

*2035: Since the advent of CCD, negative consequences have been found that were not immediately noticeable. One of these was the brown field occurrence. The infertile soil led to the natural increase in the soil economy and led to soil being traded internationally. On a community level there were shifts towards composting waste and foods that haven't been eaten, or food scraps. By the year 2035 the soil economy was expanded and was becoming larger than the oil economy. Trade agreements were made, the most notable being an international trade agreement that soil can be traded for food in quantifiable amounts. The goal here is to spur countries to support each other by sharing resources and supporting the nitrogen cycle. In the mid 2030s is when alternative pollination methods began to pop up around the world and the increased amount of alternative pollination methods as well as pollinators combined with policy came to full effect.*

2030-2035

Citizen 1a

Since 2030, I have switched my focus to environmental engineering because of the government incentives to be involved with helping solve the problem, being, how to pollinate on a large scale without relying on bees.

As a family, we like to take vacations, and since the onset of CCD, vacationing in certain countries has been warned against, due to less than ideal conditions. North America was not hit too hard, but there are areas like Central America that are dangerous to travel to. We, as a family, try not to plan too far in advance with these things; month to month is safer because if work changes for me, I have to make sure I am around to help. We are close to reaching another milestone with our alternative to bees and if I am needed I cannot say no. It is my duty as a US citizen to help out.

Archivist 2

Massive nationwide efforts were established to ensure the awareness of reusing food waste on farms. This was very successful in allowing crops to be grown not per the crop rotation cycle. On a local scale, small community organizations began pollinating specific plants on their own in efforts to alleviate pressure on farmers and to help spread awareness. In other areas of the globe, research was being done on alternative pollinators, such as bats, non-bee insects, and other small animals.

Scientist 2

...As we attempted to attack this gap in nutritional resources from a medical standpoint, we also continued to evaluate it from a bioengineering standpoint; how can we facilitate the

pollination of key crops without bees? While artificial pollination was attempted several ways, and by several different organizations, the most wholly environmentally conscious and sustainable solution is to encourage the populations of other pollinating insects, protect their habitats, and use them as pollinators. Our system focuses on the use of insects in their natural climates, pollinating plants and crops that are, as often as possible, native to the environment. This system also protects the environments necessary to maintain the health of other pollinators. Essentially, we reestablish the natural codependence between insects and plants, protect the environment in which occurs naturally, and do our best to facilitate this relationship while benefiting from the 'fruits' of our labor.