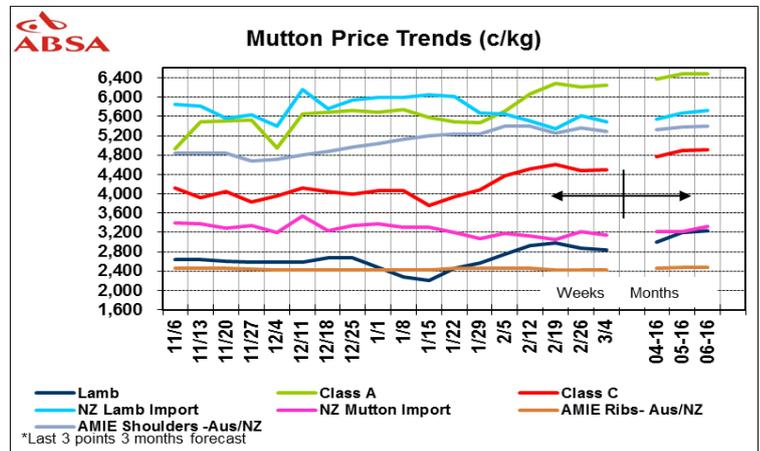
- The upcoming Easter holidays will support prices as demand increase.
- According to DAFF, national sheep numbers declined by about 0.77% from August 2014 to August 2015.

Bearish factors

- Higher week on week slaughtering numbers reported by RMAA added pressure on prices.
- Slow growth in consumer spending and higher food inflation will add pressure to demand.

Outlook

Internationally, the early Easter this year might encourage demand. Locally, mutton prices are expected to remain supported due to the impact of the drought and seasonal improved demand towards Easter.



Pork market trends

International

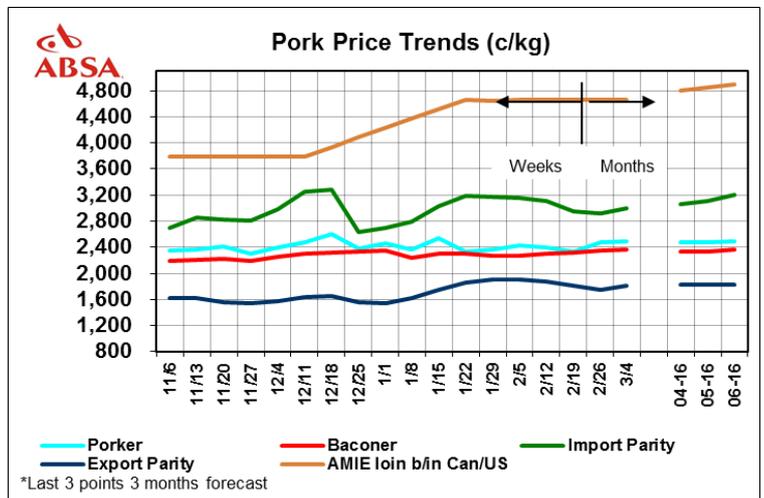
The average weekly US pork prices were mixed over the past week. Carcass prices were 0.84% higher at US\$75.19/cwt, Loin prices were 0.72% lower at US\$76.00/cwt, Rib prices were 0.30% higher at US\$141.99/cwt and ham was 0.13% lower at US\$54.99/cwt.

Bullish factors

- The total pork imports in China increased by 213,000 tons or 37% year on year
- Better demand is expected for cheaper proteins than beef like pork, which can add the needed support to prices.

Bearish factors

- Without an extensive production problem, the largest pork production on record is expected in the US.
- Feed prices remain low which supports pork expansion.



Domestic

Domestic prices were higher over the past week. Porker prices were 0.32% higher at R24.85/kg while Baconer prices were 0.68% higher at R23.65/kg.

Bullish factors

- Underlying support from higher beef and mutton prices.
- The Rand has weakened by 2.33% week on week, which supports prices.
- According to DAFF, national pigs numbers declined by about 2.54% from August 2014 to August 2015.

Bearish factors

- Agreement has been reached on health certifications in terms of the pork products under AGOA.

Outlook

Internationally, overall hog supplies remain ample, but can be supported by better demand for cheaper proteins like pork over beef and mutton. Locally, prices can get underlying support from the higher meat prices and as Easter holidays are approaching.

