

# California Almond Supply & Outlook

**CALIFORNIA ALMONDS** account for

**99%**

of domestic almond supply and produces more than

**80%**

of the world's supply<sup>1</sup>

**Total almond acreage:**  
Approximately

**1,110,000**  
(up from 1,050,000 in 2014)<sup>2</sup>

**96%**

of acreage growth over the last

**10-15 years**

replaced other irrigated crops or older almond orchards<sup>3,4</sup>



This growth follows a 20-year trend in which California Almond acreage has doubled, matching increasing global demand for heart-healthy, nutrient-rich almonds.\*

Crop Year	Production (million lbs <sup>5</sup> )
2011/2012	2,020.3
2012/2013	1,885
2013/2014	2,009.7
2014/2015 <sup>6</sup>	1,870
2015/2016 <sup>6</sup>	1,800

The 2016 California Almond crop is forecast to surpass **2 billion pounds** for the first time since 2013<sup>7</sup>

Increased farming efficiencies mean growers use

**33% less water**

to grow a pound of almonds than they did 20 years ago<sup>8</sup>

## Almond Trees Benefit Agriculture, Environment & Community

### DID YOU KNOW?

Almond orchards capture and store a significant amount of carbon over their

**25-YEAR LIFECYCLE**

The California Almond industry is currently offsetting about

**50%** of its carbon<sup>9</sup>



By investing in the best management of inputs like **fertilizer** and outputs like **almond trees' co-products**, including:

**hulls**

**+**

**shells**

**+**

**woody materials**

almond growers are moving toward the possibility of their industry being

**CARBON NEUTRAL OR EVEN CARBON NEGATIVE**

### THE PATH AHEAD:



Almond Board of California's Accelerated Innovation Management (AIM) program means increased focus on the development and deployment of innovative farming practices

\*Scientific evidence suggests, but does not prove, that eating 1.5 ounces per day of most nuts, such as almonds, as part of a diet low in saturated fat and cholesterol may reduce the risk of heart disease. One serving of almonds (28 grams) has 13 grams of unsaturated fat and only 1 gram of saturated fat.

1. Almond Board of California and INC (International Nut and Dried Fruit Council), *The Cracker* 2014.  
 2. USDA-NASS. 2015 Almond Acreage Report. April 2016.  
 3. Land IQ. Previous Crop Analysis. February 2016. Based on data from 2014 almond acreage mapping and California Department of Water Resources County Land Use Surveys (<http://www.water.ca.gov/landwateruse/lusrvymain.cfm>).  
 4. Land IQ. Historic Irrigation Extent Analysis. March 2016. Based on imagery from June 15, 1993, through September 15, 1998, provided by the U.S. Geological Survey.

5. Source: USDA, NASS/PRO. Note: Almond Board does not track prices Production numbers provided by Almond Board of California.  
 6. Estimated as of July 1, 2015.  
 7. California Almond Objective Measurement Report. July 6, 2016.  
 8. University of California. UC Drought Management. February 2010. Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN. FAO Irrigation and Drainage Paper 66—Crop yield in response to water. 2012. Almond Board of California. Almond Almanac 1990–94, 2000–14.  
 9. Elias Marvinney, Alissa Kendall, Sonja Brodt, Weiyuan Zhu. Life Cycle-based Assessment of Energy Use and Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Almond Production, Part II: Uncertainty Analysis Through Sensitivity Analysis and Scenario Testing. *Journal of Industrial Ecology*, 2015, 10.1111/jiec.12333.