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## THE ECOLOGICAL IMPACT OF ALMONDS:

Almonds: God of all superfoods, cherished antithesis to dairy and animal protein, flagship food of all vegan/clean-eating/fitness lovers... and all round lovable nuts. Our infatuation with the ingredient has led to a 79% increase in almond milk sales in 2013¹ alone. In the fall of 2015, Waitrose confirmed that almond milk had overtaken sales of its non-dairy counterpart, soya milk, for the first time². The dawn of almonds and almond milk has only just begun.

And not without reason. A Harvard study from late 2013 found that eating almonds for a sustained period of time decreased mortality rates by 20%<sup>3</sup>. Almonds basically make you immortal. But that's not all, almonds are the perfect food: packed with vitamins, minerals, protein, healthy fats and fibre they fight disease, prevent cancer and help with weight loss – pretty phenomenal.

Ever heard of the phrase "too good to be true?" Well, it applies in the case of almonds to a frightening degree. Producing one almond requires five litres of water, an incredibly high waterprice to pay for this little guy<sup>4</sup>. That maybe wouldn't be so egregious, if almond production wasn't based in California – a region that has experienced the worst drought in its recent history. California contributes 80% of the entire world production of almonds<sup>5</sup>, so it's fair to say it runs the market. The reckless agriculture-driven water consumption that took place in California between 2003 and 2010 contributed to a loss of water equivalent to 11 years of water supply to NYC.

"Who gives a shit?", you may wonder, contentedly drinking almond cappuccino with coconut sugar. Well, unsurprisingly, water is a VERY important part of an ecosystem. The use and abuse of water in California has lead to several alarming ecological repercussions.

For one, the water shortage has forced farmers to drill hundreds of meters into the soil in search of untapped aquifers, leading to a drop of the ground surface of around 30 centimetres in some areas? This unnatural and persistent drop could lead to earthquakes<sup>8</sup>, and jeopardises the safety of infrastructure everywhere in the state.

The other worrying aspect of the deep-earth drilling is the quality of the water that is being retrieved. These aquifers contain around three times the amount of arsenic allowed by the US Environmental protection agency. Exposure to increased amounts of arsenic can lead to heart disease and cancer, bad news for the inhabitants of the Sunny State. But that's not even the whole story. This deep aquifer water used to irrigate crops is very heavy in mineral and salts, causing the soil to become saturated, and slowly killing the trees. How's that for a short and long-term ecological catastrophe?

Folks, we haven't even gotten to the meat of the story or literally, the meat of the situation: bees and salmon. Surface water is constantly getting diverged into agricultural lands (remember how much water almonds need?), draining marshes by 90% and resulting in decreased water depths across California's rivers. The Klamath River in the north is home to thousands of endangered king salmon, which are disappearing at a frightening rate. The nonprofit news organisation Mother Jones reported last year that: "The Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, a critical engine of coastal biodiversity, stands at the edge of biological collapse."

Oh yeah and the bees. Numbers vary, but pollinating the California almond groves requires bringing between 1.4 and 16million hives into the State annually." To put that in perspective, that's about 50% of the TOTAL pollinating bee population in the United States. In 2014, about 25% of the imported colonies died due to exposure to insecticides. It's worth noting here that bees contribute to producing one in three bites of food we eat. Want to keep munchin? Need the bees.

## Footnotes

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