Poultry market trends

International

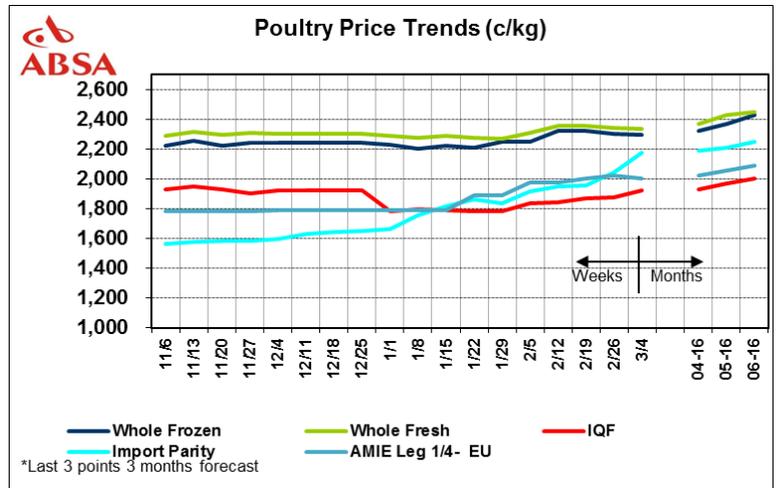
Poultry prices in the US were mixed over the week compared to the past week. Whole bird prices were 1.72% lower at 80.1USc/lb. Breasts traded 4.72% lower at 101,00USc/lb but Leg Quarters traded 8.57% higher at 38,00USc/lb.

Bullish factors

- Globally, poultry consumption is increasing due to strong consumer demand.

Bearish factors

- Lower feed costs bode well with higher production, which puts pressure on prices.
- Global poultry meat exports will remain highly affected by avian influenza (AI)



Domestic

The average poultry prices over the past week were mostly lower for the different categories. The average price for frozen birds was slightly lower or 0.35% lower at R22.96/kg during the week. Whole fresh medium bird prices were 0.21% lower at R23.37/kg while IQF² prices were 2.45% higher at R19.21/kg.

Bullish factors

- It seems poultry prices may gain underlying support from the higher beef and mutton prices.

Bearish factors

- Poultry supplies remain in abundance.
- Shipments from the US from under AGOA have landed.

Outlook

Internationally, broiler supplies remain large, but improved consumption can help absorb these large supplies. Locally, poultry supplies remain in abundance which adds pressure to market prices. Higher livestock prices and the upcoming Easter holidays might however add some support to poultry prices.

² IQF-Individually Quick Frozen Chicken

Livestock Prices (R/kg) 04 March 2016	Beef			Mutton			Pork			Poultry		
	%	Current Week	Prior Week	%	Current Week	Prior Week	%	Current Week	Prior Week	%	Current Week	Prior Week
Class A / Porker / Fresh birds	0.59	37.45	37.23	0.32	62.40	62.20	0.32	24.85	24.77	-0.21	23.37	23.42
Class C/ Baconer / Frozen birds	0.54	31.66	31.49	0.25	44.92	44.81	0.68	23.67	23.51	-0.35	22.96	23.04
Contract / Baconer/ IQF	0.91	37.55	37.21	0.26	61.58	61.42	0.50	24.26	24.14	2.45	19.21	18.75
Import parity price	1.0	56.19	55.66	-2.2	31.36	32.07	2.24	29.92	29.26	1.54	21.77	20.41
Weaner Calves/ Feeder Lambs/	-1.9	21.01	21.42	-1.5	28.36	28.81		-	-			
Specific Imports: Beef trimmings 80v/b/Mutton Shoulders/Loin b/in /chicken leg1/4	0	59.00	59.00	-1.3	53.00	53.70	0	46.60	46.60	-1.23	20.00	20.25

Maize market trends

International

When compared to the previous week, the average US yellow maize price (Fob Gulf) closed the week 1.66% lower at US\$155.67/t. When compared to the previous week, the average US white maize price (Fob Gulf) closed the week 0.04% lower at US\$169.05/t. In the USA white maize relate a premium of between 8% and 9%.

Bullish factors

On the news that OPEC oil output in February fell from their record production levels as a result of the disruptions in Iraq's exports and some member disruption issues, crude oil prices were higher.

Bearish factors

Ample global supplies

There is concern regarding the demand for US commodities which is also pressuring grains.

In the next few weeks, China will unveil its new state corn pricing policy in an attempt to revisit their approach to supporting farm income and to begin dealing with the glut of corn supplies.

