NOT-SO-GREEN

Is legalising weed good for the planet? The full effects of the industry on the natural environment are only just beginning to be recognised.

To grow around the clock requires intense lights that get very hot. To mitigate that heat, "grows" (as shown in image on right) need fans and ventilation systems to clear the hot air. These impacts occur even under a so-called "regulated" environment, as the vast



amounts of water and electricity needed to power marijuana farms are damaging to the environment.

ENERGY

Research scientists say that greenhouses are among the most thermally inefficient structures imaginable.

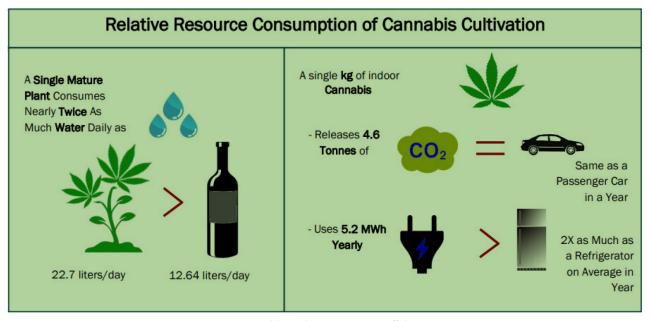


Image Source: Oregon – Idaho High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (Aug 2018)

CARBON FOOTPRINT

One average kilogram of final product is associated with 4600 kg of carbon dioxide emissions to the atmosphere.

WATER

Weed is water-hungry and power-hungry. A mature cannabis plant can consume upwards of 22.7 litres of water per day during the growing season.

PESTICIDES

When large numbers of cannabis plants are grown indoors and in close proximity, they are vulnerable to mites and powdery mildews, which can destroy a crop quickly. The US Department of Agriculture inspectors have found pesticides including myclobutanil, avermectin, spiromesifen, sulphur, floramite, and avid. California researchers say nearly 20% of marijuana products have failed potency and purity tests. Health Canada has already implemented random testing after several voluntary recalls by licensed producers.

For additional information, including source references:

SayNopeToDope.org.nz/not-so-green