Buenos Aires Grain Exchange kept Argentina's corn 15/16 crop production estimate at 25 million t.

Domestic

The week on week spot price for yellow maize traded 4.71% lower to R3 295/t on Monday. The week on week spot price for white maize traded 4.17% lower at R4 825/t on Monday. The premium of white maize is R1530/ton or 46% higher than yellow maize.

Bullish factors

The weekly average exchange rate weakened to R15.78US\$ compared to R15.42/US\$ the previous week.

For white maize there were no imports over the last week.

Bearish factors

Volumes for early maize deliveries put pressure on prices

The yellow maize imports for the week ending 26 February was 150 545 tons.

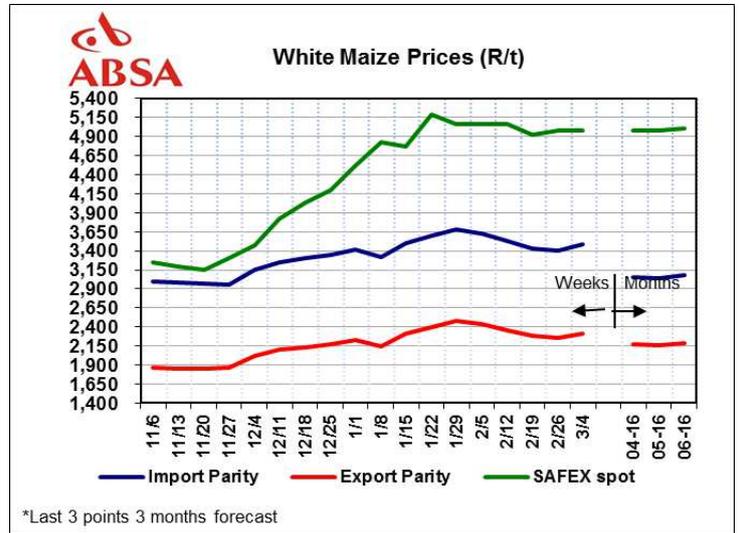
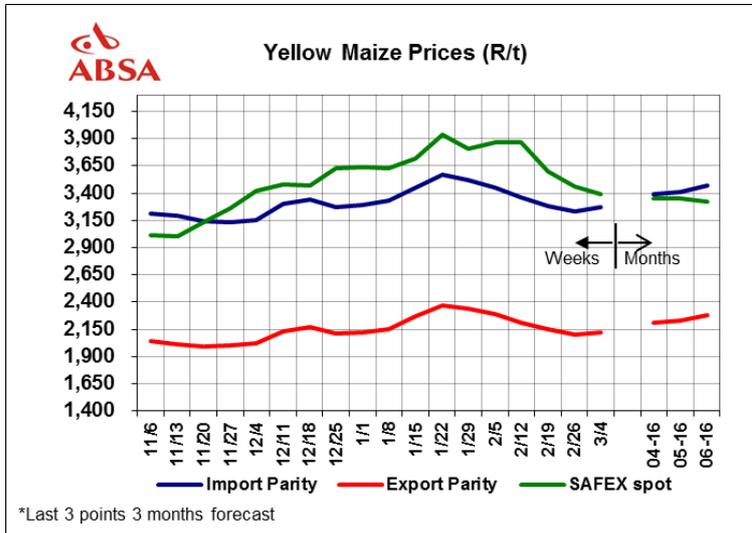
Forecasts for widespread rainfall during the following week will bring relief to drought stricken production areas.

Outlook

Internationally as a result of the ample supplies, maize prices are expected to remain under pressure. Should there be any weather concerns in the US prices could receive support. Locally the weaker rand and the uncertainty regarding the South African maize crop is expected to support the market but forecasted rainfall may lead to price declines for yellow maize and a decline in the white maize premium above the yellow maize price. .

Yellow Maize Futures: 7 March 2016	May-16			July-16			Sept-16			Dec-16			Mar-17		
CBOT (\$/t)	156			158			161			165			166		
SAFEX (R/t)	3285			3265			3305			3332			3309		
SAFEX (R/t) Change week on week (w/w)	-158			-168			-160			-161			-82		
	May-16			Jul-16			Sept-16								
	Ask	Put	Call	Ask	Put	Call	Ask	Put	Call	Ask	Put	Call			
	3,320	140	105	3,300	185	150	3,340	230	195						
	3,280	119	124	3,260	164	169	3,300	209	214						
	3,240	99	144	3,220	144	189	3,260	188	233						

White-Maize Futures 7 March 2016	May-16	July-16	Sept-16	Dec-16	Mar-17				
SAFEX (R/t)	4861	4881	4919	4956	4716				
SAFEX (R/t) Change w/w	-218	-203	-207	-187	-127				
	May-16			Jul-16			Sept-16		
	Ask	Put	Call	Ask	Put	Call	Ask	Put	Call
	4,900	204	165	4,920	270	231	4,960	337	296
	4,860	182	183	4,880	248	249	4,920	315	314
	4,820	162	203	4,840	228	269	4,880	294	333



South African Supply and Demand Estimates February 2016

	Total Supply			Total Imports			Closing Stock (30 April)		
	% change	Projection for 2016/17	Projection for 2015/16	% change	Projection for 2016/17	Projection for 2015/16	% change	Projection for 2016/17	Projection for 2015/16
White maize	-10%	5 425 345	6 033 545	1 050%	1 150 000	100 000	-55 %	547 345	1 124 545
Yellow maize	0.25%	7 061 364	7 043 414	103%	2 750 000	1 350 000	20%	694 364	576 414

Wheat market trends

International

Hard red wheat traded 3.25% higher week on week at US\$189.7.

Bullish factors

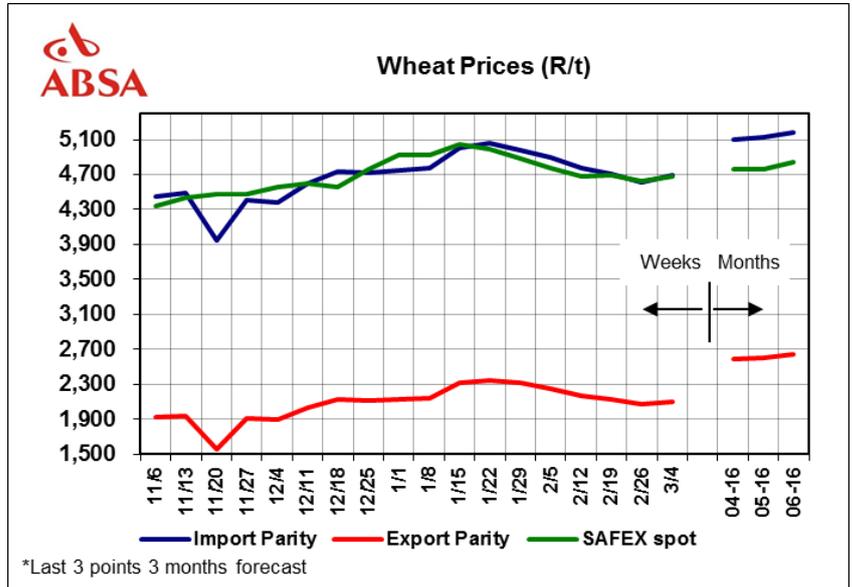
The millers in India have made their first international wheat purchase of the year. Further demand can be expected as they quantify the reduced production as a result of the drought conditions.

Bearish factors

European movement of wheat has started to pick up especially with sales to North Africa, Egypt and Saudi Arabia however with the late start to their exports it will remain a challenge to stay on top of stockpiles set to be the biggest in seven years.

Wheat remains bearish due to ample world stocks.

In the USDA's latest monthly crop conditions it is estimated that 59% of the Kansas winter wheat crop could be rated as excellent which is 4% higher week on week and 15% higher year on year.



Domestic

The SAFEX wheat spot prices on Monday decreased from last week's levels and traded at R4 596/t which is 1.8% lower week on week.

Bullish factors

Weakening of the rand to the US dollar by 2.34% week on week as on 4 March.

As a result of the lower FOB HRW wheat prices there could be a new trigger to implement a new wheat import application

Bearish factors

For the week ending the 26th of February South Africa imported 11 355 tons of wheat, which brings the cumulative wheat imports for the season to 894 915 tons which will put pressure on prices in the short term.

Outlook

Internationally the price of wheat is expected to remain under pressure due to the ample global supplies. Locally the market will be monitoring the progress of the winter plantings in the Free State region.

Wheat Futures 8 March 2016	May-16	July-16	Sept-16	Dec-16	Mar-17			
CME (\$/t)	185	187	210	216	201			
SAFEX (R/t)	4669	4739	4856	4589	n/a			
SAFEX (R/t) Change w/w	-118	-103	1	-21	n/a			
Mar-16			May-16			Jul-16		
Ask	Put	Call	Ask	Put	Call			
4,700	104	73	4,780	156	115	4,900	195	151
4,660	83	92	4,740	134	133	4,860	174	170
4,620	65	114	4,700	115	154	4,820	154	190

South African Supply and Demand Estimates February 2016

	Total Supply			Total Imports			Closing Stock (30 Sep)		
	% change	Projection for 2015/16	Final for 2014/15	% change	Projection for 2015/16	Final for 2014/15	% change	Projection for 2015/16	Final for 2014/15
Wheat	-0.1%	4 031 838	4 035 664	9%	2 000 000	1 832 441	21%	721 838	596 823

Soybean market trends

International

Brazilian soybean prices for delivery cif Rotterdam trade at US\$359/ton compared to \$420/ton a year earlier, down 14.52 %. Brazilian soybean oil trade at USA\$ 668/ton but a year earlier at USA\$728/ton. Soya meal from Argentina traded at USA\$324/ton compared to US\$438/ton a year earlier. Soya meal prices declined by 26.03%.

Bullish factors

- Detrimental growing conditions in Brazil limited the expected size of the record soybean crop.
- Uncertainty about global weather conditions may eventually support future soybean prices
- Early start to spring planting in the USA normally favors the planting of corn above that of soybeans.
- Poor yields of palm oil may lead to a severe decline in Indonesian palm oil exports

Bearish factors

- Soybean exports from Brazil increased sharply in the second half of February. Exports increased by 1,2 million tons to 2 million tons compared to a year earlier.
- G-5 exports of soya meal increased sharply by 21% from a year earlier. Soymeal exports increased, compared to a year earlier, by 1.9 million tons to 10 million tons for January and February 2016.
- The stronger Argentine Peso and Brazilian Real lead soy-oil prices lower

Domestic

The average domestic soybean spot prices traded 3.05% higher at R6 450/t in comparison to the previous week.

Bullish factors

- The weakening Rand supports local soybean prices.

Bearish factors

- There are expectations of rain in the coming weeks
- The crushing of soybeans may decline in the short term as a result of the costs of importing and the weak Rand.
- New season irrigated soybeans may be delivered from March onwards

Outlook

Internationally Brazil's harvest is 25% complete however this could be delayed as there is rain forecast. The World Bank expects that global soybean meal prices will decline from \$395/ton in 2015 to \$370/ton in 2016 this will put pressure on local prices.

Sunflower seed market trends

International

Compared to a year ago when EU sunflower seed prices trade at \$438/ton prices have increased by 1.6% to \$445/ton for delivery in March. However, fob Black Sea sunflower seed prices declined by % from \$414/ton to \$400/ton for delivery in March. Sunflower seed oil prices from Argentina traded at \$745/ton fob Argentina compared to \$850/ton a year ago. However sunflower seed oil prices fob Black Sea trade at \$760/ton compared to \$747/ton a year ago. EU sunmeal prices declined from \$271/ton a year ago to \$203/ton for delivery in May.

Bullish factors

- EU sunflower oil imports already exceeded the import rate to reach 1,25 million tons in the Oct/Sep 2015/16 marketing year. Imports increase by 40% compared to a year ago
- EU sunflower seed and rapeseed meal production is expected to decline. Consequently oilmeal import may increase to 1 million tons to a new high of 28,7 million tons in Oct/Sep 2015/16.

Bearish factors

- Exports of sunflower seed and products from Argentina increased steeply during January and February 2016
- The Ukraine has ample sunflower seed and sunflower seed oil supplies for export

Domestic

The average domestic sunflower seed spot prices traded 1.7% stronger at R7 781/t in comparison to the previous week.

Bullish Factors

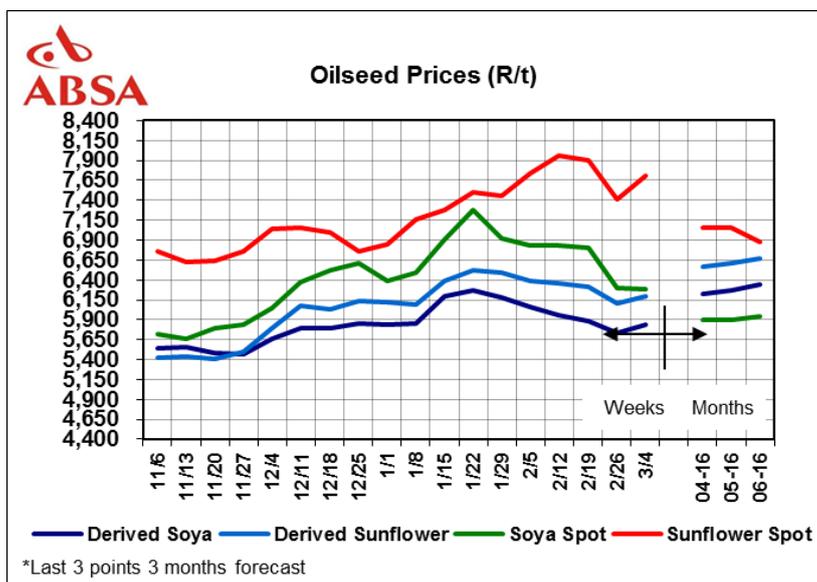
- The weakening Rand and possibility of a credit downgrade in June
- Carry out stock levels are tight at 44 207 tons and imports of 90 000 tons is needed to meet new season demand.
- Due to the limited supply of feed due to the drought oilcake will be in high demand.

Bearish Factors

- The projected supply of sunflower seed is projected at 826 357 tons which is an increase on the previous year's supply of 802 227 tons.
- The projected ending stocks for new season sunflower seed is projected at 68 107 tons during end of February 2017.
- The decline in international sunflower seed oil and meal prices decrease import parity price levels for sunflower seed and products

Outlook

Internationally, the sunflower seed price outlooks turned bearish while local prices are supported by the drought and lack of sufficient feed sources and crushing demand. Processors may turn to crushing sunflower seed due to the lack of sufficient soybean stock.



Oilseeds Futures 8 March 2016	May-16	July-16	Sept-16	Dec-16	Mar-17			
CBOT Soybeans (US \$/t)	324	326	327	330	331			
CBOT Soy oil (US c/lb)	31	32	31	32	33			
CBOT Soy cake meal (US \$/t)	271	274	276	278	280			
SAFEX Soybean seed (R/t)	5880	5950	6025	6145	n/a			
SAFEX Soybean seed (R/t) change w/w	-205	-190	-174	-175	n/a			
SAFEX Sunflower seed (R/t)	7046	6881	6951	7031	n/a			
SAFEX Sunflower seed (R/t) change w/w	-136	-19	36	-109	n/a			
SAFEX Sorghum (R/t)	4080	3650	n/a	3750	n/a			
SAFEX Sorghum (R/t) change w/w	0	0	n/a	0	n/a			
Sunflower Calculated Option Prices (R/t)								
May-16			July-16			Sept-16		
7,080	247	213	6,920	372	333	7,000	471	422
7,040	226	232	6,880	350	351	6,960	449	440
7,000	206	252	6,840	330	371	6,920	428	459

South African Supply and Demand Estimates February 2016

	Total Supply			Total Imports			Closing Stock (29 Feb)		
	% change	Projection for 2016/17	Projection for 2015/16	% change	Projection for 2016/17	Projection for 2015/16	% change	Projection for 2016/17	Projection for 2015/16
Sunflower seed	3%	826 357	802 227	125%	90 000	40 000	54%	68 107	44 207
Soybeans	-21%	983 854	1 250 354	43%	200 000	140 000	-20%	66 754	83 254
Sorghum	-23%	213 152	277 912	8%	40 000	37 200	-76%	19 202	80 252

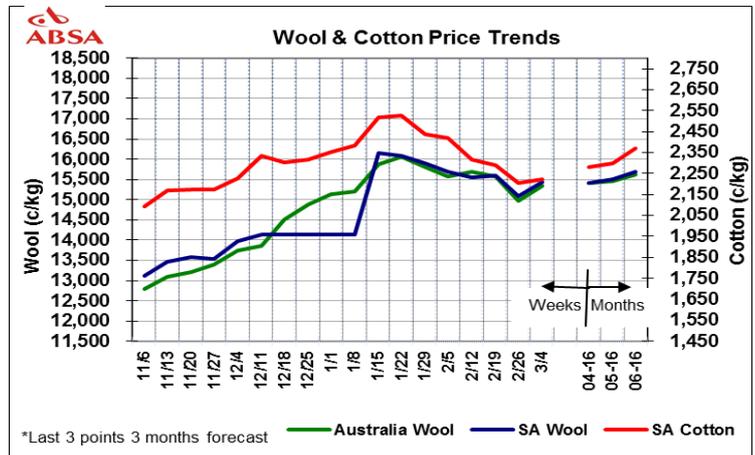
Wool market trends

International

The Australian wool market prices weakened slightly this week. The Australian wool market prices closed lower at Au 1258c/kg or 0,79% lower at the recent auction.

Bullish factors

- ABARES³ forecast that wool prices this year will be supported by an assumed lower value of the Australian dollar and a forecast fall in wool production
- The weaker Australian dollar is the big driver in growth, and it's improving Australia's competitive position against imports and helping export demand (ABARES).



Bearish factors

- The higher expected wool prices in Australia are expected to counterbalance lower production in 2015/16, which could trigger an increase in production in 2016/17.

Domestic

The wool market prices were higher over the past week and close at R154.29 (Clean) which is 2.23% higher than the previous week's price. Note* The last sale was on the 2nd of March, and the next sale is expected to take place on the 9th of March, where approximately 7237 bales will be offered for sale.

Bullish factors

- Traders were satisfied with the good quality of the offering at the auction
- The market enjoyed the support of a declining rand.
- Demand remained strong, with continued competition for good quality wool.

Bearish factors

- Higher volumes on offer over the past week

Outlook

Internationally, the direction of the AU dollar will influence prices in the short term. In the long term, reduced volumes will likely encourage demand in both NZ and Australia. Locally, the impact of drought may continue to be supportive to market prices due to lower production as a result of lower yields.

³ ABARES- Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences

Cotton market trends

International

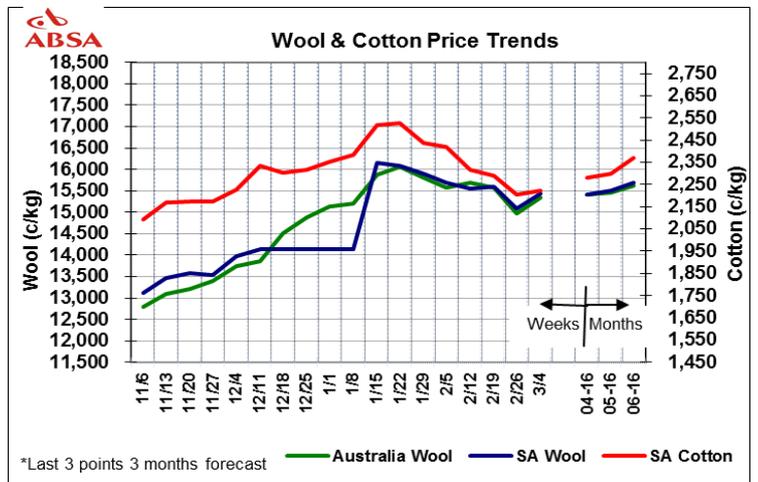
Cotton prices traded 3.06% lower over the past week and closed at US55,13c/lb.

Bullish factors

- The market is watching the US export sales statistics for cotton, as there are expectations that the tumble in prices to six-year lows will encourage buying activity.

Bearish factors

- The cotton market has been struggling due to talk that China may release some of its huge stocks
- The cotton market is heavily oversupplied, which add pressure to prices.
- ⁴ITAC forecast higher plantings and yields for cotton in 2016/17.
- Poor returns for competing crops and relatively stable cotton prices may encourage farmers to plant more cotton,(ITAC).
- Weak world demand growth, and low prices of man-made fibres such as polyester adding pressure to prices



Domestic

SA cotton prices traded 0.76% higher to close at R22.24/kg. The increases in prices are in line with the weaker currency.

Bullish factors

- The weakening Rand over the past week supported prices

Outlook

Internationally, the cotton market has been struggling over talk of China to release some of its huge stocks, weak world demand growth, and low prices of man-made fibres and that can continue to add pressure to prices. Locally, cotton prices will continue to be influenced by the direction of the currency.

⁴ ITAC- The International Cotton Advisory Committee

Fibres Market Trends
Week ending 04 March 2016

Wool prices	%	SA prices (c/kg)	%	Australian prices (SA c/kg)	%	Australian Future - Mar 2016 (AU\$/kg)	%	Australian Future May – 2016 (AU\$/kg)
Wool market indicator	2.23	15429	2.47	14230		-		-
19µ micron	-2.19	16309	2.45	15818	-0.86	13.90	-0.87	13.60
21µ micron	2.79	15718	2.68	15414	-0.74	13.50	-0.75	13.20
Cotton prices		SA derived Cotton (R/kg)		New York A-Index (US\$/kg)		New York future Mar-2016 (US\$/kg)		New York future May-2016 (US\$/kg)
Cotton Prices	0.76	22.24	-1.54	1.41	0.45	1.29	-2.34	1.24

Vegetable market trends

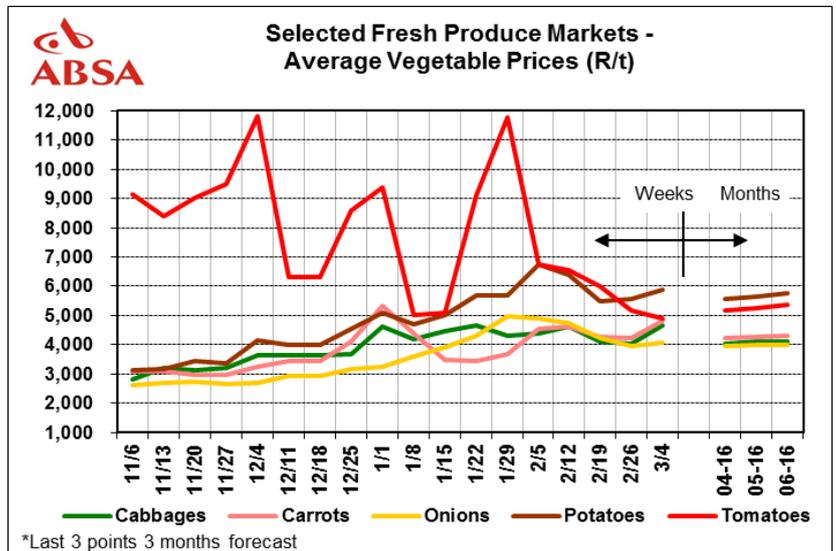
Vegetable Prices: Fresh Produce Market

(Averages for the Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban markets)

Week ending 4 March 2016	Difference in weekly prices	This week's Average Price (R/t)	Previous week's Average Price (R/t)	Difference in weekly volumes	This week's Total Volumes (t)	Previous week's Total Volumes (t)
Cabbages	-2%	4019	4114	10%	1254	1137
Carrots	-1%	4252	4286	14%	1788	1567
Onions	-7%	3960	4249	23%	6723	5468
Potatoes	1%	5561	5485	7%	11426	10692
Tomatoes	-14%	5157	5994	24%	4904	3967

Vegetable outlook

The volumes of tomatoes, carrots, cabbages, onions and potatoes have been severely affected by the drought conditions last year (there is a lag effect). The vegetable market works on 5 month cycles. So the marketable plantings severely affected by the drought from October onwards are not available now and thus upward pressure on prices is the result. Currently the only producers planting are those with irrigation (rivers/dams) and the water tables are low. The small plantings will affect the marketable product going forward where the smaller plantings last year will affect marketable product in May/June/July etc. If there are consistent rains and a fairly hot winter the market can expect to see volumes increasing and prices reducing by around October/November 2016.



Prices may started to decline in the coming months as more potatoes come in from the eastern Free State, however good quality potatoes are expected to keep their high prices. 2015 was the largest harvest in 6 years; however the 2016 harvest is expected to be a smaller as a result of the dry conditions.

Fruit market trends

Fruit Prices: Fresh Produce Market (Averages for the Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban markets)						
Week ending 4 March 2016	Difference in weekly prices	This week's Average Price (R/t)	Previous week's Average Price (R/t)	Difference in weekly volumes	This week's Total Volumes (t)	Previous week's Total Volumes (t)
Apples	-2%	7338	7456	21%	2493	2064
Avocados	-15%	14763	17390	39%	399	288
Oranges	NA	6747	0	NA	197	0
Peppers	35%	11316	8364	14%	812	712
Bananas	-15%	7498	8860	2%	3004	2935
Peaches	NA	15330	0	NA	332	0

Ostrich market trends

Meat price (R) for 42kg	% change	4-Mar	26-Feb
Exports	-1.38%	42.29	42.88
Heat treated	-1.23%	32.06	32.46
Domestic	0.00%	11.61	11.61
Average skin price	-0.53%	1550.67	1558.90

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Disclaimer: Although everything has been done to ensure the accuracy of the information, Absa Bank takes no responsibility for actions or losses that might occur due to the usage of this information.